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ANY WATCH YOU WANT On Credit

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WRITE FOR GREAT NEW OFFERS

From the Square Deal Miller you can get the watch you want at manufacturer's cash prices—but on the easiest terms. In the new Miller-Hoefer catalog, the latest models of America's best known time-pieces are listed, also **Genuine Diamonds,** and a vast assortment of **Jewelry**—all on **Credit,** all on **Free Approval,** all on **30 Days' Trial,** and all **Guaranteed.** This new book is yours for the asking. The coupon, or your name and address on a post card brings it **Free.**

Factory Prices and Easy Terms

Your Money Back If You Can Buy Cheaper for Cash

Send No Money

You need not send one penny with any order for a Watch, a Diamond, or any Jewelry, unless you prefer. I will send you anything you select for **Free Examination**—even pay the express charges. Only after you find the goods are as represented, need you pay the first payment of my **Easy Credit Terms.**

30 Days' FREE Trial

After a test in your own possession of any Watch, Diamonds, or Jewelry, should you want to return the goods, you can do so, **and your money will be refunded.** That is the way the Miller-Hoefer Company has taken the risk out of mail order buying—how it assures every customer of a Square Deal, but this is not all—

The Miller-Hoefer Credit Plan

No Reference Demanded — An Open Account

A New Kind of Credit—liberal—dignified—open and above board. You can have an **Open Account**—the same kind of credit you get from your grocer. **No Interest—No Notes—No Bank Guarantee—No Red Tape—No Collectors**—just plain honesty between one man and another.

Send Coupon Today

I want you to have my new **Free Book** if you are interested in Watches, Diamonds, or Jewelry. **It's Free and Postpaid.** Remember—there is no obligation—just the opportunity if you wish, to take advantage of the most liberal, squarest, Watch, Diamond, and Jewelry offer ever made.

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MILLER-HOEFER CO.
33 State St., Dept. 5000, DETROIT, MICH.

Buy A Diamond On Credit
Better Than a Bank

The Miller-Hoefer Company sells only the highest grade, finest quality, perfect diamonds. It is the only kind to buy, the best investment possible. Catalog shows hundreds for your selection. Choose any one for Free Examination.

VALUABLE CATALOG FREE

Square Deal Miller, Pres. Miller-Hoefer Co.
33 State St., Dept. 5000, Detroit, Mich.
Dear Sir:—Please send me your FREE Watch, Diamond, and Jewelry Catalog as advertised.

NAME.....
ADDRESS.....

A National Reputation Made International

We believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world.

Evidence of an extraordinary sort supports this conviction.

Its work the world over is nothing short of wonderful.

In Bombay, India, it has been given semi-official recognition.

Hupmobiles Kept; Other Cars Sold

No other car is used there by the British Government.

At the end of the campaign in German East Africa the British Government sold at auction the motor cars that had been used in its war operations.

The Government ordered, however, that all its Hupmobiles should be retained, and has since ordered several hundred more Hupmobiles for military use.

On our border reports of Hupmobile performance are so remarkable that, for military reasons, propriety forbids their publication.

War Work Shows Greater Value

These evidences of rugged fitness for war work are merely side-lights, which make the **greater** value of the Hupmobile stand out in bold relief.

(Continued on Next Page)

That greater value is in the service of the home
Not without reason has the Hupmobile been called The Car of the American Family.

It is the car of cars for the domestic circle seeking service free from excessive cost.

Re-Sale Value Very High

It is economical because of its simple four-cylinder construction, standardized by years of progression.

It is rugged; it is superlatively smooth; it is astonishingly swift in pick-up.

It asks no odds on any point of performance

...-cylinder car it may meet in ...ion.

It has a very high re-sale value.

Safe, Sound Sure Investment

From every angle it is not only a most excellent and efficient motor car—but a safe, a sure, and a sound investment.

To repeat—now, more than ever, we believe the Hupmobile to be the best car of its class in the world.

HUPP MOTOR CAR CORPORATION

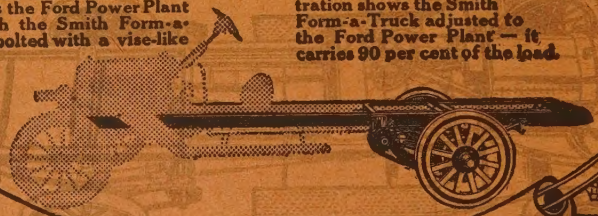
Detroit, Mich.

The Hupmobile

SMITH Form-a-Truck

The shadow illustration shows the Ford Power Plant to which the Smith Form-a-Truck is bolted with a vise-like grip.

The heavy illustration shows the Smith Form-a-Truck adjusted to the Ford Power Plant — it carries 90 per cent of the load.



There Isn't a Horse in Town

that can do one-half the work that Smith Form-a-Truck can do.

And yet one horse and wagon costs nearly as much to buy as Smith Form-a-Truck, and the Ford chassis used as the power plant—and the horse costs more to keep than the Smith Form-a-Truck. So why use horses any more—we can make immediate delivery of Smith Form-a-Trucks.

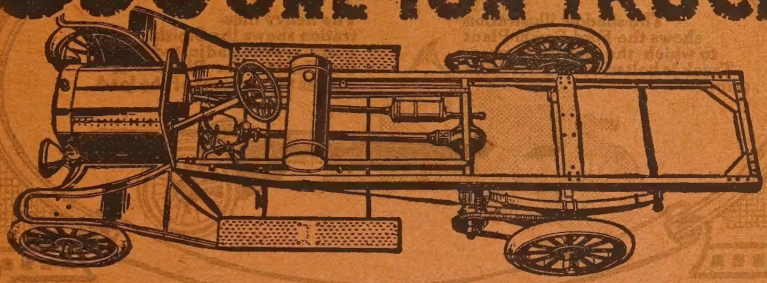
Let us show you what it will do for you.

SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION

Michigan Ave., at 16th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Smith Form-a-Truck $350 F. O. B. Chicago

$350 and a FORD makes a guaranteed-ONE-TON TRUCK



Approximately 20% of All Motor Trucks in the United States Are Smith Form-a-Trucks

This is the best answer to what the Smith Form-a-Truck has done and will do.

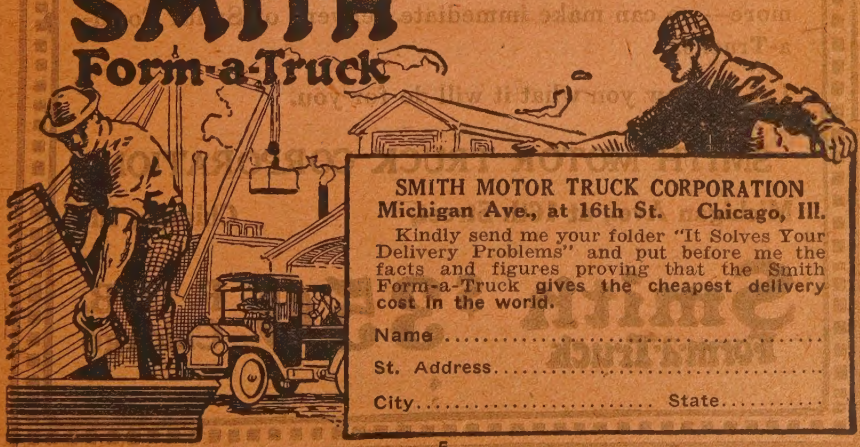
While other concerns produce in hundreds, the Smith Form-a-Truck is produced in tens of thousands. Tremendous purchasing and manufacturing economies are effected that are impossible to the small quantity producer.

Were it not for these vast facilities the Smith Form-a-Truck could not be produced at anything near this price. It gives the "lowest hauling cost in the world."

SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION

Michigan Ave., at 16th St. Chicago, Ill.

SMITH Form-a-Truck



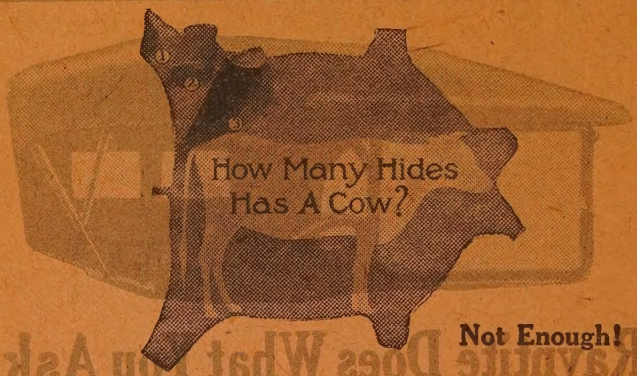
SMITH MOTOR TRUCK CORPORATION
Michigan Ave., at 16th St. Chicago, Ill.

Kindly send me your folder "It Solves Your Delivery Problems" and put before me the facts and figures proving that the Smith Form-a-Truck gives the cheapest delivery cost in the world.

Name .....

St. Address .....

City ..... State .....



Not Enough!

Help Uncle Sam Save Leather

Save leather for its more important uses. Too much of this valuable material is now being used in places where a high grade leather substitute will serve as well or better.

Leather substitutes are used now as upholstery on Government motor trucks, the new merchant marine and on hundreds of thousands of pleasure cars.

DU PONT FABRIKOID

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Motor Quality for Automobiles.
Craftsman Quality for General Upholstery,

is the modern conserver of leather. This luxurious material has all of the appearance and feel of fine leather. It is water, dirt and grease proof—twice as strong as coated split leather—and for some purposes it is even superior to grain leather.

Manufacturers! write us your requirements and let us co-operate with you.

Americans everywhere! write for samples and names of manufacturers of the article you want who use Fabrikoid and of stores near you selling it by the yard.

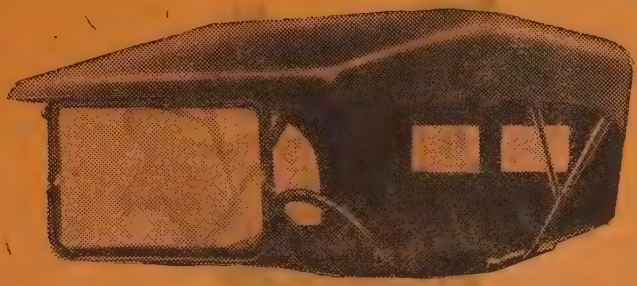
Write for samples and booklet.

DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY

Wilmington, Delaware

DU PONT

DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



Rayntite Does What You Ask

It keeps you and your car dry—it gives its full quota of service.

Automobile tops that absorb water are not merely an inconvenience. They are a hardship on your car. Wet tops mean weighty tops—increased vibration and side sway. You pay for every additional pound in discomfort, gasoline, tires and general wear.

DU PONT FABRIKOID

RAYNTITE

Sheds Water Like a Duck's Back

Between the fabric and the water is an impervious layer of water proof material. The rain runs off—it can't seep in.

Made in Two Varieties

Rayntite with Fabrikoid Surface—and
Rayntite with Fairfield Rubber Surface

Both are light, handsome and flexible—each is easy to handle and will fold without cracking. Guaranteed not to leak for one year but built to last the life of your car.

Write for Samples and Booklet.

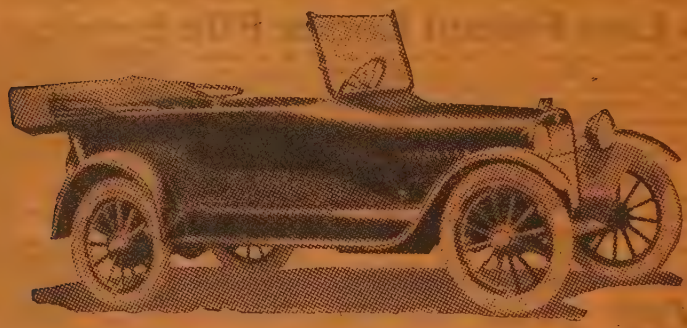
DU PONT FABRIKOID COMPANY

Wilmington, Delaware

DU PONT

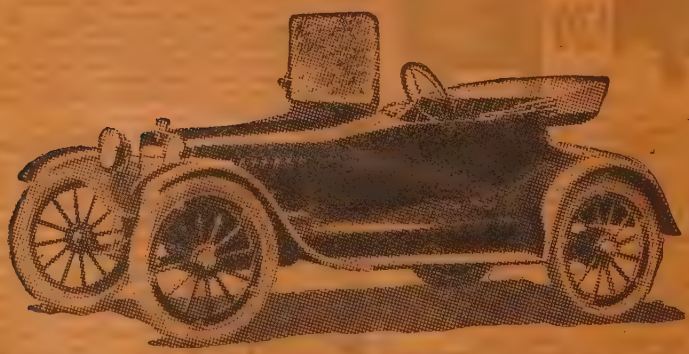
SAXON CARS

NEW SERIES SAXON SIX, $935



New body, roomier, wider doors, softer and deeper cushions; six-cylinder high-speed motor; two-unit electric starting and lighting system, by Wagner; Timken axles and full Timken bearings throughout the chassis; new design of carburetor; helical bevel gears; tilted wind-shield which eliminates all glare; new style fender and a score more of further refinements.

NEW SERIES SAXON ROADSTER, $395



New style body, bigger, roomier and more completely comfortable; L-head high-speed motor of unusual power; three-speed sliding gear transmission (only standard roadster under $500 with three-speed transmission); Hyatt quiet bearings; two-unit electric starter and lighting system, by Wagner; 30"x3" Goodyear tires with demountable rims; and fifteen additional improvements.

(194)

SAXON MOTOR CAR CORP., DETROIT

Your Request for Catalog of Weis Office Equipment

will bring a handsome, profusely illustrated book listing a very complete line of Filing Cabinets, Sectional Filing Units, Flat Top Filing Desks, Card Index Trays and Sections, Fibre Board Specialties, Office Accessories and many other Office Devices. **You need it in your Business.**

This Low Priced Letter File

Is just as serviceable and will do its work just as well as a cabinet costing more money. Made of kiln dried, solid oak—every joint interlocked, glued and held with two screws, making frame practically non-rackable. Drawers are full height—an aid in excluding dust—operate on fibre rollers and have easily adjusted follow blocks to keep contents in vertical position. This four drawer No. 421 cabinet **$16** Freight Paid (See Note)

No. 421

Will Hold 20,000 Papers

Made in two, three and four drawer heights in Letter, Cap and Invoice widths. Furnished in Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak at regular prices or Birch Mahogany at slight advance. Cabinets may be arranged from an assortment of ten kinds of drawers designed for the filing of most any standard size business or professional papers and record cards.

A Weis Desk with Filing Drawers

Arranged from a varied assortment of filing drawers to meet your individual needs, puts your records and correspondence within easy reach. Investigate this line before you purchase a new desk. Desk Combination No. 999, in Golden, Nat. or Weathered Plain Oak at price shown, has the built-up five-ply, cross veneered top, 54x30 inches in size. This length increases the distance between pedestals to 21 inches. Left pedestal is Letter width, has slide shelf, storage drawer, drawer for filing cancelled checks, etc., and large drawer for filing correspondence. Handy storage drawer between pedestals. Right pedestal equipped with slide shelf, drawer for filing 3x5 record cards, one for 4x6 cards and large correspondence or catalog filing drawer. Drawers cannot be pulled out accidentally but may be easily removed when desired.

No. 999 **$30** Freight Paid (See Note)

A Swinging Desk Stand

That can be attached to either side of any style desk or to wall, provides handy space for typewriter reference book, card trays, etc. and is a necessary addition for stenographer's note book while taking dictation. Locks in any desired position No. 5, 14x18 inch Golden, Natural or Weathered Oak or Birch Mahogany top with black enamel metal frame

$4.00 Delivered; $4.50 in West and South

A Stationery Storage Cabinet

Provides space for keeping small supply of necessary sizes of stationery handy to stenographers and free from dust and flies. Compartments for letter, cap and note size papers, large and small envelopes and drawer for carbon papers, etc. No 140, with drop lid in Golden or Natural Quartered Oak or Birch Mahogany No. 150-Open front, lower price

$3.75 Delivered; $4 25 in West and South

Weis Utility Cabinets

Have six drawers of size to accommodate standard legal blanks. Made heavy enough to hold engravings, electrotypes, etc. Case is corner locked, drawer fronts flush. Rubber feet prevent marring polished surfaces. No. 814, Plain Oak, Golden or Natural Finish

$5.00 Delivered; $6.00 in West and South

Free Helpful Booklet "FILING SUGGESTIONS" -- All that its title implies. Gives many simple systems

Note WE PAY THE FREIGHT to points in Eastern and Central states at prices quoted. Slightly higher in West and South. "Delivered" Items sent postage prepaid.

Weis Sectional Bookcases

Comb. 2130
Plain Oak, $14.50
Freight Paid (See Note)

In Solid Mahogany, Birch Mahogany, Plain and Quartered Oak in a wide assortment of finishes enables you to secure book sections for your home or office that will harmonize with other furnishings. Made in two distinct lines, Slide and Receding Door types. The Slide Door style furnished in Plain and Ornamental Etched Glass; the Receding Doors have Plain, Beveled Plate and handsome designs in Sheet and Beveled Leaded Glass. Ask for L Catalog.

The Weis Manufacturing Co. 150 Union Street Monroe, Mich.

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BURPEE'S ANNUAL FOR 1918

The Leading American Seed Catalog is designed to be of real value to every one who plants a garden. It contains 216 pages and 150 varieties illustrated in color, with carefully written descriptions of vegetables and flowers.

Write for it today, and please mention World Almanac

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Burpee Buildings **Philadelphia**

3-in-One Makes the World run easier.

All over the World **3-in-One** is lubricating perfectly sewing machines, typewriters, bicycles, cream separators, guns, reels, locks, clocks and almost everything else 'round the home, office or farm that needs oiling.

3-in-One is the original and best anti-friction oil. It flows straight to the deepest part of a bearing, works out dust and dirt and spreads evenly over all contact surfaces.

In addition **3-in-One** never gums. It contains no grease or acid. It can't heat up under 5,000 revolutions per minute and it "wears" long.

Try 3-in-One FREE

Let us send you a generous sample of **3-in-One** and Dictionary giving 79 different ways in which **3-in-One** will save you time, money and work. Both are free.

3-in-One is sold by all stores. In bottles, 10c 25c, 50c. In Handy Oil Cans, 25c.

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TRAVELING GOODS

TRAVEL bags and suit cases that give pride of possession. Handsome, luxurious, wear resisting. Fashioned out of Du Pont Fabrikoid, Craftsman Quality—the best grade of Fabrikoid made—and built with the usual Belber skill. Snappy in style, strong in every detail of construction—and made to give real service. Doubly guaranteed by these two quality trade marks:

BELBER TRADE MARK TRAVELING GOODS — OUTWEAR TRAVEL

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Sixteen styles for men and women

$7.50 to $12.00

At the better shops and department stores.
Write for illustrated booklet.

The BELBER TRUNK and BAG CO.

Kensington, Philadelphia, Penna.

MAN'S SUIT CASE

No. 682 BLACK. No. 686 BROWN.

A sturdy, well made suit case in small cross grain effect. Has sewed-on heavy corners, sewed-on loops, heavy strap all around, reinforced by two strong bolts and side hasp lock. Durable linene lining and equipped with BELBER FIT-ALL to hold your own toilet articles.

24 inch size $10.00
26 inch size $12.00

MICHELIN

The Combination that Means Tire Satisfaction

Michelin Universal Treads

As good tires as money can make or buy. Not only contain the very best of rubber and fabric, but so much more of each that they weigh from 12 to 15% heavier than the average.

Michelin Red Inner Tubes

Made on a circular mandrel producing a truly ring-shaped tube which fits the casing perfectly without stretching or wrinkling. Michelin Tubes do not grow brittle or porous with age.

In justice to yourself, give these moderate-priced, high-quality tires a trial.

Send for a copy of the Tire Users' Handbook—a complete text book telling how to get the greatest service out of your tires, regardless of their make. Sent free on request—no obligation of any kind.

MICHELIN TIRE CO.

Milltown, New Jersey

Michelin Red Tubes are often imitated in color but never in quality.

No Money In Advance

This Marvelous CAMERA ON FREE TRIAL!

Only 10,000 of these marvelous, instantaneous picture-taking and making cameras to be sent out absolutely on approval without a penny in advance just to prove that it is the most wonderful invention—the camera sensation of the age. So **you** must send for **it quick!** Just think of it—the new Mandel-ette

Takes and Makes Finished Pictures INSTANTLY!

You press the button, drop card in developer and in **one minute** take out a **perfect, finished** post card photo 2½x3½ inches in size. Camera, itself, is about 4½x5x7 inches. Loads in daylight 16 to 50 post cards at one time.

No Films—No Plates —No Dark Room

Not a bit of the muss and bother of the ordinary kodak or camera. It is instantaneous photography! Universal focus lens produces sharp pictures at all distances. Pictures develop and print automatically. Can't overdevelop. Results positively amazing.

We Trust You

No difference who you are or where you live we will send you the complete Mandel-ette outfit absolutely on approval and give you 10 days to test it. If not satisfactory return it. If you wish to keep it, simply pay $1.00 when you get the camera and $1.00 per month until our special price of only $5.00 is paid. When you see what elegant pictures it takes—so quick, so easy, with no trouble at all—you'll be surprised.

Easy Payments — No Reference

No red tape of any kind. Monthly payments so small you'll not notice them. Simply fill out and mail coupon to-day. Send no money. No references required. Lots of fun and big profits.

No Experience Required

Plain instructions and everything complete with outfit so you can begin taking pictures the moment it arrives. We guarantee that even a child can operate it. Mail coupon now. No risk or obligation to keep camera.

Chicago Ferrotype Co.
Desk 350
Ferrotype Building,
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Ferrotype Co.
Desk 350, Ferrotype Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

Send me at once one complete model Mandel-ette Camera outfit, including supply of post cards and instructions. I agree to pay $1.00 when I get the camera, examine and test it thoroughly and if satisfied keep it and pay you $1.00 a month until your special rate of $5.00 is paid. Otherwise I will return it at the end of 10 days.

Name.....

Street and No.....

Town.....State.....

More Than Pleased

Your camera reached me O. K. and I was surprised at the work it does. I have taken several photos and some as good as I have ever seen taken with any camera. Everybody that sees the work of the "Mandel-ette" says it is fine and I am more than pleased with it.
Vernie Boyle, Northome, Minn.

Beats All Things Yet

The "Mandel-ette" received and opened up and in 20 minutes I had a splendid picture of my wife, fully developed and ready to look at. My, this beats all things yet.
T. J. Houts, Pastor,
Methodist Episcopal Church, South, Welch, W. Va.

Takes Pictures on Dark Day

I am perfectly delighted with the "Mandel-ette." I have had very good success—never before to have handled a camera at all. I can say it will do all you claim. I have taken a picture which shows a Mt. more than 4,000 feet away and on a very dark day.
Jas. H. Hubbard, Penhook, Va.

Anyone Can Use Them

Received the "Mandel-ette" and supplies Saturday evening. Sunday morning we began to take pictures and had very good luck. It is sure simple enough. Anyone can use them. We couldn't get along without ours.
Mrs. R. U. Iddings, Mapleton, Ia.

Become a Stenographer

Learn the NEW WAY at Home.

Right in your own home, in half the time, ONE-THIRD THE EXPENSE, you can learn New Way Shorthand and Typewriting. Entirely New Method enables you to write 125 to 150 words a minute in Shorthand, 80 to 100 words a minute in Typewriting. Salaries of graduates $25 to $40 a week. No local business school can offer these amazing new systems.

A WONDERFUL new method of teaching shorthand and typewriting has been discovered which has completely revolutionized all old teaching standards. No longer is it necessary for any one to be anything less than an expert stenographer. Instead of learning slowly, laboriously, imperfectly and expensively, this New Way enables you to learn quickly and perfectly at home at very little cost, and so easily that in a few short weeks you become more competent than many stenographers with years of experience.

Shorthand and Typewriting

The New Way is so amazingly easy to learn, so simple, so fascinating, THAT ANY ONE WHO CAN READ—even boys and girls of 15—can now quickly acquire highest-grade ability. And you learn entirely AT HOME, in half the time and at one-third the expense. Beginners who never could write one word in shorthand are writing 125 to 150 words a minute, and can INSTANTLY read EVERY WORD OF THEIR SHORTHAND NOTES. And instead of typewriting 30 to 40 words a minute with one or two fingers, eyes chained to the keyboard, they can typewrite 80 to 100 words a minute blindfolded, using ALL fingers, writing with amazing ease, and WITHOUT ERRORS!

The secret of the New Way in Shorthand is borrowed from the methods used in TEACHING CHILDREN TO READ! You learn actual words from the very first lesson, and can use them at once. In TWO WEEKS you can take practice dictation. The METHOD OF TEACHING is so different, so revolutionary, and so thorough that ONCE YOU LEARN A WORD YOU WILL NEVER FORGET IT!

The New Way in Typewriting

Nothing like the NEW WAY in Typewriting has ever been discovered. Special GYMNASTIC Finger Training away from the machine, in connection with just enough machine practice to be interesting, brings results in DAYS that ordinary methods will not produce in MONTHS. So pleasing are its results that thousands of GRADUATES of business colleges and special typewriting courses are constantly enrolling with us and without exception they are doubling and trebling their former best speed in typewriting.

Earn $25 to $40 a Week

You are here given the most complete—the most thorough-going—commercial training available in America to-day. Without one penny of extra charge, right along with your shorthand and typewriting, you will be fully trained in Business English, Letter Writing, Office Methods, Secretarial Work—everything needed to earn $25 to $40 a week from the start.

Large Descriptive Book FREE

We cannot attempt here to fully describe the NEW WAY in Shorthand and Typewriting. But we have prepared a book which tells all about these splendid new systems, which is FREE to those interested. Send in the coupon or write a postal to-day. With the book we will send you our special reduced price offer to new students in each locality.

If you are ambitious to get STARTED RIGHT in Shorthand and Typewriting—if you are ambitious to get ahead quickly—if you want to earn $25 to $40 a week, and have plenty of money or all the things you want, don't wait a single minute before sending for our new free book.

Mail This To-Day for Bigger Pay.

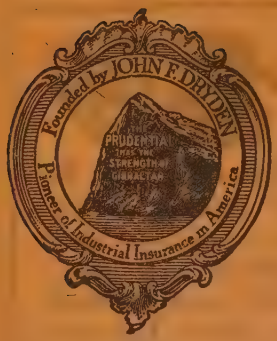
Please send me your free book "The New Way in Shorthand and Typewriting."

Name.....

Address.....

Age..... Employment.....

Mail to **THE TULLOSS SCHOOL,**
4261 College Hill, Springfield, Ohio



New Insurance For New Times

BUSINESS is awake. Co-operation between employer and employee is strong. It is necessity that finds expression in that modern form of insurance appealing to employer and employee alike—

Prudential Group Life Insurance

The employer gives rich proof of his interest in his employees by arranging for their insurance as a group. The cost is about 1% of the pay roll. The future is safeguarded for your employees' families. No medical examination is required. The employee repays his employer by his loyalty and by better work for the concern.

We solicit communications on this important subject. Let us send your our booklet, "Prudential Group Life Insurance," that explains it clearly. It is most interesting.

The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Incorporated under the laws of the State of New Jersey

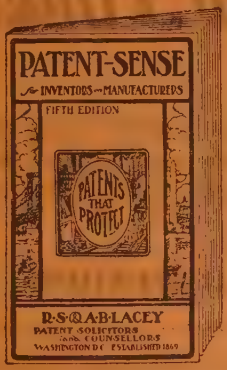
FORREST F. DRYDEN, President — Home Office, Newark, N. J.

Prudential Day

The First of Every Month **The National Pay-Day** *The First of Every Month*

INVENTORS:

For facts about Rewards—Large Sums Offered for Inventions—How Patents that Bring Greatest Money Returns are Obtained—and other facts of Extraordinary Interest to you—write us for New FREE book ***Patent-Sense.*** It contains More Information of Importance and Value to Inventors than ***all other patent books combined.***



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Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

Eat and Grow Thin

By VANCE THOMPSON

ADVICE AND MENUS THAT ARE HELPING THOUSANDS

"Pardon me, sir, but someone is calling you, I think."

Everyone tells a fat friend what ***not*** to eat; this book shows what he can eat—and grow thin.

We have received many voluntary testimonials from those who have used the book "EAT AND GROW THIN," assuring us that these directions, when followed, do actually reduce weight.

Price $1.00 net. At any Bookstore or direct from

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BRUNSWICK
HOME BILLIARD TABLES

"Baby Grand" Brunswick—favorite home table with Complete Playing Outfit FREE and patented Interchangeable Cushions for all 33 Carom and Pocket Billiard Games.

The Family Playground
IS THE BILLIARD TABLE
And a Few Cents a Day Will Buy It

Carom and Pocket Billiards are to-day the reigning sport in American homes. Parents now praise billiards for its magic charm in making **home** the favorite haunt of boys and girls. One father writes us: "We've a full house all the time!"

Install a Brunswick—there's a size to fit your home. Some styles can be folded away in spare space between games.

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Get a Brunswick at once—then pay while you play. This is a plan that any home can afford. There are no heavy after-costs. Complete high-class Playing Equipment is included FREE—Balls, Cues, Markers, Rack, Cue-Clamps, Tips, Chalk, expert book of 33 games.

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Fast Monarch rubber cushions, scientific accuracy, life, speed and action make Brunswick Tables the choice of experts. Beautiful oak and mahogany woods and masterful cabinet work make them an adornment worthy of the finest home.

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Please send full particulars of your Scientific Tire Repair Service and details of your co-operative plan.

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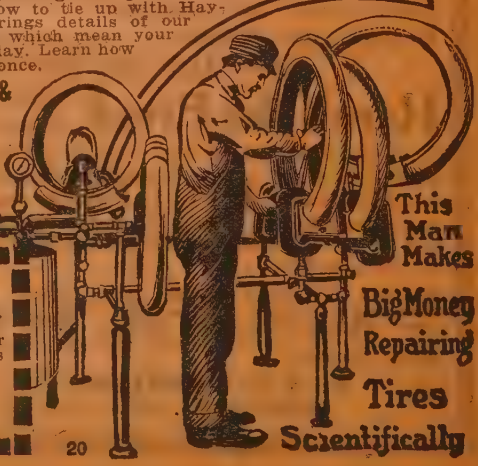

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9 units used in 1907
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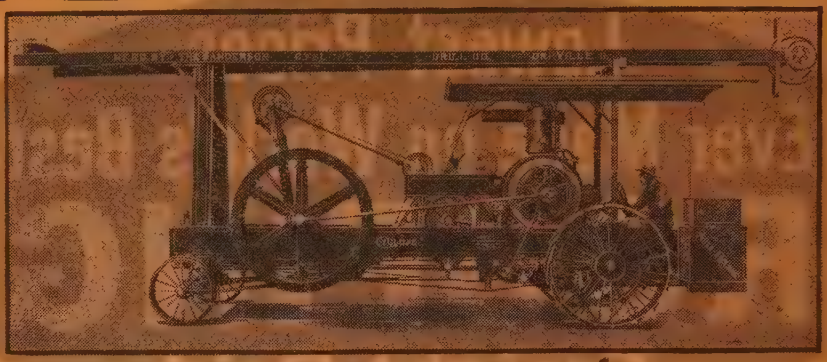

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What One Experienced Well Driller Did With a Cyclone Class C Gasoline Traction Drill.

In Stark County, Ohio, the Deep Well Drilling conditions vary greatly. The holes range from one hundred to one thousand feet in depth, and from three to eighteen inches in diameter. The underground formations are never uniform, changing from loose sand and gravel to shale, sandstone and hard limestone. Moves are frequent and oftentimes long, so that if maximum profits are to be looked for, minimum time spent on the road is a necessity.

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The reasons WHY Mr. Martin was able to accomplish this with the Cyclone Class "C" Outfit are due to the speed of operation and the ease in handling the Machine, brought about by certain features in its construction. Some of these features are:

Complete control of the machine without the use of a Clutch on the Band Wheel Shaft.

A Tool Hoist that combines the flexibility of a friction hoist with the positiveness of a geared hoist.

"Push and Pull" type of levers at the front of Machine for controlling all operations.

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All Spur Gear Type of Transmission—no chains nor sprockets.

Weight evenly balanced on Frame.

Drilling and handling of Tools two separate and independent operations.

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We sell direct to you and save you all middlemen's profits. We ship everything—roofing, siding, ceiling, wall boards, etc.—freight prepaid. We cannot quote you our low factory prices here, but send for our Big Roofing Book and see for yourself that our prices are lowest ever quoted.

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cost less, yet outlast three ordinary roofs. Need no painting or repairs. Rot—fire—weather—rust-proof. Insurance cost is less—guaranteed against lightning.

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makes Edwards Metal shingles, Metal Spanish Tile, Reo Cluster Shingles, Grip-Lock Roofing and other Roofings, Ceiling, Siding, etc., absolutely rust-proof. Not a pin point of space exposed to weather.

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prevents warping, buckling or breaking. Protects nail holes—nails are driven through under layer; not exposed to weather. No special tools required. Easy to lay.

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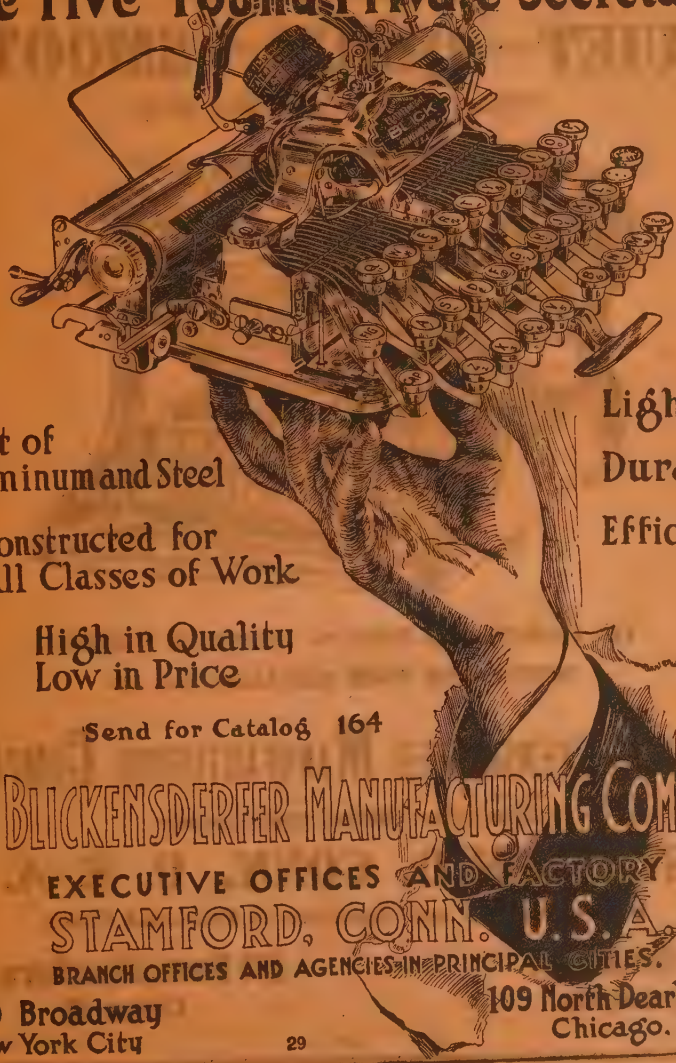

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Built of
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Constructed for
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High in Quality
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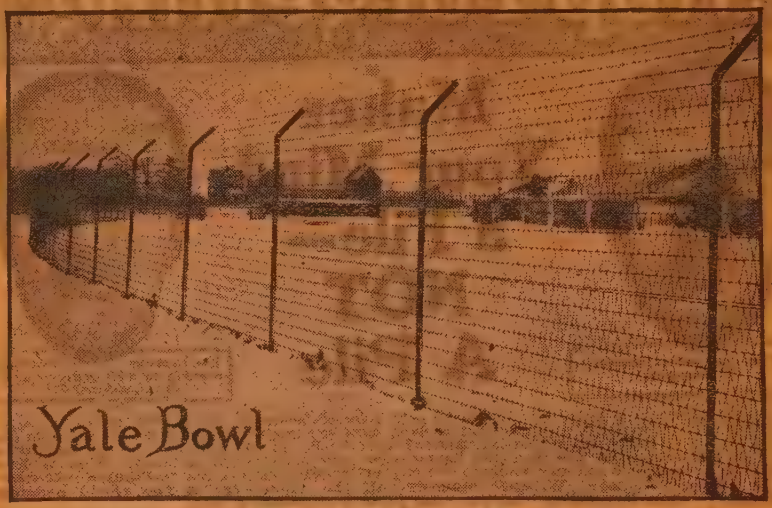

THE accompanying photograph shows one of our Non-Climbable "RIOT" fences, erected by us, with our indestructible steel fence post 8 feet high, surrounding the Yale Bowl Field, New Haven, Conn.

This fence held in check 80,000 people who attended the Harvard-Yale Game, Novemeber 25th, 1916, and 60,000 people who attended the Princeton-Yale Game, November 13th, 1915.

Patent Pending

Downs Special Staple for securing wire to line post cannot pull out.

We have this fence and many other excellent designs. **It will be to your advantage to secure our Catalogue No. 30,** that shows many of the **best erected fences in this country;** also tells about our posts in detail; how to erect a fence; how to paint the fence wire to keep it from rusting.

Become acquainted with our fence building system. It will save you many dollars and a great deal of worry

Fences for every purpose, with either straight or non-climbable post, tennis courts back stops, etc., erected by our trained men anywhere.

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The average mind resembles a scrap pile.

Makes Your Mind a File—NOT A Pile

The Dickson Trained mind is as well ordered as a cross-indexed file.

Is your mind like a scrap pile—heaped up with a lot of unrelated, unclassified, unindexed facts? When you want to remember a name, place or date, must you grope uncertainly in this mixed-up pile seeking in vain to locate the desired information? And finally, in embarrassment, give it up? Summoned on any occasion to give facts and figures—does your mind become a blank? When suddenly called upon to speak—do you seek wildly to collect your thoughts—utter a few commonplace remarks—and sit down—humiliated? **Without Memory, all the knowledge in the world becomes worthless. "Stop Forgetting" makes your mind a file—not a pile.**

I Can Make Your Mind as Systematic and Forget-Proof as a Card Index File

—master of your mind's infinite ramifications—instead of a victim of its disordered details. My course of Memory Training, perfected by 20 years' experience, is universally recognized as the most thorough, practical and simplest system of its kind now before the public. My system so thoroughly trains the memory that you will be able to classify impressions, ideas, names, facts and arguments and have them ready at a moment's notice. It develops concentration—overcomes self-consciousness, bashfulness, enables you to address an audience intelligently without notes.

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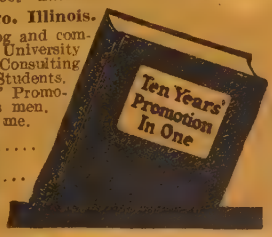

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See Page 33 for record of LaSalle Students and Graduates with prominent organizations.

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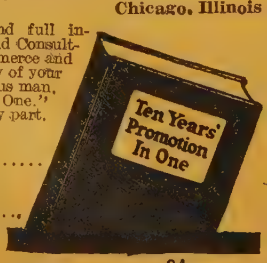

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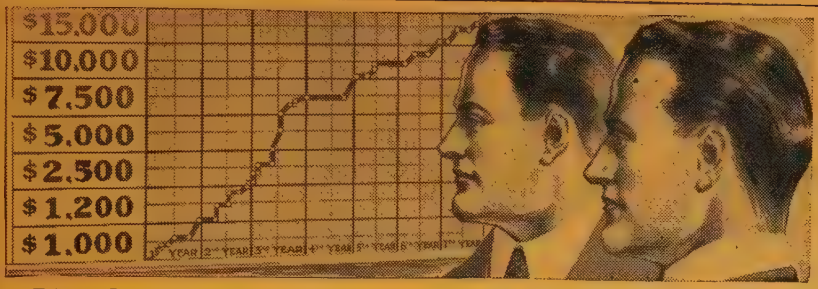
Present Position.....



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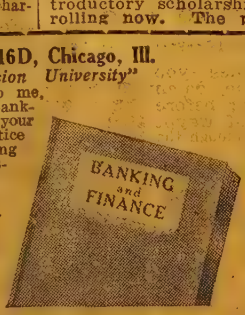

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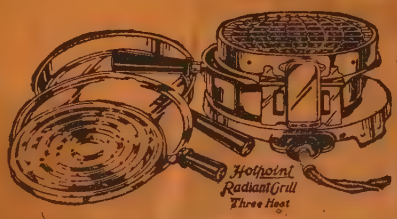

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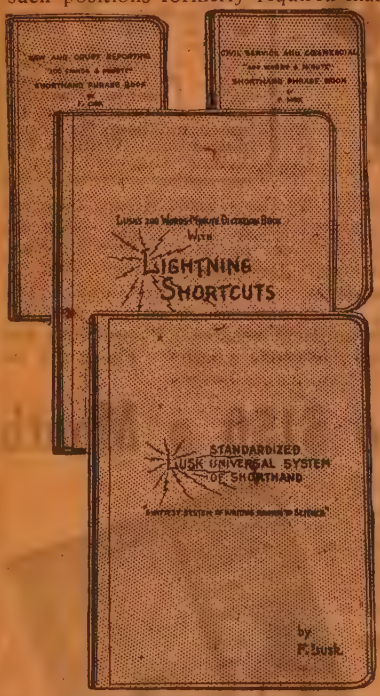

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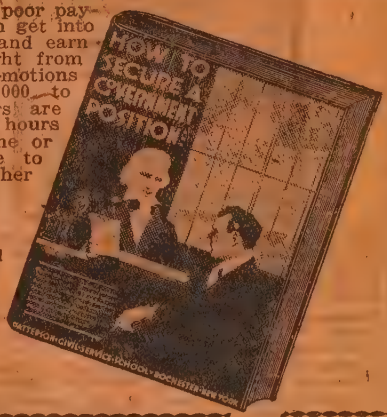

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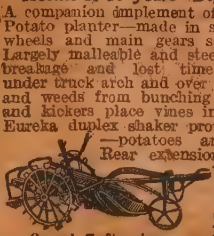

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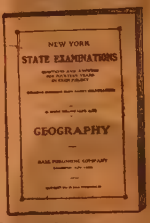

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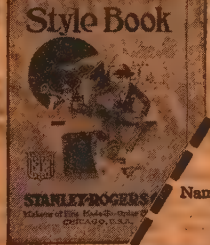

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This Marvelous Instrument

If you are holding back from buying a vibrator because you think the price is out of your reach, here is your chance to own one at a **price you can afford to pay.** We have taken care of the price question. Makes no difference what other machines sell for,—**you can afford the S. O. S. Electric Pulser,** the **Wireless Vibrator.**

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"The Vital Impulse" is a remarkably interesting book on the important subject of circulation and its relation to the boundless energy and joy of perfect health. Tells you how many women and men everywhere have literally made themselves over", and how simply you can. **If you are weak, mentally and physicaly depressed, and are not 100% efficient and getting everything out of life, you should** not waste a minute sending for it.

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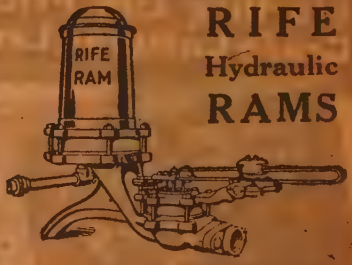

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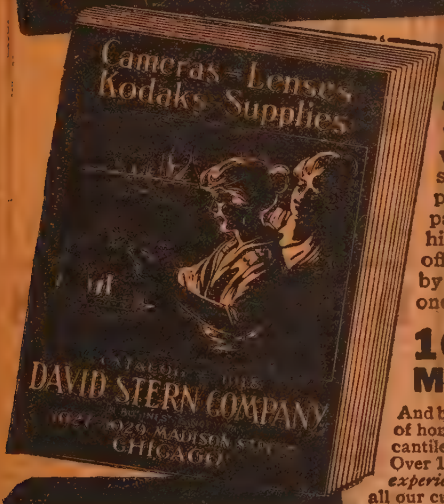

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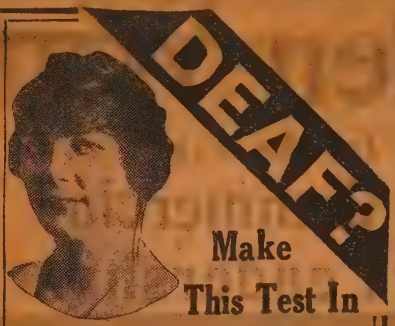

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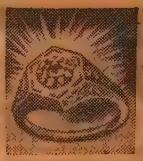

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Japanese Rose Bushes **bloom all the year round.** Just think of it. Six weeks after planting the seed, the plants will be in **full bloom.** It may not seem possible, but we positively **guarantee it to be so.** They will **bloom every ten weeks,** Summer or Winter, and when three years old the bush will be **a mass of roses,** bearing from five hundred to a thousand roses on each bush. The flowers are in three shades —white, pink, and crimson. The plants will do well both in and out doors. We guarantee at least three bushes to grow from each packet of seed. **Price, 10c** per packet, 3 pkts. for **25c** postpaid.

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Don't hide your freckles under a veil; get an ounce of othine and remove them. Even the first few applications should show a wonderful improvement, some of the lighter freckles vanishing entirely.

Be sure to ask the druggist for the double strength othine; it is this that is sold on the money-back guarantee.

Othine can be bought by the ounce from any druggist.

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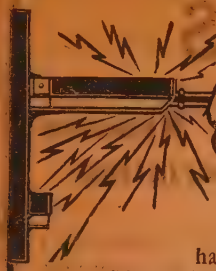

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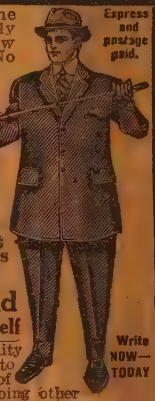

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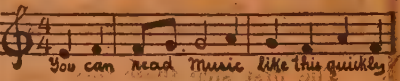

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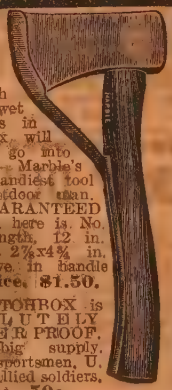

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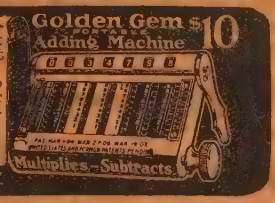

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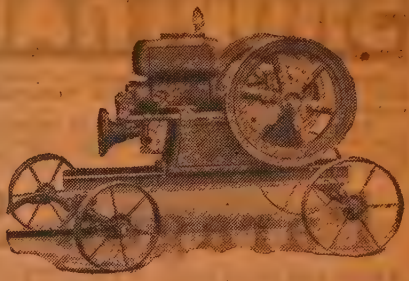

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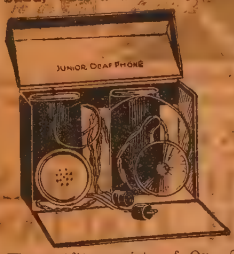

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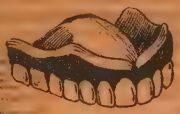

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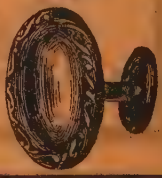

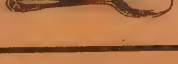

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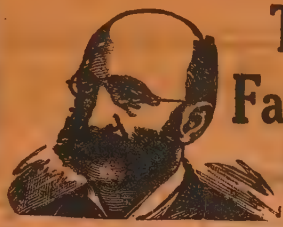

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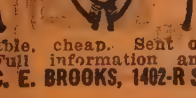

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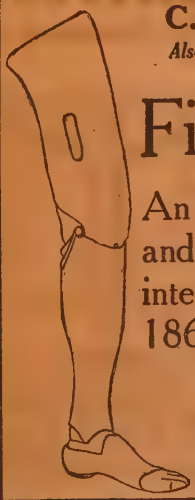

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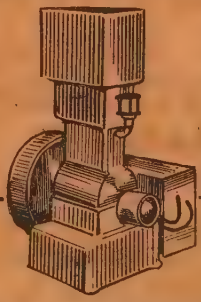

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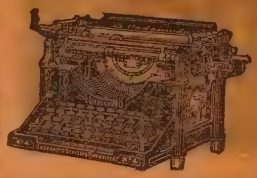

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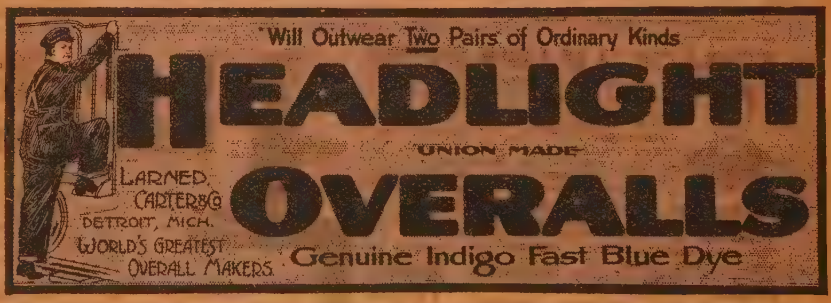

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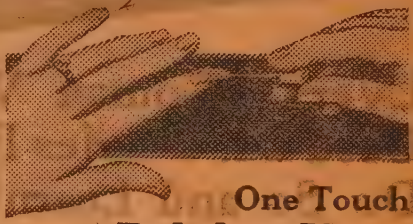

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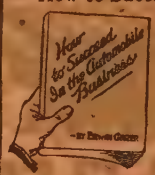

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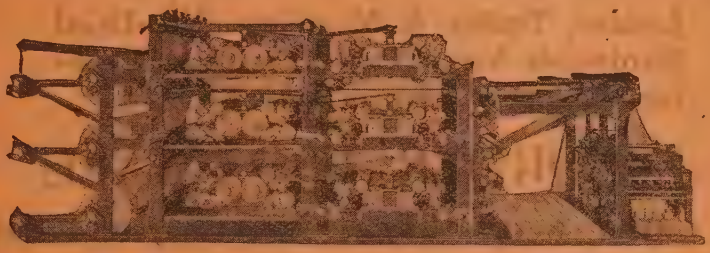

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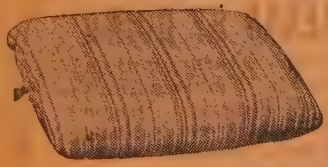

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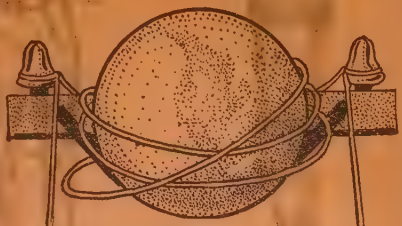

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Doctor Says Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate People 100% in Ten Days

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New York, N. Y.—In a recent discourse Dr. E. Sauer, a Boston physician who has studied widely both in this country and in great European medical institutions, said: "If you were to make an actual blood test on all people who are ill you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night, others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases, it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your fagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test. See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous run down people who were ailing all the time double, and even triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the proper form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for months without obtaining any benefit. You can talk as you please about all the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and good sound, healthy flesh on your bones. It is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble was that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate, etc., often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron for example is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its potency that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit $100 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 100 per cent. or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble. Also they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.

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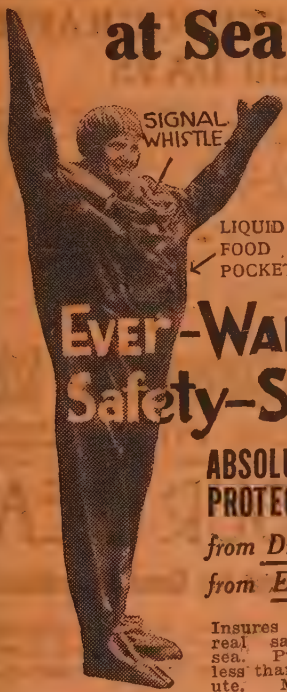

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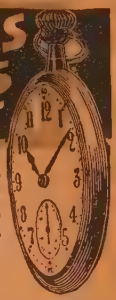

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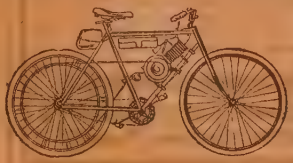

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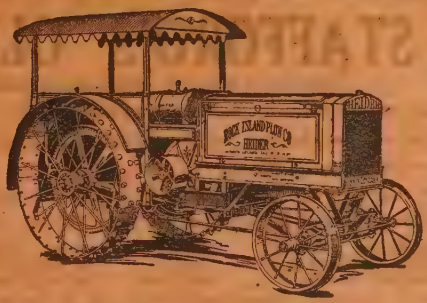

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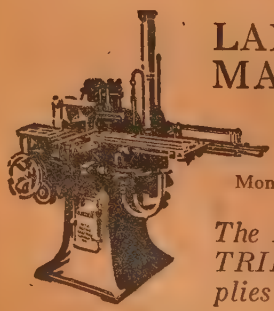

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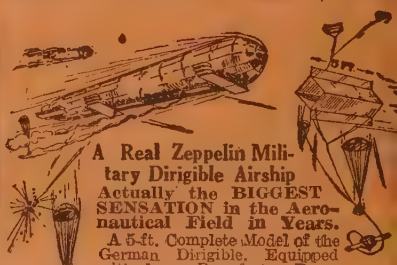

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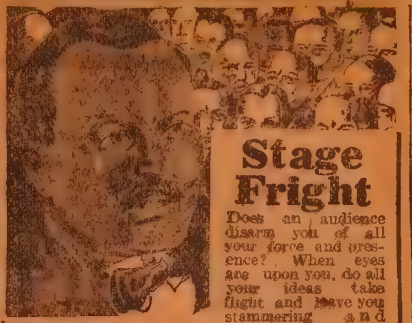

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What Is an Internal Bath?

BY R. W. BEAL

MUCH has been said and volumes have been written describing at length the many kinds of baths civilized man has indulged in from time to time. Every possible resource of the human mind had been brought into play to fashion new methods of bathing, but strange as it may seem, the most important as well as the most beneficial of all baths, the "Internal Bath," has been given little thought. The reason for this is probably due to the fact that few people seem to realize the tremendous part that internal bathing plays in the acquiring and maintaining of health.

If you were to ask a dozen people to define an internal bath, you would have as many different definitions and the probability is that not one of them would be correct. To avoid any misconception as to what constitutes an internal bath, let it be said that a hot water enema is no more an internal bath than a bill of fare is a dinner.

If it were possible and agreeable to take the great mass of thinking people to witness an average post mortem, the sights they would see and the things they would learn would prove of such lasting benefit and impress them so profoundly that further argument in favor of internal bathing would be unnecessary to convince them. Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to do this, profitable as such an experience would doubtless prove to be. There is, then, only one other way to get this information into their hands and that is by acquainting them with such knowledge as will enable them to appreciate the value of this long-sought-for health-producing necessity.

Few people realize what a very little thing is necessary sometimes to improve their physical condition. Also, they have almost no conception of how a little carelessness, indifference or neglect can be the fundamental cause of the most virulent disease. For instance, that universal disorder from which almost all humanity is suffering, known as "constipation," "auto-intoxication," "auto-infection" and a multitude of other terms, is not only curable but preventable through the consistent practice of internal bathing.

How many people realize that normal functioning of the bowels and a clean intestinal tract make it impossible to become sick? "Man of to-day is only 50 per cent. efficient." Reduced to simple English, this means that most men are trying to do a man's portion of work on half a man's power. This applies equally to women.

Nature never intended the delicate human organism to be operated on a hundred per cent. overload. A machine could not stand this and not break down and the body certainly cannot do more than a machine. There is entirely too much unnecessary and avoidable sickness in the world.

How many people can you name, including yourself, who are physically vigorous, healthy and strong? The number is appallingly small. It is not a complex matter to keep in condition, but it takes a little time, and in these strenuous days people have time to do everything else necessary for the attainment of happiness but the most essential thing of all, that of giving their bodies their proper care.

Would you believe that five to ten minutes of time devoted to systematic internal bathing can make you healthy and maintain your physical efficiency indefinitely? Internal Bathing will do this, and it will do it for people of all ages and in all conditions of health and disease.

People don't seem to realize, strange to say, how important it is to keep the body free from accumulated body-waste poisons. Their doing so would prevent the absorption into the blood of the poisonous excretions of the body and health would be the inevitable result.

If you would keep your blood pure, your heart normal, your eyes clear, your complexion clean, your mind keen, your blood pressure normal, your nerves relaxed and be able to enjoy the vigor of youth in your declining years, practise internal bathing and begin to-day.

You will probably want to know WHAT an Internal Bath is, WHY people should take them and the WAY to take them. These and countless other questions are all answered in a booklet entitled "THE WHAT, THE WHY and THE WAY OF INTERNAL BATHING," written by Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, the inventor of the "J. B. L. Cascade," whose lifelong study and research along this line make him the pre-eminent authority on this subject. Not only has internal bathing saved and prolonged Dr. Tyrrell's own life, but the lives of a multitude of hopeless individuals have been equally spared and prolonged. No book has ever been written containing such a vast amount of practical information to the business man, the worker and the housewife; all that is necessary to secure this book is to write to Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell at No. 134 West 65th Street, New York City, and mention having read this article in World Almanac, and same will be immediately mailed to you free of all cost or obligation.

Perhaps you realize now, more than ever, the truth of these statements, and if the reading of this article will result in a proper appreciation on your part of the value of internal bathing, it will have served its purpose. What you will want to do now is to avail yourself of the opportunity for learning more about the subject, and your writing for this book will give you that information. Do not put off doing this, but SEND FOR THE BOOK NOW while the matter is fresh in your mind.—Advertisement.

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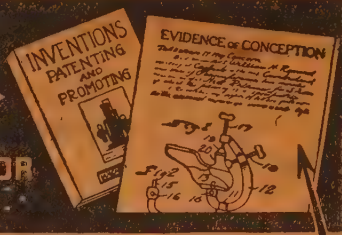

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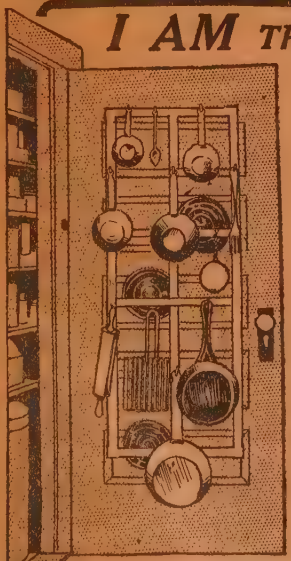

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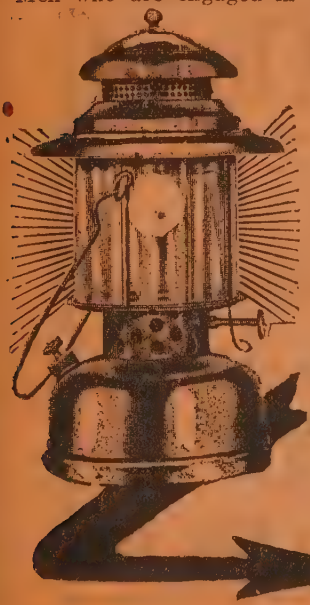

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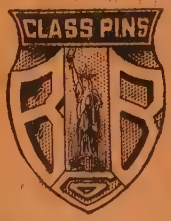

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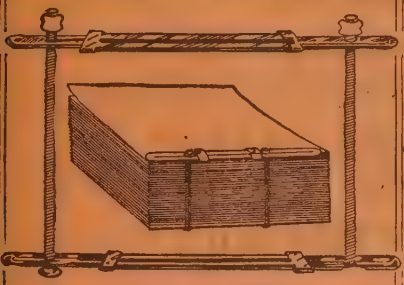

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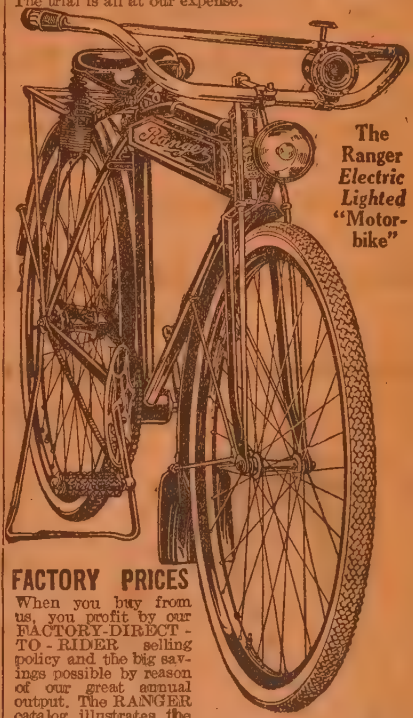

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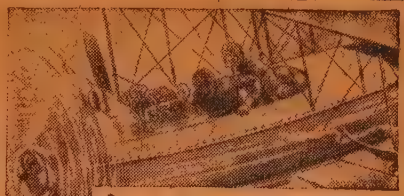

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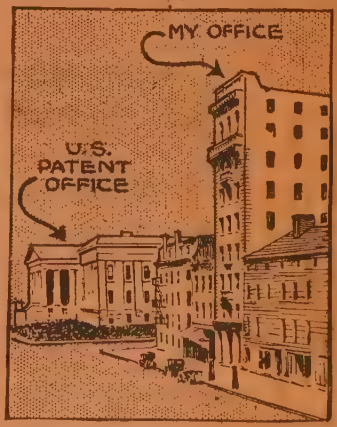

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A handful of eyelets—the machine does the rest. It punches the hole, feeds an eyelet and clinches it—with every stroke of the lever.
USES AJAX EYELETS in three lengths—LONG, MEDIUM or SHORT.
The AJAX is BUILT for SERVICE—handsomely finished, compact and efficient.

THE MOST PERFECT DEVICE OF ITS KIND EVER PLACED ON THE MARKET

Ask Your Stationer for It or Write Direct to

MACHINE APPLIANCE CORPORATION, Dept. W., 353 JAY ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

WONDEREEN

THE SKIN LOTION SUPREME

Will improve a good complexion and make a bad one better. Should be on every

Lady's Dressing Table

Delightfully fragrant; it is not sticky or greasy and will keep the skin smooth and soft; very soothing, and relieves chapped or chafed skin, prickly heat, sunburn and windburn.

For Gentlemen

with tender skin and after shaving it soothes and relieves that burning and smarting sensation.

Try It and You Will Never Be Without It

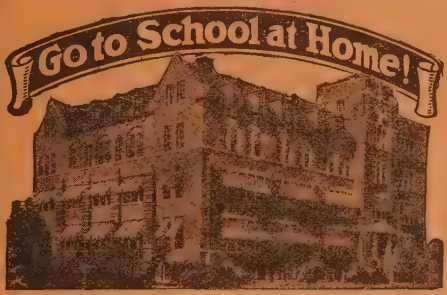
Sent postpaid anywhere on receipt of price, 25c

WONDEREEN

162 William St., New York City

High School Course in 2 Years Spare Time Home Study

The lack of a high school education has kept thousands from preferred positions to which their natural talents entitled them. Only 8 per cent. of young men and women finish high school. They are eager to begin earning money—and four years seems too long to wait.



The High School Comes to You

You can save two years of this time and get a thorough high school education by taking the American Home Study Course. This complete, simplified, practical High School Course, prepared by leading professors in universities and academies, gives you a real education.

Meets College Entrance Requirements

You can then take your rightful place in the business and social world. You can enter Harvard, Yale, Princeton or any other of the great colleges and universities. Your high school education will give you confidence and poise—fit you to play your part in the affairs of your community.

Make Up for Lost Time!

Men and women who were denied a high-school training can "catch up" by taking this simplified course at home. Hundreds have profited by this remarkable opportunity.

To Young Folks of Sixteen to Sixty

Everybody, young or old, can now secure a high school education in spare time study at home. Save two years' time and all expense of text books. The cost is small—the benefits beyond price.

20 Other Home Study Courses

Send for Free Bulletin, giving full information about High School Course and many others.

Check on coupon the course in which you are most interested and mail now. Write name and address carefully.

Send Coupon Today for FREE Book and Full Information

American School!
of Correspondence, Chicago, U.S.A.

Dept. P-W-18. Gentlemen: Please send me booklet and tell me how I can fit myself for the position marked X.

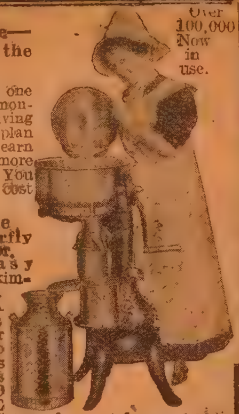
....High School Course	....Shop Superintendent
....Electrical Engineer	....Lawyer
....Telephone Engineer	....Business Manager
....Architect	....Auditor
....Draftsman	....Certfd. Public Acent.
....Building Contractor	....Stenographer
....Structural Engineer	....Bookkeeper
....Mechanical Engineer	....Fire Ins. Adjuster
....Civil Engineer	....Sanitary Engineer
....Steam Engineer	....Automobile Engineer

Name.....

Address.....

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

For Any Size—Direct from the Factory



Over 100,000 Now in use.

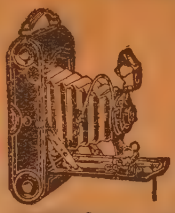
You can now get one of these splendid money-making, labor-saving machines on a plan whereby it will earn its own cost and more before you PAY. You won't feel the cost at all.

$29 Buys the New Butterfly No. 2 Junior. Light-running, easy cleaning, close skimming, durable. GUARANTEED A LIFETIME. Skims 95 quarts per hour. Made also in five larger sizes up to No. 8, as shown here. 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL. Postal brings free catalogue, folder and "direct-from-factory" offer. Buy from the manufacturer and save money.

ALBAUGH-DOVER CO.
2250 Marshall Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.

SAVE 25 TO 60%

On Slightly Used



GRAFLEX KODAKS

Rexo, Ansco and Premo Cameras. Also LENSES of every description. Write at once for Latest FREE

BARGAIN BOOK AND CATALOG

Offering hundreds of both used and new CAMERAS, KODAKS and PHOTO SUPPLIES.

10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL

Money back if unsatisfactory. If you desire to trade, or are in doubt about making a proper selection for your special need, we will gladly furnish advice regardless of whether you purchase.

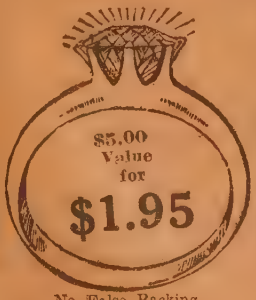
Central Camera Company
124 SOUTH WABASH AVENUE,
Dept. K-3, Chicago, Ill.

Flowering Shrubs, Fruit Trees, Roses

at wholesale prices, sent direct to you. Positive satisfaction guaranteed. Our 37 years of experience in growing only the best varieties are back of every shipment. We sell only strong, sturdy, true-to-name stock.

Send for handsomely illustrated catalog.

KELLY BROTHERS WHOLESALE NURSERIES
200 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.



No False Backing

Mexican White Sapphires, $1.95

Guaranteed Gold Filled Tiffany Rings, mounted with ¾ Kt. 32 Facet Mexican Sapphire, of such wonderful bluish white brilliancy that even experts often appraise them genuine Diamonds. They have no false backing, nor are they chemical productions, but cut stones of guaranteed everlasting lustre, set in Gold Filled Rings, warranted 10 years. Reg. price, $5.00, our special offer, **$1.95** ($2.00 additional for Solid Gold Mounting). Everybody wears Mexican Sapphires, why not you? **Send for free bargain catalogue.**

Mexican Diamond Co., Dept. 7
335 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

10c a Day!

You can have your choice of over 2,000 musical instruments for one week's trial in your own home. Then, if you decide to purchase, you can pay the rock-bottom price at the rate of a few cents a day. If you do not want the instrument, send it back. The trial won't cost you a penny.

But first mail the coupon below for our new 176-page catalog illustrating every known musical instrument. You will be astonished at the low prices.

We Offer—

—the best instruments that can be made.
—rock bottom manufacturer's prices.
—one week's trial at our expense.
—triple silver-plated cornet for only 10c a day.
—your choice of over 2,000 instruments.

WURLITZER

200 years of instrument making

Wurlitzer has supplied the United States Government with Trumpets for 55 years.

The name *"Wurlitzer"* stamped on musical instruments has stood for the highest quality for nearly two centuries. We are manufacturers or importers of every known musical instrument, every one sold to you at direct-from-the-manufacturers' price.

Play It a Week—At Our Expense

Try out the instrument of your choice in your own way before you decide to buy. Compare it with other instruments. Test it. Use it just as if it were your own. Then after one week's trial—either pay a little each month or send it back.

Send the Coupon

Just put your name and address on the coupon now and get our big, new catalog absolutely free. Please state what instrument you are interested in and we'll send you the big 176-page book free and prepaid.

The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
Dept. 3401
E. 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

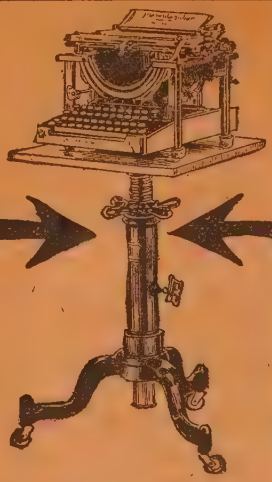
The Rudolph Wurlitzer Co.
Dept. 3401
East 4th St., Cincinnati, Ohio
South Wabash Ave., Chicago

Gentlemen:—Please send me your 176 page catalog absolutely free. Also tell me about your special offer direct from the manufacturer.

Name.....

Address.....

I am interested in.....
(Name of instrument here)



The "Satellite" Typewriter Stand

Saves Typewriting Time

The "Satellite" typewriter stand places the typewriter where you want it, when you want it. It does not occupy desk room or expensive space; is adjustable to any height or position and answers every requirement for which it is intended.

It is used by the thousands in the larger offices, where space is expensive, as well as in thousands of smaller offices where space is at a premium. Larkin Company use over 500. It is used by Standard Oil Co., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Remington Typewriter Co., White Motor Co., Dayton Engineering Laboratories, and many other large concerns.

Write for Free Folder

Write for the free folder on "Satellite" typewriter stands. Let us tell you why this stand is so popular, why it is indestructible and why you should have it in your office. Whether you have one typewriter or a thousand, it will pay you to investigate this stand, because it increases the efficiency of a stenographer by about 20 per cent. A postal will bring the "Satellite" folder.

Adjustable Table Company

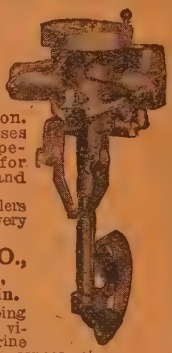
114 MOUNT VERNON STREET
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

The Great 2-CYLINDER

KOBAN

ROWBOAT MOTOR

Does Not Shake the Boat



Has more power and more speed than any other, because it is correctly designed and better built. Both cylinders fire at same time, neutralizing all vibration. Starts easily; reverses by pressing button; special tilting device for shallow water and beaching.

Catalog on request. Dealers or agents wanted near every water point.

KOBAN MFG. CO.,
174 South Water St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Write for circular describing our 2-cylinder, 3 H. P. vibrationless inboard marine engine for small launches, canoes, etc.

THE

CURRENT MARKET OUTLOOK

As well as up-to-the-minute discussions of recent developments in the affairs of various meritorious issues is embodied in our

Weekly Securities Digest

Mailed free upon request.

Correspondence Solicited

Address Dept. C.

G. B. de Chadenèdes & Co.

Investment Securities

66 Broadway, N. Y. **Tel. Rector 5884-5**

Help Yourself!

Train For a Better Job—Attractive Salaries in Many Trades and Professions Await Claimants

—Electrical Engineer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Steam Engineer. $1,500-$2,500.
—Civil Engineer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Shop Superintendent. $2,000-$5,000.
—Mechanical Engineer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Lawyer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Telephone Expert. $2,000-$5,000.
—Business Manager. $2,000—$10,000.
—Architect. $2,000-$7,000.
—Sanitary Engineer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Certified Public Accountant. $2,000-$10,000.
—Fire Prevention Expert. $2,000-$5,000.
—Contractor and Builder. $2,000-$5,000.
—Craftsman and Designer. $1,500-$2,500.
—Automobile Engineer. $2,000-$5,000.
—Bookkeeper and Accountant. $1,500-$2,500.
(MARK WITH AN X THE POSITION YOU PREFER.)

Opportunity thunders at the door of every man who has ambition and natural ability. Industrial America is undermanned. War activities, on a scale so vast as to stagger the imagination, necessitate the quick training of a great secondary army of technical experts. These men must also help rebuild the world after the war is over. Get in training for one of the Big Jobs by taking an American Home Study Course in any one of 32 trades and professions.

We Have Trained 50,000 Winners

We offered them their chance—**they grasped it!** We helped them to better positions, larger incomes, broader opportunities, **because they helped themselves.**

You—**to-day**—have a better chance.

Now the position seeks the man and salaries for high-class men are more liberal than were ever known before.

Mail This Ad For Free Book and Personal Analysis

Send us your name and address on the coupon. Just check the job that you want to hold and mail this advertisement to us. We will tell you how you can get just the training you need, right in your own home. We will tell you how to line up your natural talents with your practical experiences.

Write to-day for the personal examination blank and bulletin of American home study courses. **Do it now—you'll be under no obligations.**

American School of Correspondence
CHICAGO, U. S. A., Dept. G-W-18.
Please tell me how I can qualify for the position marked X.

Name .....

Address .....

Ad Writers Wanted

Demand for my graduates three times greater than in any previous year. In new Art Prospectus for free mailing, America's leading authorities give valuable advice to brainy young men and women about entering the advertising field, where large salaries and partnerships await those who secure expert training.

NEVER in advertising history has there been so large a demand for expert ad writers. Not a demand for theoretical dabblers, the product of "lecture courses," but ad men and women who have trained imagination that interests millions of periodical readers and leads to sales.

The phenomenal increase of manufacturing industries and retail stores from coast to coast is more rapid than the increase of competent advertisers to manage their publicity departments. Brainy people, with at least a common-school education, and who are attracted to advertising as a permanent vocation, should send for my beautiful Prospectus laying bare the situation and telling how to qualify by home study in spare time.

Mr. James F. McHale, Darien, Conn., on Aug. 7, 1916, wrote: "In recognition of the invaluable, practical aid of the Powell System in properly preparing me for admittance into the great field of advertising, I cannot refrain from expressing my sincere appreciation and extending my heartiest congratulations for your genius in originating and conducting such a practical, efficient Course of Instruction. Although I have not quite finished with you, yet I have secured a position with the Phelan Ad-Sales Service—*on the merits of my lesson work.*"

The Powell System is practical ad-writing experience, and has for years had the exclusive endorsement of leading experts and publishers. Hundreds of students, like Mr. McHale, have found advertising positions before completing their study on the merits of their lesson work—the most convincing proof of worth that can be given. Send to-day for my free 64-page Prospectus.

Dr. W. A. Mackenzie, Secy. and Adv. Mgr., Lake County Land Owners' Assn., Fruitland Park, Fla.

DECLINED $10,000 A YEAR

Dr. Mackenzie's three-page endorsement will be found in the new Art Prospectus. These two extracts will make you want to read his complete story: "When I enlisted as your student, it was the red-letter day of my existence. I finally declined $10,000 a year to accept a $250,000 partnership." Also: "When a young man to-day tells me there are no opportunities for success, I pity him. Any man with some education who will learn to apply himself and master the Powell System, I believe will make an unqualified success in the advertising business."

George H. Powell, 103 Temple Court, N. Y.

BE A TRAFFIC MANAGER

$2,000 to $40,000 Yearly Now Earned

Right now the railroads and shippers are in urgent need of 100,000 trained traffic men. There are 500,000 business concerns in the United States— over 50,000 of these pay freight bills of $5,000 and over yearly. Over $2,000,000,000 is paid as freight each year to 1,000 railroads. Transportation is the largest single business in the country and employs over 4,000,000 men. The rapid expansion of traffic has outstripped the supply of trained men. Qualify for this new profession and you will earn all that you are worth. There is no "fixed" salary for the efficient traffic manager. A number receive yearly salaries of $25,000 to $40,000. Thousands receive $2,000 to $5,000.

READ:

H. G. WILSON, Commissioner Toledo Commerce Club:

"Your Association is better equipped to advance the efficiency of traffic men than any other."

A. T. WATERFALL, Traffic Commissioner, Detroit, Mich.:

"You are to be congratulated on this splendid and important work."

F. A. BARBER, Chief of Tariff Bureau, Wabash Railroad:

"I do not see how anyone can help but be benefited thereby."

Let us send you full copies of many other letters.

Use Your Spare Time

Use your spare time in becoming a Traffic Expert. It costs little, is easy to learn and the work is fascinating. Our practical method will make you efficient in a few months. You will have the assistance of many of America's foremost traffic men. The A. C. A. will teach you how to determine the tariff which names the lowest legal rate on the shipment of commodities. This is the basis of all traffic knowledge. Having it, you hold the key to the big position.

WRITE! See for yourself that this is your opportunity. Write for the full particulars—sent free by return mail. Mail the coupon or a post card or letter. Do it now—before you forget. American Commerce Association, Dept. 121 American Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

American Commerce Association, Dept. 121, American Commerce Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
Send me free and without obligation complete information regarding the Association and how I can become a traffic man.

Name .....

Address .....

City .....State .....

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!

Good, sturdy, attractive bookcases sold at moderate prices direct to you from factory

Lundstrom

IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY

The UNIVERSAL BOOKCASE

Endorsed by Over 100,000 Users

Made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. They are made in sections, combining practical utility, economy and attractive appearance. Style illustrated is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors.** Prices range from $2.00 per section and up. On orders of $10.00 and over we **pay all freight** except to extreme Western States, where we pay part freight. Shipped **direct** from factory ON APPROVAL and at **considerable saving** TO YOU. Write for new Catalog 15.

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg Co.

Little Falls, N. Y.

Mfrs. Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets.
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

$2 Per Section and Up ON APPROVAL

GOV'T JOBS OPEN

Railway Mail Clerks, City Carriers, Rural Carriers
City Postal Clerks, Clerks at Washington, D. C.

$800 TO $2000 A YEAR, FOR LIFE

Rapid advancement to higher Government Positions. No "lay-offs" because of STRIKES, FINANCIAL FLURRIES or the WHIMS OF SOME PETTY BOSS. THE POSITION IS YOURS FOR LIFE.

Country residents and city residents stand the same chance for immediate appointment. Common-sense education sufficient. Political influence NOT REQUIRED.

Write immediately for schedule showing the places and dates of the coming examinations. Don't delay. Every day you lose means the loss of just so much coaching before these rapidly approaching examinations.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE Dept. M 177, Rochester, N. Y.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE
The Pathway to Plenty
Dept. M177 Rochester, N. Y.

This coupon, filled out as directed, entitles the sender to free sample questions; a free copy of our copyrighted book, "Government Positions and How to Get Them," a full list of positions now obtainable and to consideration for Free Coaching for examination here checked.

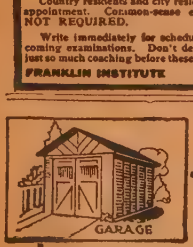
COUPON

..Railway Mail Clerk	($900 to $1800)	..Customs Positions	($900 to $1500)
..Postoffice Clerk	($900 to $1200)	..Internal Revenue	($1100 to $1800)
..Postoffice Carrier	($900 to $1200)	..Stenographer	($900 to $1500)
..Rural Mail Carrier	($1000 to $1200)	..Clerk in the Departments at Washington	($900 to $1800)
..Bookkeeper	($800 to $1800)		

Name.....

Address.....M177

..Use this before you lose it. Write plainly.



KOLB

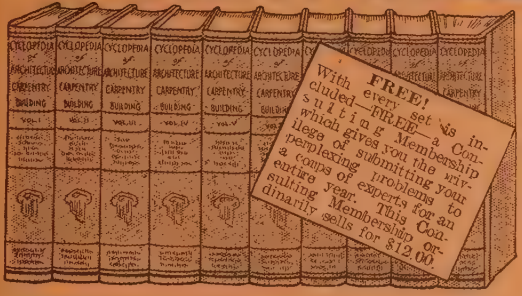
House Your Auto, $82.50 Up

Why add to the high cost of motoring by paying garage rent? Use a Kolb Ready-Built Garage; easy to erect, strong, durable and attractive. No waste material—no carpenter's bills. Write today for booklet giving full details and specifications.

Kolb Portable Building Company

38 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK Phila. Office: Bourse Bldg.

Pay-Raising Books at Reduced Prices



Here's your chance to get —**at a bargain price**—a set of pay-raising books that will fit you for a bigger, better job. Yes, and you may pay the bargain price at the rate of **only 50 cents a week.** This is a special offer. Act on it at once! The rising cost of paper and binding materials won't permit us to continue it indefinitely.

No matter what your occupation; one of the sets listed below is bound to suit your needs. They are written in easily-understood language by recognized authorities, and contain thousands of photographs, full-page plates, diagrams etc., that make difficult points as simple as A-B-C. Handsomely bound in half or full morocco leather, gold stamped.

7 Days' Free Trial

We'll gladly send any set of books to you for seven days' free examination, shipping charges fully prepaid. Examine them carefully—use them at your work for an entire week. If, at the end of that time you feel they aren't worth many times what we ask, send them back to us. If you keep them, pay the specially-reduced price on the easy terms explained below.

PRACTICAL HOME STUDY BOOKS

	Vols.	Pages	Size of Page	Illus.	Reg. Price	Special Price
Civil Engineering	9	3900	7x10	3000	$45.00	$29.80
Architecture, Carpentry and Building	10	4760	7x10	4000	50.00	24.80
Accountancy and Business	10	3680	7x10	1987	50.00	24.80
Applied Electricity	7	3000	7x10	2600	35.00	19.80
Automobile Engineering	5	2400	5½x8¾	2000	25.00	17.80
Telephony and Telegraphy	4	1728	7x10	2000	20.00	12.80
Modern Shop Practice	6	2300	5½x8¾	2500	30.00	18.80
Heating, Plumbing and Sanitation	4	1600	7x10	1600	20.00	14.00
Mechanical and Architectural Drawing	4	1720	7x10	1037	20.00	12.00
Motion Picture Work	2	600	7x10	300	12.00	6.00
Law and Practice (with Reading Course)	13	6000	7x10	24	72.00	39.80
Steam Engineering	7	3300	7x10	2500	35.00	19.80
Fire Prevention and Insurance	4	1500	7x10	600	20.00	15.80
Practical Accounting	4	1840	7x10	800	20.00	12.80

50c a Week

Not only can you buy these books at a rock-bottom price, but we offer them to you on the easiest of monthly payments. If, after seven days' examination, you decide to keep the set you have selected, simply send us $2 and then $2 a month until the present low price has been paid. Have you ever heard of a more generous offer?

Don't wait. This means money in your pocket if you act now. Remember, you take no chances whatever—it costs nothing to inspect and you are not obliged to keep the books if you do not care to buy. This offer is open to every man living within the boundaries of the U. S. and Canada. Mail the coupon now—before you turn the page!

SPECIAL DISCOUNT COUPON

AMERICAN TECHNICAL SOCIETY,
Dept. C. W.—18, CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Please send me set of.....

.....

for **7 DAYS' FREE** examination, express prepaid. I will examine the books thoroughly and, if satisfied, will send $2 within 7 days and $2 each month until I have paid the special price of..... If I decide not to keep the books, I will notify you at once and hold them subject to your order. Title not to pass to me until the set is fully paid for.

Name.....

Address.....

Reference.....

Does Red Meat Cause Rheumatism?

R. L. ALSAKER, M. D.

By R. L. ALSAKER, M. D.

Author of "Maintaining Health"

DEAR DOCTOR ALSAKER: I am 43 years old. For the past three years I have had occasional pains in the shoulder, the knee joints, and in the little finger of the left hand.

My doctor tells me that I have rheumatism and that I must stop eating meat—especially red meat—beef, lamb, etc. I eat very little meat. My breakfast consists of bacon and eggs or one mutton chop, rolls and occasionally wheat cakes (never more than three), or toast and a cup of coffee. And I eat a little fruit and oatmeal with cream and sugar. For lunch a couple of soft boiled eggs and a piece of pie or cake and a glass of milk. For dinner we have soup, a roast of some kind, or broiled or baked fish, with potatoes and other vegetables, and occasionally a salad, and always a dessert.

If red meat causes rheumatism, why should I have it and the other members of the family, who eat meat as frequently as I do, be free? W. J. L.

THIS gentleman seems to think that he has been prudent about his eating, when in fact he has been careless. At 43 everybody owes it to himself and family to know how to eat so as to have health. Eggs, meat, fish and milk are proteids (albuminous foods). The body needs a limited amount of these foods, but if they are taken in excess, as they are when eaten at every meal, they build rheumatism, catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, colds, Bright's disease and other ills.

Colds are a warning, a danger signal, showing that the body is full of impurities and waste.

Pains that travel from joint to joint, usually called rheumatic pains, are another sign that the blood is charged with impurities.

Red meat does not in itself cause rheumatism, though overeating of meat often helps to build the trouble. I have to fall back on experience and say that I have had numerous cases of rheumatism of all kinds—gout, lumbago, muscular rheumatism, rheumatism of the joints, chronic and acute—and every case, without exception, has recovered, when they followed directions. Many of these patients had had rheumatism from ten to thirty years, during which time they had consumed vast quantities of drugs and had gone to springs and had been boiled out, without special benefit.

In only one case was meat taken away temporarily, yet all the rest recovered, ***so red meat does not cause rheumatism.***

These sufferers recovered through proper living, especially through correct eating. If this gentleman will eat and drink as he should, he will recover, as all the rest did. There are no *ifs* and *buts* about it—he will get well and stay well. It is natural to be well, and those who follow Nature's laws will always have health. Proper eating is the most important, in fact the dominating, health factor. Every one who has rheumatism can eat his way out of it and into health. No one need be sick.

Rheumatism is a luxury, not a necessity. Those who get it can keep it indefinitely. They can also get rid of it and stay rid of it. Those who have rheumatism should not complain about it, for they have the knowledge at hand that will show them how to get out of the aches and pains of rheumatism and back to health.

Realizing the universal need of clearly defined instruction on the cause and cure of rheumatic troubles, I have outlined in a small volume a plan of living that has proved successful in getting rid of all kinds of acute and chronic rheumatism.

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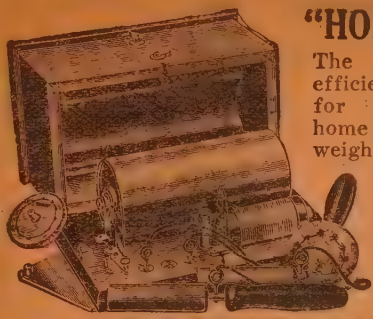
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENT: R. L. Alsaker, M. D., is an eminent authority on the subject discussed in the above article. He has put the net result of his many years of professional experience with sick people into his writings, and it is a real pleasure for me to recommend them because I know from personal experience and observation that good results *always* follow an observance of his simple instructions. Some of Dr. Alsaker's remarkable books of health instruction are: **"Curing Catarrh, Coughs and Colds," "Dieting Diabetes and Bright's Disease," "Conquering Consumption," "Curing Constipation and Appendicitis," "Getting Rid of Rheumatism."** Send $1.10 for the book that interests you most and learn quickly how you can get back to health and happiness. Money returned if you follow instructions for one month and are not entirely satisfied with your improvement in health. Frank E. Morrison, Publisher, Dept. 85, 1133 Broadway, New York.



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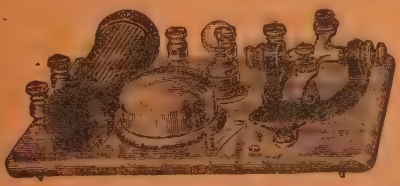

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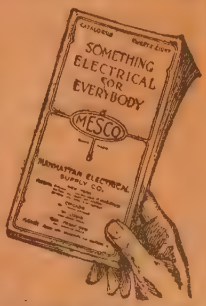

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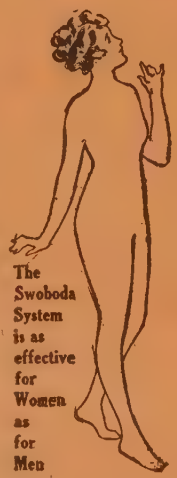

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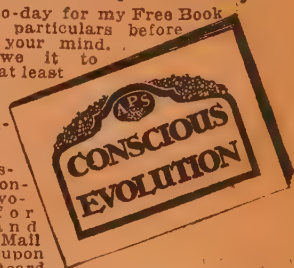

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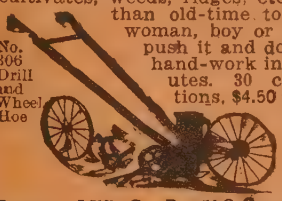

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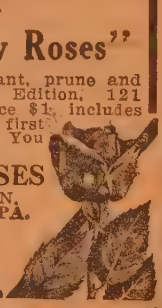

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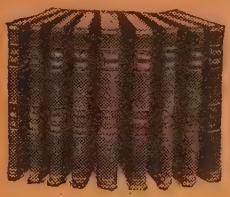

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NEW YORK STATE MILITARY CENSUS RETURNS.

(Official returns. Include all persons between 16 and 50 years.)

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Counties.	Males.	Females.	Counties.	Males.	Females.
Albany	50,707	50,392	Monroe	97,406	94,890	Ulster	19,852	20,778
Allegany	9,288	9,288	Montgomery	15,520	16,040	Warren	8,851	8,233
Broome	30,275	28,357	Nassau	34,827	36,377	Washington	11,319	11,131
Cattaraugus	20,066	16,740	Niagara	37,863	29,355	Wayne	12,784	12,436
Cayuga	16,903	16,813	Oneida	45,743	48,766	Westchester	88,528	97,072
Chautauqua	29,362	29,623	Onondaga	69,057	62,869	Wyoming	7,696	7,718
Chemung	15,924	17,276	Ontario	14,357	13,591	Yates	4,142	4,242
Chenango	8,658	8,627	Orange	30,588	31,472			
Clinton	10,806	10,081	Orleans	7,797	6,816	Total	1,284,814	1,250,285
Columbia *	11,540	10,322	Oswego	16,760	17,668			
Cortland	7,662	7,577	Otsego	12,161	11,781	GREATER NEW YORK.		
Delaware	11,144	10,729	Putnam *	3,240	3,144			
Dutchess	24,919	24,043	Rensselaer	29,182	32,931	Manhattan	692,311	702,080
Erie *	180,351	170,342	Rockland	11,691	11,874	Bronx	206,455	214,162
Essex	9,526	8,269	St. Lawrence	24,144	20,331	Kings	576,012	584,541
Franklin	11,229	10,725	Saratoga	15,906	16,041	Queens	123,073	121,789
Fulton	11,652	12,305	Schenectady	32,569	29,261	Richmond	32,244	28,203
Genesee	9,716	9,052	Schoharie	5,230	4,958			
Greene	7,121	6,921	Schuyler	3,315	3,210	Total	1,630,095	1,650,775
Hamilton	1,537	1,008	Seneca	5,905	5,620			
Herkimer	19,831	16,800	Steuben	21,095	20,481	TOTALS FOR STATE.		
Jefferson *	22,100	18,062	Suffolk	27,190	29,196	Male	2,914,909	
Lewis	6,070	5,495	Sullivan	9,773	9,723	Female	2,901,060	
Livingston	9,112	8,492	Tioga	5,487	5,737			
Madison	10,055	9,832	Tompkins	9,282	9,373	Grand total	5,815,969	

* Estimated. In New York State, in 1910, there were 2,836,773 males and 2,755,823 females over 21 years. In New York City, by the Military Census, there are 798,000 male citizens of the military age.

VOTE FOR MAYOR, NEW YORK CITY—1903-1917.

Candidate.	Man.-Bronx	Brook-lyn.	Que'ns	Rich-mond.	Candidate.	Man.-Bronx	Brook-lyn.	Que'ns	Rich-mond.
1903. McClellan, Dem.	188,681	102,569	17,074	6,458	1909. Bannard, R. & F.	86,497	73,860	11,907	5,040
Low, Fus	132,178	101,251	11,760	6,697	Hearst, C. A. L.	87,155	49,040	15,186	2,806
1905. McClellan, Dem.	140,261	68,788	13,228	6,127	Cassidy, Soc	6,811	3,874	1,004	79
Ivins, Rep	64,280	61,192	7,213	4,499	1913. Mitchel, Fus	178,224	137,074	34,279	8,604
Hearst, M. O. L.	123,292	81,835	13,706	3,096	McCall, Dem	129,113	77,826	20,097	6,883
1909. Gaynor, Dem	134,075	91,666	17,570	7,067	Russell, Soc	17,383	11,560	2,865	249

Candidate.	Man-hattan	Bronx	Brook-lyn.	Que'ns	Rich-mond.	Candidate.	Man-hattan	Bronx	Brook-lyn.	Que'ns	Rich-mond.
1917.						1917.					
Hylan, Dem	113,728	41,492	114,487	35,399	8,850	Mitchel, Fus	66,748	19,247	52,921	13,634	2,940
Bennett, Rep	13,230	5,576	29,748	5,916	1,968	Hillquit, Soc	51,176	30,368	48,880	13,479	1,425

Soldier vote included.

The
Germ-Killing Disinfecting White Paint

CARBOLA

A snow-white mineral paint in powdered form that is ready, as soon as it is mixed with water, to apply to wood, brick, stone or cement surfaces with either a brush or a sprayer. There is no waiting, straining or bother in its preparation, and it will not blister, flake or peel off, no matter how many coats are put on. Combined with this pigment is a germicide

Twenty Times Stronger Than Pure Carbolic Acid

but it is non-caustic and non-poisonous. It is absolutely harmless to man, beast or fowl, but it instantly kills lice, mites, fly eggs, etc., and the germs of contagious diseases that affect either humans or poultry or live stock.

Used Instead of Whitewash

By the Man in the Country for —

Stables, poultry houses, hog pens, dairies, creameries, cheese factories, etc. Bright, cheerful, sanitary living quarters make healthy, better producing flocks and herds.

By the Man in Town for —

Cellars, factories, lofts, livery stables, garages, warehouses, ceilings, etc. Carbola paints health and sunshine into dark corners, reduces light bills and makes the premises clean and sweet-smelling.

The cost is little—10 cents and less per gallon—and everybody can afford to use it. Supplied by dealers everywhere.

It is used and endorsed by many agricultural colleges, experiment stations and the best known poultry, dairy and breeding plants in the United States.

SEND FOR BOOKLET, "THE DISINFECTANT THAT PAINTS."

CARBOLA CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

7 EAST 42d STREET, Dept. 33 16—A NEW YORK CITY

THE FAME OF THE

STEINWAY

the Piano by which all others are measured and judged, is not merely a local or national one. It is international, universal, world-wide, and is the recognition, in the strongest possible manner, of a work of art that is in its line unequalled and unrivalled. From its inception the Steinway Piano has been known as THE BEST PIANO, without qualification and without limitation. An inspection is respectfully invited.

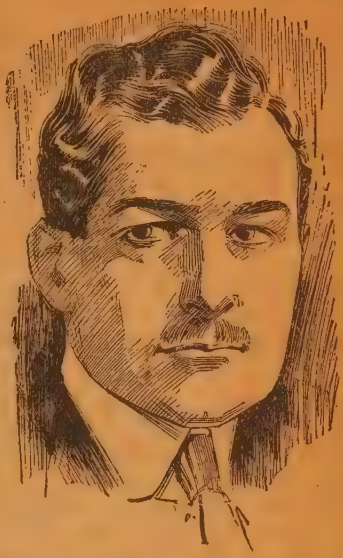
STEINWAY & SONS

STEINWAY HALL

107-109 East Fourteenth St., New York

Subway Express Station at the Door

Don't Get Bald!



Here's the kind of a man who makes big money. Every inch of him tells you that. He gets what he goes after.

But supposing his hair was thin, scraggly and dead-looking, or so oily that it lay flat and greasy on his scalp! Or supposing that it was so dry that it shed Dandruff all over his shoulders! His hair would queer his whole appearance, wouldn't it?

Pompeian HAIR Massage

for Dandruff

Good-looking hair! Healthy, vigorous hair! Ah, there's the final touch to a good money-making appearance. Neglect of the hair brings on Dandruff and Scalp Itching. Both unsightly and dangerous. Premature baldness often results. Pompeian HAIR Massage stops Dandruff and Scalp Itching. Pompeian HAIR Massage keeps the scalp healthy, and hence the hair vigorous, clean and good looking.

Not oily, nor gummy, nor smelly. Delightful to use. Made by the reliable and experienced makers of the famous Pompeian MASSAGE Cream and Pompeian NIGHT Cream.

Look your best. Keep your hair healthy. Begin today. 50c and $1 bottles at the drug stores. Ask for Pompeian HAIR Massage by name. At your barber's, too.

THE POMPEIAN MFG. CO., Cleveland, O.

Why Some Foods Explode in the Stomach

By R. W. LOCKWOOD

"THE combinations of food that most people eat three times a day inflict nothing less than a crime against their health and are the direct cause of 90 per cent. of all sickness."

This is the rather startling statement of Eugene Christian, the famous New York Food Scientist, whose wonderful system of corrective eating is receiving so much eager attention throughout the Nation at the present time.

According to Eugene Christian we eat without any thought of the relation which one food has to another when eaten at the same time. The result is that often we combine two foods each of great value in itself but which when combined in the stomach literally explode, liberating toxins which are absorbed by the blood and form the root of nearly all sickness, the first indications of which are acidity, fermentation, gas, constipation, and many other sympathetic ills leading to most serious consequences.

All of this, states Eugene Christian, can be avoided if we would only pay a little attention to the selection of our daily menu instead of eating without any regard for the consequences.

This does not mean that it is necessary to eat foods we don't like; instead Christian prescribes meals which are twice as delicious as those to which we are accustomed.

Not long ago I was fortunate enough to be present when Eugene Christian was relating some of his experiences with corrective eating to a group of men interested in dietetics, and I was literally amazed at what he accomplished with food alone and without drugs or medicines of any kind.

One case which sticks in my mind was that of a mother and daughter who went to him for treatment. The mother was forty pounds overweight and her physician diagnosed her case as Bright's Disease. She had a sluggish liver, low blood pressure and lacked vitality. The daughter had an extreme case of stomach acidity and intestinal fermentation, was extremely nervous, had chronic constipation, and was thirty pounds underweight.

Christian prescribed the proper food combinations for each. Within a few weeks all symptoms had disappeared, and within three months the mother had lost thirty-three pounds, the daughter had gained twenty-six pounds, and both were in perfect health—normal in every particular. There were many other equally interesting cases, but perhaps the most interesting one was that of a multi-millionaire—a man 70 years old who had been travelling with his doctor for several years in a search for health. He was extremely emaciated, had chronic constipation, lumbago and rheumatism.

For over twenty years he had suffered with stomach and intestinal trouble, which in reality was superacidious secretion in the stomach. The first menus given him were designed to remove the causes of acidity, which was accomplished in about thirty days. And after this was done he seemed to undergo a complete rejuvenation. His eyesight, hearing, taste and all of his mental faculties became keener and more alert. He had had no organic trouble—but he was starving to death from malnutrition and decomposition—all caused by the wrong selection and combination of foods. After six months' treatment this man was as well and strong as he had ever been in his life.

These instances of the efficacy of right eating I have simply chosen at random from perhaps a dozen Eugene Christian told me of, every one of which was fully as interesting and they applied to as many different ailments. Surely this man Christian is doing a great work.

There have been so many inquiries from all parts of the United States from people seeking the benefit of Eugene Christian's advice and whose cases he is unable to handle personally that he has written a little course of lessons which tell you exactly what to eat for health, strength and efficiency. This course is published by The Corrective Eating Society of New York.

These lessons—there are 24 of them—contain actual menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, curative as well as corrective, covering every condition of health and sickness from infancy to old age and for all occupations, climates and seasons.

Reasons are given for every recommendation based upon actual results secured in the author's many years of practice, although technical terms have been avoided. Every point is explained so clearly that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

With these lessons at hand it is just as though you were in personal contact with the great food specialist, because every possible point is so thoroughly covered that you can scarcely think of a question which isn't answered. You can start eating the very things that will produce the increased physical and mental energy you are seeking the day you receive the lessons and you will find that you secure results with the first meal.

If you would like to examine these 24 Little Lessons in Corrective Eating simply write The Corrective Eating Society, Inc., Dept. 1441, 443 Fourth Ave., New York City. It is not necessary to enclose any money with your request. Merely ask them to send the lessons on five days' trial with the understanding that you will either return them within that time or remit $3.00, the small fee asked. Please clip out and mail the following form instead of writing a letter, as this is a copy of the official blank adopted by the Society and will be honored at once.

CORRECTIVE EATING SOCIETY, INC.

Dept. 1441, 443 Fourth Avenue, New York City

You may send me prepaid a copy of Corrective Eating in 24 Lessons. I will either remail them to you within five days after receipt or send you $3.

Name ..... Address .....

For The Betterment of Your Teeth

Use MYRONDA TOOTH PASTE

What is more comforting than a sweet, clean mouth, with a smooth feeling on the tongue as it passes over the pearly white teeth—AFTER the application of **MYRONDA** tooth paste. Then too you have the satisfaction of knowing that advanced knowledge of dental research work has perfected **MYRONDA** in a preparation that will limit decay and will assist in the ravages of PYORRHEA. **MYRONDA** is the preparation of nature's method of preventing tooth decay.

MYRONDA TOOTH PASTE

MYRONDA Tooth Paste creates, in the mouth, a momentarily acid condition, similar to that produced by the eating of fresh fruits—this action is immediately followed by a normally alkaline condition, as contemplated by Nature and always found in wild tribes whose, teeth are perfectly preserved throughout life.

The base of **MYRONDA** is impalpable, precipitated phosphate of calcium, an abrasive sufficient to scour the teeth, but too fine and soft to in anyway injure the enamel. **MYRONDA** Tooth Paste contains enough of the acid of the grape, tartartic acid and cream of tartar to influence the secretion of saliva so as to establish a condition identical with that found in the mouth of few races, immune to tooth decay, namely an abundant thin, limpid and normally alkaline saliva which, constantly bathing the teeth, prevents any opportunity for decay.

Less Waste In Good Tooth Paste

Preservation of the teeth means good health and perfect contentment, with freedom from aggravating pains of toothache; avoiding also the frequent, dreaded visits to the dentist's chair.

A free liberal sample package of **MYRONDA** will be sent to all readers of the World Almanac who write us.

Start Today MYRONDA Way to Drive Away Tooth Decay

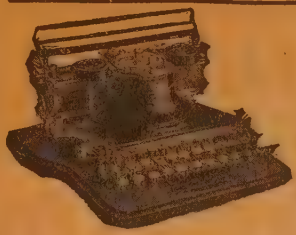
Large Tubes, Price 25 cents, at All Dealers

In Striped Tubes—Red and Orange Cartons

STAFFORD-MILLER CO., St. Louis, Mo.

16—F

THE UNUSUAL IN WRITING MACHINES



MULTIPLEX HAMMOND

Many Typewriters in One—Instantly Changeable Type—Change Your Type in a Second

All Type Styles ~ All Languages ~ All Sciences

especially represented on one MULTIPLEX

CHANGE TYPE IN A SECOND

FOR BUSINESS EXECUTIVES: – Miniature Type and close spacing for condensing Loose-leaf Manuals and index Card work

It will do all that other machines can do, BUT IT STANDS ALONE in the special fields of writing endeavor. For instance:

The Regular Multiplex

is the standard for executives, authors, clergymen, physicians, instructors and students.

Mathematical Multiplex

Carrying about 150 different characters, for the writing of all algebraic equations and mathematical problems—and all other kinds of work.

Reversible Multiplex

When the writing is reversed from English,—Hebrew, Arabic, Turkish, Persian, etc., immediately adapted to English also.

Multiplex Copy-Riter

Has variable spacing of letters and many styles of type. "Your Copy Is Your Proof." As is the copy so will be the style of printing.

Wide Carriage Multiplex's

Writing lines from regular up to 20 inches long. All Hammonds, however, accommodate any width of paper.

Service

to users is a cardinal feature of our business policy.

Beauty of Work

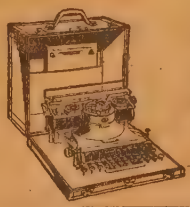
Is a pre-eminent feature in all of its models.

Every Model

Is fitted to accommodate our many styles of type and our great variety of languages. Two sets on a machine at once. "Just Turn the Knob" and PRESTO, there is one or the other. Other changes on the moment.

CATALOGUES GLADLY SENT FOR THE ASKING. NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT ALL PRICES.

It's New! Portable!



Condensed Aluminum, about half size and weight, but full capacity. Any width paper.

11 POUNDS

Dealerships Are Highly Profitable.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER COMPANY

581 East 69th Street, at East River NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

16—G

Direct from
To Save

Brand New Oliver Typewriters for Half What They Used to Cost. Latest and Best Model. Sold Under a New Money-Saving Plan. Five Days' Free Trial. No Money Down—Over a Year to Pay.

Was $100 **OLIVER** Now $49

Over 600,000 Sold

This is the offer of The Oliver Typewriter Company itself—a $2,000,000 concern. The Oliver Typewriter Company gives this guarantee: The Oliver Nine we now sell direct is the exact machine—our Model No. 9—which was formerly priced at $100.

We do not offer a second-hand nor rebuilt machine. So do not confuse this new $49 Oliver with other offers.

The $51 you now save is the result of new and efficient sales methods.

Formerly there were over 15,000 Oliver salesmen and agents. We had to maintain expensive offices in 50 cities. Other costly and roundabout sales methods kept the price of typewriters around $100.

By ending all these wastes and adopting a new plan we save the American public millions of dollars.

The entire facilities of the company are devoted exclusively to the production and distribution of Oliver Typewriters.

HOW TO SAVE

This is our plan: You may have an Oliver for free trial by answering this advertisement.

Or if you wish further information check the coupon.

We will send you an Oliver Nine direct to your office or home for five days' free trial; it does not cost you a cent. Nor are you under the slightest obligation to buy.

We give you the opportunity to be your own salesman and save $51. You are the sole judge. There are no salesmen to influence you.

If you decide to keep the Oliver pay us at the rate of $3 per month. If you do not wish to keep it, we eve

This Coupon Is Wo

16-H

the Factory
You $51

refund the transportation charges. That is all there is to our plan. It is simplicity itself.

A FAVORITE

This standard keyboard, visible Oliver has long been the world's model. If you remember, Oliver introduced visible writing.

Year after year, Oliver inventors have set the pace. Today's model—the Nine—is their greatest achievement.

Any stenographer may turn to the Oliver and operate it like any other machine. In fact, its simplicity recommends it to people who have never used a typewriter before.

This Oliver Nine is the finest, the costliest, the most successful model we have ever built. If any typewriter is worth $100, it is this handsome machine—the greatest Oliver triumph.

Regardless of price, do not spend one cent upon any typewriter—whether new, second hand or rebuilt—do not even rent a machine until you have investigated thoroughly our proposition.

It is waste, and therefore unpatriotic, to pay more than $49 for a brand new, standard typewriter.

Used by Big Business

It is the same commercial machine used by U. S. Steel Corporation, National City Bank of New York, Montgomery Ward & Co., Curtis Publishing Co., Pennsylvania Railroad, Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Morris & Company, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Ward Baking Company, Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Western Clock Company—"Big Ben," Encyclopaedia Britannica and a host of others. Over 600,000 have been sold.

rth $51

The Oliver Typewriter Company, by this great, money-saving, price-reducing plan is entitled to your first consideration.

Note the two-way coupon. Send at once for the free-trial Oliver, or for our startling book entitled "The High Cost of Typewriters—the Reason and the Remedy."

This amazing book exposes the follies of the old selling plans and tells the whole story of the Oliver Rebellion. With it we send a new catalog, picturing and describing the Oliver Nine.

Don't turn over this page without clipping the coupon.

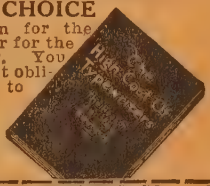
Canadian Price, $62.65

THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER COMPANY
C-4 Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago, Ill.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE

Check the coupon for the Free Trial Oliver or for the Book. Mail today. You are not obligated to buy.

FREE TRIAL



THE OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO.
C-4 Oliver Typewriter Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

☐ Ship me a new Oliver Nine for five days' free inspection. If I keep it, I will pay $49 at the rate of $3 per month. The title to remain in you until fully paid for.
My shipping point is.....
This does not place me under any obligation to buy. If I choose to return the Oliver, I will ship it back at your expense at the end of five days.

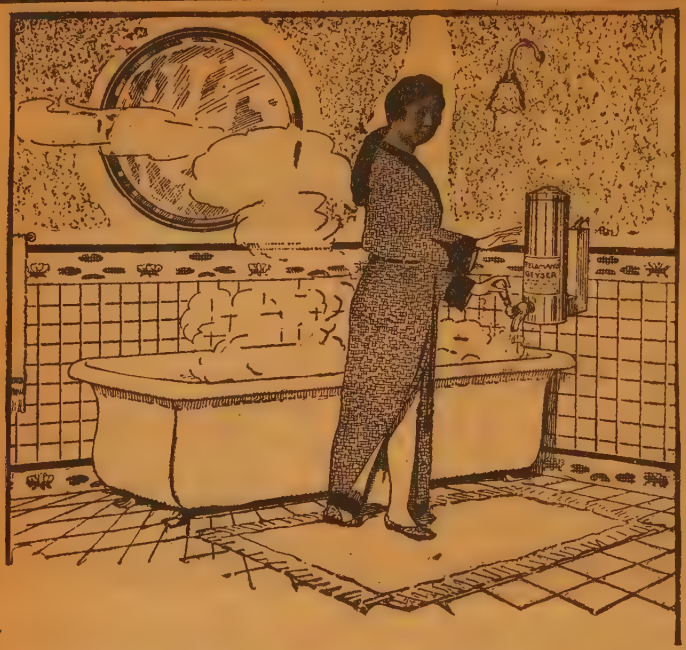
☐ Do not send a machine until I order it. Mail me your book—"The High Cost of Typewriters—The Reason and the Remedy," your de luxe catalog and further information.

Name .....

Street Address .....

City ..... State .....

16-J



The Feldman's "Geyser" Electric Water Heater

Is the most convenient, economical and sanitary water heating device on the market.

A turn of the faucet, left or right, produces cold or hot water **instantly.**

The Feldman's "Geyser" is danger-proof against fire or short-circuiting. It's the safest for homes, hospitals, hotels, cafes, barber shops, doctors' or dentists' offices.

All water that passes through the Feldman's "Geyser" is thoroughly sterilized.

Continuous flow of water as desired. Always ready.

You only pay for electricity as used.

Send for Catalogue and Exclusive Sales Rights

Feldman Mfg. Co., Inc. TIMES BUILDING NEW YORK

16—K

Do You Want This $3,000 Job?

There are thousands of just such positions awaiting trained men. In every state, in every city, and in every section there are products to be advertised; businesses to be managed; newspapers and magazines to be published; sales forces to be organized; office methods to be systematized; buildings to be built.

Who should be in charge of this work? YOU should!

Who should get the high salary paid for such work? YOU should!

Who should qualify successfully to handle this work? YOU should!

The progress of this age is not going to stop, and some one must do this work. Will it be *you* or the other fellow? One thing is certain: it will be the man best trained for the position.

Let the International Correspondence Schools help you to qualify for a bigger job. What they have done for tens of thousands of others they can do for *you*.

Mark and mail the attached coupon and receive, without obligation or cost, full information about the position you wish.

Mark and Mail the Coupon TODAY

TEAR OUT HERE

International Correspondence Schools

Box 4390, Scranton, Pa.

Please explain, without obligating me, how I can qualify for the position *before* which I mark X.

- ☐ ADVERTISING MAN
- ☐ Salesman
- ☐ Commercial Law
- ☐ BUSINESS
- ☐ Certified Pub. Accountant
- ☐ Bookkeeper
- ☐ Stenographer
- ☐ ILLUSTRATOR
- ☐ Window Trimmer
- ☐ Show-Card Writer
- ☐ Civil Service
- ☐ TEACHER
- ☐ Common School
- ☐ MECHANICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Mechanical Draftsman
- ☐ CHEMIST
- ☐ ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
- ☐ Electrician
- ☐ Electric Cars
- ☐ Telegraph Engineer
- ☐ Practical Telephony
- ☐ Railroader
- ☐ ARCHITECT
- ☐ Contractor & Builder
- ☐ CIVIL ENGINEER
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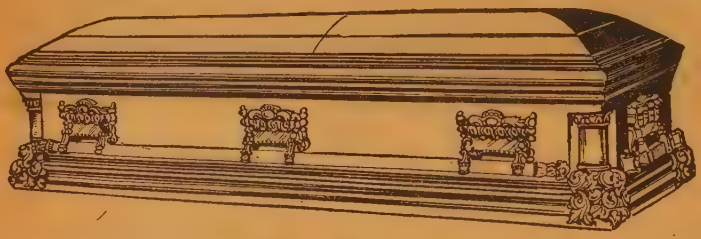
The Springfield Metallic Casket Co.

Springfield, Ohio, U. S. A.

Burial Caskets of Quality Unsurpassed Construction

The Springfield Metallic Caskets are made of the best grades of Bronze, Copper, Cast Metal, Armco-Purity metals. More than seventy-five styles and combinations, which meet the demands of those wishing the very best as well as those of the average well-to-do.

They protect the bodies of your dead from the hideous violations of the earth. They keep the remains sacred forever. In points of design, construction and beauty we positively give the best value for the money, being far superior to a mere wooden casket.



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The McKinley Monument at Canton, Ohio. In this tomb lie the remains of the late President McKinley and his wife in Springfield Metallic Caskets of bronze.

The Springfield State Bronze

The "Washington"

Dark Statuary Bronze finish, highly polished. The most perfect burial receptacle known. U. S. Letters Patent No. 610537.

Also manufacturers of Steel and Armco Purity Metal Burglar-proof Grave Vaults. Copper or Zinc metallic inner linings, Casket Carriages and Pedestals. A large and varied line of Casket Hardware in a variety of finishes. Cloth covered wood caskets, dry goods and sundries. Send for catalogs.

"The Final Tribute" tells of the efforts of all peoples, even savages, to preserve the bodies of their dead. Send for it.

For sale by the leading Funeral Directors everywhere.

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JOS. STEINER & BROS.

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115 to 125 West 30th Street
NEW YORK

We pay the highest market price for all Furs caught during the season; also pay all express and parcel post charges.

Resinol

heals itching skin and clears poor complexions

Does your skin itch and burn? or is your complexion marred by pimples, redness or roughness? There is no need of enduring such discomforts when Resinol Ointment, aided by Resinol Soap usually stops itching at once and makes the skin clear and healthy again.

Doctors have prescribed Resinol Ointment for over twenty years in the treatment of skin affections. So you need not hesitate to use it, nor to recommend it to skin-tormented friends.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap are sold by all druggists.

THREE SCORE and TEN YEARS is a long life, yet about THIRTY YEARS of it is spent in bed. Then why not make your bed as comfortable as it can be made?

Quilted Mattress pads will not only make it comfortable, but as they are spread over the mattress they will protect it, and will keep your bed or baby's crib in a perfect sanitary condition.

MATTRESS PROTECTOR
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
EXCELSIOR
TRADE MARK
WASHABLE

"None genuine without Trade Mark."

Quilted Mattress pads wash perfectly and are as good as new after Laundering.

For sale by all Dry Goods dealers.

Excelsior Quilting Co.

15 Laight Street New York

Old Popular Remedy for RHEUMATISM

"Muller's Famous Prescription" 100,384

For Muscular, Gouty, Sciatic, Inflammatory, etc. Has proven its worth far and wide—its merits are the wonder of three generations — its successes applauded by thousands. Makes the Right Change in the blood, bone and system.

No opiates. No disturbing drugs.

Do try it. Good health means everything. At druggists 75c bottle. Write for booklet. Don't send a stamp—it's absolutely free.

WM. H. MULLER, Chemist, B'klyn, N.Y.

Power for YOU!

Power from within! Strength that is *more* than mere muscular strength—the strength of better health, abundant nerve force—the strength of the perfect man. Don't you want it? Nine people out of every ten are only half alive! How about yourself?

All the Exhilarating Joys of

Life Strength Youth

Do you feel just right? If you do not—if you haven't that vigorous "go ahead" feeling all the time—don't fail to send the coupon for full particulars about the White Cross Electric Vibrator.

Now is the time for YOU to send for the free book, **"Health and Beauty."**

The White Cross Electric Vibrator

is the result of years of work and experiment. If you have your house wired for electricity, you connect it up as easily as an electric lamp; if not, we can supply you with models operated on their own batteries.

Special Offer for a Limited Time

For a short time only we are making a remarkable Special Introductory Offer on the White Cross Electric Vibrator. Write to-day.

Free Book Sign the coupon and mail it to-day. Get our splendid big FREE book telling you all about the marvels of **Vibration.** Learn all about the **White Cross Electric Vibrator** and our limited offer. No obligations at all—send the coupon or a post card or letter to-day.

Lindstrom, Smith Co.
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Dept. 3401, Chicago, Ill.

We also manufacture White Cross Electric Stoves, Irons, Hair Dryers, Electric Lanterns, Electric Fans, Electric Automobile Horns, Electric Curling Irons, Heating Pads, Small Motors, etc. Dealers write.

LINDSTROM, SMITH CO.,
1100 S. Wabash Ave., Dept. 3401
Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligation on my part, please send me, free and prepaid, your free book on Vibration, full particulars of the White Cross Vibrator and your Special Offer.

Name.....

Address.....

My Electrical Dealer's Name is.....

Rupture's Worst Enemy

Get Rid of Elastic Bands, Springs and Leg-Straps. Such Harness Has Forced Thousands to Undergo Dangerous Operations

Trusses like those shown above—the belt and leg-strap, elastic and spring contraptions sold by drug stores, surgical supply houses and many self-styled "Hernia Specialists"—make life miserable for everybody who wears them.

And—even when drawn so tight you can scarcely stand to keep them on—they do no good whatever.

Instead, they often do immense harm—they squeeze the rupture, often causing strangulation—dig into the pelvic bone in front—press against the sensitive spinal column at the back.

The Plain Truth Is This

Rupture—as explained in our free book—can't be relieved or cured—can't even be kept from growing worse—unless constantly *held in place.* Just as a broken bone can't "knit" unless the parts are held securely *together.*

And—just as a bandage or splint is the only way a *broken bone* can be held—the *right kind of a truss* is the only thing in the world that can keep a *rupture* from *coming out.*

What a difference it will make when you get *that* kind of truss!

And you *can* get *exactly* that kind of truss.

It's the famous *Cluthe* Truss or *Cluthe Automatic Massager.*

Far *more* than a truss—far *more* than merely a device for holding the rupture in place.

So different from everything else for rupture that it has received 18 separate patents.

Thousands say it is as comfortable as their clothing.

No belt, elastic belt or springs around your waist, and no leg-straps. Self-regulating, self-adjusting. Can't shift or slip—the only truss in existence that is honestly *guaranteed* to hold your rupture every minute of the day.

60 Days' Trial to Prove It

We have so much faith in the Cluthe Truss—we have seen it work wonders for so many others—that we want to make one especially for your case and let you try it on the most liberal trial plan ever offered to ruptured people for their protection.

We'll give you 60 days' trial to prove that this truss will keep your rupture from coming out, when you are working and at all other times. If the trial we allow you doesn't prove it, then the truss won't cost you a cent.

How It Holds and Strengthens

In *addition* to *holding* the rupture the Cluthe Truss or Cluthe Automatic Massager is constantly giving a *strengthening massage* to the weak ruptured parts.

All automatically—the massage goes on all day long, all without any attention whatever from you.

This massage—which strengthens just as exercise strengthens a weak arm—is so remarkably *beneficial*—that nearly all feel better and stronger—get immediate relief after trying this truss.

Get World's Greatest Rupture Book

Don't go on letting your rupture get worse—don't spend a cent on account of your rupture until you get our book of advice—which two cents for a stamp—or a penny for a postal will bring you.

This remarkable book—cloth-bound, 96 pages, 21 separate articles, and 19 photographic pictures—took us over 40 years of day-after-day experience to find out all the facts we've put in it.

It explains the dangers of operations and why they don't always cure to *stay* cured. Tells why—for the protection of the public—drug stores should not be allowed to sell trusses.

Explains why belt, spring and elastic trusses can do no good. Exposes the humbug "methods," "locks," "appliances," "plasters," "systems," etc.

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President Wilson, on January 8, 1918, laid down America's peace terms in an address to a joint session of Congress. He said, in full, as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: Once more, as repeatedly before, the spokesmen of the Central Empires have indicated their desire to discuss the objects of the war and the possible basis of a general peace. Parleys have been in progress at Brest-Litovsk between Russian representatives and representatives of the Central Powers, to which the attention of all the belligerents has been invited, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it may be possible to extend these parleys into a general conference with regard to terms of peace and settlement. The Russian representatives presented not only a perfectly definite statement of the principles upon which they would be willing to conclude peace, but also an equally definite programme of the concrete application of those principles. The representatives of the Central Powers, on their part, presented an outline of settlement which, if much less definite, seemed susceptible of liberal interpretation until their specific programme of practical terms was added. That programme proposed no concessions at all, either to the sovereignty of Russia or to the preferences of the populations with whose fortunes it dealt, but meant, in a word, that the Central Empires were to keep every foot of territory their armed forces had occupied—every province, every city, every point of vantage—as a permanent addition to their territories and their power.

"It is a reasonable conjecture that the general principles of settlement which they at first suggested originated with the more liberal statesmen of Germany and Austria, the men who have begun to feel the force of their own people's thought and purpose, while the concrete terms of actual settlement came from the military leaders, who have no thought but to keep what they have got. The negotiations have been broken off. The Russian representatives were sincere and in earnest. They cannot entertain such proposals of conquest and domination. The whole incident is full of significance. It is also full of perplexity. With whom are the Russian representatives dealing? For whom are the representatives of the Central Empires speaking? Are they speaking for the majorities of their respective Parliaments or for the minority parties, that military and imperialistic minority which has so far dominated their whole policy and controlled the affairs of Turkey and of the Balkan States, which have felt obliged to become their associates in this war?

"The Russian representatives have insisted, very justly, very wisely, and in the true spirit of modern democracy, that the conferences they have been holding with the Teutonic and Turkish statesmen should be held within open, not closed doors, and all the world has been audience, as was desired. To whom have we been listening then? To those who speak the spirit and intention of the resolutions of the German Reichstag of the 9th of July last, the spirit and intention of the Liberal leaders and parties of Germany, or to those who resist and defy that spirit and intention and insist upon conquest and subjugation? Or are we listening, in fact, to both, unreconciled and in open and hopeless contradiction? These are very serious and pregnant questions. Upon the answer to them depends the peace of the world.

GERMAN CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

"But whatever the results of the parleys at Brest-Litovsk, whatever the confusions of counsel and of purpose in the utterances of the spokesmen of the Central Empires, they have again attempted to acquaint the world with their objects in the war and have again challenged their adversaries to say what their objects are and what sort of settlement they would deem just and satisfactory. There is no good reason why that challenge should not be responded to, and responded to with the utmost candor. We did not wait for it. Not once, but again and again, we have laid our whole thought and purpose before the world, not in general terms only, but each time with sufficient definition to make it clear what sort of definite terms of settlement must necessarily spring out of them. Within the last week Mr. Lloyd George has spoken with admirable candor and in admirable spirit for the Government and people of Great Britain.

"There is no confusion of counsel among the adversaries of the Central Powers, no uncertainty of principle, no vagueness of detail. The only secrecy of counsel, the only lack of fearless frankness, the only failure to make definite statement of the objects of the war, lies with Germany and her allies. The issues of life and death hang upon these definitions. No statesman who has the least conception of his responsibility ought for a moment to permit himself to continue this tragical and appalling outpouring of blood and treasure unless he is sure beyond a peradventure that the objects of the vital sacrifice are part and parcel of the very life of society and that the people for whom he speaks think them right and imperative as he does.

"There is, moreover, a voice calling for these definitions of principle and of purpose which is, it seems to me, more thrilling and more compelling than any of the many moving voices with which the troubled air of the world is filled. It is the voice of the Russian people. They are prostrate and all but helpless, it would seem, before the grim power of Germany, which has hitherto known no relenting and no pity. Their power, apparently, is shattered. And yet their soul is not subservient. They will not yield either in principle or in action. Their conception of what is right, of what is humane and honorable for them to accept, has been stated with a frankness, a largeness of view, a generosity of spirit and a universal human sympathy which must challenge the admiration of every friend of mankind; and they have refused to compound their ideals or desert others that they themselves may be safe.

"They call to us to say what it is that we desire, in what, if in anything, our purpose and our spirit differ from theirs. And I believe that the people of the United States would wish me to respond with utter simplicity and frankness. Whether their present leaders believe it or not, it is our heartfelt desire and hope that some way may be opened whereby we may be privileged to assist the people of Russia to attain their utmost hope of liberty and ordered peace.

"It will be our wish and purpose that the processes of peace, when they are begun, shall be absolutely open, and that they shall involve and permit henceforth no secret understandings of any kind. The day of conquest and aggrandizement is gone by; so is also the day of secret covenants entered into in the interest of particular Governments and likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world. It is this happy fact, now clear to the view of every public man whose thoughts do not still linger in an age that is dead and gone, which makes it possible for every nation whose purposes are consistent with justice and the peace of the world to avow now or at any other time the objects it has in view.

THE PURPOSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"We entered this war because violations of right had occurred which touched us to the quick and made the life of our own people impossible unless they were corrected and the world secure once for all against their recurrence. What we demand in this war, therefore, is nothing peculiar to ourselves. It is that the world be made fit and safe to live in; and particularly that it be made safe for every peace loving nation which, like our own, wishes to live its own life, determine its own institutions, be assured of justice and fair dealing by the other peoples of the world as against force and selfish aggression. All the peoples of the world are in effect partners in this interest, and for our own part we see very clearly that unless justice be done to others it will not be done to us. The programme of the world's peace, therefore, is our programme; and that programme, the only possible programme, as we see it, is this:

"1. Open covenants of peace, openly arrived at, after which there shall be no private international understandings of any kind, but diplomacy shall proceed always frankly and in the public view.

"2. Absolute freedom of navigation upon the seas, outside territorial waters, alike in peace and in war, except as the seas may be closed in whole or in part by international action for the enforcement of international covenants.

"3. The removal, so far as possible, of all economic barriers and the establishment

of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associating themselves for its maintenance.

"4. Adequate guarantees given and taken that national armaments will be reduced to the lowest points consistent with domestic safety.

"5. A free, open minded, and absolutely impartial adjustment of all colonial claims, based upon a strict observance of the principle that in determining all such questions of sovereignty the interests of the populations concerned must have equal weight with the equitable claims of the Government whose title is to be determined.

"6. The evacuation of all Russian territory and such a settlement of all questions affecting Russia as will secure the best and freest co-operation of the other nations of the world in obtaining for her an unhampered and unembarrassed opportunity for the independent determination of her own political development and national policy and assure her of a sincere welcome into the society of free nations under institutions of her own choosing, and, more than a welcome, assistance also of every kind she may need and may herself desire. The treatment accorded Russia by here sister nations in the months to come will be the acid test of their good will, of their comprehension of her needs as distinguished from their own interests and of their intelligent and unselfish sympathy.

"7. Belgium, the whole world will agree, must be evacuated and restored without any attempt to limit the sovereignty which she enjoys in common with all other free nations. No other single act will serve as this will serve to restore confidence among the nations in the laws which they have themselves set and determined for the government of their relations with one another. Without this healing act the whole structure and validity of international law is forever impaired.

"8. All French territory should be freed and the invaded portions restored, and the wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871 in the matter of Alsace-Lorraine, which has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years, should be righted, in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all.

"9. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy should be effected along clearly recognizable lines of nationality.

"10. The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest opportunity of autonomous development.

"11. Roumania, Serbia and Montenegro should be evacuated, occupied territories restored, Serbia accorded free and secure access to the sea; and the relations of the several Balkan States to one another determined by friendly counsel along historically established lines of allegiance and nationality; and international guarantees of the political and economic independence and territorial integrity of the several Balkan States should be entered into.

"12. The Turkish portions of the present Ottoman Empire should be assured a secure sovereignty, but the other national ties which are now under Turkish rule should be assured an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development, and the Dardanelles should be permanently opened as a free passage to the ships and commerce of all nations under international guarantees.

"13. An independent Polish State should be erected which should include the territories inhabited by indisputably Polish populations, which should be assured a free and secure access to the sea, and whose political and economic independence and territorial integrity should be guaranteed by international covenant.

"14. A general association of nations must be formed under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small States alike.

ALL THE ALLIES UNITED IN PEACE AIMS.

"In regard to these essential rectifications of wrong and assertions of right we feel ourselves to be intimate partners of all the governments and peoples associated together against the imperialists. We cannot be separated in interest or divided in purpose. We stand together until the end. For such arrangements and covenants we are willing to fight and to continue to fight until they are achieved; but only because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace such as can be secured only by removing the chief provocations to war, which this progarmme does remove. We have no jealousy of German greatness, and there is nothing in this programme that impairs it. We grudge her no achievement or distinction of learning or of pacific enterprise such as have made her record very bright and very enviable. We do not wish to injure her or to block in any way her legitimate influence or power. We do not wish to fight her either with arms or with hostile arrangements of trade if she is willing to associate herself with us and the other peace loving nations of the world in covenants of justice and law and fair dealing.

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the peoples of the world in which we now live —instead of a place of mastery. Neither do we presume to suggest to her any alteration or modification of her institutions. But it is necessary, we must frankly say, and necessary as a preliminary to any intelligent dealings with her on our part, that we should know whom her spokesmen speak for when they speak to us, whether for the Reichstag majority or for the military party and the men whose creed is imperial domination. We have spoken now, surely, in terms too concrete to admit of any further doubt or question. An evident principle runs through the whole programme I have outlined. It is the principle of justice to all peoples and nationalities, and their right to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with one another, whether they be strong or weak.

"Unless this principle be made its foundation no part of the structure of international justice can stand. The people of the United States could act upon no other principle, and to the vindication of this principle they are ready to devote their lives, their honor, and everything that they possess. The moral climax of this, the culminating and final war for human liberty has come, and they are ready to put their own strength, their own highest purpose, their own integrity and devotion to the test."

OTHER LATE NEWS.

The United States Government, on December 28, took possession of the railways, and put them in charge of Secretary of the Treasury W. G. McAdoo.

Guatemala City was destroyed by earthquakes December 25-31.

On December 30 the temperature at New York was fourteen degrees below zero.

Dr. R. S. Naon, Argentine Ambassador to the United States, resigned January 4, 1918.

At Norfolk, Va., January 1, 1918, fire and explosions killed several persons and destroyed much property.

Earl Reading, Lord Chief Justice of Great Britain, was announced January 2, 1918, as successor to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice as British Ambassador at Washington.

Congress, December 17-18, voted to submit to the States within seven years a prohibition amendment to the United States Constitution.

Russia and Germany began peace negotiations December 14, under an armistice to last till January 12, 1918.

The Unionists-conscriptionists won the Canadian election December 17.

The World.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1847 ✠ October 29, 1911.

GUIDED by the spirit of its founder, Joseph Pulitzer, who on May 10, 1883, dedicated it as an "institution that should always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues," and always remain devoted to the public welfare, THE WORLD, during the year 1917, met its responsibilities in the white heat of America's tremendous crisis. The year began with the question of war or peace in the balance. The people of the United States hoped that right and justice would prevail without the necessity of Columbia buckling on her armor and calling the millions of her stalwart young manhood to follow her across the seas to fight for the freedom of the whole civilized world.

Chronicling from its staff of foreign correspondents the ebb and flow of the world's battle for democracy, interpreting America's duty to humanity and posterity in the spirit of its founder's words, "never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty," THE WORLD remembered Columbia's pledge guaranteeing the pursuit of happiness to the exiles from autocratic lands who had flocked to her shores through all the decades. It translated the principles of Americanism into human terms, and supported the Government and the President while public opinion crystallized into the determination to throw America's weight into the fight to make the world safe for democracy.

THE WORLD AN INTERPRETER OF AMERICAN OPINION.

It was a year of constructive work for a great journal which is looked to by thinkers in America and Europe as an interpreter of the public opinion of the people of the Republic. On February 2, THE WORLD'S Berlin correspondent, Cyril Brown, cabling that in high circles the belief had been fostered that America would not be drawn into the war as the result of the unlimited submarine war, said that the first expression of American opinion received there was a cabled excerpt from THE WORLD'S editorial featured by the Berlin papers, the *Lokal-Anzeiger* commenting: "THE WORLD demands that passes be handed our Ambassador, but advises postponing action until a concrete case occurs." On March 3, James M. Tuohy, THE WORLD'S London correspondent, cabling that Germany's confusion over Washington's revelation of her intended Mexican plot was considered in England to be plainly discernible in her attempt to justify it, said: "THE WORLD'S stinging editorial characterization of Germany's lying to America is placed in the forefront of all American comment on the situation here." On March 22 the Berlin *Gazette*, featuring a Washington report that after a Cabinet meeting the announcement was made that "all measures for war had been taken," carried also an extract from a WORLD editorial on the sinking of three American ships, waxing sarcastic under the caption, "WORLD Makes a Discovery," and saying "THE WORLD is an organ of Wilson. That we would sink ships in the barred zone, regardless of their nationality and without individual warning, we had already announced February 1, for which reason Wilson broke off relations."

On March 25, in an editorial concerning the suggestion that America might extend a billion dollar credit to the Allies, the Berlin *Vorwaerts* said: "THE NEW YORK WORLD demands expressly that the United States shall enter the world league to destroy Germany with gold-filled hands. The Yankees won't cease to exploit the Allies, even though they appear in the rôle of a liberal uncle. But just as sure it is that once the North American Government has identified itself with the Entente Allies it will do everything in its power to let the Entente win also." On May 21, Capt. Franz von Rintelen, German naval officer sentenced in New York to one year's imprisonment for conspiring to foment strikes, in giving a statement prepared in his own handwriting to a WORLD reporter, said: "THE WORLD is one of two American papers read in Germany. THE WORLD has been read throughout the war in official circles. It has been brought in by way of neutral countries. Therefore, I should like that the truth be printed in THE WORLD about this Labor's National Peace Council and all my efforts to stop munitions, so that it may be known in my country as well as this."

On August 19, when German public interest in the Pope's peace proposal was increasing, the German press with almost American alertness carried despatches from all the big capitals of the world, THE WORLD'S editorial opinion being polished off with the phrase "THE WORLD throws mud at German character."

Not only in foreign countries, but at home THE WORLD was looked to for fearless expression of public opinion on matters of international and domestic consequence, as, for instance, on March 6, when Burr McIntosh, giving an illustrated lecture on preparedness at Carnegie Lyceum, threw upon the stereopticon screen THE WORLD'S editorials on international affairs; or, on March 9 when Oswald Garrison Villard, President of the Evening Post Company, speaking to the League of Foreign Born Citizens on "Some Weaknesses of Journalism," dwelt at length on the influences which advertisers exert on newspapers. He cited an instance wherein a robbery had been committed in a department store and the management asked THE WORLD not to use the article. "THE WORLD," said Mr. Villard, "replied by printing the story on the front page. That example of fearlessness did a great deal to hearten other newspapers of the country that do not have the strength or resources of THE WORLD."

SERVICE IN INFORMING AMERICA OF EVENTS ABROAD.

THE WORLD'S foreign news staff since the beginning of the war has been able to furnish the public with more first-hand official information from high sources than any other newspaper. The work that the domestic news staff did in 1916 in exposing and bringing into the white light of publicity the German and Austrian plots against the peace of America, and the lives and honor of its citizens, has been kept up, THE WORLD men working sympathetically with agents of the Department of Justice. But because of the thorough work done in the previous year, these matters have not occupied so much public attention, the events in Europe and on the seas focusing all minds upon their tremendous importance. Through

the work of its staff correspondents in the capitals of Europe THE WORLD has kept the reading and thinking people of America informed upon the progress of the world war through a constant and brilliant series of special articles, interviews with men of international fame, pen pictures of the rise and fall of the tide of great battlefields—always remembering to point out their world-meaning, and also telling the intimate, human incidents that tie the thread of war stories to the hearts of the readers.

Lincoln Eyre, THE WORLD'S Paris staff correspondent, touched a chord when he cabled January 7 his exclusive interview with Emil Vandervelde, Belgian Minister of State, who told THE WORLD that his compatriots would insist on the return of overrun territory, reparation, and guarantees for the safety of the little country. Not less forceful and vividly painted was his cable of March 9, telling of the French onslaught in the Champagne where the horizon blue lines wiped out a mile of German trenches; of March 20, describing the painstaking, engulfing advance of the French after the fleeing Teutonic horde in Picardy, the troops under Nivelle driving their wedge into the German line between Craonne and Laon, and in the days following, the stories of Nivelle's smashing stroke south of Lafere. On January 18, Lincoln Eyre obtained from semi-official sources testimony of sworn eyewitnesses concerning the kicking and beating of Belgian women who had pressed forward in their towns to say good-by to their men exiled to Germany; also an interview with Compere Morel, socialist parliamentary leader, that French peasants rejected peace until the Kaiser had been beaten, and that they had faith in President Wilson's motives. On February 4, Mr. Eyre spent four days at the headquarters of the Army of the Alsace and along the eastern end of the western battle front, describing the French Alsatians' joy at the promise of ultimate delivery. On May 13 was published Mr. Eyre's page story in the Editorial Section of THE SUNDAY WORLD, on Fighting France as seen from inside after three years of continuous war. On May 20 he prophetically cabled, in the night of the later Allied attempts at unity of control, "With America at the front Allies must strike in unison on all points to win the war." So, through the year, his finger on the pulse of the French people, his eyes on their heroically battling soldiers, he graphically told the story down to the coming of the Americans under Pershing and the meeting of the great Allied War Conference in Paris.

To Cyril Brown, THE WORLD'S staff correspondent in Berlin, was given the delicate and difficult task of chronicling the happenings in the country that was destined to be the enemy's. Living in a capital where free speech and free newspapers are unknown in the American sense, he nevertheless fulfilled his task with admirable skill and tact, lessening rather than increasing, but never underestimating, the fuel that was preparing for the conflagration between the two nations. On January 28 he cabled an interview with the Prussian War Minister von Stein who said that the enemy's prospect of "breaking through" was hopeless. Then came the critical days of February. February 14, he cabled that German opinion turned overnight to war with America; later that Bernstorff had arrived in Copenhagen and denied German intrigue in Cuba; on March 16, when Russia was revolting, that Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor of Germany, had promised equal rights for Germans and a share in all state work; on March 23, that Germany at last saw war with America imminent; and on April 15, Brown, leaving Berlin for Copenhagen, cabled chivalrously of the studied civility with which Germans were treating Americans in their country. As early as April 26, Mr. Brown cabled with prophetic vision of Berlin scheming to offer peace to Russia, hoping to end the war. From then on through the year, Mr. Brown, with headquarters in Scandinavian countries, covered the gathering of delegates at Stockholm for the "peace without annexation" conference, and the growing critical relations between the Scandinavian states and the belligerents.

On March 10, THE WORLD commenced the publication of a series of articles describing freely and comprehensively conditions in Germany from the beginning of Germany's ruthless submarine warfare to the time when Ambassador Gerard's little party crossed the border into Switzerland. Henry L. Mencken, who told the story, is a well-known American newspaper man, trained to observe keenly and report accurately. He had just returned to this country via Spain and Havana, and was the first American correspondent to return from Germany after the break. It was the first complete uncensored account of what happened that had reached America, and pictured the final act in a history of unbroken friendly relations between two great nations. It was "the Diary of a Retreat." The series told how Gerard on February 2, fearful of a break, advised all Americans to leave; that on February 4, when a bulletin in the *Lokal-Anzeiger* reported that America had broken relations, Berlin was so fed up on sensations that news of the break was not a shock; February 5, that Gerard, officially notified of the break from Washington, was winding up his business preparatory to getting out and Berlin was nervous over the report that the United States had seized ships; February 11, how Gerard party crossed border, quitting Germany; in Spain, February 16, how news of the war was difficult to find in Madrid papers; from Havana, March 5, Mr. Mencken had cabled that it was scarcely true that Gerard had been held as a hostage by the Germans, and wholly untrue that Americans in Berlin had been deprived of their liberty during the week of February 4; on February 9, that the burning of papers had been Gerard's last act before his departure from Berlin.

Probably to no correspondent in the whole field of the war came so wonderful an opportunity for service in informing the outside world on events of extreme dramatic human interest, touched at once with comedy, pathos, and world wide possibilities, as fell to the lot of Arno Dosch-Fleurot, THE WORLD'S staff correspondent at Petrograd, who was on the spot when the dream of Russian revolutionists through decades came to pass, and the great Slav people rose in their might and deposed the Czar. He painted such simple, vivid pictures of the happenings of the quick and almost bloodless victory of the Russian people over the Czar's Government in a series of forceful descriptive cables that the United States Government and Diplomatic Corps in Washington obtained more valuable information from Dosch-Fleurot's despatches than from official reports. Then came his cables depicting the throes of a tumultuous people, used to autocracy and suddenly freed, leading up to the establishing of the Kerensky Government, the emergence of the Bolsheviki, the Trotzky appearance, and the things that have happened since. March 22, the New Russian War Chief Guchkoff sent a message to THE WORLD through Mr. Dosch-Fleurot that the revolution would not cause the loss of a day in the war; April 20, Dosch-Fleurot cabled apprehensively that the Russian Radicals sent home by Germany and headed by Lenine, whom Germany hoped would be able to complicate the situation, had failed to do so to date—a suggestion of what might be expected, and the realization of which he told in later despatches.

James M. Tuohy, THE WORLD'S staff correspondent in London, through whose sagacious mind millions of Americans have looked upon British affairs for years, has covered the war situation from the British capital conservatively, accurately and efficiently from the beginning of the war, ably assisted by a staff of experts.

Joseph W. Grigg, WORLD staff correspondent with the British Armies in the field, told in March of the great German retreat on the western front to straighten their line, at the time that Louis Seibold, attached to the Washington staff of THE WORLD, was telegraphing the story of President Wilson calling 20,000 militiamen out to guard public property and railroads and ordering the navy recruited to a war basis, with General Wood sent South and General Bell coming to the Department of the East. On April 22 Mr. Grigg, then with England's sea fighters, told how the fleet of British hornets hunted U boats, and his stories later through the year have been forceful and enlightening.

Through the year THE WORLD secured a large number of special articles pertaining to the war situation, written by its staff or other persons with special knowledge upon the matters.

MR. SWOPE'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Herbert Bayard Swope, City Editor of THE WORLD, on February 1 discussed in a special article the renewal of ruthless submarine warfare by Germany, pointing out that he had sent to THE WORLD warning of

Germany's intention of ren[illegible] his months of careful study and analysis of Germany [illegible]er there. In this connection it is a duty to note that o[illegible] Pulitzer School of Journalism the trustees of Columbia [illegible]n journalism and letters provided for in the will of Joseph [illegible]pe the University Board awarded $1,000 "for the best exam[illegible]est being strict accuracy, terseness, the accomplishment of som[illegible]n and respect." Mr. Swope made a special trip to Germany in [illegible] the empire returned with Ambassador Gerard, and in a brilliant se[illegible] described conditions in Germany during the third year of the war. Th[illegible]nder the title "Inside the German Empire." The National Arts Club, throu[illegible]y selection, has included Mr. Swope's book, "Inside the German Empire," an[illegible]s of the year.

In February was printed a s[illegible] commander of the Zeppelin L-120 describing raids on British territory. Dr. Orv[illegible]n veterinary aboard the White Star liner Georgic when she was torpedoed, taken to [illegible]wdale, told in a series of articles his experiences. He was the first of those held in G[illegible]s country. Ross D. Whytock, staff correspondent with Ambassador James W. Gerard [illegible]rom Germany, cabled from Havana on March 12 the story of the trip fraught with expect[illegible] submarines. On June 19 was started a series of nine signed narratives of a hunting voyage [illegible]ubmarine by its commander, Baron von und zu Peckelsheim.

Ruth Law, famous American aviat[illegible] a voyage in the latest type of French warplane, told her story to THE WORLD in Paris on Febru[illegible] Miss Emily Higgins, a young Irishwoman who had been governess to the children of the murdere[illegible]rian Archduke, Francis Ferdinand, told THE WORLD on February 18 an intimate story of his family.

Vivid pictures of Washington in [illegible]ing and momentous times throughout the year were told by members of the Washington staff of T[illegible]ORLD, notable among them the articles telegraphed by Samuel M. Williams on April 1, when the Preside[illegible]'s War Message was said to be about ready for Congress; Louis Seibold's story on April 3 and the days following, when it looked as if America would be at war before the end of the week; on April 4, when the Senate voted for war and the General Staff was planning for an army of 2,000,000; the passage of the war bill by the House, and the signing of the war declaration by the President on April 6.

The facts concerning the explosion of defective shells on the American liner St. Louis on March 12 were discussed for THE WORLD on May 23 by a staff correspondent who had sailed on the St. Louis on her first voyage after being armed.

Among other notable news features during the year in THE WORLD were the signed article by Max Hartwig from Copenhagen telling how Scandinavia's "Shower of Gold" was turning to a "Rain of Ashes" since America had come into the war; James M. Tuohy's story from London that the monarchy was safe in Britain, but that relations between people and court could never be the same again; the printing on July 22 of the 10,500 numbers for the new army of 687,000 as drawn at Washington, and the first pictures of Pershing's force landing in France; the list of names of those called in draft districts, on July 30; Lincoln Eyre's interview with Mrs. Vincent Astor in France and the story of her having been twice in danger on the fighting line; the story of the first review of American troops in France by a French General; Rodzianko, first head of the Russian Government under the revolution, told THE WORLD on August 11, through Mr. Dosch-Fleurot, that Russia would be a republic like the United States; former Foreign Minister Miliukoff told THE WORLD on August 30 that the Russian Army needed a single head; the printing of the first pictures of the American Engineers marching through London amid the applause of the people; the story from Washington of the methods used in constructing the new army cantonments, and photographs of the troops marching into them; the remarkable series of Letters From Soldiers at the Front, printed in THE SUNDAY WORLD; the story of October 7 showing how the United States was shattering all records in its rush of preparations to get into the fighting in Europe; former Ambassador to Turkey Henry Morgenthau's article of October 14, in which he told how the Kaiser, weeks ahead, fixed the date for war to begin.

OTHER NOTABLE NEWS FEATURES OF THE WORLD.

On February 12, Sir Ernest Shackleton cabled to THE WORLD from Wellington, New Zealand, the story of his rescuing of the last of his Antarctic expedition marooned in the Ross Sea.

Robert H. Murray, THE WORLD'S staff correspondent in Mexico City for a number of years, kept THE WORLD in touch with developments in Mexico from the cablegram of February 26 in which he told of the Mexican Government, with the aid of Japan, preparing to establish its own ammunition and small arms factories, down to the latest of the year's developments in the turbulent neighboring republic.

With characteristic regard for "The Man in the Street" and his opinions, THE WORLD, on April 20, when the question of conscription was uppermost, sent its reporters broadcast over New York, interviewing every one they met, and the result showed a powerful indorsement of compulsory military service.

Probably no tragedy in the crime annals of the year so stirred the fathers and mothers of New York as the murder of Ruth Cruger, and no story aside from that of the discovery of her body by Mrs. Grace Humiston, the woman lawyer, was so satisfactory to parents as the special cable from THE WORLD'S Bologna, Italy, correspondent on June 24 telling of the confession of the crime by Alfredo Cocchi, then under indictment in New York for the murder.

Billy Sunday's great religious revival, which was held in a huge tabernacle at 168th Street and Broadway, and lasted from the second Sunday in April until the second Sunday in June, ten weeks in all, was splendidly reported by THE WORLD. A staff writer who had been familiar with Mr. Sunday and his work for years, Joseph Jefferson O'Neill, described every happening of the extended revival, which resulted in more than 98,000 New Yorkers "hitting the trail" and professing conversion. Another notable result was a free-will offering of more than $120,000 to Mr. Sunday, which he generously turned over to the Y. M. C. A. and the American Red Cross for war work. Besides the interesting news articles, THE WORLD had a striking feature, a daily expression, by men and women in various walks of life, on "What I Think of Billy Sunday."

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES RENDERED BY THE WORLD.

To the great number of Americans interested in the Irish Home Rule situation, the articles by John Kirby, staff correspondent, who in a series commencing in June told of present conditions in the Emerald Isle, were interesting.

In April, Lord Northcliffe of England sought THE WORLD'S aid in sounding American public opinion on a settlement of Home Rule for Ireland, saying, "The next fourteen days will be, in my opinion, the most vital in the history of attempts to solve the Anglo-Irish problem. American statesmen and American newspapers could greatly assist those of us here who are struggling to arouse interest in the Irish question by a prompt expression of their opinion. This is the golden hour." THE WORLD procured and published in daily articles expressions of opinion and conviction on the Irish problem from leaders of American thought in response to Lord Northcliffe's request and in conjunction with the London *Times*. The service rendered Great Britain in general, and Ireland in particular, by securing this symposium of American opinion was, perhaps, fittingly expressed by Lord Aberdeen, former Viceroy of Ireland, in this city on June 10, when

he asked that his persona ... able work in relation to the Irish problem," and said T ... the opinion of the Unionists that the Home Rule questio ... editorially on May 2: "Great Britain has promised Home R ... Rule for Ireland. It only remains for Great Britain to re ... pressions of opinion printed in THE WORLD were reprinted by ... ed throughout this country and the British Isles.

The services to the public in re ... were constant throughout the year. In February, when agents of ... tigations of circumstantial reports that demonstrations against soar ... ed" by representatives of one of the Central Powers in the hope of bri ... ents to the Allies, acting upon the editorial suggestion of THE WORLD the ... blication of a daily food bulletin advising the people how to counteract the ... t the suggestion of THE WORLD, Mayor Mitchel called a conference for the fo ... mmittee on Food Gardens to coordinate and standardize the activities of no les ... tions that had taken up the mobilization of vacant land about the city for war gard ... arting of a movement in this city that resulted in tremendously increasing the food crop ... many other communities followed the example of New York, and, joining with the Depa ... ture's propaganda from Washington, swelled the crops into record breakers. On May 10 ... ed that, following THE WORLD'S suggestion, 745 acres of city land formerly wa ... ed were ... d that Brooklyn and Queens had 5,000 small gardens started. The gardens so increased in valu ... May 18 the Mayor issued a proclamation ordering the police to protect them from thieves. By J ... Manhattan alone had 960 truck gardens, and 450 acres in Richmond and 180 in the Bronx were bei ... ed, and school boys and girls were doing much of the farming.

PRESS CENSORS

THE WORLD'S championship of a free and untrammelle ... ublic press, supporting American institutions and having the respect of the people, was illustrated when in February it offered $1,000 in cash to Democratic Representative in Congress, Oscar Callaway of Texas, for the names of the twenty-five newspapers of the United States, with proof to substantiate his charges that they had been subsidized by "the J. P. Morgan interests, the steel, shipbuilding and powder interests," in order to control their policy on preparedness and militarism. Mr. Callaway's charges were made in a speech in the House on February 9. THE WORLD still has its $1,000. THE WORLD early took the ground that a censorship law based on common sense and the Nation's undoubted right to regulate the transmission and publication of war news was necessary. Many of its contemporaries fought against any of the measures proposed, and the legislation was delayed for a long period. Finally the original censorship clause which permitted the President to designate the kind of news not to be published was killed. Afterward Congress enacted a much more drastic measure than the original bill, giving the Postmaster General arbitrary power to exclude newspapers from the second-class privileges of the mail.

When the country was agitated over whether an iron-bound censorship of newspapers should be established, curtailing free speech during the war, THE WORLD published early in May for the benefit of members of Congress and others who might doubt the patriotism of the American English language press, doubt the ability and willingness of the newspapers to protect the interests of the country without a censorship, a record of American journalism for the past three years, in the full confidence that it was a record that abundantly justified the following assertions: That the newspapers, eliminating foreign language and special interest papers, could be trusted not to print information of military advantage to the enemy; that they had refrained from publishing anything to embarrass the Government in its foreign relations; and that they were workers for the interests of the country.

Early in March, when it became apparent that America could no longer avoid being drawn into the war, and that the financial, economic and military resources of the United States would at once be thrown into the scale, making every man and every dollar count, THE WORLD urged that Congress give France "$1,000,000,000, not merely in gratitude for what France once did for us, but as a practical military measure." Members of Congress praised the suggestion; Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the London Times, praised the suggestion; leaders of American thought became interested, and the people of France were deeply touched. The germ of the thought suggested by THE WORLD, of financial support to France, grew in the minds of the people until the tremendous sums loaned not only to France but to the other Allies after war began received complete popular sanction.

On April 19, hundreds of thousands of copies of President Wilson's war address to Congress, printed in German, each in a little pamphlet with the American flag on it, were dropped from aeroplanes over the German lines all the way from St. Quentin to the Swiss border. The plan was suggested by THE WORLD, which arranged for the printing and distribution, and carried out in co-operation with the French War Office. American aviators led in dropping the pamphlets. THE WORLD pointed out that many of the pamphlets, falling into German hands, would pass from hand to hand, and the readers would learn what wrongs this country bore before its patience broke; what anger roused it when its citizens were murdered at sea; with what concern it viewed the menace to self-government borne by the German arms—things that the German Government had hidden from its people.

ENCOURAGED VOLUNTEERING.

When patriots were springing to arms, volunteering for the army and navy, after the declaration of war, THE WORLD encouraged in every way possible the men who were coming forward by the thousands to rally round the flag, and among its suggestions were that city police stations be used as enlistment places, which met with the approval of Commissioner Woods and United States officers. But realizing the tremendous armies that Columbia must raise in her war against autocracy, it urged that the vital experiences of all the democracies that were warring against German autocracy be not disregarded, and that the selective draft be resorted to. "Whether we like conscription or dislike it, we cannot afford to resort to half way measures in a war in which the fate of democracy is hanging in the balance," THE WORLD said editorially. "We must compel the German autocracy to understand from the outset that war with the United States is 100 per cent. war, waged with all the military, financial and economic resources of the Republic. Anything short of that means needless loss of life, property, and needless misery. THE WORLD polled Congress, showing that on April 20 those in both Houses favoring the selective draft proposition greatly outnumbered those opposed to it. The country adopted the draft. On April 26, proclaimed by Governor Whitman as France Day in New York, THE WORLD cabled greetings to the embattled people of France through Le Matin, Paris, "America takes her place beside France and her brave Allies and expects on the battle line to discharge in part the debt she owes France." The answer came back with gratitude, saying, "Through THE WORLD, Le Matin sends greetings from the pollus of France to the new soldiers of the new freedom." When the soldier boys in France began asking for books and magazines, THE WORLD made a suggestion through the Red Cross, which was approved, for the establishment of a central office in New York where literature could be sent from all parts of the country and forwarded quickly to France. In this way Americans fighting abroad secured intellectual recreation in their rest camps.

THE WORLD was active in organizing the reception of the French and British High Commissions which

came to America in [illegible]
commissioners; it was [illegible]
Allied armies at the f[illegible]
express its appreciatio[illegible]
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from the people of N[illegible]
work which Papa Jo[illegible] the Joffre fund raised
by THE WORLD for th[illegible] ssador Jusserand.

Early in June TH[illegible] tic seaboard on their way
to the Great Adventur[illegible] at the seaboard after seven
days in day coaches th[illegible] Red Cross by THE WORLD,
and publication of the [illegible] ue to the enemy, resulted at
once in the soldiers be[illegible] ORLD through officials of the
Red Cross, none of wh[illegible] til THE WORLD had apprised
them of it more than s[illegible]

THE WORLD de[illegible] ons to the two Liberty Bond
issues, and employés [illegible] through a part payment plan
arranged by THE W[illegible] ade by WORLD men through
banks. The subscrip[illegible] ted to $100,000. On August
24 a field ambulance fu[illegible] e United States Army Medical
Corps as the gift of the s[illegible]

Protests made throug[illegible] ical students for service in the
ranks of the National Army [illegible] n the Pr[illegible] ost Marshal General
at Washington conceding pr[illegible] ent aimed. The order provided
that students who had been [illegible] d from the selective draft, as might
hospital interns, so that th[illegible] ves for national service in the line
of their profession.

Believing that the reply of Presiden[illegible] to the peace [illegible] the Pope was a document that
would forever hold a place among the ma[illegible] ieces of literat[illegible] national politics, THE WORLD
proposed to President Willcox of the New York City Board of [illegible] that the school year be opened
with a study of it by the high school pupils. President Willcox [illegible] district superintendents approved,
and on September 11 the study of the great paper was commen[illegible] the classes in English and American
history. THE WORLD furnished 15,000 copies of the document t[illegible] e pupils free of cost.

On September 4, the day of New York's big demonstration in honor of the 38,621 young men making the city's quota for the National Army, and they paraded through the streets, the men were the guests of the City, THE WORLD, and the New York Baseball Club, at the Polo Grounds. There were drills, music, a lunch, and a regular league championship game. It was THE WORLD's suggestion, and Philip J. McCook, director of the Mayor's Committee on the day, said "We were very grateful to THE WORLD for the idea of having the game at the Polo Grounds and grateful for the help THE WORLD gave in carrying out the idea."

Nowhere among the young men of America was the enthusiasm greater for supporting the country when war was declared, and over ninety splendid young men from the editorial, reportorial, advertising, publication and mechanical departments of THE WORLD have entered one branch or another of the national forces and are now in service. These men, well equipped for what they have to do, range from Colonel to private in the army and from Lieutenant to apprentice seaman in the navy.

WILSON COMMENDS THE WORLD.

On July 18 President Woodrow Wilson wrote the following letter of appreciation to Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, President of the Press Publishing Company (THE NEW YORK WORLD):

DEAR MR. PULITZER:—I have heard with the greatest pleasure and admiration of the action of THE WORLD in regard to the men in THE WORLD office and their service in the war. I think perhaps you cannot know what genuine and deep satisfaction such evidences of patriotism excite in me. May I not send you and the men this line of warm appreciation?"

Mr. Pulitzer, soon after the entry of the United States into the war, had announced to the staff of THE WORLD that all who were called into service in the National Guard, Naval Militia, or the Army or Navy Reserves, or who volunteered for service in these organizations, would have the difference between their Federal pay and their WORLD salaries made up to them by THE WORLD. Mr. Ralph Pulitzer himself joined the Naval Reserves as Lieutenant on board a "submarine chaser" in a section patrol of the Atlantic Coast. His chaser was built at his order especially for this form of service, and was accepted by the Government.

At the meeting of the National Probation Association held early in the year in Pittsburgh, the report of the committee appointed at the convention of 1916 on the consolidation and standardization of the Domestic Relations and Juvenile Courts was unanimously adopted. The Brooklyn edition of THE WORLD first championed this consolidation. The resolutions recommended the organization of Family Courts to be given jurisdiction in all matters arising under acts pertaining to Juvenile Courts, divorce and alimony matters, cases of desertion and non-support, paternity cases, and matters pertaining to adoption and guardianship.

Toward the close of the 1917 session of the State Legislature, THE WORLD rendered a public service by printing a series of articles exposing numerous bills cloaking "grabs" and favors designed to benefit corporations. Efforts of a powerful lobby to overcome the effects of exposure by THE WORLD were futile. Measures not defeated on the floor of the Legislature were vetoed by Governor Whitman upon demand of THE WORLD.

SOME OF THE THINGS ACCOMPLISHED IN THE YEAR'S WORK.

Through THE WORLD's Department of Missing People, established ten years ago as an assistance to people who have lost communication with relatives, or whose daughters, sons, husbands, wives or parents have disappeared, a large number of missing people have been found and communication established between friends and relatives, who have not known of each other's whereabouts, in some instances for many years. In many instances lost dear ones were returned to people who could not afford the cost of advertising for them or conducting expensive searches, and in other cases where all efforts to locate them by advertising and through regular civil authorities had failed.

As a direct result of THE WORLD's exposé of the $71,457 Army and Navy Bazaar that netted $754 the Board of Aldermen passed unanimously the Dowling ordinance placing all entertainments for charity, other than those of religious and fraternal organizations, under regulation of the Department of Licenses.

ACCURACY AND FAIR PLAY.

THE WORLD's Bureau of Accuracy and Fair Play issued its fourth annual report. Members of THE WORLD staff and its correspondents everywhere have almost without exception shown their hearty accord with the purposes and activities of the bureau. A limited number of correspondents who have been convicted by the records of habitual carelessness have been dismissed. There has been a material falling off in libel

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Jules Jusserand, French Amb
Senator W. M. Calder; T. P
sham, Gen. John F. O'Ryan
S. Stanwood Menken and Jo
Horace Plunkett, John Mitch
Joffre, Congressman Murray
Stefanik, Gen. Goethals, Prof.
Mayor John Purroy Mitchel, and
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Arthur Williams, Milan
Norman deR. Whitehouse,
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eturn from a long residence
M. Lincoln, managing editor of THE
ge of notes on his observations. What
of the most important political revelations
which Arthur Benington laid bare for the
which Germany and Austria treated Italy their ally.

The Magazine Section of THE SUNDAY WORLD, a real 52-times a year magazine, has as usual kept well up with its self-imposed task of covering the whole wide field of human interests and contemporary events with story and picture. So enormous is the range embraced that only a few of the outstanding features of its 1917 year can be mentioned. Among them were: Eleven master stories from the front, in the series, "Most Tragic Incident I Saw in the War," by eleven world-famous war correspondents; the one big, authentic German spy exposé, by Capt. Horst von der Goltz; the Mary Garden series of six articles; William Hohenzollern as his wife's Lady-in-Waiting saw him; Mike Flannery on the War, by Ellis Parker Butler of "Pigs-is-Pigs" fame.

The series of hyper-ridiculous Carr-Boyd adventures; three big serial novels, "Fantomas," Wadsworth Camp's "House of Fear," and Arthur Somers Roche's "Ransom!"; four double-page timely war maps; the whole field of current art recorded in color, including Henry Bing's four unique water colors from a German prison-camp; in music, a dozen of the timeliest song hits; the newest dances, as Broadway took them up; full color-page records of the season's most notable stage spectacles, such as the Wanderer and Chu Chin Chow; wartime cookery, with dozens of original recipes obtained from New York's most famous chefs; eight full pages of up-to-the-minute fashions in gowns and millinery; the war in picture and story; love, romance, crime, adventure, sport and serious business as dramatized in the lives of scores of living men and women all over the world. THE WORLD MAGAZINE, for example, was the first American publication to obtain from Paris the full true story of Mata Hari's treachery, and printed it weeks before the beautiful danseuse faced the firing squad.

Many notable photographs were exclusively published in the copper-etched gravure process in THE SUNDAY WORLD'S Picture Section. Four pages were devoted to the wonderful pictures Sir Ernest Shackleton brought back with him from his second Antarctic expedition. A special four page section was also issued for Donald C. Thompson's graphic pictures of the Russian Revolution. Many unusual pictures of the war, such as a series of photographs showing the happenings in one minute of actual battle and aerial pictures of battle fronts were published. THE WORLD also published the first aerial photograph ever made of the Sahara Desert. A series of contrasting photos of "old and new New York" attracted wide attention.

SUNDAY WORLD FIELD DAYS AND OTHER SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

THE SUNDAY WORLD conducts a special bureau called "The School Prize Department," in Room 214, Pulitzer Building, to foster athletics in the public schools of the city. With the consent of the School Board and in close affiliation with the Public Schools Athletic League the SUNDAY WORLD began thirteen years ago to supply each year prizes and other assistance to enable public schools to hold SUNDAY WORLD Field Days of regulation athletic games for grammar grade boys. Since then the Field Day activities have expanded until in 1917 there were 180 sets of medals supplied by THE WORLD. Gen. Wingate wrote to THE WORLD in the fall of 1917: "The great work which the P. S. A. L., has accomplished is largely the result of the Field Days and competitions which THE SUNDAY WORLD has instituted." During 1917 out of a total school enrolment of 104,765 in the eligible grades, 75,000 participated in the games conducted by 180 schools. The attendance was estimated at 250,000. Ten thousand children attended the final meet in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, October 27, forty-two schools participated, sending 1,027 contestants for the 28 solid gold, 28 sterling silver and 28 bronze medals given by THE WORLD. Other public school activities of THE SUNDAY WORLD during the past year were THE SUNDAY WORLD Walking Club for boys and girls; medals and pins for school garden competitions, and prizes for competitions during vacation in the city parks and public school playgrounds.

THE EVENING WORLD'S SERVICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The energetic work of THE EVENING WORLD, always fearless, painstaking in its efforts to be just and fair, always with the thought of the good of the people and the Republic uppermost in everything it does—fighting the battles of the poor against oppression—and of all classes for the attainment of justice, has seen twelve months of useful public service, during which many exclusive articles and news beats appeared. THE EVENING WORLD'S clean and well written news columns, its unexcelled illustrations, its departments for women, children, and young people, its special articles by women writers, its remarkable sporting page, "The Best Sporting Page in New York," made up a brilliant daily newspaper that is always on the job in its effort to be the first on the street with the news. THE EVENING WORLD'S Daily Magazine, filled with high class literary and miscellaneous matter pertinent to the trend of the public thought and the world's life of the time, afforded in the course of the year a library unexcelled for entertainment and information. Its editorial page, strong, aggressive, conducted on wide lines, with many specially written and signed

articles by men and women foremost am
paper throughout the year. THE EVEN

The Kiddie Klub Korner appeared in
rection of Miss Eleanor Schorer, now "Co
years of age. The Klub celebrated its fi
took the form of a pageant, "Young Ma
in the typical garb of the various nation
tableaux, and 20,000 spectators witnessed
live in and about Greater New York, but
Coast, Australia, Japan, Great Britain, F
Joffre's Orphans of the Marne. Enthusia
celebration in December, Miss Schorer's
children under her guidance.

THE EVENING WORLD organized the Sp
ness of New York sportsmen to serve their countr
to do their bit for Uncle Sam. It was a big succe
the young sportsmen enthusiasts answer the Legion ca
represented wh
to City Hall o
Reserve.

THE EVENING
public schools, in an e
a tremendous success durin
to May 21 the total attenda
public parks was estimated
terially later.

THE EVENING WORLD
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Miss Margaret Wilson, dau
and the other to Sophie Irene
or Board of Education in each
and civic forums throughout the State to promote and advance the principles of Americanization; the Boa
of Education to provide funds for support of the same. The "Patriotic Thousand" young women, to
known as "The Daughters of the War of 1917," organized by THE EVENING WORLD, each young wo
promising to secure five recruits for the colors, was another instance of the energy of the paper in the recruit
campaign that swept the country before conscription was decided on and America was hurrying preparatio
for war. In the interest of agricultural preparedness, urged by the Government as a prime necessity, an
to expedite the gathering of vital information, THE EVENING WORLD, pending official action by the State,
organized in April an Agricultural Service Bureau to bring together farmers who needed help and school
boys under military age but available for farm work. THE EVENING WORLD also employed an agricultural
expert and pushed the home gardens movement, and the Park Department at the paper's suggestion started
model gardens in the parks as object lessons.

FIGHT FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

One of THE EVENING WORLD'S victories for the people was the winning of the fight for a playground—the assuring to the teachers and pupils of Public School No. 137, one of the largest in the city, that the plot used as a playground in Essex Street, near Grand, was not to be taken away from them as had been intended by the Estimate Board until THE EVENING WORLD took up the fight. THE EVENING WORLD also rendered invaluable service to the Twelfth and Sixty-ninth Regiments in June in their recruiting campaign to get up to full war strength by July 15. THE EVENING WORLD'S Housewives' Protective Association launched a strong drive to destroy the food pirates on July 17. Mass meetings were arranged by THE EVENING WORLD covering every section of the city in an effort to arouse the State legislators into activity when they should meet on July 31 in extra session to take up the food problem. It was a campaign of education for the housewives of New York. THE EVENING WORLD advocated legislation that would make specific scheming by criminal speculators impossible, and secure an adjustment of prices for the necessaries of life.

On July 19 Sophie Irene Loeb of THE EVENING WORLD announced that 5,000 babies were suffering for the want of milk, and 10,000 to 20,000 were only getting a part supply on account of high prices. To meet this alarming state, THE EVENING WORLD asked the public for contributions addressed to Milk for Children Fund, care of THE EVENING WORLD. The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, with whom THE EVENING WORLD co-operated, hoped to secure funds enough to feed 5,000 babies, and THE EVENING WORLD felt it was up to it and the public to help. This was done and all needy cases cared for by the contributions that poured in.

At the meeting of the Joint Legislative Committee at City Hall, July 27, Sophie Irene Loeb advocated milk control or regulation, storage, terminal markets and municipal buying and selling of food. THE EVENING WORLD Housewives' Protective Association held a mass meeting in the Aldermanic Chambers, City Hall, on July 6, Mrs. William Grant Brown, President of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, presiding, at which Sophie Irene Loeb again pointed out that 20,000 children of the east side were starving because of the high cost of milk and other food. She again spoke at the public hearing of the War Legislative Committees' Food Bill at Albany on August 8, declaring the State should sell milk to the poor of the east side to combat the avaricious dealers. The New York women, who had studied the food situation and went to Albany were so convincing that Senator Brown, Chairman of the Committee, adjourned the hearing a day in order to change and bolster up the measure.

THE EVENING WORLD continued its work for fairer prices and better food distribution during the year, exposing fish food profiteers, who were believed to make 100 to 400 per cent. profit by barefaced extortion; also getting aid of the butchers in driving out meat profiteers, attacking wrong-doing in all branches of food supply, until in December things came to a crisis.

FOOD PROFITEERING.

As a result of THE EVENING WORLD'S exposures of the war profiteering in necessities of life, notably meat, prevalent in New York, representatives of the leading wholesale and retail organizations of the city agreed to a plan to restrict profits to a reasonable basis. The plan was adopted at a meeting at the call of the local representatives of the Federal Food Administration and the State Food Control Board. The call was issued as a result of the publication in THE EVENING WORLD of facts and figures, showing downright robbery by retailers in different sections of the city.

A committee was appointed by John Mitchell, Chairman of the Federal Food Board, which has combined with the State Food Board to meet with the meat dealers and arrive at fair prices to be charged—these prices to be published tri-weekly so that the average housewife could know when the local butcher was charging more than a fair price. This committee was composed of Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator; Cyrus Miller, head of the Bureau of Transportation and Distribution of the State Food Board; and Sophie Irene Loeb of THE EVENING WORLD. The committee met in prominent butchers' shops and where meat

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s of the trade estimated a fair price to be
rincipal meat so estimated is the kind pur-
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were the investigation of slacker marriages
shaming prospective slackers away from
re young men were flocking, who thought
Army Athletic Fund Show in the Hippo-
for the New York soldiers, under direction
rough the city by the National Guard or-
he giving on the night before the parade of
ed by THE EVENING WORLD, and arranged
Business Men, and the Mayor's Committee
, Major-Gen. John F. O'Ryan and his staff,
latives or admirers of the New York Commander
rtainment. Then on the night of August 29 in the
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ds, wives, mothers and sweethearts.

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in the fund contributed by the public, penny lunches were put
a over a hundre
he work was grown, and this year the fund supplied lunches for
of crippled and ana
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EVENING WORLD secu
ndment to the Taxicab Law for which it had originally campaigned.
endment provides, tha
le operating from or in a railroad station or steamship dock shall
med a public cab and
der the ordinance, and thus charge only legal rates. Some cab
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DECLARATIONS OF WAR—1914-1917.

Austria against Belgium, August 28, 1914.
Austria against Japan, August 27, 1914.
Austria against Montenegro, August, 9, 1914.
Austria against Russia, August 6, 1914.
Austria against Serbia, July 28, 1914.
Bulgaria against Serbia, October 14, 1915.
China against Austria, August 14, 1917.
China against Germany, August 14, 1917.
Cuba against Germany, April 7, 1917.
France against Austria, August 13, 1914.
France against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
France against Germany, August 3, 1914.
France against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Germany against Belgium, August 4, 1914.
Germany against France, August 3, 1914.
Germany against Portugal, March 9, 1916.
Germany against Roumania, September 14, 1916.
Germany against Russia, August 1, 1914.
Great Britain against Austria, August 13, 1914.
Great Britain against Bulgaria, October 15, 1915.
Great Britain against Germany, August 4, 1914.
Great Britain against Turkey, November 5, 1914.
Greece against Bulgaria, November 28, 1916 (Provisional Government).
Greece against Bulgaria, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Greece against Germany, November 28, 1916 (Provisional Government).
Greece against Germany, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Italy against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Italy against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Italy against Germany, August 28, 1916.
Italy against Turkey, August 21, 1915.
Japan against Germany, August 23, 1914.
Liberia against Germany, August 4, 1917.
Montenegro against Austria, August 8, 1914.
Montenegro against Germany, August 9, 1914.
Panama against Germany, April 7, 1917; against Austria-Hungary, December 10, 1917.
Portugal against Germany, November 23, 1914 (resolution passed authorizing military intervention as ally of England).
Portugal against Germany, May 19, 1915 (military aid granted).
Roumania against Austria, August 27, 1916 (allies of Austria also consider it a declaration).
Russia against Bulgaria, October 19, 1915.
Russia against Turkey, November 3, 1914.
San Marino against Austria, May 24, 1915.
Serbia against Bulgaria, October 16, 1915.
Serbia against Germany, August 9, 1914.
Serbia against Turkey, December 2, 1914.
Siam against Austria, July 22, 1917.
Siam against Germany, July 22, 1917.
Turkey against Allies, November 23, 1914.
Turkey against Roumania, August 29, 1916.
United States against Germany, April 6, 1917.
United States against Austria, December 7, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, October 26, 1917.

SEVERANCE OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

Austria against Japan, August 26, 1914.
Austria against Portugal, March 16, 1916.
Austria against Serbia, July 26, 1914.
Austria against United States, April 8, 1917.
Bolivia against Germany, April 14, 1917.
Brazil against Germany, April 11, 1917.
China against Germany, March 14, 1917.
Costa Rica against Germany, September 21, 1917.
Egypt against Germany, August 13, 1914.
France against Austria August 10, 1914.
Greece against Turkey, July 2, 1917 (Government, of Alexander).
Greece against Austria, July 2, 1917 (Government of Alexander).
Guatemala against Germany, April 27, 1917.
Hayti against Germany, June 17, 1917.
Honduras against Germany, May 17, 1917.
Nicaragua against Germany, May 18, 1917.
Peru against Germany, October 6, 1917.
Turkey against United States, April 20, 1917.
United States against Germany, February 3, 1917.
Uruguay against Germany, October 7, 1917.

FOUR MILLION SOCKS FOR UNITED STATES SOLDIERS.

(By the Committee on Public Information, December 4, 1917.)

Some idea of the magnitude of the Navy's clothing business may be gained from this list:

Cotton socks	pairs	3,500,000
Woollen socks	pairs	600,000
Shoes	pairs	700,000
Jerseys		750,000
Cotton undershirts		3,000,000
Nainsook drawers		1,400,000
Handkerchiefs		4,000,000
Bath towels		950,000
Blankets		600,000
Heavy undershirts		500,000
Heavy drawers		500,000
Watch caps		450,000
Silk neckerchiefs		340,000
Woollen gloves	pairs	300,000
Leggings	pairs	300,000
Bleached twills for white uniforms	yards	4,000,000
Blue denim for dungarees (overalls)	yards	3,000,000
Heavy canvas for sails, awnings, covers, hammocks, cots, etc	yards	6,000,000
Mattress covers		400,000
Heavy overcoats		250,000
11-ounce cloth for shirts and jumpers	yards	1,500,000
Trousers cloth	yards	1,250,000

PROMINENT SOCIETIES AND

(IN MANHATTAN AND BRON

Actuarial Society, Robert Henderson, Sec., 346 Broadway.

Aeronautical Society of Am., 29 W. 39th St.; Edward Durant, Sec.

Amateur Athletic Union of U. S., 290 Broadway.; Frederick W. Rubien, Sec.

Am. Association for International Conciliation, 404 W. 116th St.; F. P. Keppel, Sec.

Am. Automobile Association, 501 5th Ave.; H. A. Bontail, Treas.

Am. Bankers' Association, 5 Nassau St.; Fred E. Farnsworth, Sec.

Am. Defence Society, 305 5th Ave.

Am. Educational Alliance, 597 5th Ave.

Am. Fine Arts Society, 215 W. 57th St.

Am. Game Protection and Propagation Society, 233 Broadway.

Am. Historical Society, 265 Broadway.

Am. Institute, 322 W. 23d St.; Chas. E. Schaffner, Sec.

Am. Institute of Chemical Engineers, Cooper Union.

Am. Jewish Relief Committee, 52 William St.

Am. Newspaper Publishers' Association, 63 Park Row.

Am. Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th St.

Am. Red Cross, 389 5th Ave.

Am. Seamen's Friend Society, 507 West St.; G. S. Webster, Sec.

Am. Sunday School Union, 233 Broadway.

A. S. P. C. A., Madison Ave. and 26th St.

Am. Tract Society, Park Ave. and 40th St.

Anti-Saloon League of N. Y., 156 5th Ave.

Anti-Suffrage Association, 280 Madison Ave.

Art Students' League, 215 W. 57th St.

Arts and Crafts Society, 119 E. 19th St.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, 105 E. 22d St.

Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, 904 Lexington Ave.

Association of Catholic Charities, 667 Lexington Ave.

Association f the Bar of the City of New York, 42 W. 44th St.

Audubon Society, 1974 Broadway.

Authors' League of Am., 33 W. 42d St.

Board of Domestic Missions, Reformed Church, 25 E. 22d St.

Board of Foreign Missions, M. E. Church, 150 5th Ave.

Board of Missions, Protestant Episcopal Church, 4th Ave. and 22d St.

Broadway Association, Broadway.

Bronx County Bar Asso 1187 Washington Ave.

California Society, C Brooks, Sec., 45 Cedar St.

Carnegie Foundation, 5 Ave.

Catholic Guardian Society, E. 21st St.

Charity Organization Societ 105 E. 22d St.; E. T. Devine, Ge Sec.

Chelsea Neighborhood Associa tion, 290 9th Ave.; E. H. Pfeiffer Sec.

Children's Aid Society, 105 E 22d St.

Chinese Merchants' Association 14 Mott St.

Citizens' Union, 41 Park Row W. E. Youker, Sec.

Civic Forum, 15 W. 44th St.

Civil Service Reform Association, 79 Wall St.

Colonial Dames, 2 W. 47th St.

Consumers' League, 105 E. 22d St.

Decorative Art Association, 14 E. 34th St.

Educational Alliance, 197 E. Broadway.

Fifth Ave. Association, 542 5th Ave.; Louis H. Hosmer, Sec.

Friendly Aid Society, 246 E. 34th St.

Hispanic Society of Am., Broadway and 156th St.

Holland Society, 90 West St.

Housewives' League, 25 W. 45th St.

Irish Emigrant Society, 51 Chambers St.; Thomas V. Brady, Sec.

Japan Society, 165 Broadway.

Jewish Big Sister Association, 137 E. 22d St.

Jewish Protectory and Aid Society; office, 356 2d Ave.

Junior League of City of N. Y., Inc., 42 W. 39th St.

League of Foreign-Born Citizens, 138 2d Ave.

Legal Aid Society, 239 Broadway, 253 W. 58th St., 51 E. 125th St., 89 Delancey St., 1 Broaway; Cornelius P. Kitchel, Sec.

Little Mothers' Aid Association, 236 2d Ave.; Mrs. Emilie Van Biel, Sec.

Merchants Association, Woolworth Building; S. C. Mead, Sec.

Municipal Art Society, 119 E. 19th St.; Albert S. Bard, Sec.

Music League of Am., 1 W. 34th St.

Musical Art Society, 33 W. 42d St.

Nat'l Association of Credit Men, 41 Park Row; J. H. Tregoe, Sec.

Nat'l Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, 35 W. 39th St.

N. Y. Z

Broadway a

Southern B

Sec.

Old Guard. 22 st

Oratorio Society, 1 W. 34t

W. B. Tuthill, Sec., 287 4th A

Pan-American Society of U 15 Broad St.

Philharmonic Society of Ne York, Carnegie Hall.

Prison Association, 135 E. 15th St.; John S. Ward, Treas.

Professional Woman's League, 1999 Broadway; Miss Alice Brown, Sec.

Public Education Association, 8 W. 40th St.; W. K. Brice, Treas.

St. Andrew's Society, 105 E. 22d St.

St. George's Society, 72 Wall St.; F. H. Tabor, Sec.

St. Nicholas Society, 43 Cedar St.; C. Storm, Sec.

Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.

Society for the Prevention of Crime, 50 Union Square East; T. D. Kenneson, Sec.

Society of American Dramatists and Composers, 220 W. 42d St.

Society of Mayflower Descendants; Chandler Smith, Sec., 44 E. 23d St.

Symphony Society of New York, 33 W. 42d St.; Richard Welling, Sec.

United Hospital Fund of N. Y., 105 E. 22d St.

University Settlement Society, 184 Eldridge St.; Frank Tucker, Sec.

Veteran Firemen's Association, 132 Nassau St.

Working Girls' Vacation Society, 105 E. 22d St.

Writers' Press Association, 304 Madison Ave.

THE BIG SISTERS (INCORPORATED).

For personal volunteer service to girls and young children and to aid in the reformation of juvenile delinquents. Headquarters, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York. Supported by voluntary contributions. Officers: *President*—Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. *Vice-President*—Mrs. J. Searle Barclay, Jr. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Willard Parker, Jr. *Secretary*—Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. *Executive Secretary*—Mrs. Francis Schneebell. *Advisory Council*—Ernest K. Coulter, George Battle, Hon. J. Frederic Kernochan.

ORDER OF THE WHITE CRANE.

Chancellor General—Robert J. F. McCowan, 35 North Pearl St., Bridgeton, N. J. *Grand Chamberlain*—J. G. B. Bulloch, M. D., The Octavia, 1669 Columbia Road, Washington, D. C. *Secretary General*—Mrs. Benjamin L. Purcell, Glen Allen, Va.

ALMANAC FOR 1918.

en in local Mean Time, except as otherwise indicated, and were ewton.

ronological Eras.

ar 7426-27 of the Byzantine era; 5678-79 of the Jewish era, the nber 6; 2671 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; ar of the 674th Olympiad, commencing July 1; 2578 of the Japanese iod entitled Taisho; 1336-37 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1337 43d year of the Independence of the United States of America begins

Chronological Cycles.

Lunar Cycle (Golden Number)	19	Roman Indiction	1
Solar Cycle	23	Julian Period	6631

nning of Epochs, Eras, and Periods.

		Began.			*Began.*
	B. C.	5598, Sept. 1	*Name.*	B. C.	312, Sept. 1
nople	"	3508, Sept. 1	Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era	"	166, Nov. 24
	"	5502, Aug. 29	Era of Maccabees	"	125, Oct. 19
Perio	"	4713, Jan. 1	Tyrian Era	"	110, Oct. 1
anc Era	"	4008, Oct. 1	Sidonian Era	"	45, Jan. 1
sh Mundane Era	"	3761, Oct. 1	Julian Year	"	38, Jan. 1
of Abraham	"	2015, Oct. 1	Spanish Era	"	27, Feb. 14
of the Olympiads	"	776, July 1	Augustan Era	A. D.	1, Jan. 1
man Era (A. U. C.)	"	753, April 24	Vulgar Christian Era	"	69, Sept. 1
letonic Cycle	"	432, July 15	Destruction of Jerusalem	"	622, July 16
			Mohammedan Era		

The Seasons.

			D.	H.	M.	
Vernal Equinox,	Spring	begins March	21	5	18 A. M.	*Washington Mean Time.*
Summer Solstice,	Summer	begins June	22	12	52 A. M.	
Autumnal Equinox,	Autumn	begins September	23	3	38 P. M.	
Winter Solstice,	Winter	begins December	22	10	34 A. M.	

NOTE—Eastern standard time is found from Washington mean time by adding eight minutes.

Morning Stars.

MERCURY—January 3 to March 12; April 26 to June 26; September 1 to October 15; December 18 to end of year.

VENUS—February 9 to November 23.

MARS—January 1 to March 15.

JUPITER—June 15 to end of year.

SATURN—January 1 to January 31; August 11 to end of year.

Evening Stars.

MERCURY—January 1 to January 3; March 12 to April 26; June 26 to September 1; October 15 to December 18.

VENUS—January 1 to February 9; November 23 to end of year.

MARS—March 15 to end of year.

JUPITER—January 1 to June 15.

SATURN—January 31 to August 11.

Church Memoranda for 1918.

January.

1 Tuesday.
6 Epiphany.
13 i. Sun. aft. Epiphany.
20 ii. " " "
27 Septuagesima Sunday

February.

1 Friday.
2 Purification.
3 Sexagesima Sunday.
10 Quinquagesima Sun.
13 Ash Wednesday.
17 i. Sunday in Lent.
24 ii. " " "

March.

1 Friday.
3 iii. Sunday in Lent.
7 Thurs. (Mi-Carême).
10 iv. Sunday in Lent.
17 v. " " "
24 Palm Sunday.
25 Annunciation.
29 Good Friday.
31 Easter Sunday.

April.

1 Monday.
7 i. Sunday after Easter.
14 ii. " " "
21 iii. " " "
23 St. George.
28 iv. Sunday aft Easter.

May.

1 Wednesday.
5 Rogation Sunday.
9 Ascension Day.
12 i. Sun., aft. Ascension.
19 Pentecost (Whit Sun.).
26 Trinity Sunday
30 Corpus Christi.

June.

1 Saturday.
2 i. Sunday after Trinity.
9 ii. " " "
16 iii. " " "
23 iv. " " "
24 St. John the Baptist.
30 v. Sunday after Trinity.

July.

1 Monday.
7 vi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
14 vii. " " "
21 viii. " " "
28 ix. " " "

August.

1 Thursday.
4 x. Sunday aft. Trinity.
6 Transfiguration.
11 xi. Sunday aft. Trinity.
15 Assumption.
18 xii. Sunday aft. Trinity.
25 xiii. " " "

September.

1 xiv. Sun. aft. Trinity.
8 xv. " " "
15 xvi. " " "
22 xvii. " " "
29 xviii. " " "
(Michaelmas.)

October.

1 Tuesday.
6 xix. Sun. aft. Trinity.
13 xx. " " "
18 St. Luke (Evangelist).
20 xxi. Sun. aft. Trinity.
27 xxii. " " "

November.

1 Friday—All Saints.
3 xxiii. Sun. aft. Trinity.
10 xxiv. " " "
17 xxv. " " "
24 xxvi. " " "
30 St. Andrew.

December.

1 i. Sunday in Advent.
8 ii. " " "
15 iii. " " "
22 iv. " " "
25 Christmas.
27 St. John (Evangelist).
29 i. Sun. aft. Christmas

1918 LEGAL HOLIDAYS IN THE VARIOUS STATES.

JANUARY 1. NEW YEAR'S DAY: In all States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

JANUARY 8. ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS: In Louisiana.

JANUARY 19. LEE'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

FEBRUARY 12. GEORGIA DAY: In Georgia.

FEBRUARY 12. LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY: In California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.

FEBRUARY 14. ADMISSION DAY: In Arizona.

FEBRUARY 19. MARDI GRAS, SHROVE TUESDAY: In Alabama and Florida (In counting a carnival); in Louisiana, in the parishes of New Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. John the Baptist.

FEBRUARY 22. WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY: In all the States, District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

MARCH 2. ANNIVERSARY OF TEXAS INDEPENDENCE: In Texas.

MARCH 4. INAUGURATION DAY: In District of Columbia in years when a President of the United States is inaugurated.

MARCH 22. EMANCIPATION DAY: In Porto Rico.

MARCH 25. MARYLAND DAY: In Maryland.

MARCH 29. GOOD FRIDAY: In Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Tennessee.

APRIL 12. HALIFAX INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTIONS: In North Carolina.

APRIL 13. THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama.

APRIL 19. PATRIOT'S DAY: In Maryland, Massachusetts.

APRIL 21. ANNIVERSARY OF THE BATTLE OF SAN JACINTO: In Texas.

APRIL 26. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In North Carolina and South Carolina.

MAY 10. CONFEDERATE DAY: In Tennessee.

MAY 20. ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: In North Carolina.

MAY 30. DECORATION DAY: In all States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, except Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas. CONFEDERATE MEMORIAL DAY: In Georgia.

JUNE 3. JEFFERSON DAVIS'S BIRTHDAY: In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Texas. In Louisiana, known as Confederate Memorial Day."

JUNE 11. KAMEHAMEHA DAY: In Hawaii.

JUNE 15. PIONEER DAY: In Idaho.

JULY 4. INDEPENDENCE DAY: In all the States, and Territories and Insular Possessions.

JULY 24. PIONEERS' DAY: In Utah.

JULY 25. LANDING OF AMERICAN TROOPS: Porto Rico.

AUGUST 1. COLORADO DAY: In Colorado.

AUGUST 16. BENNINGTON BATTLE DAY: In Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 2. LABOR DAY: In all the States and District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

SEPTEMBER 9. ADMISSION DAY: In California.

SEPTEMBER 12. "DEFENDERS' DAY": In Maryland.

SEPTEMBER 21. REGATTA DAY: In Territory of Hawaii.

OCTOBER 7. MISSOURI DAY (commemorative of Missouri history): In Missouri.

OCTOBER 11. FARMERS' DAY: In Florida.

OCTOBER 12. COLUMBUS DAY: In Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Texas, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia.

OCTOBER 18. ALASKA DAY: In Alaska.

OCTOBER 31. ADMISSION DAY: In Nevada.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL SAINTS' DAY: In Louisiana.

NOVEMBER 5. GENERAL ELECTION DAY: In Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio (from 12 M. to 5.30 P. M. only), Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (biennially in even years), South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In 1918 in States holding such elections the date is November 6. Election Day is not a legal holiday in States or Territories not listed.

NOVEMBER 28. THANKSGIVING DAY: Is observed in all the States and in the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska, although it is not a statutory holiday in all.

DECEMBER 25. CHRISTMAS DAY: In all the States and the District of Columbia, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and Alaska.

ARBOR DAY: In some of the States. The date is not uniform.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON: In many of the States and cities and District of Columbia.

There is no National holiday, not even the Fourth of July. Congress has at various times appointed special holidays. In the second session of the Fifty-third Congress it passed an act making Labor Day a public holiday in the District of Columbia, and it has recognized the existence of certain days as holidays for commercial purposes, but, with the exception named, there is no general statute on the subject. The proclamation of the President designating a day of Thanksgiving only makes it a legal holiday in the District of Columbia and the Territories.

THE CENTRE OF POPULATION.

CENSUS YEAR.	Approx. Location by Important Towns.	From Point to Point in Direct Line.†
1790	23 miles East of Baltimore, Md.	.....
1800	18 miles West of Baltimore, Md.	40.6
1810	40 miles Northwest of Washington, D. C.	36.9
1820	16 miles North of Winchester, Va.	50.5
1830	19 miles West-South-West of Moorefield, W. Va.*	40.4
1840	16 miles South of Clarksburg, W. Va.*	55.0
1850	23 miles Southeast of Parkersburg, W. Va.*	54.3
1860	20 miles South of Lancaster, Ohio	30.6
1870	48 miles East by South of Cincinnati, Ohio	44.1
1880	8 miles West by South of Cincinnati, Ohio	58.1
1890	20 miles East of Columbus, Ind.	48.6
1900	6 miles Southeast of Columbus, Ind.	14.6
1910	In the City of Bloomington, Ind.	39.0

*West Virginia formed part of Virginia until 1860. †Movement in miles during preceding decade.

CHURCH FASTS.

THE Roman Catholic Days of fasting are the forty days of Ember Days, the Fridays of the four weeks in Advent, and certain vigils or evenings prior to r feasts, while all Fridays of the year are days of abstinence from flesh meat. In the America l Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed, according to the Book of Common e the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, the three Rogation Days, and all the Fridays of t cept Christmas Day. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the wee ng Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

EMBER AND ROGATION

EMBER and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of Whit Sunday), Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Autumn, and after the festival of Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Rogation Days occur on the Feast of St. Mark, April 25, and ee days immediately preceding Ascension Day.

DIVISIONS OF TIM

THE interval between two consecutive meridian transits of a fixed star having no proper motion, or the interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution on its axis, is invariable. Very slightly differing from this is a Sidereal Day, which is the interval between two consecutive transits of the Vernal Equinox over any meridian. Vernal Equinox is employed in two senses: it may mean either the date when Spring commences, or else, as here, the point in the heavens occupied by the sun's centre when Spring commences. The interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun over any meridian is called an *Apparent* Solar Day, and its length varies from day to day by reason of the variable motion of the earth in its orbit and the inclination of this orbit to the equator on which time is measured.

A *Mean* Solar Day is the average or mean of all the apparent solar days in a year; it is equal to 1 day 3 minutes and 56.555 seconds, when measured in units of the Sidereal Day. *Mean Solar Time* is that shown by a well-regulated clock or watch, while *Apparent Solar Time* is that shown by a well-constructed sun-dial; the difference between the two at any time is the *Equation of Time*, and may amount to 16 minutes and 22 seconds. The Astronomical Day begins at noon and the Civil Day at the preceding midnight.

The interval during which the earth makes one absolute revolution round the Sun is called a *Sidereal Year*, and consists of 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes and 9.6 seconds, which is invariable.

The Tropical Year is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the Vernal Equinox. If this were a fixed point, the Sidereal and Tropical Years would be identical; but in consequence of the disturbing influence of the Moon and planets due to the spheroidal figure of the earth, the Equinox has a slow, retrograde mean motion of 50″.26 annually, so that the Sun returns to the Equinox sooner every year than he otherwise would by 20 minutes 23.6 seconds; the Tropical Year, therefore, consists of 365 days 5 minutes and 46 seconds. The Tropical pt of uniform length; it is now slowly at the rate of .530 second per century, b ation will not always continue.

Julius C c. 45, was the first to reform the calend ng that every year whose date number is visible by 4 contain 366 days, and all th rs 365 days. The intercalary day was ir y counting the *sixth* day before the Kalen ch *twice*, hence the name bissextile, fro and sex, six. He also changed the beginn ar from the first of March to the first of Ja also changed the name of the fifth mon) to July, after himself. The average l Julian year is therefore 365¼ days, whi , is too long by 11 minutes and 14 second would accumulate in 400 years to about The Julian Calendar continued in use un , when the Gregorian Calendar was intr Pope Gregory XIII. with the view of k Equinox to the same day of the month. turial years only those which are exac by 400 thenceforward contained 36 e length of the mean Gregorian Year ma e set down at 365 days 5 hours 49 minut s, and the error will amount to one day ars. The Gregorian Calendar was intr England and her colonies in 1752, at the Equinox had retrograded 11 days uncil of Nice in A. D. 325, when the rule Day was established and the Equinox March 21; hence September 3, 1752, w ptember 14, and at the same time the nt of the legal year was changed from Ma nuary 1, so that the year 1751 lost the January and February and the first 24 h. The difference between the Julian a n Calendars is now 13 days. Russia a Church still employ the Julian Calenda d ecclesiastical purposes.

In the Gregorian Calendar was adopted by Japa the Chinese Republic in 1912, and by Parliament in January, 1917.

STANDARD TI

(From a statement prepared by the United States Na ry, Washington, D. C.)

THE United States adopted standard time in 1883, on th of the American Railway Association, and at noon of November 18, 1883, the telegraphic sent out daily from the Naval Observatory at Washington were changed to the new system to which the meridians of 75°, 90°, 105° and 120° west from Greenwich became the time m astern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific standard time respectively.

Theoretically, the divisions should be half way between meridians, but for general convenience the railroads change their time at the ends of railr so that Eastern standard time is used from the Atlantic Coast to an irregular line through amanca, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, W. Va.; Holloway, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va.; Bristol, Ter Va.; Asheville, N. C.; Atlanta, Augusta, Ga.; Columbia, S. C.; Central Junction, Ga. Some s use Eastern and some Central time, while the railroads use one time in one direction and th in the other direction.

The same applies to the cities on the dividing lines betw ral and Mountain divisions, the line running through Bismarck, N. Dak., South Dakota, Nel ado, Kansas, Mew Mexico, and Texas to El Paso; also to the cities on the dividing line bett untain and Pacific division, the line running through Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Utah, Neva na.

For Time Difference table see Index.

Almost all countries throughout the world use standard n the meridians 15° apart from Greenwich, while some use standard time based on the lon r national observatories.

MEMORABLE DATES.—(See also Anniversaries.)

B. C.
1183 Fall of Troy.
1082 Era of the Great Pyramid.
878 Carthage founded.
776 Olympic Era began.
753 Foundation of Rome.
588 Jerusalem taken by Nebuchadnezzar.
536 Restoration of the Jews under Cyrus.
509 Expulsion of Tarquins from Rome.
480 Xerxes defeated Greeks at Thermopylæ.
55 Cæsar conquered Britain.
4 Birth of Jesus Christ.

A. D.
29 The Crucifixion.
70 Jerusalem was destroyed by Titus.
313 Constantine converted to Christianity.
410 The Romans abandoned Britain.
827 Egbert, first king of England, Oct. 14.
1066 Battle of Hastings, Norman Conquest.
1096 The Crusades began.
1172 Ireland was conquered by Henry II.
1215 King John granted Magna Charta, June 15.
1265 First Representative Parliament in England.
1415 Battle of Agincourt, Oct. 25.
1431 Joan of Arc was burnt, May 30.
1453 Constantinople taken by the Turks.
1455 The Wars of the Roses began.
1462 The Bible was first printed at Mentz.
1471 Caxton set up his printing press.
1492 Columbus discovered America, Oct. 12.
1517 The Reformation began in Germany.
1519 Cortez began the conquest of Mexico.
1535 The first English Bible printed.
1539 Monasteries were closed in England.
1558 Accession of Queen Elizabeth, Nov. 17.
1565 Revolt of the Netherlands began.
1565 St. Augustine, Fla., settled.
1572 The St. Bartholomew Massacre, Aug. 24.
1588 The Spanish Armada defeated, July.
1603 Union of England and Scotland.
1607 Jamestown, Va., was settled, May 13.
1609 Hudson River first explored.
1616 Shakespeare died, April 23.
1618 Thirty Years' War in Germany began.
1620 Pilgrims by the Mayflower landed.
1623 Manhattan Island settled.
1634 Maryland settled by Roman Catholics.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1640 Cromwell's Long Parliament assembled.
1649 Charles I. was beheaded, Jan. 30.
1653 Cromwell became Lord Protector.
1660 Restoration of the Stuarts.
1664 New York conquered from the Dutch.
1664 The great plague of London.
1666 The great fire of London began, Sept. 2.
1679 Habeas Corpus Act passed in England.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by Wm. Penn.
1685 Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.
1688 James II. abdicated, Dec. 11.
1690 Battle of the Boyne, July 1.
1690 First newspaper in America; at Boston.
1704 Gibraltar was taken by the English.
1713 Peace of Utrecht, April 11.
1714 Accession of House of Hanover, Aug. 1.
1715 First Jacobite Rebellion in Great Britain; the second in 1745.
1720 South Sea Bubble.
1745 Battle of Fontenoy, April 30.
1756 Black Hole Suffocation in Calcutta.
1757 Clive won Battle of Plassey in India.
1759 Canada was taken from the French.
1765 Stamp Act enacted.
1773 Steam engine perfected by Watt.
1773 Tea destroyed in Boston Harbor, Dec. 16.
1775 Battle of Lexington, April 19.
1775 Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17.
1776 Battle of Fort Moultrie, Charleston, S. C., June 28.
1776 Declaration of Independence, July 4.
1776 Battle of Trenton, N. J., Dec. 25-26.
1777 Battle of Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16.
1777 Burgoyne's surrender, Oct. 17.
1779 Capt. Cook was killed, Feb. 14.
1781 Cornwallis's surrender at Yorktown, Oct. 19.
1788 First settlement in Australia, Jan. 26.
1789 The French Revolution began, July 14.
1789 Washington first inauguarted President, April 30.
1793 Cotton-gin invented by Whitney.
1793 Louis XVI. of France executed, Jan. 21.

A. D.
1796 Vaccination discovered by Jenner.
1798 The Irish Rebellion.
1799 Bonaparte declared First Consul.
1801 Union of Great Britain and Ireland, Jan. 1.
1803 Louisiana purchased from the French.
1804 Bonaparte became Emperor of France.
1805 Battle of Trafalgar; death of Nelson.
1805 Battle of Austerlitz, Dec. 2.
1807 Fulton's first steamboat voyage.
1812 Second war with Great Britain.
1812 The French expedition to Moscow.
1813 Perry's victory on Lake Erie, Sept. 10.
1814 The printing machine invented.
1814 Scott's "Waverley" published.
1814 Battle of Lake Champlain, McDonough's Victory, Sept. 11.
1815 Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8.
1815 Battle of Waterloo, June 18.
1819 First steamship crossed the Atlantic.
1823 Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2.
1828 First passenger railroad in United States.
1830 Revolution in France, Orleanist succession.
1835 Morse invented the telegraph.
1835 Seminole War in Florida began.
1835 Great fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17
1837 Accession of Queen Victoria, June 20.
1845 Texas annexed.
1846 Sewing machine completed by Howe.
1846 The Irish Potato Famine.
1846 British Corn Laws repealed, June 26.
1846 War with Mexico began.
1847 Battle of Chapultepec, Sept. 13.
1848 French Revolution. Republic succeeded.
1848 Gold discovered in California, Sept.
1851 Gold discovered in Australia, Feb. 12.
1851 First International Exhibition, London.
1852 Louis Napoleon became Emperor.
1853 Crimean War begun.
1854 Japan opened by Commodore Perry.
1857 The Great Mutiny in India.
1857 The Dred Scott decision.
1857 First Atlantic cable message, Aug. 4.
1859 John Brown's raid into Virginia.
1860 South Carolina seceded, Dec. 20.
1861 Emancipation of the Russian serfs.
1861 Battle of Bull Run, July 21.
1862 Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17.
1863 Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1.
1863 Battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3.
1863 Battle of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20.
1865 Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9.
1865 President Lincoln assassinated, April 14.
1867 Maximilian of Mexico executed.
1867 The Dominion of Canada established.
1869 Financial "Black Friday" in N. Y., Sept. 24.
1870 Franco-German War begun, July 19.
1870 French capitulated at Sedan, Sept. 1.
1870 Rome became the capital of Italy.
1871 The German Empire re-established.
1871 The Irish Church was disestablished.
1871 The great fire in Chicago, Oct. 8-11.
1872 The great fire in Boston, Nov. 9.
1876 Prof. Bell perfected the telephone.
1876 Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.
1878 Paris Exposition.
1881 President Garfield shot, July 2.
1882 Tuberculosis germ discovered by Dr. Koch.
1886 Charleston, S. C., earthquake, Aug. 31.
1888 Great Blizzard in Eastern part of U. S., March 11-14.
1889 Brazil became a Republic.
1889 Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31.
1893 World's Fair at Chicago.
1893 Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii deposed, Jan. 16.
1894 Chinese-Japanese War began.
1894 Hawaii made a Republic, July 4.
1894 Battle of Yalu, Sept. 17.
1894 Capt. Dreyfus degraded, Dec. 23; restored to rank, July 12, 1906.
1895 Roentgen Ray discovered by W. K. Roentgen, a German physicist.
1895 Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20.
1896 "Greater New York" bill signed, May 11.
1897 The Turkish-Greek War.
1898 The Spanish-American War.
1898 Battles of San Juan and El Caney, July 1-3.
1898 Battle of Santiago de Cuba, July 3.
1898 Battle of Omdurman, Sept. 2.
1899 Universal Peace Conference.

MEMORABLE DATES—*Continued.*

A. D.
1899 The South African War began.
1899 Philippine-American War began, Feb. 4.
1899 Windsor Hotel fire (N. Y.), Mar. 17.
1900 Paris Exposition.
1900 Boxer insurrection in China.
1900 Hoboken docks' fire, June 30.
1900 The Galveston tornado, Sept. 8.
1901 Death of Queen Victoria.
1901 Aguinaldo captured by Gen. Funston, Mar. 23.
1901 Pan-American Exposition, May 1-Nov. 2.
1901 Assassination of President McKinley, Sept. 6.
1901 Marconi signalled letter "S" across Atlantic from England to Newfoundland, Dec. 12. First message sent in Dec., 1902.
1902 Martinique destroyed by volcano.
1902 Pennsylvania coal strike.
1902 Cuban Republic inaugurated, May 20.
1902 Edward VII. crowned King of Great Britain, Aug. 9.
1903 Kishinev massacre.
1903 Republic of Panama established.
1904 The Great Fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7.
1904 The Russo-Japanese War began.
1904 St. Louis Exposition opened, April 30.
1904 Steamboat General Slocum burned, June 15.
1905 Battle of Mukden, Feb. 20-Mar. 15.
1905 Battle of Sea of Japan, May 27-28.
1905 Norway dissolved union with Sweden.
1906 Eruption of Vesuvius, April 5-12.
1906 San Francisco earthquake and conflagration, April 18-19.
1908 American battleship fleet nearly circumnavigated the globe.
1908 Great earthquake in Southern Italy.
1908 Chelsea (Mass.) fire, April 12.
1910 The North Pole discovered, April 6.
1910 Republic of Portugal established.
1910 Union of South Africa, May 31.

A. D.
1911 The Italian-Turkish War began.
1911 Postal Banks established in United States, Jan. 3.
1911 President Diaz of Mexico resigned.
1911 The South Pole discovered, Dec. 14.
1911 China proclaimed a Republic.
1912 Balkan War began.
1912 Steamship Titanic wrecked, April 14.
1913 Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27.
1913 Peace Palace at Hague dedicated.
1913 Steamer Volturno disaster, Oct. 9.
1914 General European war.
1914 S.S. Empress of Ireland sunk, May 29.
1914 Great fire in Salem, June 25.
1914 Panama Canal opened, Aug. 15.
1914 Cape Cod Canal opened.
1914 Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23.
1914 Austria declared war on Japan, Aug. 25.
1915 Panama - Pacific International Exposition opened, Feb. 20.
1915 Steamship Lusitania sunk, May 7.
1915 Excursion steamer Eastland disaster, July 24.
1915 Wireless communication between Japan and United States established, July 27.
1915 Steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19.
1915 Italian liner Ancona sunk, Nov. 9.
1915 China restored as a Monarchy.
1916 Teutonic Peace Proposal made.
1917 Czar Nicholas of Russia abdicated throne, March 15.
1917 United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; with Austria, Dec. 7.
1917 King Constantine of Greece abdicated, June 12.
1917 Pope Benedict made public his peace proposal, Aug. 1, which America and the Allies rejected.
1917 Halifax disaster, Dec. 6.
1917 Jerusalem surrenders to British, Dec. 8.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.
1818.

JAMES MONROE WAS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; GEORGE III., KING OF ENGLAND (THE PRINCE OF WALES, REGENT); LOUIS XVIII., KING OF FRANCE; FRANCIS I., EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA; FREDERICK WILLIAM III., KING OF PRUSSIA; ALEXANDER I., EMPEROR OF RUSSIA; FERDINAND VII., KING OF SPAIN; CHARLES XIII., KING OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY; PIUS VII., POPE.

January 10—Louise Lane Drew, actress, born.
January 26—Sir Robert Moffat, missionary of London Society, arrives among the Africander men beyond the Orange River.
February 6—William M. Evarts born.
February 6—The Church Building Society of London is founded.
February 10—Cantillon makes unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Duke of Wellington in London.
March 18—United States Congress grants pensions to needy veterans of Revolutionary War.
March 30—Congress awarded a gold medal to Gen. William Henry Harrison.
April 4—Congress adopts the United States flag.
April 13—United States flag, as finally adopted, first raised.
April 21—Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings") born.
April 27—St. Michael and St. George Order of Knighthood founded.
April 30—Gen. Jackson hangs Alexander Arbuthnot and an Englishman named Robert C. Ambrister, in Florida, for inciting the Creeks to war.
May 3—Captain Sir John Ross and Lieutenant William Edward Parry sail from Shetland in search of Northwest Passage.
May 11—First ligation of the innominate artery.
May 24—Gen. Jackson takes Pensacola, Fla., from the Spaniards.
May 28—The Walk-in-the-Water, first steamboat on Lake Erie, was launched at Black Rock, N. Y.
June 5—Society for Promoting the Gospel Among Seamen in New York is organized.
July 8—Gen. Montgomery's remains were interred with military honors in mural tomb in St. Paul's Churchyard, New York City.
July 11—The Duke of Clarence, afterward William IV., King of England, marries Adelaide Amelia Louise Theresa Caroline, sister of the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen.
August 1—Maria Mitchell, astronomer, born.
August 13—Mrs. Lucy Stone, reformer, born.
August 22—The Savannah, the first steam vessel to cross the Atlantic Ocean, launched.
August 22—King William I. grants constitutional charter to Bavaria.
August 23—First steamboat trip on Lake Erie begun at Buffalo.
August 26—Illinois adopts a Constitution.
September 1—Auburn Prison, New York, opened.
September 7—James W. Wallack, actor, appeared in America for first time.
September 12—Richard J. Gatling, gun inventor, born.
September 14—Juneau settled at what is now Milwaukee, Wis.
September 15—Connecticut adopted new State Constitution.
October 9—The Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle.
October 20—Convention signed with Great Britain regarding fisheries and boundaries in Northwest America.
October 26—Elizabeth P. Prentiss, author, born.
November 2—Royal Institute opened at Liverpool.
November 2—Thomas A. Jenckes, "Father of Civil Service Reform," born.
November 5—General Benjamin F. Butler born.
November 26—"Encke's" comet is discovered by Jean Louis, director of the observatory at Marseilles.
November 29—William Ellery Channing, poet and essayist, born.
December 3—Congress admits Illinois as twenty-first State.
December 12—Mary Todd Lincoln, wife of President Lincoln, born.

THE AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

President-General—Joseph I. C. Clarke, 159 West Ninety-fifth Street, New York City. *Vice-President-General*—R. C. O'Connor, 1835 Scott Street, San Francisco, Cal. *Secretary-General*—Edward H. Daly, 52 Wall Street, New York City. *Treasurer-General*—Alfred M. Barrett, 165 Broadway, New York City. *Librarian and Archivist*—Cyril Crimmins, 624 Madison Avenue, New York City. *Historiographer*—Michael J. O'Brien, 230 Echo Place, New York City.

TIME DIFFERENCE.

TWELVE O'CLOCK NOON STANDARD (EASTERN†) TIME IN THE UNITED STATES AS COMPARED WITH THE CLOCKS IN THE FOLLOWING CITIES:

Aden	8.00 P.M.	Dublin	4.35 P.M.	Melbourne	3.00 A.M.*
Alexandria	7.00 P.M.	Hamburg	6.00 P.M.	Mexico City	10.24 A.M.
Amsterdam	5.20 P.M.	Havana	11.31 A.M.	Natal	7.00 P.M.
Athens	7.00 P.M.	Havre	5.00 P.M.	Paris	5.00 P.M.
Berlin	6.00 P.M.	Hongkong	1 00 A.M.*	Petrograd	7.01 P.M.
Berne	6.00 P.M.	Honolulu	6.30 A.M.	Rio de Janeiro	2.00 P.M.
Bogota	12.03 P.M.	Lima	12.00 NOON	Rome	6.00 P.M.
Bombay	10.30 P.M.	Lisbon	4.24 P.M.	Santiago (Chile)	12.00 NOON
Bremen	6.00 P.M.	Liverpool	5.00 P.M.	Sitka, Alaska	8.00 A.M.
Brussels	5.00 P.M.	London	5.00 P.M.	Stockholm	6.00 P.M.
Constantinople	7 00 P.M.	Madrid	5.00 P.M.	Vienna	6.00 P.M.
Copenhagen	6.00 P.M.	Manila	1.00 A.M.*	Yokohama	2.00 A.M.*

* At places marked * the time noted is in the morning of the FOLLOWING day.

"SUMMER" time, which is one hour later than that given in the table and which is to be used through the Spring and Summer months, was introduced in 1916 in all countries of Europe except Russia, Greece, and the Balkan states. (See statement below.)

† "EASTERN" time includes: New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Toronto, etc.

"CENTRAL," which is one hour slower than Eastern time, includes: Cleveland‡, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Omaha, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Detroit‡, New Orleans, Memphis, Savannah, Pensacola, Winnipeg, etc.

"MOUNTAIN," which is two hours slower than Eastern time, includes: Denver, Leadville, Colorado Springs, Helena, Regina (N. W. T.), etc.

"PACIFIC," which is three hours slower than Eastern time, includes: San Francisco, Portland (Oregon), Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma, Seattle, etc.

‡ By the law of the State of Ohio, which the Legislature recently refused to change, Central time is the legal time in all of that State. The trunk line railways at Cleveland, with the exception of the Erie, use Central time. There is a city ordinance which names Eastern time as the city time, but as above stated, it is at variance with the State law. Detroit has likewise adopted Eastern time.

DAYLIGHT SAVING.

THE movement known by this name proposed "to set the clock ahead" one hour in the Summer months, or to be more exact, from May 1 to October 1; the idea being to substitute an hour of sunlight at one end of the day for an hour of artificial light at the other.

The father of the movement was an Englishman, William Willett, who in 1907 published a booklet on the "Waste of Daylight." In 1908 a Daylight Saving bill was introduced in the House of Commons but failed of passage. The measure was opposed on the ground of being needless, deceptive and confusing.

On April 6, 1916, the German Federal Council passed a measure providing that on May 1, 1916, all clocks should be set ahead one hour. The measure was adopted for hygienic and economic reasons. Within three months twelve European countries had followed the lead of Germany and "Summer Time" was in use in Germany, Holland, Austria, Turkey, England, France, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Portugal. Nova Scotia had the honor of introducing the new order in the New World.

Practically no confusion resulted; everything went on as before, people doing exactly the same things at the same hour o'clock, but in reality the whole routine of life had been brought one hour nearer sunrise. The scheme had brought about in the simplest way a vital change affecting millions. A simple "twist of the wrist" had given these nations their place in the sun.

So gratifying was the experience of 1916, that the scheme was again put in operation in the Spring of 1917, but at a much earlier date; in France the change was made on Saturday midnight, March 24.

In England, where the change was avowedly a war measure and not designed to outlast the war, a prime consideration was the conserving of the coal supply for naval and military uses. Also, it is estimated that the British people are saving $12,000,000 on gas and electric light bills in a single season and that New York City by this means could save $1,500,000 annually in gas alone. On the other side of the account is the fact that the English companies quickly advanced the price of gas and electric light to the consumer, to meet the loss to themselves through lessened demand. Also, motorists are taking advantage of the greater number of hours of daylight now to be enjoyed and the consumption of gasoline is increasing.

The world-wide interest felt in the matter was further shown in 1917, when Australia and Iceland adopted daylight saving. And on June 27, 1917, the United States Senate passed a bill introduced by William M. Calder of New York, the two-fold object of which is to legalize the standard time already sanctioned by popular usage, and also to introduce throughout the country in 1918 the scheme of daylight saving by turning the clock one hour ahead at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in April and by putting it back again at 2 A. M. on the last Sunday in September.

[ARTHUR NEWTON.]

OLD ENGLISH HOLIDAYS.

THESE holidays, with their names, had their origin in mediæval England when the state religion was that of the Church of Rome, and they are still observed generally or in some parts of Britain.

JANUARY 6. TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany. The previous evening is Twelfth Night, with which many social rites have long been connected.

*FEBRUARY 2. CANDLEMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

FEBRUARY 14. OLD CANDLEMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

MARCH 25. LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin. April 6 is old Lady Day.

JUNE 24. MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist. July 7 is old Midsummer Day.

JULY 15. ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. There was an old superstitition that if rain fell on this day it would continue forty days.

AUGUST 1. LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the Church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

SEPTEMBER 29. MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael, the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is October 11.

NOVEMBER 1. ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows, or All Saints' Day. The previous evening is All-hallow-e'en, observed by home gatherings and old-time festive rites.

NOVEMBER 2. ALL SOULS' DAY: Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

NOVEMBER 11. MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is November 23.

DECEMBER 28. CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

Lady Day, Midsummer Day, Michaelmas and Christmas are quarter (rent) days in England, and Whitsunday, Martinmas, Candlemas and Lammas Day in Scotland.

Shrove Tuesday, the day before Ash Wednesday, and Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday, are observed by the Church. Mothering Sunday is Mid-Lent Sunday, in which the old rural custom obtains of visiting one's parents and making them presents.

* Also known as "Groundhog Day."

TABLE OF DAYS BETWEEN TWO DATES.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS BETWEEN ANY TWO DAYS WITHIN TWO YEARS.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	366	397	425	456	486	517	547	578	609	639	670	700
2	367	398	426	457	487	518	548	579	610	640	671	701
3	368	399	427	458	488	519	549	580	611	641	672	702
4	369	400	428	459	489	520	550	581	612	642	673	703
5	370	401	429	460	490	521	551	582	613	643	674	704
6	371	402	430	461	491	522	552	583	614	644	675	705
7	372	403	431	462	492	523	553	584	615	645	676	706
8	373	404	432	463	493	524	554	585	616	646	677	707
9	374	405	433	464	494	525	555	586	617	647	678	708
10	375	406	434	465	495	526	556	587	618	648	679	709
11	376	407	435	466	496	527	557	588	619	649	680	710
12	377	408	436	467	497	528	558	589	620	650	681	711
13	378	409	437	468	498	529	559	590	621	651	682	712
14	379	410	438	469	499	530	560	591	622	652	683	713
15	380	411	439	470	500	531	561	592	623	653	684	714
16	381	412	440	471	501	532	562	593	624	654	685	715
17	382	413	441	472	502	533	563	594	325	655	686	716
18	383	414	442	473	503	534	564	595	626	656	687	717
19	384	415	443	474	504	535	565	596	627	657	688	718
20	385	416	444	475	505	536	566	597	628	658	689	719
21	386	417	445	476	506	537	567	598	629	659	690	720
22	387	418	446	477	507	538	568	599	630	660	691	721
23	388	419	447	478	508	539	569	600	631	661	692	722
24	389	420	448	479	509	540	570	601	632	662	693	723
25	390	421	449	480	510	541	571	602	633	663	694	724
26	391	422	450	481	511	542	572	603	634	664	695	725
27	392	423	451	482	512	543	573	604	635	665	696	726
28	393	424	452	483	513	544	574	605	636	666	697	727
29	394	...	453	484	514	545	575	606	637	667	698	728
30	395	...	454	485	515	546	576	607	638	668	699	729
31	396	...	455	...	516	...	577	608	...	669	...	730

The above table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added to each number of days after February 28.

EXAMPLE.—To find the number of days between June 3, 1900, and February 16, 1901: The figures opposite the third day in the first June column are 154; those opposite the sixteenth day in the second February column are 412. Subtract the first from the second product—*i. e.*, 154 from 412, and the result is 258, the number of days between the two dates.

EASTER SUNDAY.

A TABLE SHOWING THE DATE OF EASTER SUNDAY IN EACH YEAR OF THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES.

1801—April 5.	1835—April 19.	1869—Mar. 28.	1902—Mar. 30.	1935—April 21.	1968—April 14.
1802—April 18.	1836—April 3.	1870—April 17.	1903—April 12.	1936—April 12.	1969—April 6.
1803—April 10.	1837—Mar. 26.	1871—April 9.	1904—April 3.	1937—Mar. 28.	1970—Mar. 29.
1804—April 1.	1838—April 15.	1872—Mar. 31.	1905—April 23.	1938—April 17.	1971—April 11.
1805—April 14.	1839—Mar. 31.	1873—April 13.	1906—April 15.	1939—April 9.	1972—April 2.
1806—April 6.	1840—April 19.	1874—April 5.	1907—Mar. 31.	1940—Mar. 24.	1973—April 22.
1807—Mar. 29.	1841—April 11.	1875—Mar. 28.	1908—April 19.	1941—April 13.	1974—April 14.
1808—April 17.	1842—Mar. 27.	1876—April 16.	1909—April 11.	1942—April 5.	1975—Mar. 30.
1809—April 2.	1843—April 16.	1877—April 1.	1910—Mar. 27.	1943—April 25.	1976—April 18.
1810—April 22.	1844—April 7.	1878—April 21.	1911—April 16.	1944—April 9.	1977—April 10.
1811—April 14.	1845—Mar. 23.	1879—April 13.	1912—April 7.	1945—April 1.	1978—Mar. 26.
1812—Mar. 29.	1846—April 12.	1880—Mar. 28.	1913—Mar. 23.	1946—April 21.	1979—April 15.
1813—April 18.	1847—April 4.	1881—April 17.	1914—April 12.	1947—April 6.	1980—April 6.
1814—April 10.	1848—April 23.	1882—April 9.	1915—April 4.	1948—Mar. 28.	1981—April 19.
1815—Mar. 26.	1849—April 8.	1883—Mar. 25.	1916—April 23.	1949—April 17.	1982—April 11.
1816—April 14.	1850—Mar. 31.	1884—April 13.	1917—April 8.	1950—April 9.	1983—April 3.
1817—April 6.	1851—April 20.	1885—April 5.	1918—Mar. 31.	1951—Mar. 25.	1984—April 22.
1818—Mar. 22.	1852—April 11.	1886—April 25.	1919—April 20.	1952—April 13.	1985—April 7.
1819—April 11.	1853—Mar. 27.	1887—April 10.	1920—April 4.	1953—April 5.	1986—Mar. 30.
1820—April 2.	1854—April 16.	1888—April 1.	1921—Mar. 27.	1954—April 18.	1987—April 19.
1821—April 22.	1855—April 8.	1889—April 21.	1922—April 16.	1955—April 10.	1988—April 3.
1822—April 7.	1856—Mar. 23.	1890—April 6.	1923—April 1.	1956—April 1.	1989—Mar. 26.
1823—Mar. 30.	1857—April 12.	1891—Mar. 29.	1924—April 20.	1957—April 21.	1990—April 15.
1824—April 18.	1858—April 4.	1892—April 17.	1925—April 12.	1958—April 6.	1991—Mar. 31.
1825—April 3.	1859—April 24.	1893—April 2.	1926—April 4.	1959—Mar. 29.	1992—April 19.
1826—Mar. 26.	1860—April 8.	1894—Mar. 25.	1927—April 17.	1960—April 17.	1993—April 11.
1827—April 15.	1861—Mar. 31.	1895—April 14.	1928—April 8.	1961—April 2.	1994—April 3.
1828—April 6.	1862—April 20.	1896—April 5.	1929—Mar. 31.	1962—April 22.	1995—April 16.
1829—April 19.	1863—April 5.	1897—April 18.	1930—April 20.	1963—April 14.	1996—April 7.
1830—April 11.	1864—Mar. 27.	1898—April 10.	1931—April 5.	1964—Mar. 29.	1997—Mar. 30.
1831—April 3.	1865—April 16.	1899—April 2.	1932—Mar. 27.	1965—April 18.	1998—April 12.
1832—April 22.	1866—April 1.	1900—April 15.	1933—April 16.	1966—April 10.	1999—April 4.
1833—April 7.	1867—April 21.	1901—April 7.	1934—April 1.	1967—Mar. 26.	2000—April 23.
1834—Mar. 30.	1868—April 12.				

CALENDARS FOR 1918 AND 1919.

1918.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Feb.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
March						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
April		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
May				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
June							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Aug.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Sept.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
Oct.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Nov.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Dec.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

1919.

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Jan.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Feb.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	
March							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
April			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30			
May				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
June	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					

	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
July			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
Aug.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
Sept.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
Oct.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Nov.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
Dec.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			

ANNIVERSARIES.

DATES OF HISTORICAL EVENTS CUSTOMARILY OR OCCASIONALLY OBSERVED.

See also table of "Memorable Dates" and "Legal Holidays."

Jan. 17. Franklin born, 1706.
Jan. 19. Robert E. Lee born, 1807.
Jan. 27. German Emperor born, 1859.
Jan. 29. William McKinley born, 1843.
Feb. 12. Abraham Lincoln born, 1809.
Feb. 15. Battleship Maine blown up, 1898.
Feb. 22. George Washington born, 1732.
Mar. 5. Boston Massacre, 1770.
Mar. 15. Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
Mar. 17. St. Patrick's Day.
Mar. 18. Grover Cleveland born, 1837.
April 12. Henry Clay born, 1777.
April 12. Fort Sumter fired on, 1861.
April 13. Thomas Jefferson born, 1743.
April 19. Primrose Day in England.
April 23. Shakespeare born, 1564.
April 27. Gen. U. S. Grant born, 1822.
May 1. Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at Manila, 1898.
May 13. Society of The Cincinnati organized by officers of Revolutionary Army, 1783.
June 3. King George V. born, 1865.
June 14. Flag Day in the United States.
July 1. Dominion Day in Canada.
July 3. Cervera's fleet destroyed off Santiago, 1898.
July 12. Orangemen's Day.
July 14. The Bastile was destroyed, 1789.
July 16. Santiago surrendered, 1898.
Aug. 3. Invasion of Belgium by Germany, 1914.
Aug. 7. Gen. Nathanael Greene born, 1742.
Aug. 13. Manila surrendered to Americans, 1898.
Sept. 1. Capitulation of Sedan, 1870.
Sept. 14. City of Mexico taken by U. S. troops, 1847.
Sept. 15. William H. Taft born, 1857.
Oct. 27. Theodore Roosevelt born, 1858.
Nov. 5. Guy Fawkes Day in England. The Gunpowder Plot discovered, 1605.
Nov. 10. Martin Luther born, 1483.
Nov. 25. British evacuated New York, 1783.
Dec. 14. Washington died, 1799.
Dec. 28. Woodrow Wilson born, 1856.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTIONARY ERA.

In September, 1793, the convention decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on September 22, 1792, the day of the true autumnal equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true autumnal equinox falls. The year was divided into twelve months of thirty days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of our September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complimentary day. This reckoning was first used on November 22, 1793, and was continued until December 31, 1805, when it was discontinued, and the Gregorian calendar, used throughout the rest of Europe, was resumed. The following were the dates for the year 1804, the last complete year of this style of reckoning:

Vendemiaire	(Vintage),	Sept. 23 to Oct. 22.
Brumaire	(Foggy),	Oct. 23 to Nov. 22.
Frimaire	(Sleety),	Nov. 22 to Dec. 21.
Nivose	(Snowy),	Dec. 22 to Jan. 21.
Pluviose	(Rainy),	Jan. 21 to Feb. 20.
Ventose	(Windy),	Feb. 20 to Mar. 19.
Germinal	(Budding),	Mar. 22 to Apr. 21.
Floreal	(Flowery),	Apr. 21 to May 20.
Prairial	(Pasture),	May 21 to June 20.
Messidor	(Harvest),	June 20 to July 19.
Thermidor	(Hot),	July 20 to Aug. 19.
Fructidor	(Fruit),	Aug. 19 to Sept. 18.

The months were divided into three decades of ten days each, but to make up the 365 five were added at the end of September: Primidi, dedicated to Virtue; Duodi, to Genius; Tridi, to Labor; Quartidi, to Opinion, and Quintidi, to Rewards. To Leap Year, called Olympic, a sixth day, September 22 or 23, Sextidi, "the day of the Revolution," was added.

To each tenth day, thirty-six in all, were assigned thirty-six "Fetes Decadaires," decreed by the National Convention on the eighteenth Prairial, in honor of the Supreme Being and Nature, the Human Race, the French People, Benefactors of Humanity, Martyrs for Liberty, Liberty and Equality, the Republic, Liberty of the World, Love of Country, Hatred of Tyrants and Traitors, Truth, Justice, Modesty, Glory and Immortality, Friendship, Frugality, Courage, Good Faith, Heroism, Disinterestedness, Stoicism, Love, Conjugal Fidelity, Paternal Love, Maternal Tenderness, Filial Piety, Infancy, Childhood, Manhood, Old Age, Sickness, Agriculture, Industry, Our Ancestors, Our Posterity, Goodness.

READY-REFERENCE CALENDAR.

For ascertaining any Day of the Week for any given Time within Two Hundred Years from the introduction of the New Style, 1752,* *to* 1952 *inclusive.*

COMMON YEARS, 1753 TO 1951.											Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1761 1801	1767 1807	1778 1818	1789 1829	1795 1835	1846	1857 1903	1863 1914	1874 1925	1885 1931	1891 1942	4	7	7	3	5	1	3	6	2	4	7	2
1762 1802	1773 1813	1779 1819	1790 1830	1841	1847	1858 1909	1869 1915	1875 1926	1886 1937	1897 1943	5	1	1	4	6	2	4	7	3	5	1	3
1757 1803	1763 1814	1774 1825	1785 1831	1791 1842	1853	1859 1910	1870 1921	1881 1927	1887 1938	1898 1949	6	2	2	5	7	3	5	1	4	6	2	4
1754 1805	1765 1811	1771 1822	1782 1833	1793 1839	1799 1850 1901	1861 1907	1867 1918	1878 1929	1889 1935	1895 1946	2	5	5	1	3	6	1	4	7	2	5	7
1755 1806	1766 1817	1777 1823	1783 1834	1794 1845	1800 1851 1902	1862 1913	1873 1919	1879 1930	1890 1941	1947	3	6	6	2	4	7	2	5	1	3	6	1
1758 1809	1769 1815	1775 1826	1786 1837	1797 1843	1854 1905	1865 1911	1871 1922	1882 1933	1893 1939	1899 1950	7	3	3	6	1	4	6	2	5	7	3	5
1753 1810	1759 1821	1770 1827	1781 1838	1787 1849	1798 1855	1866 1906	1877 1917	1883 1923	1894 1934	1900 1945 1951	1	4	4	7	2	5	7	3	6	1	4	6
LEAP YEARS, 1756 TO 1952.											..	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1764	**1792**	**1804**	**1832**	**1860**	**1888**		**1928**				**7**	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**
1768	**1796**	**1808**	**1836**	**1864**	**1892**	**1904**	**1932**				**5**	**1**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**
1772	..	**1812**	**1840**	**1868**	**1896**	**1908**	**1936**				**3**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**
1776	..	**1816**	**1844**	**1872**	..	**1912**	**1940**				**1**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**7**
1780	..	**1820**	**1848**	**1876**	..	**1916**	**1944**				**6**	**2**	**3**	**6**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**5**	**7**	**3**	**5**
1756	**1784**	**1824**	**1852**	**1880**	..	**1920**	**1948**				**4**	**7**	**1**	**4**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**3**
1760	**1788**	**1828**	**1856**	**1884**	..	**1924**	**1952**				**2**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**3**	**6**	**1**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Monday 1	Tuesday 1	Wednesday 1	Thursday 1	Friday 1	Saturday 1	SUNDAY 1
Tuesday 2	Wednesday 2	Thursday 2	Friday 2	Saturday 2	SUNDAY 2	Monday 2
Wednesday 3	Thursday 3	Friday 3	Saturday 3	SUNDAY 3	Monday 3	Tuesday 3
Thursday 4	Friday 4	Saturday 4	SUNDAY 4	Monday 4	Tuesday 4	Wednesday 4
Friday 5	Saturday 5	SUNDAY 5	Monday 5	Tuesday 5	Wednesday 5	Thursday 5
Saturday 6	SUNDAY 6	Monday 6	Tuesday 6	Wednesday 6	Thursday 6	Friday 6
SUNDAY 7	Monday 7	Tuesday 7	Wednesday 7	Thursday 7	Friday 7	Saturday 7
Monday 8	Tuesday 8	Wednesday 8	Thursday 8	Friday 8	Saturday 8	SUNDAY 8
Tuesday 9	Wednesday 9	Thursday 9	Friday 9	Saturday 9	SUNDAY 9	Monday 9
Wednesd. 10	Thursday 10	Friday 10	Saturday 10	SUNDAY 10	Monday 10	Tuesday 10
Thursday 11	Friday 11	Saturday 11	SUNDAY 11	Monday 11	Tuesday 11	Wednesd. 11
Friday 12	Saturday 12	SUNDAY 12	Monday 12	Tuesday 12	Wednesd. 12	Thursday 12
Saturday 13	SUNDAY 13	Monday 13	Tuesday 13	Wednesd. 13	Thursday 13	Friday 13
SUNDAY 14	Monday 14	Tuesday 14	Wednesd. 14	Thursday 14	Friday 14	Saturday 14
Monday 15	Tuesday 15	Wednesd. 15	Thursday 15	Friday 15	Saturday 15	SUNDAY 15
Tuesday 16	Wednesd. 16	Thursday 16	Friday 16	Saturday 16	SUNDAY 16	Monday 16
Wednesd. 17	Thursday 17	Friday 17	Saturday 17	SUNDAY 17	Monday 17	Tuesday 17
Thursday 18	Friday 18	Saturday 18	SUNDAY 18	Monday 18	Tuesday 18	Wednesd. 18
Friday 19	Saturday 19	SUNDAY 19	Monday 19	Tuesday 19	Wednesd. 19	Thursday 19
Saturday 20	SUNDAY 20	Monday 20	Tuesday 20	Wednesd. 20	Thursday 20	Friday 20
SUNDAY 21	Monday 21	Tuesday 21	Wednesd. 21	Thursday 21	Friday 21	Saturday 21
Monday 22	Tuesday 22	Wednesd. 22	Thursday 22	Friday 22	Saturday 22	SUNDAY 22
Tuesday 23	Wednesd. 23	Thursday 23	Friday 23	Saturday 23	SUNDAY 23	Monday 23
Wednesd. 24	Thursday 24	Friday 24	Saturday 24	SUNDAY 24	Monday 24	Tuesday 24
Thursday 25	Friday 25	Saturday 25	SUNDAY 25	Monday 25	Tuesday 25	Wednesd. 25
Friday 26	Saturday 26	SUNDAY 26	Monday 26	Tuesday 26	Wednesd. 26	Thursday 26
Saturday 27	SUNDAY 27	Monday 27	Tuesday 27	Wednesd. 27	Thursday 27	Friday 27
SUNDAY 28	Monday 28	Tuesday 28	Wednesd. 28	Thursday 28	Friday 28	Saturday 28
Monday 29	Tuesday 29	Wednesd. 29	Thursday 29	Friday 29	Saturday 29	SUNDAY 29
Tuesday 30	Wednesd. 30	Thursday 30	Friday 30	Saturday 30	SUNDAY 30	Monday 30
Wednesd. 31	Thursday 31	Friday 31	Saturday 31	SUNDAY 31	Monday 31	Tuesday 31

NOTE.—To ascertain any day of the week, first look in the table for the year required, and under the months are figures which refer to the corresponding figures at the head of the columns of days below. *For Example:*—To know on what day of the week July 4, 1918, will fall, look in the table of years for 1918, and in a parallel line under July is figure 1, which directs to column 1 in which it will be seen that July 4 falls on Thursday.

* 1752 same as 1772 from January 1 to September 2. From September 14 to December 31 same as 1780 (September 3–13 were omitted). (Whitaker's Almanack).

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	7 30	4 38	9 12	7 24	4 43	9 13	7 19	4 48	9 15	7 2	5 5	9 19
2	W	7 30	4 39	10 11	7 24	4 44	10 12	7 19	4 49	10 12	7 3	5 6	10 12
3	Th	7 30	4 40	11 11	7 24	4 45	11 10	7 19	4 50	11 9	7 3	5 6	11 6
4	Fr	7 30	4 40	A.M.	7 25	4 45	A.M.	7 19	4 51	A.M.	7 3	5 7	12 0
5	Sa	7 30	4 41	12 10	7 25	4 46	12 9	7 19	4 52	12 7	7 3	5 8	A.M.
6	S	7 30	4 42	1 11	7 25	4 47	1 9	7 19	4 53	1 6	7 3	5 9	12 56
7	M	7 30	4 43	2 14	7 25	4 48	2 10	7 19	4 54	2 6	7 3	5 9	1 54
8	Tu	7 29	4 44	3 18	7 24	4 49	3 13	7 19	4 54	3 8	7 3	5 10	2 53
9	W	7 29	4 45	4 21	7 24	4 50	4 16	7 19	4 55	4 11	7 3	5 11	3 53
10	Th	7 29	4 46	5 22	7 24	4 51	5 17	7 19	4 56	5 11	7 3	5 12	4 53
11	Fr	7 29	4 48	6 18	7 24	4 52	6 13	7 19	4 57	6 7	7 3	5 13	5 50
12	Sa	7 28	4 49	sets.	7 24	4 53	sets.	7 18	4 58	sets.	7 3	5 14	sets.
13	S	7 28	4 50	6 2	7 23	4 54	6 6	7 18	4 59	6 11	7 3	5 15	6 22
14	M	7 28	4 51	7 19	7 23	4 56	7 22	7 18	5 1	7 25	7 3	5 15	7 32
15	Tu	7 27	4 52	8 35	7 23	4 57	8 36	7 18	5 2	8 38	7 3	5 16	8 42
16	W	7 27	4 53	9 50	7 22	4 58	9 50	7 17	5 3	9 50	7 2	5 17	9 50
17	Th	7 26	4 54	11 4	7 22	4 59	11 3	7 17	5 4	11 1	7 2	5 18	10 57
18	Fr	7 26	4 56	A.M.	7 21	5 0	A.M.	7 16	5 5	A.M.	7 2	5 19	A.M.
19	Sa	7 25	4 57	12 17	7 21	5 1	12 14	7 16	5 6	12 12	7 2	5 20	12 3
20	S	7 25	4 58	1 29	7 20	5 2	1 25	7 16	5 7	1 21	7 1	5 21	1 9
21	M	7 24	4 59	2 38	7 20	5 4	2 34	7 15	5 8	2 29	7 1	5 22	2 13
22	Tu	7 23	5 1	3 43	7 19	5 5	3 38	7 14	5 9	3 32	7 1	5 23	3 15
23	W	7 22	5 2	4 42	7 18	5 6	4 36	7 14	5 10	4 30	7 0	5 24	4 12
24	Th	7 22	5 3	5 32	7 18	5 7	5 26	7 13	5 12	5 21	7 0	5 25	5 4
25	Fr	7 21	5 4	6 14	7 17	5 8	6 9	7 13	5 13	6 4	6 59	5 26	5 49
26	Sa	7 20	5 6	rises.	7 16	5 10	rises.	7 12	5 14	rises.	6 59	5 27	rises.
27	S	7 19	5 7	5 59	7 16	5 11	6 2	7 11	5 15	6 6	6 58	5 28	6 14
28	M	7 18	5 8	7 0	7 15	5 12	7 2	7 10	5 16	7 4	6 58	5 28	7 10
29	Tu	7 17	5 10	8 0	7 14	5 13	8 1	7 10	5 17	8 2	6 57	5 29	8 4
30	W	7 16	5 11	9 0	7 13	5 14	9 0	7 9	5 18	8 59	6 57	5 30	8 58
31	Th	7 16	5 12	9 59	7 12	5 16	9 58	7 8	5 20	9 56	6 56	5 31	9 51

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	32	8	12	6	42	14	12	9	6	20	12	11	6	26	12	12	38
2	12	4	1	9	12	7	8	15	12	9	28	21	12	11	23	27	12	12	51
3	12	4	29	10	12	7	32	16	12	9	49	22	12	11	40	28	12	13	3
4	12	4	56	11	12	7	57	17	12	10	9	23	12	11	56	29	12	13	14
5	12	5	23	12	12	8	20	18	12	10	29	24	12	12	11	30	12	13	24
6	12	5	50	13	12	8	43	19	12	10	48	25	12	12	25	31	12	13	33
7	12	6	16																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Jan.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 48	6 19	11	5 48	6 28	21	5 45	6 38
New York	1	5 46	6 22	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 44	6 40
Wash'ton..	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 32	21	5 42	6 42
Charleston	1	5 35	6 33	11	5 36	6 40	21	5 35	6 48

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	7 15	5 13	10 59	7 11	5 17	10 57	7 7	5 21	10 54	6 55	5 32	10 46
2	Sa	7 14	5 15	12 0	7 10	5 18	11 57	7 6	5 22	11 53	6 55	5 33	11 42
3	S	7 13	5 16	A.M.	7 9	5 19	A.M.	7 5	5 23	A.M.	6 54	5 34	A.M.
4	M	7 12	5 17	1 2	7 8	5 21	12 58	7 4	5 24	12 53	6 53	5 35	12 39
5	Tu	7 10	5 19	2 4	7 7	5 22	1 59	7 3	5 25	1 54	6 53	5 36	1 38
6	W	7 9	5 20	3 5	7 6	5 23	3 0	7 2	5 27	2 54	6 52	5 37	2 36
7	Th	7 8	5 21	4 2	7 5	5 24	3 57	7 1	5 28	3 51	6 51	5 38	3 33
8	Fr	7 7	5 22	4 53	7 4	5 26	4 48	7 0	5 29	4 43	6 50	5 39	4 26
9	Sa	7 5	5 24	5 38	7 2	5 27	5 34	6 59	5 30	5 30	6 49	5 40	5 16
10	S	7 4	5 25	6 17	7 1	5 28	6 14	6 58	5 31	6 10	6 48	5 41	6 0
11	M	7 3	5 26	sets.	7 0	5 29	sets.	6 57	5 32	sets.	6 48	5 42	sets.
12	Tu	7 2	5 28	7 27	6 59	5 30	7 28	6 56	5 33	7 29	6 47	5 42	7 30
13	W	7 0	5 29	8 44	6.58	5 32	8 44	6 55	5 35	8 43	6 46	5 43	8 40
14	Th	6 59	5 30	10 1	6 56	5 33	9 59	6 54	5 36	9 57	6 45	5 44	9 50
15	Fr	6 58	5 32	11 16	6 55	5 34	11 13	6 52	5 37	11 9	6 44	5 45	10 58
16	Sa	6 56	5 33	A.M.	6 54	5 35	A.M.	6 51	5 38	A.M.	6 43	5 46	A.M.
17	S	6 55	5 34	12 28	6 52	5 37	12 24	6 50	5 39	12 19	6 42	5 47	12 5
18	M	6 54	5 35	1 36	6 51	5 38	1 31	6 49	5 40	1 25	6 41	5 48	1 8
19	Tu	6 52	5 37	2 36	6 50	5 39	2 31	6 47	5 41	2 26	6 40	5 48	2 8
20	W	6 51	5 38	3 29	6 48	5 40	3 24	6 46	5 42	3 18	6 39	5 49	3 1
21	Th	6 49	5 39	4 13	6 47	5 41	4 9	6 45	5 43	4 4	6 38	5 50	3 48
22	Fr	6 48	5 40	4 50	6 46	5 42	4 46	6 43	5 45	4 42	6 37	5 51	4 29
23	Sa	6 46	5 42	5 22	6 44	5 44	5 19	6 42	5 46	5 15	6 36	5 52	5 5
24	S	6 45	5 43	5 49	6 43	5 45	5 47	6 41	5 47	5 45	6 34	5 53	5 37
25	M	6 43	5 44	rises.	6 41	5 46	rises.	6 39	5 48	rises.	6 33	5 54	rises.
26	Tu	6 42	5 45	6 51	6 40	5 47	6 52	6 38	5 49	6 52	6 32	5 54	6 51
27	W	6 40	5 47	7 51	6 38	5 48	7 50	6 36	5 50	7 49	6 31	5 55	7 45
28	Th	6 38	5 48	8 50	6 37	5 49	8 48	6 35	5 51	8 46	6 30	5 56	8 39
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	13	42	7	12	14	16	13	12	14	23	19	12	14	2	25	12	13	16
2	12	13	50	8	12	14	19	14	12	14	21	20	12	13	56	26	12	13	6
3	12	13	57	9	12	14	22	15	12	14	19	21	12	13	49	27	12	12	56
4	12	14	3	10	12	14	23	16	12	14	16	22	12	13	42	28	12	12	45
5	12	14	8	11	12	14	24	17	12	14	12	23	12	13	34				
6	12	14	13	12	12	14	24	18	12	14	7	24	12	13	25				

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Feb.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 51	11	5 28	7 1	21	5 15	7 13
New York	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Wash'ton..	1	5 36	6 52	11	5 27	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 15	7 13

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	6 37	5 49	9 50	6 35	5 51	9 48	6 34	5 52	9 44	6 29	5 57	9 34
2	Sa	6 35	5 50	10 51	6 34	5 52	10 47	6 32	5 53	10 43	6 28	5 58	10 30
3	S	6 33	5 52	11 52	6 32	5 53	11 48	6 31	5 54	11 43	6 26	5 58	11 28
4	M	6 32	5 53	A. M.	6 31	5 54	A. M.	6 29	5 55	A. M.	6 25	5 59	A. M.
5	Tu	6 30	5 54	12 52	6 29	5 55	12 47	6 28	5 56	12 42	6 24	6 0	12 24
6	W	6 29	5 55	1 49	6 27	5 56	1 44	6 27	5 57	1 38	6 23	6 1	1 20
7	Th	6 27	5 56	2 42	6 26	5 57	2 36	6 25	5 58	2 31	6 21	6 1	2 14
8	Fr	6 25	5 58	3 28	6 24	5 58	3 23	6 23	5 59	3 18	6 20	6 2	3 3
9	Sa	6 24	5 59	4 9	6 23	6 0	4 5	6 22	6 0	4 1	6 19	6 3	3 48
10	S	6 22	6 0	4 44	6 21	6 1	4 42	6 20	6 1	4 39	6 18	6 4	4 30
11	M	6 20	6 1	5 17	6 19	6 2	5 16	6 19	6 2	5 14	6 16	6 4	5 9
12	Tu	6 18	6 2	sets.	6 18	6 3	sets.	6 17	6 3	sets.	6 15	6 5	sets.
13	W	6 17	6 3	7 34	6 16	6 4	7 33	6 16	6 4	7 31	6 14	6 6	7 26
14	Th	6 15	6 5	8 52	6 14	6 5	8 50	6 14	6 5	8 47	6 12	6 7	8 38
15	Fr	6 13	6 6	10 8	6 13	6 6	10 5	6 13	6 6	10 1	6 11	6 8	9 48
16	Sa	6 12	6 7	11 21	6 11	6 7	11 16	6 11	6 7	11 11	6 10	6 8	10 55
17	S	6 10	6 8	A. M.	6 10	6 8	A. M.	6 9	6 8	A. M.	6 9	6 9	11 58
18	M	6 8	6 9	12 26	6 8	6 9	12 21	6 8	6 9	12 16	6 7	6 10	A. M.
19	Tu	6 6	6 10	1 23	6 6	6 10	1 18	6 6	6 10	1 13	6 6	6 10	12 55
20	W	6 5	6 11	2 11	6 5	6 11	2 7	6 5	6 11	2 1	6 5	6 11	1 45
21	Th	6 3	6 13	2 51	6 3	6 12	2 47	6 3	6 12	2 42	6 4	6 12	2 28
22	Fr	6 1	6 14	3 24	6 1	6 14	3 21	6 2	6 13	3 17	6 2	6 12	3 6
23	Sa	6 0	6 15	3 52	6 0	6 15	3 51	6 0	6 14	3 48	6 1	6 13	3 39
24	S	5 58	6 16	4 18	5 58	6 16	4 16	5 58	6 15	4 15	6 0	6 14	4 10
25	M	5 56	6 17	4 41	5 56	6 17	4 42	5 57	6 16	4 40	5 58	6 14	4 38
26	Tu	5 54	6 18	5 4	5 55	6 18	5 4	5 55	6 17	5 5	5 57	6 15	5 6
27	W	5 53	6 19	rises.	5 53	6 19	rises.	5 54	6 18	rises.	5 56	6 16	rises.
28	Th	5 51	6 20	7 43	5 51	6 20	7 40	5 52	6 19	7 38	5 54	6 17	7 28
29	Fr	5 49	6 22	8 44	5 50	6 21	8 40	5 51	6 20	8 37	5 53	6 17	8 24
30	Sa	5 47	6 23	9 45	5 48	6 22	9 40	5 49	6 21	9 36	5 52	6 18	9 21
31	S	5 46	6 24	10 44	5 46	6 23	10 40	5 47	6 22	10 34	5 50	6 19	10 18

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.
1	12 12 33	8	12 11 0	14	12 9 26	20	12 7 42	26	12 5 53
2	12 12 21	9	12 10 45	15	12 9 9	21	12 7 24	27	12 5 34
3	12 12 9	10	12 10 30	16	12 8 52	22	12 7 6	28	12 5 16
4	12 11 56	11	12 10 15	17	12 8 35	23	12 6 48	29	12 4 57
5	12 11 43	12	12 9 59	18	12 8 18	24	12 6 29	30	12 4 39
6	12 11 29	13	12 9 42	19	12 8 0	25	12 6 11	31	12 4 21
7	12 11 15								

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Mar.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 46	7 35	21	4 28	7 47
New York	1	5 4	7 22	11	4 48	7 33	21	4 31	7 45
Wash'ton..	1	5 5	7 21	11	4 50	7 31	21	4 34	7 42
Charleston	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 27	21	4 41	7 34

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 44	6 25	11 42	5 45	6 24	11 37	5 46	6 23	11 31	5 49	6 19	11 14
2	Tu	5 42	6 26	A. M.	5 43	6 25	A. M.	5 44	6 24	A. M.	5 48	6 20	A. M.
3	W	5 40	6 27	12 35	5 42	6 26	12 30	5 43	6 25	12 24	5 46	6 21	12 6
4	Th	5 39	6 28	1 22	5 40	6 27	1 17	5 41	6 26	1 12	5 45	6 22	12 56
5	Fr	5 37	6 30	2 3	5 38	6 28	1 59	5 40	6 27	1 55	5 44	6 22	1 41
6	Sa	5 35	6 31	2 40	5 37	6 29	2 37	5 38	6 28	2 33	5 42	6 23	2 23
7	S	5 34	6 32	3 12	5 35	6 30	3 11	5 37	6 29	3 9	5 41	6 24	3 2
8	M	5 32	6 33	3 43	5 33	6 31	3 42	5 35	6 30	3 42	5 40	6 24	3 39
9	Tu	5 30	6 34	4 13	5 32	6 32	4 14	5 34	6 31	4 14	5 39	6 25	4 16
10	W	5 29	6 35	sets.	5 30	6 34	sets.	5 32	6 32	sets.	5 37	6 26	sets.
11	Th	5 27	6 36	7 40	5 29	6 35	7 37	5 30	6 33	7 34	5 36	6 26	7 23
12	Fr	5 26	6 37	8 57	5 27	6 36	8 52	5 29	6 33	8 48	5 35	6 27	8 33
13	Sa	5 24	6 38	10 8	5 25	6 37	10 3	5 28	6 34	9 58	5 34	6 28	9 41
14	S	5 22	6 40	11 11	5 24	6 38	11 6	5 26	6 35	11 0	5 32	6 29	10 42
15	M	5 20	6 41	A. M.	5 22	6 39	11 59	5 25	6 36	11 54	5 31	6 29	11 37
16	Tu	5 19	6 42	12 4	5 21	6 40	A. M.	5 23	6 37	A. M.	5 30	6 30	A. M.
17	W	5 17	6 43	12 48	5 19	6 41	12 44	5 22	6 38	12 39	5 29	6 31	12 24
18	Th	5 16	6 44	1 24	5 18	6 42	1 21	5 20	6 39	1 17	5 28	6 32	1 5
19	Fr	5 14	6 45	1 54	5 16	6 43	1 52	5 19	6 40	1 49	5 26	6 32	1 40
20	Sa	5 12	6 46	2 21	5 15	6 44	2 19	5 17	6 41	2 18	5 25	6 33	2 12
21	S	5 11	6 48	2 45	5 13	6 45	2 44	5 16	6 42	2 44	5 24	6 34	2 41
22	M	5 9	6 49	3 8	5 12	6 46	3 8	5 15	6 43	3 8	5 23	6 34	3 9
23	Tu	5 8	6 50	3 30	5 10	6 47	3 32	5 13	6 44	3 33	5 22	6 35	3 37
24	W	5 6	6 51	3 54	5 9	6 48	3 56	5 12	6 45	3 59	5 21	6 36	4 6
25	Th	5 5	6 52	4 20	5 7	6 49	4 23	5 11	6 46	4 27	5 20	6 36	4 37
26	Fr	5 3	6 53	rises.	5 6	6 50	rises.	5 9	6 47	rises.	5 19	6 37	rises.
27	Sa	5 2	6 54	8 38	5 5	6 51	8 34	5 8	6 48	8 28	5 18	6 38	8 12
28	S	5 0	6 55	9 37	5 3	6 52	9 32	5 7	6 49	9 26	5 17	6 39	9 9
29	M	4 59	6 56	10 31	5 2	6 53	10 26	5 5	6 50	10 20	5 16	6 39	10 3
30	Tu	4 58	6 58	11 19	5 1	6 54	11 15	5 4	6 51	11 9	5 15	6 40	10 53

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	4	2	7	12	2	16	13	12	0	38	19	11	59	12	25	11	57	59
2	12	3	44	8	12	1	59	14	12	0	23	20	11	58	58	26	11	57	48
3	12	3	26	9	12	1	43	15	12	0	8	21	11	58	46	27	11	57	38
4	12	3	9	10	12	1	26	16	11	59	54	22	11	58	33	28	11	57	29
5	12	2	51	11	12	1	10	17	11	59	39	23	11	58	21	29	11	57	20
6	12	2	34	12	12	0	54	18	11	59	25	24	11	58	10	30	11	57	11

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Apr.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	4 7	8 2	11	3 47	8 16	21	3 27	8 32
New York	1	4 10	7 58	11	3 51	8 12	21	3 32	8 26
Wash'ton	1	4 14	7 54	11	3 57	8 7	21	3 39	8 20
Charleston	1	4 25	7 43	11	4 11	7 52	21	3 57	8 2

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	4 56	6 59	A.M.	4 59	6 56	11 58	5 3	6 52	11 53	5 14	6 41	11 39
2	Th	4 55	7 0	12 2	4 58	6 57	A.M.	5 2	6 53	A.M.	5 13	6 42	A.M.
3	Fr	4 53	7 1	12 39	4 57	6 58	12 36	5 1	6 54	12 32	5 12	6 42	12 21
4	Sa	4 52	7 2	1 12	4 56	6 59	1 10	4 59	6 55	1 7	5 11	6 43	12 59
5	S	4 51	7 3	1 42	4 54	7 0	1 41	4 58	6 56	1 40	5 10	6 44	1 35
6	M	4 49	7 4	2 11	4 53	7 1	2 11	4 57	6 57	2 11	5 9	6 44	2 11
7	Tu	4 48	7 5	2 40	4 52	7 2	2 42	4 56	6 58	2 43	5 8	6 45	2 47
8	W	4 47	7 7	3 12	4 51	7 3	3 15	4 55	6 58	3 17	5 7	6 46	3 25
9	Th	4 46	7 8	3 47	4 50	7 4	3 51	4 54	6 59	3 55	5 6	6 47	4 7
10	Fr	4 45	7 9	sets.	4 49	7 5	sets.	4 53	7 0	sets.	5 6	6 47	sets.
11	Sa	4 44	7 10	8 52	4 48	7 6	8 47	4 52	7 1	8 41	5 5	6 48	8 24
12	S	4 42	7 11	9 51	4 46	7 7	9 46	4 51	7 2	9 40	5 4	6 49	9 23
13	M	4 41	7 12	10 40	4 45	7 8	10 36	4 50	7 3	10 31	5 3	6 50	10 15
14	Tu	4 40	7 13	11 20	4 44	7 9	11 17	4 49	7 4	11 12	5 2	6 50	10 59
15	W	4 39	7 14	11 54	4 43	7 10	11 51	4 48	7 5	11 48	5 2	6 51	11 38
16	Th	4 38	7 15	A.M.	4 42	7 11	A.M.	4 47	7 6	A.M.	5 1	6 52	A.M.
17	Fr	4 37	7 16	12 22	4 41	7 12	12 20	4 46	7 7	12 18	5 0	6 53	12 11
18	Sa	4 36	7 17	12 48	4 41	7 12	12 47	4 45	7 8	12 46	5 0	6 53	12 42
19	S	4 35	7 18	1 11	4 40	7 13	1 11	4 45	7 9	1 11	4 59	6 54	1 11
20	M	4 34	7 19	1 34	4 39	7 14	1 35	4 44	7 9	1 36	4 58	6 55	1 39
21	Tu	4 34	7 20	1 57	4 38	7 15	1 59	4 43	7 10	2 1	4 58	6 56	2 7
22	W	4 33	7 21	2 22	4 37	7 16	2 25	4 42	7 11	2 28	4 57	6 56	2 38
23	Th	4 32	7 22	2 50	4 36	7 17	2 54	4 42	7 12	2 58	4 57	6 57	3 11
24	Fr	4 31	7 23	3 23	4 36	7 18	3 28	4 41	7 13	3 33	4 56	6 57	3 48
25	Sa	4 30	7 24	rises.	4 35	7 19	rises.	4 40	7 14	rises.	4 56	6 58	rises.
26	S	4 30	7 25	8 26	4 34	7 20	8 20	4 40	7 14	8 15	4 55	6 59	7 57
27	M	4 29	7 26	9 17	4 34	7 20	9 12	4 39	7 15	9 6	4 55	6 59	8 50
28	Tu	4 28	7 26	10 2	4 33	7 21	9 58	4 38	7 16	9 53	4 54	7 0	9 37
29	W	4 28	7 27	10 41	4 33	7 22	10 37	4 38	7 17	10 33	4 54	7 0	10 21
30	Th	4 27	7 28	11 15	4 32	7 23	11 12	4 37	7 17	11 9	4 54	7 1	11 -0
31	Fr	4 26	7 29	11 45	4 32	7 24	11 44	4 37	7 18	11 42	4 53	7 2	11 36

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	3	8	11	56	23	14	11	56	11	20	11	56	20	26	11	56	47
2	11	56	56	9	11	56	20	15	11	56	11	21	11	56	23	27	11	56	53
3	11	56	49	10	11	56	17	16	11	56	12	22	11	56	27	28	11	57	0
4	11	56	43	11	11	56	15	17	11	56	13	23	11	56	31	29	11	57	8
5	11	56	37	12	11	56	13	18	11	56	15	24	11	56	36	30	11	57	15
6	11	56	32	13	11	56	12	19	11	56	17	25	11	56	41	31	11	57	24
7	11	56	27																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	May.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	3 7	8 48	11	2 48	9 5	21	2 32	9 22
New York	1	3 14	8 41	11	2 57	8 56	21	2 42	9 11
Wash'ton..	1	3 22	8 33	11	3 6	8 47	21	2 53	9 1
Charleston	1	3 43	8 12	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 21	8 32

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	4 26	7 30	A.M.	4 31	7 24	A.M.	4 37	7 19	A.M.	4 53	7 2	A.M.
2	S	4 25	7 30	12 14	4 31	7 25	12 13	4 36	7 20	12 13	4 53	7 3	12 11
3	M	4 25	7 31	12 42	4 30	7 26	12 43	4 36	7 20	12 44	4 52	7 3	12 46
4	Tu	4 24	7 32	1 11	4 30	7 26	1 14	4 35	7 21	1 16	4 52	7 4	1 22
5	W	4 24	7 33	1 44	4 30	7 27	1 47	4 35	7 22	1 51	4 52	7 4	2 1
6	Th	4 24	7 33	2 21	4 29	7 28	2 26	4 35	7 22	2 30	4 52	7 5	2 44
7	Fr	4 24	7 34	3 5	4 29	7 28	3 10	4 35	7 23	3 16	4 52	7 6	3 33
8	Sa	4 23	7 34	sets.	4 29	7 29	sets.	4 34	7 23	sets.	4 52	7 6	sets.
9	S	4 23	7 35	8 30	4 28	7 30	8 25	4 34	7 24	8 20	4 52	7 6	8 3
10	M	4 23	7 36	9 14	4 28	7 30	9 10	4 34	7 24	9 6	4 51	7 7	8 51
11	Tu	4 23	7 36	9 51	4 28	7 31	9 48	4 34	7 25	9 44	4 51	7 7	9 33
12	W	4 22	7 37	10 22	4 28	7 31	10 20	4 34	7 25	10 17	4 51	7 8	10 9
13	Th	4 22	7 38	10 49	4 28	7 32	10 48	4 34	7 26	10 46	4 51	7 8	10 41
14	Fr	4 22	7 38	11 14	4 28	7 32	11 13	4 34	7 26	11 13	4 51	7 9	11 11
15	Sa	4 22	7 38	11 37	4 28	7 33	11 37	4 34	7 27	11 38	4 51	7 9	11 40
16	S	4 22	7 39	12 0	4 28	7 33	A.M.	4 34	7 27	A.M.	4 52	7 9	A.M.
17	M	4 22	7 39	A.M.	4 28	7 33	12 1	4 34	7 27	12 3	4 52	7 10	12 8
18	Tu	4 22	7 39	12 24	4 28	7 34	12 27	4 34	7 28	12 29	4 52	7 10	12 37
19	W	4 22	7 40	12 51	4 28	7 34	12 54	4 34	7 28	12 58	4 52	7 10	1 9
20	Th	4 23	7 40	1 21	4 28	7 34	1 26	4 34	7 28	1 30	4 52	7 10	1 44
21	Fr	4 23	7 40	1 57	4 28	7 34	2 2	4 34	7 29	2 8	4 52	7 11	2 24
22	Sa	4 23	7 40	2 39	4 29	7 35	2 45	4 35	7 29	2 51	4 52	7 11	3 9
23	S	4 23	7 40	3 30	4 29	7 35	3 36	4 35	7 29	3 43	4 53	7 11	4 1
24	M	4 24	7 41	rises.	4 29	7 35	rises.	4 35	7 29	rises.	4 53	7 11	rises.
25	Tu	4 24	7 41	8 40	4 29	7 35	8 36	4 35	7 29	8 32	4 53	7 11	8 19
26	W	4 24	7 41	9 16	4 30	7 35	9 14	4 36	7 29	9 10	4 54	7 12	9 0
27	Th	4 24	7 41	9 48	4 30	7 35	9 47	4 36	7 29	9 45	4 54	7 12	9 38
28	Fr	4 25	7 41	10 18	4 30	7 35	10 17	4 36	7 29	10 16	4 54	7 12	10 14
29	Sa	4 25	7 41	10 46	4 31	7 35	10 47	4 37	7 29	10 47	4 54	7 12	10 48
30	S	4 26	7 41	11 15	4 31	7 35	11 16	4 37	7 29	11 18	4 55	7 12	11 23

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	11	57	32	7	11	58	32	13	11	59	44	19	12	1	0	25	12	2	18
2	11	57	41	8	11	58	44	14	11	59	56	20	12	1	13	26	12	2	30
3	11	57	51	9	11	58	55	15	12	0	9	21	12	1	26	27	12	2	43
4	11	58	1	10	11	59	7	16	12	0	22	22	12	1	39	28	12	2	55
5	11	58	11	11	11	59	19	17	12	0	35	23	12	1	52	29	12	3	8
6	11	58	22	12	11	59	31	18	12	0	47	24	12	2	5	30	12	3	20

TWILIGHT.

Places.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	June.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 18	9 38	11	2 10	9 50	21	2 8	9 55
New York	1	2 29	9 26	11	2 23	9 36	21	2 22	9 41
Wash'ton..	1	2 42	9 14	11	2 36	9 23	21	2 35	9 28
Charleston	1	3 14	8 42	11	3 10	8 49	21	3 10	8 53

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	4 26	7 41	11 46	4 32	7 35	11 48	4 38	7 29	11 52	4 55	7 12	A.M.
2	Tu	4 27	7 40	A.M.	4 32	7 35	A.M.	4 38	7 29	A.M.	4 56	7 12	12 1
3	W	4 27	7 40	12 20	4 33	7 35	12 24	4 39	7 29	12 29	4 56	7 12	12 41
4	Th	4 28	7 40	1 0	4 33	7 35	1 5	4 39	7 29	1 11	4 56	7 12	1 27
5	Fr	4 28	7 40	1 48	4 34	7 34	1 54	4 40	7 29	2 0	4 57	7 12	2 17
6	Sa	4 29	7 40	2 42	4 34	7 34	2 48	4 40	7 28	2 55	4 57	7 11	3 13
7	S	4 30	7 39	3 43	4 35	7 34	3 49	4 41	7 28	3 55	4 58	7 11	4 13
8	M	4 30	7 39	sets.	4 36	7 34	sets.	4 41	7 28	sets.	4 58	7 11	sets.
9	Tu	4 31	7 39	8 22	4 36	7 33	8 19	4 42	7 28	8 16	4 59	7 11	8 6
10	W	4 32	7 38	8 50	4 37	7 33	8 49	4 43	7 27	8 47	4 59	7 10	8 40
11	Th	4 32	7 38	9 16	4 38	7 32	9 15	4 43	7 27	9 14	5 0	7 10	9 11
12	Fr	4 33	7 37	9 40	4 38	7 32	9 40	4 44	7 26	9 40	5 1	7 10	9 40
13	Sa	4 34	7 37	10 3	4 39	7 32	10 4	4 45	7 26	10 5	5 1	7 10	10 9
14	S	4 35	7 36	10 27	4 40	7 31	10 29	4 45	7 26	10 31	5 2	7 9	10 38
15	M	4 36	7 35	10 52	4 41	7 30	10 55	4 46	7 25	10 59	5 2	7 9	11 8
16	Tu	4 36	7 35	11 21	4 42	7 30	11 24	4 47	7 24	11 29	5 3	7 8	11 42
17	W	4 37	7 34	11 53	4 42	7 29	11 58	4 48	7 24	A.M.	5 3	7 8	A.M.
18	Th	4 38	7 33	A.M.	4 43	7 28	A.M.	4 48	7 23	12 4	5 4	7 8	12 19
19	Fr	4 39	7 33	12 32	4 44	7 28	12 38	4 49	7 23	12 44	5 4	7 7	1 1
20	Sa	4 40	7 32	1 19	4 45	7 27	1 25	4 50	7 22	1 31	5 5	7 7	1 49
21	S	4 41	7 31	2 14	4 46	7 26	2 20	4 51	7 21	2 26	5 6	7 6	2 44
22	M	4 42	7 30	3 17	4 46	7 26	3 22	4 51	7 21	3 28	5 7	7 6	3 45
23	Tu	4 43	7 29	rises.	4 47	7 25	rises.	4 52	7 20	rises.	5 7	7 5	rises.
24	W	4 44	7 28	7 49	4 48	7 24	7 46	4 53	7 19	7 44	5 8	7 4	7 36
25	Th	4 44	7 28	8 20	4 49	7 23	8 19	4 54	7 18	8 18	5 8	7 4	8 14
26	Fr	4 45	7 27	8 50	4 50	7 22	8 50	4 55	7 17	8 50	5 9	7 3	8 49
27	Sa	4 46	7 26	9 19	4 51	7 21	9 20	4 56	7 17	9 22	5 10	7 2	9 25
28	S	4 47	7 25	9 49	4 52	7 20	9 52	4 56	7 16	9 55	5 11	7 2	10 2
29	M	4 48	7 24	10 23	4 53	7 19	10 27	4 57	7 15	10 30	5 11	7 1	10 42
30	Tu	4 49	7 23	11 1	4 54	7 18	11 6	4 58	7 14	11 11	5 12	7 0	11 26
31	W	4 50	7 21	11 45	4 55	7 17	11 51	4 59	7 13	11 57	5 13	7 0	A.M.

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	3	31	8	12	4	47	14	12	5	36	20	12	6	8	26	12	6	20
2	12	3	43	9	12	4	56	15	12	5	43	21	12	6	12	27	12	6	20
3	12	3	54	10	12	5	5	16	12	5	49	22	12	6	15	28	12	6	19
4	12	4	5	11	12	5	14	17	12	5	55	23	12	6	17	29	12	6	18
5	12	4	16	12	12	5	22	18	12	6	0	24	12	6	19	30	12	6	16
6	12	4	27	13	12	5	29	19	12	6	4	25	12	6	20	31	12	6	14
7	12	4	37																

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	July.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 13	9 54	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 38	9 34
New York	1	2 26	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 49	9 23
Wash'ton..	1	2 40	9 27	11	2 48	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston	1	3 14	8 53	11	3 20	8 50	21	3 29	8 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	4 51	7 20	A. M.	4 56	7 16	A. M.	5 0	7 12	A. M.	5 13	6 59	12 14
2	Fr	4 52	7 19	12 36	4 56	7 15	12 42	5 1	7 11	12 49	5 14	6 58	1 7
3	Sa	4 53	7 18	1 34	4 57	7 14	1 40	5 2	7 10	1 46	5 15	6 57	2 4
4	S	4 54	7 17	2 37	4 58	7 13	2 42	5 3	7 9	2 48	5 15	6 56	3 4
5	M	4 55	7 16	3 41	4 59	7 12	3 45	5 4	7 8	3 50	5 16	6 55	4 4
6	Tu	4 56	7 14	sets.	5 0	7 11	sets.	5 4	7 7	sets.	5 17	6 54	sets.
7	W	4 57	7 13	7 19	5 1	7 9	7 18	5 5	7 5	7 16	5 17	6 54	7 12
8	Th	4 58	7 12	7 43	5 2	7 8	7 43	5 6	7 4	7 43	5 18	6 53	7 42
9	Fr	5 0	7 10	8 7	5 3	7 7	8 8	5 7	7 3	8 8	5 19	6 52	8 10
10	Sa	5 1	7 9	8 30	5 4	7 6	8 32	5 8	7 2	8 34	5 19	6 51	8 39
11	S	5 2	7 8	8 55	5 5	7 4	8 58	5 9	7 1	9 0	5 20	6 50	9 9
12	M	5 3	7 6	9 22	5 6	7 3	9 26	5 10	6 59	9 30	5 21	6 49	9 41
13	Tu	5 4	7 5	9 53	5 7	7 2	9 57	5 11	6 58	10 2	5 22	6 48	10 16
14	W	5 5	7 3	10 28	5 8	7 0	10 33	5 12	6 57	10 39	5 22	6 47	10 56
15	Th	5 6	7 2	11 10	5 9	6 59	11 16	5 13	6 56	11 22	5 23	6 46	11 40
16	Fr	5 7	7 0	12 0	5 10	6 58	A. M.	5 14	6 54	A. M.	5 24	6 44	A. M.
17	Sa	5 8	6 59	A. M.	5 11	6 56	12 6	5 14	6 53	12 13	5 24	6 43	12 31
18	S	5 9	6 58	12 59	5 12	6 55	1 4	5 15	6 52	1 11	5 25	6 42	1 28
19	M	5 10	6 56	2 4	5 13	6 53	2 9	5 16	6 50	2 15	5 26	6 41	2 30
20	Tu	5 11	6 55	3 14	5 14	6 52	3 19	5 17	6 49	3 23	5 26	6 40	3 36
21	W	5 12	6 53	4 28	5 15	6 50	4 31	5 18	6 48	4 35	5 27	6 39	4 44
22	Th	5 14	6 52	rises.	5 16	6 49	rises.	5 19	6 46	rises.	5 28	6 38	rises.
23	Fr	5 15	6 50	7 19	5 17	6 48	7 20	5 20	6 45	7 21	5 28	6 37	7 23
24	Sa	5 16	6 48	7 51	5 18	6 46	7 53	5 21	6 43	7 55	5 29	6 35	8 1
25	S	5 17	6 47	8 24	5 19	6 44	8 27	5 22	6 42	8 31	5 30	6 34	8 41
26	M	5 18	6 45	9 2	5 20	6 43	9 6	5 23	6 40	9 11	5 30	6 33	9 24
27	Tu	5 19	6 44	9 44	5 21	6 41	9 50	5 24	6 39	9 56	5 31	6 32	10 12
28	W	5 20	6 42	10 34	5 22	6 40	10 40	5 24	6 37	10 46	5 32	6 31	11 4
29	Th	5 21	6 40	11 30	5 23	6 38	11 36	5 25	6 36	11 42	5 32	6 29	12 0
30	Fr	5 22	6 39	A. M.	5 24	6 37	A. M	5 26	6 34	A. M.	5 33	6 28	A. M.
31	Sa	5 23	6 37	12 30	5 25	6 35	12 36	5 27	6 33	12 42	5 34	6 27	12 58

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Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.	Day of Month	H.	M.	S.
1	12	6	11	8	12	5	34	14	12	4	39	20	12	3	23	26	12	1	51
2	12	6	8	9	12	5	26	15	12	4	27	21	12	3	9	27	12	1	34
3	12	6	3	10	12	5	18	16	12	4	16	22	12	2	54	28	12	1	17
4	12	5	59	11	12	5	9	17	12	4	3	23	12	2	39	29	12	0	59
5	12	5	53	12	12	4	59	18	12	3	51	24	12	2	23	30	12	0	41
6	12	5	47	13	12	4	49	19	12	3	37	25	12	2	7	31	12	0	23
7	12	5	41																

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Aug.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston....	1	2 56	9 16	11	3 12	8 57	21	3 28	8 37
New York	1	3 5	9 7	11	3 21	8 49	21	3 34	8 31
Wash'ton..	1	3 14	8 57	11	3 28	8 42	21	3 41	8 24
Charleston	1	3 40	8 32	11	3 50	8 20	21	3 59	8 7

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	5 24	6 35	1 34	5 26	6 33	1 38	5 28	6 31	1 43	5 34	6 26	1 58
2	M	5 25	6 33	2 37	5 27	6 32	2 41	5 29	6 30	2 45	5 35	6 24	2 57
3	Tu	5 26	6 32	3 40	5 28	6 30	3 43	5 30	6 28	3 46	5 36	6 23	3 54
4	W	5 27	6 30	4 42	5 29	6 28	4 44	5 31	6 27	4 46	5 36	6 22	4 51
5	Th	5 28	6 28	sets.	5 30	6 27	sets.	5 32	6 25	sets.	5 37	6 20	sets.
6	Fr	5 29	6 27	6 35	5 31	6 25	6 36	5 33	6 24	6 38	5 37	6 19	6 42
7	Sa	5 30	6 25	6 59	5 32	6 24	7 1	5 33	6 22	7 4	5 38	6 18	7 11
8	S	5 32	6 23	7 25	5 33	6 22	7 29	5 34	6 21	7 32	5 39	6 16	7 42
9	M	5 33	6 22	7 54	5 34	6 20	7 59	5 35	6 19	8 3	5 39	6 15	8 16
10	Tu	5 34	6 20	8 28	5 35	6 19	8 33	5 36	6 17	8 38	5 40	6 14	8 53
11	W	5 35	6 18	9 7	5 36	6 17	9 12	5 37	6 16	9 18	5 41	6 12	9 36
12	Th	5 36	6 16	9 53	5 37	6 15	9 59	5 38	6 14	10 5	5 41	6 11	10 23
13	Fr	5 37	6 14	10 46	5 38	6 14	10 52	5 39	6 13	10 58	5 42	6 10	11 16
14	Sa	5 38	6 13	11 46	5 39	6 12	11 51	5 40	6 11	11 57	5 42	6 8	A. M.
15	S	5 39	6 11	A. M.	5 40	6 10	A. M.	5 41	6 9	A. M	5 43	6 7	12 14
16	M	5 40	6 9	12 52	5 41	6 8	12 57	5 42	6 8	1 2	5 44	6 6	1 16
17	Tu	5 41	6 7	2 3	5 42	6 7	2 7	5 42	6 6	2 11	5 45	6 4	2 22
18	W	5 42	6 6	3 16	5 43	6 5	3 19	5 43	6 5	3 22	5 45	6 3	3 29
19	Th	5 43	6 4	4 32	5 44	6 3	4 34	5 44	6 3	4 35	5 46	6 2	4 38
20	Fr	5 44	6 2	rises.	5 45	6 2	rises.	5 45	6 1	rises.	5 46	6 0	rises.
21	Sa	5 45	6 0	6 21	5 46	6 0	6 23	5 46	6 0	6 26	5 47	5 59	6 35
22	S	5 46	5 58	6 58	5 47	5 58	7 2	5 47	5 58	7 6	5 48	5 58	7 18
23	M	5 48	5 57	7 40	5 48	5 57	7 45	5 48	5 57	7 51	5 48	5 56	8 6
24	Tu	5 49	5 55	8 29	5 49	5 55	8 35	5 49	5 55	8 41	5 49	5 55	8 58
25	W	5 50	5 53	9 24	5 50	5 53	9 30	5 50	5 53	9 36	5 50	5 54	9 54
26	Th	5 51	5 51	10 24	5 51	5 52	10 30	5 51	5 52	10 36	5 50	5 52	10 53
27	Fr	5 52	5 50	11 28	5 52	5 50	11 32	5 51	5 50	11 38	5 51	5 51	11 53
28	Sa	5 53	5 48	A. M.	5 53	5 48	A. M.	5 52	5 49	A. M.	5 52	5 50	A. M.
29	S	5 54	5 46	12 31	5 54	5 47	12 35	5 53	5 47	12 40	5 52	5 48	12 52
30	M	5 55	5 44	1 34	5 55	5 45	1 37	5 54	5 45	1 40	5 53	5 47	1 50

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DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.	DAY OF MONTH	H.	M.	S.
1	12	0	5	7	11	58	8	13	11	56	4	19	11	53	56	25	11	51	50
2	11	59	46	8	11	57	48	14	11	55	43	20	11	53	35	26	11	51	29
3	11	59	27	9	11	57	27	15	11	55	21	21	11	53	14	27	11	51	9
4	11	59	7	10	11	57	6	16	11	55	0	22	11	52	52	28	11	50	49
5	11	58	48	11	11	56	46	17	11	54	39	23	11	52	31	29	11	50	29
6	11	58	28	12	11	56	25	18	11	54	17	24	11	52	10	30	11	50	9

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Sept.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston . . .	1	3 44	8 15	11	3 58	7 54	21	4 11	7 34
New York	1	3 49	8 10	11	4 2	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Wash'ton..	1	3 54	8 5	11	4 6	7 47	21	4 17	7 29
Charleston	1	4 9	7 51	11	4 17	7 36	21	4 25	7 21

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	5 56	5 43	2 36	5 56	5 43	2 38	5 55	5 44	2 40	5 54	5 46	2 46
2	W	5 57	5 41	3 36	5 57	5 42	3 37	5 56	5 42	3 38	5 54	5 44	3 41
3	Th	5 58	5 39	4 35	5 58	5 40	4 35	5 57	5 41	4 35	5 55	5 43	4 35
4	Fr	6 0	5 38	sets.	5 59	5 38	sets.	5 58	5 39	sets.	5 56	5 42	sets.
5	Sa	6 1	5 36	5 30	6 0	5 37	5 32	5 59	5 38	5 36	5 56	5 40	5 45
6	S	6 2	5 34	5 58	6 1	5 35	6 2	6 0	5 36	6 6	5 57	5 39	6 18
7	M	6 3	5 32	6 30	6 2	5 34	6 35	6 1	5 35	6 40	5 58	5 38	6 54
8	Tu	6 4	5 31	7 7	6 3	5 32	7 12	6 2	5 33	7 18	5 58	5 37	7 34
9	W	6 5	5 29	7 50	6 4	5 30	7 56	6 3	5 31	8 2	5 59	5 35	8 20
10	Th	6 6	5 27	8 40	6 5	5 29	8 46	6 4	5 30	8 52	6 0	5 34	9 10
11	Fr	6 7	5 26	9 36	6 6	5 27	9 42	6 5	5 28	9 48	6 1	5 33	10 4
12	Sa	6 8	5 24	10 38	6 7	5 26	10 43	6 6	5 27	10 48	6 1	5 32	11 3
13	S	6 10	5 22	11 44	6 8	5 24	11 48	6 7	5 25	11 53	6 2	5 30	A. M.
14	M	6 11	5 21	A. M.	6 9	5 22	A. M.	6 8	5 24	A. M.	6 3	5 29	12 5
15	Tu	6 12	5 19	12 54	6 10	5 21	12 57	6 9	5 23	1 0	6 4	5 28	1 9
16	W	6 13	5 18	2 6	6 12	5 19	2 8	6 10	5 21	2 10	6 4	5 27	2 15
17	Th	6 14	5 16	3 20	6 13	5 18	3 21	6 11	5 20	3 22	6 5	5 26	3 23
18	Fr	6 16	5 14	4 37	6 14	5 16	4 36	6 12	5 18	4 36	6 6	5 24	4 32
19	Sa	6 17	5 13	rises.	6 15	5 15	rises.	6 13	5 17	rises.	6 7	5 23	rises.
20	S	6 18	5 11	5 30	6 16	5 13	5 35	6 14	5 16	5 40	6 7	5 22	5 53
21	M	6 19	5 10	6 18	6 17	5 12	6 23	6 15	5 14	6 29	6 8	5 21	6 45
22	Tu	6 20	5 8	7 12	6 18	5 10	7 18	6 16	5 13	7 24	6 9	5 20	7 42
23	W	6 22	5 7	8 12	6 19	5 9	8 18	6 17	5 11	8 24	6 10	5 19	8 42
24	Th	6 23	5 5	9 17	6 20	5 8	9 22	6 18	5 10	9 28	6 11	5 18	9 43
25	Fr	6 24	5 4	10 22	6 22	5 6	10 26	6 19	5 9	10 31	6 11	5 17	10 44
26	Sa	6 25	5 2	11 26	6 23	5 5	11 30	6 20	5 8	11 33	6 12	5 16	11 43
27	S	6 26	5 1	A. M.	6 24	5 4	A. M.	6 21	5 6	A. M.	6 13	5 15	A. M.
28	M	6 28	5 0	12 29	6 25	5 2	12 31	6 22	5 5	12 34	6 14	5 14	12 41
29	Tu	6 29	4 58	1 29	6 26	5 1	1 31	6 23	5 4	1 32	6 15	5 13	1 36
30	W	6 30	4 57	2 29	6 27	5 0	2 29	6 24	5 3	2 30	6 16	5 12	2 30
31	Th	6 31	4 56	3 28	6 28	4 58	3 27	6 25	5 1	3 27	6 16	5 11	3 24

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 50	8	11 47 43	14	11 46 10	20	11 44 56	26	11 44 5
2	11 49 30	9	11 47 26	15	11 45 56	21	11 44 46	27	11 43 59
3	11 49 12	10	11 47 10	16	11 45 43	22	11 44 36	28	11 43 54
4	11 48 53	11	11 46 54	17	11 45 30	23	11 44 27	29	11 43 49
5	11 48 35	12	11 46 39	18	11 45 18	24	11 44 19	30	11 43 46
6	11 48 17	13	11 46 24	19	11 45 7	25	11 44 12	31	11 43 43
7	11 48 0								

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Oct.	Begins, A.M	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Oct.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 23	7 16	11	4 34	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 35	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Wash'ton..	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 37	6 56	21	4 46	6 43
Charleston	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 43

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Fr	6 33	4 54	4 26	6 30	4 57	4 25	6 27	5 0	4 23	6 17	5 10	4 17
2	Sa	6 34	4 53	5 26	6 31	4 56	5 23	6 28	4 59	5 20	6 18	5 9	5 11
3	S	6 35	4 52	sets.	6 32	4 55	sets.	6 29	4 58	sets.	6 19	5 8	sets.
4	M	6 36	4 50	5 8	6 33	4 54	5 13	6 30	4 57	5 18	6 20	5 7	5 34
5	Tu	6 38	4 49	5 49	6 34	4 52	5 55	6 31	4 56	6 1	6 21	5 6	6 18
6	W	6 39	4 48	6 37	6 36	4 51	6 43	6 32	4 55	6 49	6 22	5 6	7 7
7	Th	6 40	4 47	7 31	6 37	4 50	7 37	6 33	4 54	7 43	6 22	5 5	8 0
8	Fr	6 41	4 46	8 31	6 38	4 49	8 36	6 34	4 53	8 41	6 23	5 4	8 57
9	Sa	6 42	4 45	9 34	6 39	4 48	9 39	6 35	4 52	9 44	6 24	5 3	9 57
10	S	6 44	4 44	10 41	6 40	4 47	10 44	6 37	4 51	10 48	6 25	5 3	10 58
11	M	6 45	4 43	11 49	6 41	4 46	11 52	6 38	4 50	11 54	6 26	5 2	A. M.
12	Tu	6 46	4 42	A. M.	6 43	4 45	A. M.	6 39	4 49	A. M.	6 27	5 1	12 1
13	W	6 47	4 41	1 0	6 44	4 44	1 1	6 40	4 48	1 2	6 28	5 1	1 5
14	Th	6 49	4 40	2 12	6 45	4 44	2 12	6 41	4 48	2 12	6 29	5 0	2 11
15	Fr	6 50	4 39	3 27	6 46	4 43	3 26	6 42	4 47	3 24	6 30	5 0	3 19
16	Sa	6 51	4 38	4 44	6 47	4 42	4 41	6 43	4 46	4 38	6 30	4 59	4 29
17	S	6 52	4 37	6 1	6 48	4 41	5 57	6 44	4 45	5 53	6 31	4 58	5 40
18	M	6 54	4 36	rises.	6 50	4 40	rises.	6 45	4 45	rises.	6 32	4 58	rises.
19	Tu	6 55	4 35	5 53	6 51	4 40	5 59	6 46	4 44	6 5	6 33	4 57	6 23
20	W	6 56	4 34	6 58	6 52	4 39	7 3	6 48	4 43	7 9	6 34	4 57	7 26
21	Th	6 58	4 34	8 5	6 53	4 39	8 10	6 49	4 43	8 15	6 35	4 57	8 30
22	Fr	6 59	4 33	9 12	6 54	4 38	9 16	6 50	4 42	9 20	6 36	4 56	9 31
23	Sa	7 0	4 32	10 17	6 55	4 38	10 20	6 51	4 42	10 23	6 37	4 56	10 31
24	S	7 1	4 32	11 20	6 57	4 37	11 22	6 52	4 41	11 23	6 38	4 56	11 28
25	M	7 2	4 31	A. M.	6 58	4 36	A. M.	6 53	4 41	A. M.	6 39	4 55	A. M.
26	Tu	7 3	4 31	12 20	6 59	4 36	12 21	6 54	4 40	12 22	6 40	4 55	12 23
27	W	7 4	4 30	1 20	7 0	4 35	1 19	6 55	4 40	1 19	6 40	4 55	1 17
28	Th	7 6	4 30	2 18	7 1	4 35	2 17	6 56	4 39	2 16	6 41	4 54	2 11
29	Fr	7 7	4 29	3 17	7 2	4 34	3 15	6 57	4 39	3 13	6 42	4 54	3 5
30	Sa	7 8	4 29	4 16	7 3	4 34	4 13	6 58	4 39	4 10	6 43	4 54	3 59

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 43 41	7	11 43 45	13	11 44 19	19	11 45 23	25	11 46 57
2	11 43 39	8	11 43 49	14	11 44 28	20	11 45 37	26	11 47 15
3	11 43 39	9	11 43 53	15	11 44 37	21	11 45 51	27	11 47 35
4	11 43 39	10	11 43 58	16	11 44 48	22	11 46 7	28	11 47 55
5	11 43 40	11	11 44 5	17	11 44 59	23	11 46 23	29	11 48 15
6	11 43 42	12	11 44 12	18	11 45 11	24	11 46 39	30	11 48 37

TWILIGHT.

Places.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Nov.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 19	6 12
New York	1	4 57	6 29	11	5 8	6 20	21	5 18	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 21	21	5 16	6 16
Charleston	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

Day of the Month.	Day of the Week.	Calendar for BOSTON, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for NEW YORK CITY, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for WASHINGTON, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for CHARLESTON, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 9	4 29	5 16	7 4	4 33	5 12	6 59	4 39	5 8	6 44	4 54	4 54
2	M	7 10	4 28	6 14	7 5	4 33	6 10	7 0	4 38	6 5	6 45	4 54	5 50
3	Tu	7 11	4 28	sets.	7 6	4 33	sets.	7 1	4 38	sets.	6 46	4 54	sets.
4	W	7 12	4 28	5 26	7 7	4 33	5 31	7 2	4 38	5 38	6 46	4 54	5 55
5	Th	7 13	4 28	6 25	7 8	4 32	6 30	7 3	4 38	6 36	6 47	4 54	6 52
6	Fr	7 14	4 28	7 28	7 9	4 32	7•32	7 4	4 38	7 37	6 48	4 54	7 51
7	Sa	7 15	4 27	8 33	7 10	4 32	8 37	7 5	4 38	8 41	6 49	4 54	8 52
8	S	7 16	4 27	9 41	7 11	4 32	9 43	7 6	4 38	9 46	6 50	4 54	9 54
9	M	7 17	4 27	10 49	7 12	4 32	10 51	7 7	4 38	10 52	6 50	4 54	10 56
10	Tu	7 18	4 27	11 58	7 13	4 32	11 59	7 7	4 38	12 0	6 51	4 54	12 0
11	W	7 19	4 27	A. M.	7 14	4 32	A. M.	7 8	4 38	A. M.	6 52	4 54	A. M.
12	Th	7 20	4 28	1 10	7 14	4 33	1 9	7 9	4 38	1 8	6 53	4 55	1 5
13	Fr	7 20	4 28	2 22	7 15	4 33	2 21	7 10	4 38	2 18	6 53	4 55	2 11
14	Sa	7 21	4 28	3 37	7 16	4 33	3 34	7 10	4 39	3 30	6 54	4 55	3 19
15	S	7 22	4 28	4 51	7 17	4 33	4 47	7 11	4 39	4 42	6 55	4 55	4 28
16	M	7 23	4 28	6 2	7 18	4 34	5 57	7 12	4 39	5 52	6 55	4 56	5 36
17	Tu	7 23	4 29	rises.	7 18	4 34	rises.	7 13	4 39	rises.	6 56	4 56	rises.
18	W	7 24	4 29	5 42	7 19	4 34	5 47	7 13	4 40	5 53	6 57	4 57	6 8
19	Th	7 25	4 29	6 51	7 19	4 35	6 55	7 14	4 40	7 0	6 58	4 57	7 13
20	Fr	7 25	4 30	7 58	7 20	4 35	8 2	7 14	4 41	8 5	5 58	4 58	8 15
21	Sa	7 26	4 30	9 4	7 20	4 36	9 6	7 15	4 41	9 8	6 58	4 58	9 15
22	S	7 26	4 31	10 7	7 21	4 36	10 8	7 15	4 42	10 9	6 59	4 58	10 12
23	M	7 27	4 31	11 8	7 22	4 36	11 8	7 16	4 42	11 8	6 59	4 59	11 8
24	Tu	7 27	4 32	A. M.	7 22	4 37	A. M.	7 16	4 43	A. M.	7 0	4 59	A. M.
25	W	7 28	4 32	12 8	7 22	4 38	12 7	7 17	4 43	12 6	7 0	5 0	12 2
26	Th	7 28	4 33	1 6	7 23	4 38	1 5	7 17	4 44	1 3	7 0	5 1	12 56
27	Fr	7 28	4 34	2 6	7 23	4 39	2 3	7 18	4 44	2 0	7 1	5 1	1 50
28	Sa	7 29	4 34	3 5	7 24	4 40	3 1	7 18	4 45	2 57	7 1	5 2	2 45
29	S	7 29	4 35	4 3	7 24	4 40	3 59	7 18	4 46	3 55	7 2	5 2	3 40
30	M	7 29	4 36	5 1	7 24	4 41	4 56	7 18	4 47	4 51	7 2	5 3	4 35
31	Tu	7 29	4 37	5 55	7 24	4 42	5 50	7 19	4 47	5 45	7 2	5 4	5 28

SUN ON MERIDIAN OF WASHINGTON.

DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.	DAY OF MONTH	H. M. S.
1	11 48 59	8	11 51 50	14	11 54 35	20	11 57 30	26	12 0 29
2	11 49 21	9	11 52 16	15	11 55 4	21	11 58 0	27	12 0 59
3	11 49 45	10	11 52 43	16	11 55 32	22	11 58 30	28	12 1 29
4	11 50 9	11	11 53 11	17	11 56 2	23	11 59 0	29	12 1 58
5	11 50 33	12	11 53 38	18	11 56 31	24	11 59 30	30	12 2 27
6	11 50 58	13	11 54 6	19	11 57 1	25	12 0 0	31	12 2 57
7	11 51 24								

TWILIGHT.

PLACES.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.	Dec.	Begins, A.M.	Ends, P.M.
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 12
New York	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 11	21	5 42	6 14
Wash'ton..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
Charleston	1	5 17	6 21	11	5 24	6 22	21	5 30	6 26

THE ANCIENT AND MODERN YEAR.

THE Athenians began the year in June, the Macedonians in September, the Romans first in March and afterward in January, the Persians on August 11, the ancient Mexicans on February 23, the Mohammedans in July. The Chinese year, which begins early in February, is similar to the Mohammedan in having 12 months of 29 and 30 days alternately; but in every nineteen years there are seven years which have 13 months. This is not quite correct, and the Chinese have therefore formed a cycle of 60 years, in which period 22 intercalary months occur.

Ritualistic Calendar.

COLORS FOR THE ALTAR IN USE IN RITUALISTIC EPISCOPAL CHURCHES IN THE UNITED STATES.

White—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints who are not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

Red—From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs.

Violet—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve; Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week), and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless on Sunday).

Black—Good Friday and at funerals. *Green*—All other days.

These regulations as to colors are general. A more minute code changing with each year is published in the church almanacs.

Jewish Calendar, 1918.

5678.		NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1918.
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 14
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 13
Adar	14	Purim	Feb. 26
Nisan	1	New Moon	Mar. 14
Nisan	15	First Day of Passover	Mar. 28
Nisan	21	Last Day of Passover	April 3
Iyar	1	New Moon	April 13
Iyar	18	Lag B'omer	April 30
Sivan	1	New Moon	May 12
Sivan	6	Pentecost	May 17
Tamuz	1	New Moon	June 11
Tamuz	17	Fast of Tamuz	June 27
Ab	1	New Moon	July 10
Ab	9	Fast of Ab (Destruction of Jerusalem)	July 18
Elul	1	New Moon	Aug. 29

5679.		NEW MOON, FASTS, FEASTS, ETC.	1918.
Tisri	1	New Moon (New Year)	Sept. 7
Tisri	3	Fast of Guadallah	Sept. 9
Tisri	10	Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur)	Sept. 16
Tisri	15	Feast of Tabernacles	Sept. 21
Tisri	22	Feast of Eighth Day	Sept. 28
Tisri	23	Rejoicing with the Law	Sept. 29
Hesvan	1	New Moon	Oct. 7
Kislev	1	New Moon	Nov. 5
Kislev	25	Dedication of Temple	Nov. 29
Tebet	1	New Moon	Dec. 4
Tebet	10	Fast of Tebet	Dec. 13
			1919.
Sebat	1	New Moon	Jan. 2
Adar	1	New Moon	Feb. 1
Veadar	1	New Moon	Mar. 3
Veadar	14	Purim	Mar. 16

The year 5678 is an ordinary perfect year of 355 days; the year 5679 is an embolismic imperfect year of 383 days.

Greek Church and Russian Calendar, 1918.

A. D. 1918, A. M. 8027.

NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.	NEW STYLE.	Holy Days.	Old Style.
Jan 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1	Aug. 19	Transfiguration	Aug. 6
Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6	Aug. 28	Repose of Theotokos (Assumption)	Aug. 15
Feb. 15	Hypapante (Purification)	Feb. 2	Sept. 12	St. Alexander Nevsky*	Aug. 30
Mar. 24	Carnival Sunday	Mar. 11	Sept. 21	Nativity of Theotokos	Sept. 8
Mar. 27	Ash Wednesday	Mar. 14	Sept. 27	Exaltation of Cross	Sept. 14
April 7	Annunciation	Mar. 25	Oct. 14	Patronage of Theotokos	Oct. 1
April 28	Palm Sunday	April 15	Nov. 28	First Day Fast of Theotokos	Nov. 15
May 3	Great Friday	April 20	Dec. 4	Entrance of Theotokos	Nov. 21
May 5	Holy Pasch (Easter)	April 22	Dec. 22	Conception of Theotokos	Dec. 9
May 6	St. George	April 23	1919.		
June 13	Ascension	May 31	Jan. 7	Nativity (Christmas)	Dec. 25
June 23	Pentecost	June 10	Jan. 14	Circumcision	Jan. 1
June 24	Holy Ghost	June 11	Jan. 19	Theophany (Epiphany)	Jan. 6
July 12	Peter and Paul (Chief Apostles)	June 29			

* Peculiar to Russia.

Mohammedan Calendar, 1918.

YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.	YEAR.	Name of Month.	Month Begins.
1336	Rabia II	Jan. 14, 1918	1336	Shawall	July 10, 1918
1336	Jomadi I	Feb. 12, 1918	1336	Dulkaada	Aug. 8, 1918
1336	Jomadi II	Mar. 14, 1918	1336	Dulheggia	Sept. 7, 1918
1336	Rajab	April 12, 1918	1337	Muharram (New Year)	Oct. 7, 1918
1336	Shaaban	May 12, 1918	1337	Saphar	Nov. 6, 1918
1336	Ramadan (Month of Abstinence)	June 10, 1918	1337	Rabia I	Dec. 5, 1918

THE MOON.

Of all the secondary planets the earth's satellite is by far the most interesting and important. The moon completes her circuit around the earth in a period whose mean or average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of her motion in common with the earth around the sun, the mean duration of the lunar month, that is, the time from new moon to new moon, is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the moon's synodical period. If the earth were motionless in space the moon's orbit would be nearly an ellipse, having the earth in one of the foci; hence her distance from the earth varies during the course of a lunar month. Her mean distance from the earth is 238,862 miles. Her maximum distance, however, may reach 252,830 miles, and the least distance to which she can approach the earth is 221,520 miles. Her diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the earth the sum of the two radii of the earth and moon, viz., 3,963 and 1,080 miles, respectively, we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,477 miles. Her orbit is a very intricate one, because the earth in moving around the sun carries the moon along with it; hence the latter is sometimes within and sometimes without the earth's orbit. Its form is that of a serpentine curve, always *concave* toward the sun, and its plane is inclined to the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of 5° 9′, in consequence of which our satellite appears sometimes above and sometimes below the plane of the earth's orbit, through which she passes twice in a revolution. These points of intersection with the ecliptic are called nodes, and it is only at or near them that eclipses can occur. The nodes have a retrograde motion, which causes them to make an entire revolution in 18 years 218 days 21 hours 22 minutes and 46 seconds. Both sun and moon return to a node after 18 years and 11 days, so that an eclipse is followed by another of the same general character at the end of this period, which was well known to the ancients, who called it the Saros, and which was made use of by them in roughly predicting eclipses.

The moon always presents the same face to us, as is evident from the permanency of the various markings on her surface. This circumstance proves that she revolves on an axis, and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the earth, viz., 27.32166 days. The moon's axis is not perpendicular to the plane of her orbit, but deviates therefrom by an angle of about 6°.41′. In consequence of this fact the poles of the moon lean alternately to and from the earth. When the north pole leans toward the earth we see somewhat more of the region surrounding it, and somewhat less when it leans the contrary way. This displacement is known by the name of libration in latitude.

The moon's motion on her axis is uniform, but her angular velocity in her orbit is subject to slight variations by reason of the form of her orbit; hence it happens that we sometimes see a little more of the eastern or western edge at one time than at another. This phenomenon is known as libration in longitude.

The moon's surface contains about 14,657,000 square miles, or nearly four times the area of Europe. Her volume is 1-49 and her mass 1-81 that of the earth, and hence her density is about 3-5 that of the earth, or about 3 2-5 that of water. At the lunar surface gravity is only 1-6 of what it is at the earth, and therefore a body which weighs 6 pounds here would weigh only 1 pound there.

The centre of gravity of the earth and moon, or the point about which they both actually revolve in their course around the sun, lies *within* the earth; it is 1,063 miles below the surface.

The attractive force of the moon acting on the water of our oceans is mainly instrumental in raising them into protuberances or tides in such a manner as to give the total mass a spheroidal figure whose principal axis would continually coincide with the line joining the centres of the earth and moon, but in consequence of the resistance which this movement of the water encounters from continents and islands, as well as from the liquid molecules themselves, the tidal wave can never arrive at any place until about one hour after the moon has crossed the meridian of the place.

The moon has no atmosphere and no water. The suddenness with which the stars are occulted by the moon is regarded as a conclusive proof that a lunar atmosphere does not exist, and the spectroscope furnishes negative evidence of the same character.

In remote ages the lunar surface was the theatre of violent volcanic action, being elevated into cones and ridges exceeding 20,000 feet high, and at other places rent into furrows or depressions of corresponding depth. The lunar volcanoes are now extinct. A profound silence reigns over the desolate and rugged surface. It is a dead world, utterly unfit to support animal or vegetable life.

THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE.

The earth's sensible atmosphere is generally supposed to extend some forty miles in height, probably further, but becoming at only a few miles from the surface of too great a tenuity to support life. The condition and motions of this aerial ocean play a most important part in the determination of climate, modifying, by absorbing, the otherwise intense heat of the sun, and, when laden with clouds, hindering the earth from radiating its acquired heat into space.

HALLEY'S COMET.

Of the great number of comets which have temporarily visited our solar system or have become permanent members of it none has surpassed Halley's in historical associations. It has a record dating back to B. C. 240; its visitations spread alarm and consternation throughout Europe during the Middle Ages; was the first whose return was predicted by an Astronomer Royal of England, and will therefore, for these reasons, be an object of great scientific interest for all time. For the information of those who appreciate such matters the following are the elements of its orbit as deduced from the last visitation:

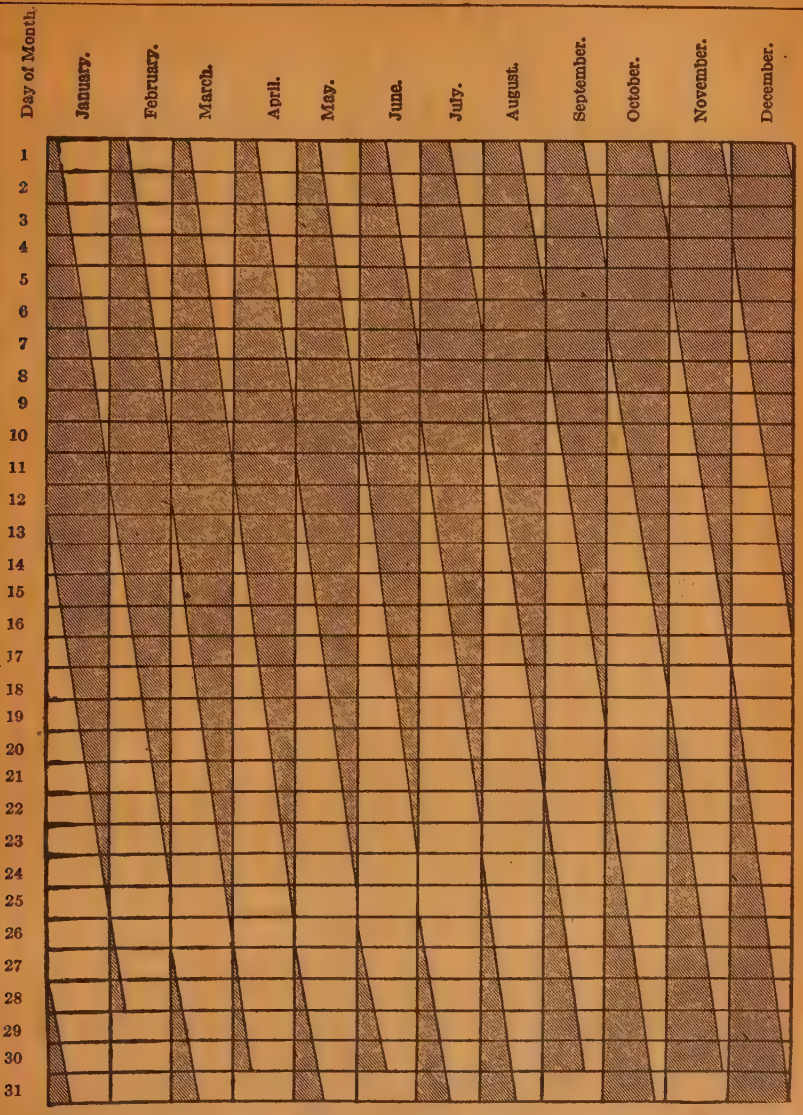
Perihelion Passage 1910, April, 19.67. Greenwich Mean Time.

Eccentricity = 0.967281.
Semi-axis major = 17.9468.
Perihelion distance = 0.58720.
Inclination to the plane of the earth's orbit = 17° 47′ 18″.
Longitude of the ascending node = 57° 16′ 12″.
Distance from perihelion to node = 111° 42′ 16″.
Daily motion (mean) = 46″ .669.
Period = 76.030 years.*
Motion, retrograde.

The semi-axis major and the perihelion distance are expressed in terms of the earth's mean distance from the sun, taken as unity. See also article on Halley's Comet and on Comets in ALMANACS of 1910 and 1911.

*The periodic time varies considerably by reason of the attraction of the planets. Its average duration is about 76.8 years.

MOONLIGHT CHART, 1918.



EXPLANATION.—The white spaces show the amount of moonlight each night. January 12, February 11, etc., the time of new moon, there is no moonlight for two or three nights; January 19, February 17, etc., the moon sets at or near midnight, when the first half of the night has moonlight; January 26, February 25, etc., full moon, when moonlight lasts the whole night; January 5, February 4, etc., the moon rises at or near midnight; when the latter half of the night has moonlight.

POLE STAR.

MEAN TIME OF TRANSIT (AT WASHINGTON) AND POLAR DISTANCE OF POLARIS.

1918. Day of Month.	January. Upper Transit.	January. Polar Distance.	February. Lower Transit.	February. Polar Distance.	March. Lower Transit.	March. Polar Distance.	April. Lower Transit.	April. Polar Distance.	May. Lower Transit.	May. Polar Distance.	June. Lower Transit.	June. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 47 54	1 7 32	4 47 26	1 7 31	2 56 55	1 7 35	12 54 48	1 7 44	10 52 59	1 7 53	8 51 28	1 8 0
11	6 8 24	1 7 31	4 7 56	1 7 32	2 17 30	1 7 38	12 15 28	1 7 47	10 13 45	1 7 56	8 12 18	1 8 1
21	5 28 54	1 7 30	3 28 28	1 7 34	1 38 6	1 7 40	11 32 15 P.M.	1 7 50	9 34 33	1 7 58	7 33 10	1 8 2

1918. Day of Month.	July. Lower Transit.	July. Polar Distance.	August. Upper Transit.	August. Polar Distance.	September. Upper Transit.	September. Polar Distance.	October. Upper Transit.	October. Polar Distance.	November. Upper Transit.	November. Polar Distance.	December. Upper Transit.	December. Polar Distance.
	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	A. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″	P. M. H. M. S.	° ′ ″
1	6 54 2	1 8 3	4 54 41	1 8 1	2 53 19	1 7 53	12 55 41	1 7 43	10 49 57	1 7 32	8 51 49	1 7 22
11	6 14 54	1 8 2	4 15 33	1 7 59	2 14 8	1 7 50	12 16 25	1 7 40	10 10 36	1 7 28	8 12 23	1 7 19
21	5 35 46	1 8 2	3 36 24	1 7 56	1 34 55	1 7 47	11 33 13 P.M.	1 7 36	9 31 13	1 7 25	7 32 55	1 7 16

From June 16 to August 1 both the upper and lower transits take place during daylight. The azimuth at the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation can be easily computed from the formula:

$$\sin A = \frac{\sin p}{\cos l}$$

where A denotes the azimuth, p the polar distance, and l the latitude of the place.

DATE OF GREATEST ELONGATION.

To find the time of greatest Eastern or Western elongation, let H denote the hour angle, and l and p as before, then we shall have

$$\cos H = \tan p \tan l.$$

And the hour angle in *mean time* is

$$Hm = H^\circ \times 0.0664846.$$

This quantity, Hm, added to or subtracted from the time of transit given above, according to the elongation required, will give the *mean time* of the *greatest* elongation at any place whose north latitude is l.

STAR TABLE.

FOR IDENTIFYING THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.	Name of Star.	Declination.	On Meridian. Upper.	On Meridian. Lower.
	° ′	H. M.	H. M.		° ′	H. M.	H. M.
α Andromedæ (Alpheratz)	+28 38	−1 26.8	+10 31.2	α Virginis (Spica)	−10 44	+11 47.8	+23 45.8
γ Pegasi (Algenib)	+14 44	−1 21.9	+10 36.1	α Bootis (Arcturus)	+19 37	+12 38.6	+ 0 40.6
α Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	+56 5	−0 55.1	+11 2.9	β Ursæ Minoris	+74 29	+13 17.5	+ 1 19.5
α Arietis	+23 4	+0 31.3	+12 29.3	α Coronæ Borealis	+26 59	+13 57.3	+ 1 59.8
β Persei (Algol)	+40 38	+1 31.4	+13 29.4	α Scorpii (Antares)	−26 15	+14 50.8	+ 2 52.8
α Tauri (Aldebaran)	+16 21	+2 59.6	+14 57.6	α Lyræ (Vega)	+38 42	+17 0.2	+ 5 2.2
α Aurigæ (Capella)	+45 55	+3 38.9	+15 36.9	α Aquilæ (Altair)	+ 8 39	+18 12.6	+ 6 14.6
α Orionis (Betelguese)	+ 7 24	+4 18.9	+16 16.9	α Cygni (Deneb)	+44 59	+19 4.4	+ 7 6.4
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	−16 36	+5 9.6	+17 7.6	α Cephei	+62 14	+19 42.2	+ 7 44.2
α Geminorum (Castor)	+32 4	+5 57.2	+17 55.2	α Aquarii	− 0 43	+20 27.0	+ 8 29.0
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	+ 5 26	+6 2.9	+18 0.9	α Piscis Australis	−30 4	+21 18.5	+ 9 20.5
β Geminorum (Pollux)	+28 14	+6 8.1	+18 6.1	α Pegasi (Markab)	+14 46	+21 26.0	+ 9 28.0
α Leonis (Regulus)	+12 22	+8 31.4	+20 29.4				

To find the time of the star's transit, add or subtract, according to the sign, the number in the second column of figures to the time of the transit of the pole star given above. Thus, for α Andromedæ February 11; Lower Transit of Pole Star is 4h. 7m. 56s. A. M., to which add 10h. 31.2m. and we have 2h. 39m. P. M.; for December 1, we find 7h. 25m. P. M., etc.

APPROXIMATE PARALLAX AND DISTANCE IN LIGHT-YEARS OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FIXED STARS.

By light-years is to be understood the number of years light requires to travel from the star to us.

	Parallax.	Light-Years.		Parallax.	Light-Years.
	″			″	
Polaris (Pole Star)	0.073	45	α Lyræ (Vega)	0.140	23
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0.046	71	61 Cygni	0.300	11
α Canis Majoris (Sirius)	0.233	15	β Cassiopeiæ	0.187	17
α Canis Minoris (Procyon)	0.123	27	γ Draconis	0.127	26
α Bootis (Arcturus)	0.127	26	35 Pegasi	0.054	60
α Centauri	0.916	3.6			

The determination of stellar parallax is one of the most difficult and refined problems in practical or observational astronomy. It is to find the angle which the semi-diameter of the earth's orbit subtends at the star—an angle always very small, as seen from the above table, and which cannot be measured directly but by various processes too complicated to be explained here.

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Name of Planet.	Mean Daily Motion.	Sidereal Revolution—Days.	Distance from the Sun. Astronomical Units. Mean.	Greatest.	Least.	In Miles.
	° ″					
Mercury	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466693	0.307505	35,960,500
Venus	5767.6696	224.70080	0.723331	0.728260	0.718402	67,195,600
Earth	3548.192	365.25636	1.000000	1.016746	0.983254	92,897,400
Mars	1886.5182	686.97987	1.523688	1.665877	1.381499	141,546,600
Jupiter	299.1256	4332.6284	5.202803	5.454395	4.951211	483,327,000
Saturn	120.4548	10759.2225	9.538843	10.071570	9.006106	886,134,000
Uranus	42.2308	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094454	18.287502	1,782,792,000
Neptune	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327506	29.813838	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet.	Eccentricity of Orbit.*	Synodical Revolution—Days.	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic.*	Orbital Velocity Miles Per Second.
			° ′ ″	
Mercury	0.2056167	115.877	7 0 11.2	29.73
Venus	0.0068150	583.920	3 23 37.5	21.75
Earth	0.0167460	.....	.....	18.50
Mars	0.0933198	779.936	1 51 1.0	14.98
Jupiter	0.0483570	398.866	1 18 29.1	8.11
Saturn	0.0558482	378.090	2 29 30.6	5.99
Uranus	0.0470781	369.650	0-46 21.9	4.22
Neptune	0.0085410	367.482	1 46 41.2	3.37

Name of Planet.	Mean Longitude at the Epoch.*	Mean Longitude of the Perihelion.*	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Mean Longitude of the Ascending Node.	Annual Sidereal Motion.	Light at Perihelion.	Light at Aphelion.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		
Mercury	115 4 3.26	76 5 10.9	+ 5.7	47 17 17.4	— 7.6	10.58	4.59
Venus	165 4 20.94	130 19 58.0	+ 0.4	75 53 15.5	—17.9	1.94	1.91
Earth	99 47 20.22	101 25 37.7	+11.6	.....	.....	1.03	0.97
Mars	70 45 5.47	334 26 21.8	+15.9	48 52 42.6	—22.2	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	242 24 21.96	12 54 18.0	+ 7.6	99 33 33.3	—13.9	0.041	0.034
Saturn	53 23 10.90	91 19 26.1	+20.2	112 53 17.7	—18.9	0.012	0.010
Uranus	294 57 2.33	169 14 25.8	+ 7.4	73 33 2.1	—32.0	0.003	0.0025
Neptune	111 24 32.14	43 51 38.2	—18.9	130 48 38.9	—10.7	0.001	0.001

* Epoch 1912 January 1d Greenwich mean time.

Sun and Planets.	Semi-diameter At Unit Distance.	At Mean Least Distance.	In Miles (Mean).	Volume. ⊕ = 1	Mass. ⊕ = 1	Density. ⊕ = 1	Axial Rotation.	Gravity at Surface. ⊕ = 1
	′ ″	″					D. H. M. S.	
Sun	15 59.6	....	432183.68	1303371.8	329390	0.2527	25 9 7 12	27.6057
Mercury	3.34	5.45	1504.24	0.054955	0.054898	0.99895	24 5 ?	.37979
Venus	8.55	30.90	3850.67	0.921875	0.807328	0.87574	23 21 ?	.85236
Earth	.....	....	.....	1.000000	1.000000	1.00000	23 56 4.09	1.00000
Mars	5.05	9.64	2274.37	0.189953	0.106478	0.56055	24 37 23	.32222
Jupiter	1 37.16	23.12	43758.03	1352.809	314.4985	0.23247	9 55 41	2.57115
Saturn	1 21.17	9.55	36558.86	788.934	94.0684	0.11923	10 14 24	1.10175
Uranus	33.5	1.84	15096.43	55.550	14.4033	0.25928	Unknown.	.98932
Neptune	38.7	1.33	17411.34	85.224	16.7199	0.19619	Unknown.	.86338

ASTRONOMICAL PHENOMENA FOR THE YEAR 1918.

ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS AND SYMBOLS.

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊕	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *Right Ascension*, or are on the *same meridian*, *i. e.*, when one is due *north* or *south* of the other; if the bodies are near each other as seen from the earth, they will rise and set at the same time; they are in "opposition" (☍) when in opposite quarters of the heavens, or when one rises just as the other is setting. "Quadrature" (□) is half way between conjunction and opposition. By "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the sun; the planet is then generally most favorably situated for observation. Mercury can be seen with the naked eye only at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest to the sun, and "Aphelion" farthest from the sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the moon.

I.—THE MOON'S PHASES.

Eastern Standard Time.

	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Last Quarter	Jan. 5 6 50 A.M.	April 4 8 33 A.M.	July 1 3 43 A.M.	Sept. 26 11 39 P.M.
New Moon	12 5 36 P.M.	10 11 34 P.M.	8 3 22 A.M.	Oct. 4 10 5 P.M.
First Quarter	19 9 38 A.M.	17 11 8 P.M.	16 1 25 A.M.	12 12 0 P.M.
Full Moon	26 10 14 P.M.	26 3 5 A.M.	23 3 35 P.M.	19 4 35 P.M.
Last Quarter	Feb. 4 2 52 A.M.	May 3 5 26 P.M.	July 30 8 14 A.M.	Oct 26 12 35 P.M.
New Moon	11 5 5 A.M.	10 8 1 A.M.	Aug. 6 3 30 P.M.	Nov. 3 4 2 P.M.
First Quarter	17 7 57 P.M.	17 3 14 P.M.	14 6 16 P.M.	11 11 46 A.M.
Full Moon	25 4 35 P.M.	25 5 32 P.M.	22 12 2 A.M.	18 2 33 A.M.
Last Quarter	Mar. 5 7 44 P.M.	June 1 11 20 P.M.	Aug. 28 2 27 P.M.	Nov. 25 5 25 A.M.
New Moon	12 2 52 P.M.	8 5 3 P.M.	Sept. 5 5 44 A.M.	Dec. 3 10 19 A.M.
First Quarter	19 8 30 A.M.	16 8 12 A.M.	13 10 2 A.M.	10 9 31 P.M.
Full Moon	27 10 33 A.M.	24 5 38 A.M.	20 8 1 A.M.	17 2 18 P.M.
Last Quarter				Dec. 25 1 31 A.M.

Atlantic Time may be found by adding 1h; Central, Mountain, Pacific, Alaskan, or Hawaiian Time may be found by subtracting 1h, 2h, 3h, 4h, or 5.5h, respectively.

II.—ECLIPSES.

The year 1918 is notable for a total eclipse of the sun, the first since 1900 to be visible in the United States and the last until 1923. The path of total obscuration will traverse the United States diagonally and will vary in width from 66 miles in the State of Washington to 40 miles in the State of Florida. Thirteen States will witness the total phase.

In the year 1918 there will be three eclipses in all, two of the sun and one of the moon.

1. As already noted, a total eclipse of the sun June 8, visible as a partial eclipse in Southeastern Asia, in the Arctic and North Pacific Oceans and throughout North America. The path of central or total eclipse begins in the Pacific Ocean to the south of Japan, passes northward almost to the Aleutian Islands and then curving southward reaches the American coast near Portland, Ore.; after traversing the United States it ends at sunset in the Bahama Islands.

2. A small partial eclipse of the moon June 23-24, partly visible at Washington, the moon setting eclipsed. Visible generally in South America and throughout the Pacific Ocean and Australia.

Magnitude 0.135 (Moon's diameter = 1.0). First contact with the shadow is 152° from the north point of the moon toward the east. Last contact is 165° from the north point toward the west.

3. An annular eclipse of the sun December 3, invisible in the United States. Visible as a partial eclipse in the South Atlantic and South Pacific Oceans, throughout the greater part of South America and in Southwestern Africa. The path of annularity extends across Chile and Argentina, including the city of Buenos Ayres, and ends on the west coast of Africa.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 8, 1918.

Where Visible as a Total Eclipse.

Place.	Standard Time Here Used.	Eclipse Begins.	Totality Begins.	Totality Ends.	Eclipse Ends.	Dist. N. or S. from Central Line.	Width of Shadow Path.
		H. M.	H. M. S.	H. M. S.	H. M.	Miles.	Miles.
Southbend, Wash	Pacific	1 35 P.M.	2 54 12 P.M.	2 56 12 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	6 S.	66
Montesano, Wash	"	1 35 P.M.	2 54 12 P.M.	2 55 56 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	19 N.	66
Chehalis, Wash	"	1 37 P.M.	2 55 19 P.M.	2 57 18 P.M.	4 9 P.M.	7 N.	66
Goldendale, Wash	"	1 41 P.M.	2 59 0 P.M.	3 0 57 P.M.	4 12 P.M.	2 S.	65
Hood River, Ore	"	1 40 P.M.	2 58 56 P.M.	3 0 6 P.M.	4 12 P.M.	29 S.	65
Heppner, Ore	"	1 44 P.M.	3 1 8 P.M.	3 3 3 P.M.	4 13 P.M.	4 S.	64
Baker City, Ore	"	1 47 P.M.	3 3 52 P.M.	3 5 45 P.M.	4 15 P.M.	3 S.	64
Pocatello, Idaho	Mountain	2 58 P.M.	4 12 3 P.M.	4 13 46 P.M.	5 21 P.M.	4 N.	62
Green River, Wyo	"	3 4 P.M.	4 16 35 P.M.	4 18 13 P.M.	5 24 P.M.	4 S.	60
Rock Springs, Wyo	"	3 4 P.M.	4 16 41 P.M.	4 18 16 P.M.	5 24 P.M.	7 N.	60
Steamboat Springs, Col	"	3 8 P.M.	4 20 1 P.M.	4 21 33 P.M.	5 26 P.M.	7 N.	59
Sulphur Springs, Col	"	3 10 P.M.	4 21 9 P.M.	4 22 41 P.M.	5 26 P.M.	3 S.	59
Denver, Col	"	3 12 P.M.	4 22 29 P.M.	4 23 59 P.M.	5 27 P.M.	5 N.	58
Hugo, Col	"	3 14 P.M.	4 24 13 P.M.	4 25 38 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	8 N.	57
Eads, Col	"	3 16 P.M.	4 25 27 P.M.	4 26 47 P.M.	5 29 P.M.	12 S.	57
Garden City, Kans	"	3 19 P.M.	4 27 13 P.M.	4 28 25 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	15 N.	56
Dodge City, Kans	Central	4 20 P.M.	5 28 10 P.M.	5 28 51 P.M.	6 30 P.M.	28 N.	55
Coldwater, Kans	"	4 21 P.M.	5 28 52 P.M.	5 30 4 P.M.	6 31 P.M.	14 N.	54
Enid, Okla	"	4 24 P.M.	5 30 33 P.M.	5 31 49 P.M.	6 32 P.M.	6 N.	54
Guthrie, Okla	"	4 25 P.M.	5 31 34 P.M.	5 32 41 P.M.	6 32 P.M.	15 S.	53
McAlester, Okla	"	4 28 P.M.	5 33 34 P.M.	5 34 9 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	27 S.	52
Mt. Ida, Ark	"	4 30 P.M.	5 34 25 P.M.	5 35 22 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	16 N.	50
Arkadelphia, Ark	"	4 31 P.M.	5 34 56 P.M.	5 36 3 P.M.	6 34 P.M.	7 N.	50
Warren, Ark	"	4 32 P.M.	5 35 43 P.M.	5 36 50 P.M.	6 34 P.M.	6 N.	49
Yazoo City, Miss	"	4 34 P.M.	5 36 54 P.M.	5 37 56 P.M.	6 35 P.M.	7 N.	48
Jackson, Miss	"	4 35 P.M.	5 37 43 P.M.	5 38 26 P.M.	6 35 P.M.	21 S.	47
Grove Hill, Ala	"	4 37 P.M.	5 38 29 P.M.	5 39 21 P.M.	6 35 P.M.	13 N.	46
Leesburg, Fla	"	4 42 P.M.	5 41 8 P.M.	5 41 57 P.M.	After sunset	7 N.	41
Orlando, Fla	"	4 43 P.M.	5 41 20 P.M.	5 42 11 P.M.	After sunset	1 N.	40

The position of first and last contacts will be 278° and 98°, respectively; both angles are measured from the north point of the sun toward the east.

TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 8, 1918—*Continued.*

Where Visible as a Large Partial Eclipse.

Place.	Standard Time Here Used.	Eclipse Begins.	Eclipse at Maximum.	Eclipse Ends.	Position Angle. Beg.	Position Angle. End.	*Magnitude.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	°	°	
Juneau, Alaska	Alaskan	12 15 P.M.	1 29 P.M.	2 40 P.M.	258	108	0.77
Nome, Alaska	"	11 49 A.M.	12 55 P.M.	2 2 P.M.	246	111	0.63
Berkeley, Cal.	Pacific	1 49 P.M.	3 10 P.M.	4 22 P.M.	290	86	0.79
Carson City, Nev.	"	1 52 P.M.	3 11 P.M.	4 22 P.M.	286	90	0.85
Mount Wilson, Cal.	"	2 3 P.M.	3 21 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	294	84	0.74
Portland, Ore.	"	1 38 P.M.	2 58 P.M.	4 11 P.M.	277	96	0.99
Sacramento, Cal.	"	1 50 P.M.	3 10 P.M.	4 22 P.M.	288	88	0.82
Seattle, Wash.	"	1 37 P.M.	2 56 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	273	99	0.98
Boise City, Idaho	Mountain	2 51 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	5 18 P.M.	278	97	0.99
Cheyenne, Wyo.	"	3 10 P.M.	4 21 P.M.	5 25 P.M.	276	101	0.97
Helena, Mont.	"	2 54 P.M.	4 8 P.M.	5 15 P.M.	272	103	0.92
Phoenix, Ariz.	"	3 13 P.M.	4 28 P.M.	5 33 P.M.	292	87	0.79
Salt Lake City, Utah	"	3 1 P.M.	4 17 P.M.	5 24 P.M.	280	96	0.97
Santa Fé, N. Mex.	"	3 17 P.M.	4 29 P.M.	5 33 P.M.	285	94	0.91
Austin, Tex.	Central	4 34 P.M.	5 40 P.M.	6 39 P.M.	288	92	0.87
Bismarck, N. Dak.	"	4 7 P.M.	5 14 P.M.	6 16 P.M.	266	109	0.81
Cincinnati, Ohio	"	4 29 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	6 24 P.M.	267	110	0.81
Cleveland, Ohio	"	4 28 P.M.	5 26 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	262	113	0.74
Columbia, Mo.	"	4 25 P.M.	5 29 P.M.	6 28 P.M.	272	105	0.89
Columbus, Ohio	"	4 29 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	6 23 P.M.	265	111	0.78
Des Moines, Iowa	"	4 20 P.M.	5 25 P.M.	6 24 P.M.	269	107	0.85
Evanston, Ill.	"	4 24 P.M.	5 25 P.M.	6 22 P.M.	265	111	0.78
Kansas City, Mo.	"	4 23 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	6 28 P.M.	273	104	0.91
Little Rock, Ark.	"	4 30 P.M.	5 35 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	278	100	0.99
Louisville, Ky.	"	4 30 P.M.	5 31 P.M.	6 26 P.M.	269	108	0.84
Madison, Wis.	"	4 22 P.M.	5 24 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	265	111	0.78
Minneapolis, Minn.	"	4 16 P.M.	5 20 P.M.	6 18 P.M.	265	111	0.78
Montgomery, Ala.	"	4 37 P.M.	5 38 P.M.	6 34 P.M.	277	101	0.97
Nashville, Tenn.	"	4 32 P.M.	5 34 P.M.	6 30 P.M.	273	105	0.90
New Orleans, La.	"	4 38 P.M.	5 41 P.M.	6 38 P.M.	283	96	0.95
Oklahoma City, Okla.	"	4 26 P.M.	5 33 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	280	98	0.99
Omaha, Neb.	"	4 19 P.M.	5 25 P.M.	6 25 P.M.	271	106	0.88
Oxford, Miss.	"	4 33 P.M.	5 36 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	277	101	0.96
Pierre, S. Dak.	"	4 11 P.M.	5 18 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	269	107	0.86
Springfield, Ill.	"	4 26 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	6 25 P.M.	269	108	0.85
St. Louis, Mo.	"	4 27 P.M.	5 30 P.M.	6 27 P.M.	271	106	0.88
Tallahassee, Fla.	"	4 40 P.M.	5 40 P.M.	6 35 P.M.	279	99	0.99
Topeka, Kan.	"	4 22 P.M.	5 28 P.M.	6 28 P.M.	274	103	0.93
Albany, N. Y.	Eastern	5 30 P.M.	6 23 P.M.	7 14 P.M.	256	118	0.64
Allegheny, Pa.	"	5 30 P.M.	6 27 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	263	113	0.74
Atlanta, Ga.	"	5 36 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	7 32 P.M.	274	103	0.92
Augusta, Me.	"	5 29 P.M.	6 20 P.M.	7 8 P.M.	252	122	0.58
Buffalo, N. Y.	"	5 28 P.M.	6 24 P.M.	7 16 P.M.	259	116	0.69
Cambridge, Mass.	"	5 31 P.M.	6 23 P.M.	7 12 P.M.	255	119	0.63
Charleston, W. Va.	"	5 32 P.M.	6 30 P.M.	7 24 P.M.	266	110	0.80
Columbia, S. C.	"	5 37 P.M.	6 36 P.M.	7 30 P.M.	272	105	0.89
Dover, Del.	"	5 33 P.M.	6 28 P.M.	7 20 P.M.	262	114	0.72
Harrisburg, Pa.	"	5 31 P.M.	6 27 P.M.	7 19 P.M.	261	114	0.72
Ithaca, N. Y.	"	5 29 P.M.	6 24 P.M.	7 16 P.M.	258	117	0.67
New Haven, Ct.	"	5 31 P.M.	6 25 P.M.	7 15 P.M.	258	117	0.66
New York, N. Y.	"	5 32 P.M.	6 26 P.M.	7 16 P.M.	259	116	0.68
Philadelphia, Pa.	"	5 32 P.M.	6 27 P.M.	7 18 P.M.	261	115	0.71
Raleigh, N. C.	"	5 36 P.M.	6 33 P.M.	7 26 P.M.	268	109	0.82
Richmond, Va.	"	5 34 P.M.	6 31 P.M.	7 23 P.M.	265	111	0.77
Washington, D. C.	"	5 33 P.M.	6 29 P.M.	7 21 P.M.	263	113	0.74

* Sun's diameter = 1.00.

III.—PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1918.

(*Washington Mean Time.*)

	D.	H.	M.			
Jan.	1	11	0	A.M.	⊕	in perihelion.
	3	4	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	4	5	4	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	5	2	0	A.M.	♀	gr. brilliancy.
	11	11	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	14	1	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
	15	5	34	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	17	12	0	P.M.	♀	
	21	8	41	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	25	1	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 24° 42′.
	26	2	0	P.M.	♃	stationary.
	27	10	28	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	29	10	0	P.M.	♂	in aphelion.
	31	1	0	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☉	
	31	10	55	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
Feb.	3	3	0	P.M.	♀	in perihelion.
	4	1	0	P.M.	♂	stationary.
	9	5	53	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	9	9	0	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☉	inferior.
	10	11	24	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	11	12	0	P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
	18	3	36	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	18	1	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♀	♀ S. 10ᵇ 40′.
	21	9	0	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	23	12	28	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	25	12	0	M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	27	10	20	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
Mar.	1	11	0	A.M.	♀	stationary.
	10	1	57	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	12	7	19	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	

PLANETARY CONFIGURATIONS, 1918—*Continued.*

	D.	H.	M.			
Mar.	12	9	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	superior.
	15	2	0	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☉	
	16	12	0	M.	♀	gr. brilliancy.
	17	4	1	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	18	7	0	A.M.	♂	nearest ⊕.
	22	3	24	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	26	8	18	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	27	11	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
April	7	7	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 19° 18′.
	7	8	11	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	9	8	0	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	12	6	3	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	14	9	11	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	16	4	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	18	9	35	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	21	1	0	A.M.	♀	gr. elong. W. 46°15′.
	22	2	6	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	22	2	0	P.M.	♀	in ♉.
	26	10	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	26	10	0	P.M.	♂	stationary.
	28	9	0	P.M.	□ ♄ ☉	
May	7	5	59	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	9	5	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
	9	5	19	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	10	11	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
	12	5	5	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	16	7	47	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	19	2	50	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	24	9	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. W. 25° 12′.
	26	9	0	P.M.	♀	in aphelion.
June	5	6	10	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	7	5	56	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	9	1	35	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	12	9	3	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	15	11	0	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☉	
	16	5	54	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	18	10	0	A.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. S.
	20	3	0	P.M.	□ ♂ ☉	
	22	4	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ♃ ☿ N. 0° 52′.	
	23	10	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	26	9	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	superior.
July	5	3	0	A.M.	⊕	in aphelion.
	5	8	27	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	6	9	7	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	9	9	12	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	10	11	42	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	10	10	0	P.M.	♂	in ♉.
	15	5	8	A.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	17	12	0	M.	♂ ☿ ♄ ☿ N. 0° 26′.	
	27	4	0	A.M.	♂ ♀ ♃ ♀ S. 0° 36′.	
Aug.	3	2	43	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	4	5	52	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	5	8	0	A.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 27° 21′.
	6	10	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion.
Aug.	7	2	17	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	9	2	39	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	11	9	0	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☉	
	12	8	54	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	13	5	0	P.M.	♀	in ♌.
	18	11	0	A.M.	☿	stationary.
	31	6	3	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
Sept.	1	8	0	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	3	12	52	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	3	3	53	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	4	7	13	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	4	9	0	P.M.	♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ S. 0° 5′.	
	10	12	0	M.	☿	stationary.
	10	3	36	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	15	4	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ S. 1° 20′.	
	16	2	0	A.M.	♀	in perihelion.
	18	2	0	A.M.	♀	gr. elong. W. 17° 52′.
	19	10	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	25	2	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ N. 0° 20′.	
	27	7	6	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
Oct.	1	4	14	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	3	11	34	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	4	9	49	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	8	5	0	A.M.	♀	gr. hel. lat. N.
	8	3	0	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	9	12	46	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	15	7	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	superior.
	25	5	59	A.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	28	3	24	P.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
Nov.	2	9	0	P.M.	☿	in aphelion
	3	7	52	A.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	3	10	0	A.M.	♃	stationary.
	4	7	12	P.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	7	12	12	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	20	8	0	P.M.	□ ♃ ☉	
	21	2	31	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	23	7	0	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☉	superior.
	25	1	31	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	29	11	0	P.M.	☿	gr. elong. E. 21° 30′.
Dec.	3	6	0	A.M.	♀	in ♉.
	3	3	17	P.M.	♂ ♀ ☾	
	5	5	1	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	
	6	1	20	P.M.	♂ ♂ ☾	
	8	8	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	10	10	0	A.M.	♄	stationary.
	14	7	0	P.M.	♂	gr. hel. lat. S.
	16	4	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ♀ ☿ N. 1° 48′.	
	16	9	0	P.M.	☿	in perihelion.
	18	11	0	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☉	inferior.
	18	8	23	P.M.	♂ ♃ ☾	
	19	2	0	A.M.	♃	in ♌.
	22	10	22	A.M.	♂ ♄ ☾	
	28	5	0	P.M.	☿	stationary.
	31	8	33	A.M.	♂ ☿ ☾	

THE MAGNETIC POLES.

THE geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its centre of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Capt. James Ross in June, 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89° 59′ .5, in latitude 70° 5′ .2 N. and longitude 96° 45′ .8 W., which is in King William Land, Canada. The result of Amundsen's observations has not yet been published by the Norwegian authorities.

For the south magnetic pole, from a consideration of all the results available, according to the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, the position latitude 72° .7 S. and longitude 156° E. has been tentatively adopted. These values are only roughly approximate, and for that reason are given only in degrees and tenths.

By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle, it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Jan. 1	18	45	42.04	−23	2	3.5
2		50	6.92	−22	57	0.5
3		54	31.46		51	29.8
4		58	55.65		45	32.0
5	19	3	19.47		39	7.0
6		7	42.85		32	15.0
7		12	5.79		24	56.2
8		16	28.26		17	10.9
9		20	50.24		8	59.2
10		25	11.68		0	21.5
11		29	32.56	−21	51	17.9
12		33	52.86		41	48.8
13		38	12.56		31	54.4
14		42	31.61		21	36.0
15		46	50.00		10	51.0
16		51	7.70	−20	59	42.7
17		55	24.69		48	10.5
18		59	40.96		36	14.6
19	20	3	56.48		23	55.3
20		8	11.25		11	13.1
21		12	25.23	−19	58	8.3
22		16	38.44		44	41.3
23		20	50.86		30	52.2
24		25	2.48		16	41.7
25		29	13.30		2	9.9
26		33	23.32	−18	47	17.1
27		37	32.53		32	3.8
28		41	40.92		16	30.5
29		45	48.51		0	37.4
30		49	55.28	−17	44	24.9
31		54	1.25		27	53.5
Feb. 1		58	6.41		11	3.4
2	21	2	10.75	−16	53	55.1
3		6	14.30		36	28.9
4		10	17.04		18	45.4
5		14	18.97		0	44.8
6		18	20.11	−15	42	27.6
7		22	20.46		23	54.2
8		26	20.03		5	5.1
9		30	18.80	−14	46	0.8
10		34	16.79		26	41.4
11		38	14.01		7	7.7
12		42	10.45	−13	47	20.0
13		46	6.13		27	18.7
14		50	1.02		7	4.5
15		53	55.16	−12	46	37.5
16		57	48.56		25	58.4
17	22	1	41.21		5	7.3
18		5	33.15	−11	44	5.0
19		9	24.37		22	51.7
20		13	14.89		1	27.8
21		17	4.74	−10	39	53.7
22		20	53.91		18	9.8
23		24	42.45	− 9	56	16.5
24		28	30.37		34	14.2
25		32	17.67		12	3.3
26		36	4.39	− 8	49	44.0
27		39	50.55		27	17.0
28		43	36.15		4	42.5
Mar. 1		47	21.23	− 7	42	0.9
2		51	5.81		19	12.4
3		54	49.90	− 6	56	17.7
4		58	33.53		33	17.1
5	23	2	16.71		10	10.8
6		5	59.47	− 5	46	59.4
7		9	41.82		23	43.2
8		13	23.81		0	22.4
9		17	5.41	− 4	36	57.8
10		20	46.68		13	29.6
11		24	27.61	− 3	49	58.1
12		28	8.23		26	23.8
13		31	48.53		2	47.2
14		35	28.56	− 2	39	8.6
15		39	8.31		15	28.4
16		42	47.81	− 1	51	47.1
17		46	27.08		28	4.9
18		50	6.14		4	22.4
19		53	44.99	− 0	40	39.8
20		57	23.66		16	57.5
21	0	1	2.17	+ 0	6	44.2
22		4	40.56		30	24.8
23		8	18.84		54	4.2
24		11	57.03	+ 1	17	41.8
25		15	35.15		41	17.5

Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Mar. 26	0	19	13.23	+ 2	4	50.9
27		22	51.29		28	21.4
28		26	29.35		51	49.0
29		30	7.44	+ 3	15	13.2
30		33	45.57		38	33.8
31		37	23.79	+ 4	1	50.3
April 1		41	2.09		25	2.5
2		44	40.51		48	10.0
3		48	19.07	+ 5	11	12.4
4		51	57.79		34	9.5
5		55	36.68		57	0.9
6		59	15.77	+ 6	19	46.1
7	1	2	55.08		42	25.0
8		6	34.62	+ 7	4	57.0
9		10	14.40		27	22.0
10		13	54.43		49	39.3
11		17	34.74	+ 8	11	48.8
12		21	15.34		33	50.0
13		24	56.22		55	42.5
14		28	37.41	+ 9	17	26.1
15		32	18.93		39	0.4
16		36	0.77	+10	0	24.9
17		39	42.97		21	39.4
18		43	25.51		42	43.7
19		47	8.44	+11	3	37.3
20		50	51.76		24	20.0
21		54	35.48		44	51.3
22		58	19.62	+12	5	11.1
23	2	2	4.20		25	19.0
24		5	49.23		45	14.5
25		9	34.72	+13	4	57.6
26		13	20.69		24	27.8
27		17	7.16		43	44.8
28		20	54.13	+14	2	48.3
29		24	41.61		21	38.0
30		28	29.63		40	13.7
May 1		32	18.20		58	35.0
2		36	7.32	+15	16	41.5
3		39	57.01		34	33.0
4		43	47.26		52	9.1
5		47	38.09	+16	9	29.5
6		51	29.50		26	33.9
7		55	21.50		43	22.0
8		59	14.08		59	53.4
9	3	3	7.24	+17	16	8.0
10		7	0.98		32	5.1
11		10	55.30		47	44.8
12		14	50.19	+18	3	6.3
13		18	45.64		18	9.7
14		22	41.66		32	54.8
15		26	38.24		47	20.9
16		30	35.37	+19	1	28.0
17		34	33.04		15	15.8
18		38	31.27		28	43.9
19		42	30.04		41	52.3
20		46	29.34		54	40.6
21		50	29.17	+20	7	8.5
22		54	29.54		19	15.7
23		58	30.42		31	2.2
24	4	2	31.81		42	27.5
25		6	33.71		53	31.5
26		10	36.12	+21	4	14.0
27		14	39.01		14	34.9
28		18	42.40		24	33.7
29		22	46.26		34	10.4
30		26	50.59		43	24.6
31		30	55.38		52	16.3
June 1		35	0.61	+22	0	45.2
2		39	6.28		8	51.2
3		43	12.35		16	34.1
4		47	18.83		23	53.5
5		51	25.67		30	49.4
6		55	32.87		37	21.7
7		59	40.40		43	30.3
8	5	3	48.25		49	14.9
9		7	56.36		54	35.5
10		12	4.73		59	31.9
11		16	13.34	+23	4	4.0
12		20	22.14		8	11.7
13		24	31.12		11	54.9
14		28	40.25		15	13.8
15		32	49.52		18	7.9
16		36	58.90		20	37.5
17		41	8.36		22	42.3

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
June 18....	5	45	17.88	+23	24	22.4
19....		49	27.43		25	37.6
20....		53	37.01		26	28.1
21....		57	46.57		26	53.9
22....	6	1	56.12		26	55.0
23....		6	5.61		26	31.2
24....		10	15.04		25	42.5
25....		14	24.38		24	29.2
26....		18	33.61		22	51.1
27....		22	42.72		20	48.4
28....		26	51.69		18	21.0
29....		31	0.51		15	29.1
30....		35	9.14		12	12.6
July 1....		39	17.56		8	31.6
2....		43	25.76		4	26.3
3....		47	33.72	+22	59	56.8
4....		51	41.41		55	3.2
5....		55	48.79		49	45.5
6....		59	55.86		44	4.0
7....	7	4	2.58		37	58.8
8....		8	8.95		31	29.9
9....		12	14.92		24	37.7
10....		16	20.48		17	22.2
11....		20	25.62		9	43.9
12....		24	30.29		1	42.6
13....		28	34.50	+21	53	18.7
14....		32	38.22		44	32.2
15....		36	41.44		35	23.7
16....		40	44.15		25	53.1
17....		44	46.33		16	0.7
18....		48	47.97		5	46.7
19....		52	49.05	+20	55	11.4
20....		56	49.58		44	14.8
21....	8	0	49.54		32	57.5
22....		4	48.94		21	19.3
23....		8	47.75		9	20.8
24....		12	45.99	+19	57	2.1
25....		16	43.64		44	23.4
26....		20	40.71		31	24.9
27....		24	37.21		18	7.0
28....		28	33.12		4	29.8
29....		32	28.44	+18	50	33.7
30....		36	23.19		36	18.7
31....		40	17.35		21	45.3
Aug. 1....		44	10.92		6	53.8
2....		48	3.89	+17	51	44.5
3....		51	56.29		36	17.7
4....		55	48.07		20	33.6
5....		59	39.27		4	32.6
6....	9	3	29.87	+16	48	15.1
7....		7	19.87		31	41.2
8....		11	9.27		14	51.3
9....		14	58.09	+15	57	45.9
10....		18	46.31		40	25.0
11....		22	33.95		22	49.3
12....		26	21.00		4	58.9
13....		30	7.47	+14	46	54.0
14....		33	53.37		28	35.1
15....		37	38.72		10	2.5
16....		41	23.51	+13	51	16.5
17....		45	7.75		32	17.2
18....		48	51.46		13	5.4
19....		52	34.66	+12	53	40.9
20....		56	17.35		34	4.2
21....		59	59.56		14	15.7
22....	10	3	41.30	+11	54	15.5
23....		7	22.57		34	3.9
24....		11	3.42		13	41.3
25....		14	43.85	+10	53	7.9
26....		18	23.89		32	24.1
27....		22	3.54		11	30.2
28....		25	42.82	+ 9	50	26.4
29....		29	21.75		29	13.1
30....		33	0.35		7	50.5
31....		36	38.63	+ 8	46	19.1
Sept. 1....		40	16.61		24	39.3
2....		43	54.29		2	51.4
3....		47	31.69	+ 7	40	55.5
4....		51	8.83		18	52.2
5....		54	45.72	+ 6	56	41.9
6....		58	22.37		34	24.6
7....	11	1	58.81		12	0.9
8....		5	35.03	+ 5	49	31.2
9....		9	11.07		26	55.8
10....		12	46.95		4	14.9

Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension.			Apparent Declination.		
	H.	M.	S.	°	′	″
Sept. 11....	11	16	22.67	+ 4	41	28.9
12....		19	58.25		18	38.1
13....		23	33.71	+ 3	55	43.0
14....		27	9.07		32	43.8
15....		30	44.34		9	40.9
16....		34	19.56	+ 2	46	34.5
17....		37	54.74		23	24.9
18....		41	29.90		0	12.7
19....		45	5.06	+ 1	36	57.8
20....		48	40.26		13	40.8
21....		52	15.52	+ 0	50	21.9
22....		55	50.86		27	1.4
23....		59	26.31		3	39.6
24....	12	3	1.88	− 0	19	43.1
25....		6	37.61		43	6.4
26....		10	13.52	− 1	6	30.1
27....		13	49.62		29	53.7
28....		17	25.95		53	16.8
29....		21	2.51	− 2	16	39.1
30....		24	39.33		40	0.3
Oct. 1....		28	16.43	− 3	3	20.0
2....		31	53.82		26	37.7
3....		35	31.52		49	53.2
4....		39	9.54	− 4	13	6.0
5....		42	47.92		36	15.8
6....		46	26.66		59	22.2
7....		50	5.77	− 5	22	24.9
8....		53	45.28		45	23.4
9....		57	25.21	− 6	8	17.4
10....	13	1	5.56		31	6.4
11....		4	46.36		53	50.3
12....		8	27.63	− 7	16	28.3
13....		12	9.37		39	0.4
14....		15	51.62	− 8	1	26.1
15....		19	34.38		23	45.0
16....		23	17.68		45	56.8
17....		27	1.54	− 9	8	1.0
18....		30	45.98		29	57.4
19....		34	31.01		51	45.5
20....		38	16.66	−10	13	24.9
21....		42	2.96		34	55.7
22....		45	49.92		56	17.0
23....		49	37.57	−11	17	28.6
24....		53	25.92		38	30.0
25....		57	15.00		59	21.0
26....	14	1	4.80	−12	20	1.1
27....		4	55.34		40	29.9
28....		8	46.66	−13	0	47.0
29....		12	38.75		20	51.9
30....		16	31.62		40	44.3
31....		20	25.28	−14	0	23.7
Nov. 1....		24	19.73		19	49.8
2....		28	14.99		39	2.0
3....		32	11.07		57	59.9
4....		36	7.95	−15	16	43.3
5....		40	5.66		35	11.6
6....		44	4.20		53	24.4
7....		48	3.55	−16	11	21.4
8....		52	3.74		29	1.9
9....		56	4.75		46	25.8
10....	15	0	6.60	−17	3	32.6
11....		4	9.28		20	21.9
12....		8	12.79		36	53.2
13....		12	17.13		53	6.1
14....		16	22.30	−18	9	0.5
15....		20	28.30		24	35.8
16....		24	35.14		39	51.5
17....		28	42.81		54	47.4
18....		32	51.32	−19	9	23.3
19....		37	0.66		23	38.4
20....		41	10.83		37	32.6
21....		45	21.82		51	5.6
22....		49	33.65	−20	4	16.9
23....		53	46.29		17	6.2
24....		57	59.75		29	33.1
25....	16	2	13.98		41	37.2
26....		6	29.00		53	18.3
27....		10	44.79	−21	4	35.9
28....		15	1.33		15	29.7
29....		19	18.59		25	59.6
30....		23	36.55		36	4.9
Dec. 1....		27	55.21		45	45.7
2....		32	14.51		55	1.3
3....		36	34.47	−22	3	51.7
4....		40	55.03		12	16.5

THE SUN'S RIGHT ASCENSION AND DECLINATION—*Continued.*

Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″	Date—1918.	Apparent Right Ascension. H.	M.	S.	Apparent Declination. °	′	″
Dec. 5....	16	45	16.17	—22	20	15.5	Dec. 19....	17	46	56.47	—23	24	54.3
6....		49	37.86		27	48.4	20....		51	22.77		26	3.4
7....		54	0.07		34	55.0	21....		55	49.18		26	44.1
8....		58	22.79		41	35.1	22....	18	0	15.68		26	56.7
9....	17	2	45.96		47	48.5	23....		4	42.23		26	40.8
10....		7	9.55		53	34.9	24....		9	8.78		25	56.7
11....		11	33.56		58	54.2	25....		13	35.30		24	44.3
12....		15	57.93	—23	3	46.1	26....		18	1.80		23	3.6
13....		20	22.64		8	10.6	27....		22	28.19		20	54.6
14....		24	47.67		12	7.6	28....		26	54.46		18	17.5
15....		29	12.98		15	36.8	29....		31	20.57		15	12.2
16....		33	38.54		18	38.2	30....		35	46.48		11	38.9
17....		38	4.33		21	11.6	31....	18	40	12.16	—23	7	37.7
18....		42	30.32		23	17.1							

THE SUN'S SEMI-DIAMETER AND HORIZONTAL PARALLAX.

(WASHINGTON—APPARENT NOON.)

1918.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1918.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″	1918.	Sun's Semi-Diameter. ′	″	Equatorial Horizontal Parallax. ″
Jan. 1	16	17.88	8.95	May 11	15	51.71	8.71	Sept. 18	15	57.20	8.76
11		17.62	8.95	21		49.81	8.69	28		59.85	8.79
21		16.96	8.94	31		48.18	8.68	Oct. 8	16	2.59	8.81
31		15.78	8.93	June 10		46.92	8.67	18		5.39	8.84
Feb. 10		14.11	8.92	20		46.15	8.66	28		8.00	8.86
20		12.17	8.90	30		45.74	8.66	Nov. 7		10.47	8.88
Mar. 2		9.87	8.88	July 10		45.77	8.66	17		12.75	8.90
12		7.28	8.85	20		46.32	8.66	27		14.61	8.92
22		4.64	8.83	30		47.22	8.67	Dec. 7		16.11	8.93
April 1		1.89	8.80	Aug. 9		48.53	8.68	17		17.22	8.94
11	15	59.10	8.78	19		50.29	8.70	27		17.75	8.95
21		56.50	8.75	29		52.30	8.72	31	16	17.81	8.95
May 1		54.01	8.73	Sept. 8		54.60	8.74				

ASTRONOMICAL CONSTANTS.

MEAN solar parallax, 8″.80. Nutation constant, 9″.21.
Aberration constant, 20″.47. Annual precession, 50″.2564+0″.000222 (t—1900).
Obliquity of the ecliptic, 23° 27′ 8″.26—0″.4684 (t—1900).
Annual diminution of obliquity, 0″.4684.
Moon's equatorial horizontal parallax, 57′ 2″.63.
Moon's mean distance from the earth (centre to centre), 238,862 miles.
Sun's mean distance from the earth (astronomical unit), 92,897,400 miles.
Velocity of light, 186,324 miles per second.
Light travels unit of distance—viz. 92,897,400 miles in 498,580 seconds.
Length of the Year—Tropical (equinox to equinox), 365.2421988 days.
Sidereal or absolute revolution, 365.2563604 days.
Anomalistic (from perihelion to perihelion), 365.2596413 days.

Length of Day—Sidereal, 23 hours 56 minutes 4.091 seconds (mean solar time). Mean solar, 24 hours 3 minutes 56.555 seconds (sidereal time).

Length of the Month—Synodical (from new moon to new moon), 29 days 12 hours 44 minutes 2.8 seconds. Tropical, 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 4.7 seconds. Sidereal (absolute revolution), 27 days 7 hours 43 minutes 11.5 seconds. Anomalistic (from perigee to perigee), 27 days 13 hours 18 minutes 33.1 seconds.

Dimensions of the Earth—Equatorial radius, 3963.34 miles. Polar radius, 3949.99 miles. Eccentricity of the oblate spheroid, 0.0819981.

THE ZODIAC.

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, which are as follows:

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.	Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.		8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.		9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.	Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.		11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.		12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

The zodiac, with its constellations and with the symbols that represent them, is of the greatest antiquity; and is traceable in part, at least, to an Egyptian origin. The zodiac may be called the great highway of the heavens, its width being such as to include all the journeyings of the sun, moon, and seven major planets.

THE GEOLOGICAL STRATA.

THE strata composing the earth's crust is divided by most geologists into two great classes: 1. Those generally attributed to the agency o. water. 2. To the action of fire; which may be subdivided as follows: (*a*) Aqueous formations, stratified, rarely crystalline (sedimentary or fossiliferous rocks; metamorphic or unfossiliferous). (*b*) Igneous formations, unstratified, crystalline (volcanic, as basalt; plutonic, as granite).

The geological record is classified into five main divisions or periods: 1. The Archæan, lifeless and dawn of life. 2. The Palæozoic (ancient life). 3. The Mesozoic (middle life). 4. The Cenozoic (recent life). 5. Quaternary, the age in which man's first appearance is indicated.

Periods.		Eras.		Series.	Subdivisions.
Quaternary Period.	Age of Primeval Man.	Quaternary or Post Tertiary.		3. Recent. 2. Champlain. 1. Glacial.	Pleistocene.
Cenozoic Period.	Age of Mammals.	Tertiary Era.		4. Pliocene. 3. Miocene. 2. Oligocene. 1. Eocene.	English Crag. Upper Molasse. Rupelian and Tongrian of Belgium.
Mesozoic Period.	Age of Reptiles.	Cretaceous Era.		4. Laramie. 3. Colorado. 2. Dakota. 1. Lower.	Upper Chalk. Lower Chalk Chalk Marl. Gault. Neocomian Lower Greensand.
		Jura-Trias.	Jurassic	3. Purbeck. 2. Oölite. 1. Lias.	Wealden. Purbeck, Portland, Kimmeridge. Oxford Oölites. Lower or Bath Oölite. 1. Lower Lias. 2. Marlstone. 3. Upper Lias.
			7. Triassic.	4. Rhætic. 3. Upper. 2. Middle. 1. Lower.	Kössen beds, Dachstein beds; Alpine Keuper. [Trias, in part. Muschelkalk Bunter-Sandstein.
Palæozoic Period.	Age of Coal Plants.	Carboniferous Era.		3. Permian. 2. Carboniferous. 1. Subcarboniferous.	2. Magnesian Limestone. 1. Lower Red Sandstone, or Rothligendes. 3. Upper Coal-Measures. 2. Lower Coal-Measures. 1. Millstone Grit. Lower Carboniferous. Mountain Limestone.
	Age of Fishes.	Devonian Era.		5. Catskill and Chemung. 4. Portage. 3. Hamilton. 2. Coniferous. 1. Oriskany.	Catskill Red Sandstone. Chemung. Portage. Genesee Slate. Hamilton beds. Marcellus Shale. Upper Helderberg, Schoharie, Grit. Oriskany Sandstone. } Old Red Sandstone.
	Age of Invertebrates.	Upper Silurian.		3. Lower Helderberg. 2. Onondaga. 1. Niagara.	Lower Helderberg. Onondaga Salt Group. Salina beds. Water Lime. 3. Niagara Group. Wenlock Group. 2. Clinton Group. } Upper 1. Medina Sandstone. } Llandovery.
		Lower Silurian.		3. Trenton 2. Chazy. 1. Calciferous.	3. Hudson River beds. Cincinnati Group. Lower Llandovery. 2. Utica Shales. 1. Trenton Limestone. Caradoc and Bala Limestone. Black River Limestone. Chazy Limestone. Calciferous Sandrock. Magnesian stone.
		Cambrian.			Lower, Middle, and Upper Cambrian.
Archæan Period.				Eozoic (dawn of life). Azoic (lifeless).	1. Laurentian. Huronian.

MAGNETIC DECLINATIONS.

OR VARIATION OF COMPASS FOR JANUARY, 1918—WITH THE ANNUAL CHANGE BETWEEN 1910 AND 1915 FOR SELECTED PLACES IN THE UNITED STATES.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes that the declination is increasing, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

(Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC in the Office of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

State or Territory.	Station.	Approximate Latitude.	Approximate Longitude.	Variation January, 1918	Annual Change.
		° ′	° ′	° ′ ″	′
Ala	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	2 52 E	+1
	Mobile	30 42	88 03	4 52 E	+1
	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	3 59 E	0
Alaska	Sitka	57 03	135 20	30 25 E	+1
	Kodiak	57 48	152 24	23 56 E	—2
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	21 04 E	—4
	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	16 32 E	—4
	Kiska	51 59	182 28	7 02 E	—5
Ariz	Prescott	34 34	112 30	14 52 E	+3
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 57 E	+3
	Nogales	31 20	110 56	13 42 E	+3
Ark	Little Rock	34 44	92 16	7 04 E	+2
Cal	Sacramento	38 34	121 30	17 30 E	+3
	San Francisco	37 48	122 25	18 15 E	+3
	Los Angeles	34 04	118 15	16 00 E	+3
	San Diego	32 43	117 12	15 32 E	+3
Col	Denver	39 45	105 00	14 48 E	+2
Conn	Hartford	41 46	72 40	11 56W	+6
	New Haven	41 18	72 55	11 25W	+6
Del	Dover	39 09	75 31	7 52W	+5
Dist. of Col	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 00W	+4
Florida	Tallahassee	30 26	84 17	2 20 E	0
	Jacksonville	30 20	81 39	0 57 E	—1
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 30 E	0
Georgia	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 34 E	—1
	Savannah	32 05	81 05	0 20 E	—1
Idaho	Boisé	43 37	116 12	19 48 E	+2
Illinois	Springfield	39 50	89 39	4 13 E	0
	Chicago	41 54	87 37	3 33 E	—1
Indiana	Indianapolis	39 47	86 08	0 57 E	—1
	Fort Wayne	41 03	85 03	0 17W	+2
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 36	8 05 E	+1
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	6 04 E	0
Kansas	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 36 E	+2
	Ness City	38 28	99 54	11 45 E	+2
Ky	Lexington	38 04	84 30	0 09 E	—1
	Paducah	37 05	88 37	4 24 E	0
	Louisville	38 15	85 46	1 01 E	—1
La	Baton Rouge	30 27	91 11	6 18 E	+2
	New Orleans	30 00	90 05	5 50 E	+2
	Shreveport	32 30	93 45	7 34 E	+2
Maine	Bangor	44 48	68 48	18 37W	+6
	Portland	43 39	70 17	16 07W	+6
	Eastport	44 54	66 59	20 42W	+6
Md	Annapolis	38 59	76 29	6 39W	+4
	Baltimore	39 16	76 35	6 51W	+4
Mass	Boston	42 22	71 04	14 10W	+6
	Pittsfield	42 27	73 17	12 31W	+5
Mich	Lansing	42 44	84 32	0 48W	+2
	Detroit	42 21	83 03	2 01W	+3
	Marquette	46 33	87 22	1 47 E	—2
Minn	St. Paul	44 58	93 05	8 42 E	0
	Duluth	46 46	92 04	8 33 E	—1
Miss	Jackson	32 19	90 12	6 23 E	+2
	Oxford	34 22	89 33	5 44 E	+1
Mo	Jefferson City	38 35	92 09	7 20 E	+1
	St. Louis	38 38	90 16	5 07 E	0
	Kansas City	39 07	94 38	9 20 E	+1
Mon	Helena	46 37	112 02	20 18 E	+2
Neb	Lincoln	40 49	96 42	10 04 E	+2
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	9 54 E	+2
Nevada	Carson City	39 10	119 46	17 47 E	+3
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	17 47 E	+3
N. H	Concord	43 12	71 29	14 23W	+6
N. J	Trenton	40 13	74 44	9 14W	+5
N. Mex.	Santa Fé	35 41	105 57	13 33 E	+3
N. Y	Albany	42 40	73 45	12 20W	+5
	New York	40 43	74 00	10 10W	+5
	Ithaca	42 27	76 29	8 27W	+5
	Buffalo	42 55	78 54	7 12W	+4
N. C	Raleigh	35 47	78 38	3 02W	+3
	Wilmington	34 13	77 56	2 49W	+3
N. Dak.	Bismarck	46 48	100 47	15 09 E	+1
	Pembina	48 58	97 14	11 18 E	0
Ohio	Columbus	40 00	83 00	1 32W	+3
	Cleveland	41 30	81 42	4 05W	+3
	Cincinnati	39 08	84 25	0 57 E	—2
Okla	Atoka	34 24	96 09	8 52 E	+2
	Guthrie	35 53	97 25	10 05 E	+2
Oregon	Portland	45 31	122 41	23 33 E	+2
Pa	Harrisburg	40 16	76 53	7 37W	+5
	Philadelphia	39 58	75 10	8 47W	+5
	Allegheny	40 29	80 01	4 49W	+4
R. I	Providence	41 50	71 24	13 24W	+6
S. C	Columbia	34 00	81 02	0 27W	+2
	Charleston	32 47	79 56	1 17W	+2
S. Dak	Pierre	44 22	100 22	13 09 E	+1
	Yankton	42 53	97 25	11 20 E	+1
Tenn	Nashville	36 09	86 48	3 35 E	0
	Knoxville	35 58	83 55	0 28W	+1
	Memphis	35 08	90 03	5 37 E	+1
Tex	Austin	30 17	97 44	9 00 E	+3
	San Antonio	29 27	98 28	9 37 E	+3
	Houston	29 47	95 20	8 30 E	+3
	Galveston	29 18	94 47	8 09 E	+3
	El Paso	31 46	106 29	12 51 E	+3
Utah	Salt Lake	40 46	111 54	17 24 E	+2
	Ogden	41 13	112 00	18 14 E	+2
Vt	Montpelier	44 15	72 32	15 27W	+6
	Burlington	44 28	73 12	13 59W	+6
Va	Richmond	37 32	77 26	4 55W	+4
	Norfolk	36 52	76 17	5 30W	+4
	Lynchburg	37 25	79 09	3 34W	+3
Wash	Olympia	47 02	122 54	23 34 E	+2
	Walla Walla	46 04	118 21	22 07 E	+2
W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	2 45W	+3
	Wheeling	40 03	80 44	2 08W	+3
Wis	Madison	43 04	89 25	4 34 E	—1
	Milwaukee	43 04	87 53	3 01 E	—1
	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	5 24 E	0
Wyo	Cheyenne	41 08	104 49	15 20 E	+2

EXTREME VALUES

Maine	N. E. Corner			22 15W	+6	**Alaska**	N. E. Corner			40 30 E	—1

DEPENDENCIES

Cuba	Havana	23 08	82 22	3 04 E	0	**Haw'n Islands.**	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	10 57 E	+2
	Santiago	20 00	75 50	0 50 E	—3		Hilo	19 44	155 05	9 15 E	+2
Porto Rico.	San Juan	18 29	66 07	3 18W	+8	**Philippines.**	Manila	14 35	120 58 E	0 53 E	0
	Ponce	17 59	66 40	2 59W	+8						

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE.

(LONGITUDE RECKONED FROM GREENWICH.)

Specially prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC.

	° ′ ″	H. M. S.
Acapulco, Mex.	16 50 56 N.	6 39 41.8 W.
Adelaide, S. Australia*	34 55 38 S.	9 14 20.1 E.
Aden, Arabia	12 46 40 N.	2 59 55.8 E.
Albany, N. Y.*	42 39 13 N.	4 55 7.1 W.
Algiers*	36 47 50 N.	0 12 08.4 E.
Allegheny, Pa.*	40 28 58 N.	5 20 5.4 W.
Alexandria, Egypt	31 11 43 N.	1 59 26.7 E.
Amherst, Mass.*	42 21 56 N.	4 50 5.9 W.
Ann Arbor, Mich.*	42 16 48 N.	5 34 55.2 W.
Annapolis, Md.*	38 58 54 N.	5 5 56.5 W.
Antipodes Island	49 42 0 S.	11 54 52.3 E.
Apia, Samoa	13 48 56 S.	11 26 59.7 E.
Archangel, Russia	64 32 6 N.	2 42 14.0 E.
Armagh, Ireland*	54 21 13 N.	0 26 35.4 W.
Aspinwall, S. A., Lt.	9 22 9 N.	5 19 39.0 W.
Astoria, Ore.	46 11 19 N.	8 15 18.8 W.
Athens, Greece*	37 58 20 N.	1 34 54.9 E.
Attu Island, Alaska	52 56 1 N.	11 32 49.6 E.
Bahia, Brazil	13 0 37 S.	2 34 8.4 W.
Baltimore, Md.*	39 17 52 N.	5 6 29.1 W.
Batavia, Java	6 7 40 S.	7 7 13.7 E.
Belize, Honduras	17 29 20 N.	5 52 46.7 W.
Belle Isle, Lt.	51 53 0 N.	3 41 29.5 W.
Berlin, Prussia*	52 30 17 N.	0 53 34.9 E.
Bermuda, Dock Yard	32 19 24 N.	4 19 18.3 W.
Bombay*	18 53 36 N.	4 51 15.7 E.
Bonn, Germany*	50 43 45 N.	0 28 23.2 E.
Bordeaux, France*	44 50 7 N.	0 2 5.5 W.
Boston State House	42 21 28 N.	4 44 15.3 W.
Bridgetown, Barbadoes	13 5 42 N.	3 58 29.3 W.
Brussels, Belgium*	50 47 56 N.	0 17 26.0 E.
Buenos Ayres	34 36 30 S.	3 53 28.9 W.
Calcutta	22 33 25 N.	5 53 20.7 E.
Callao, Peru, Lt.	12 4 3 S.	5 9 3.0 W.
Cambridge, Eng.*	52 12 52 N.	0 0 22.7 E.
Cambridge, Mass.*	42 22 48 N.	4 44 31.0 W.
Canton, China	23 6 35 N.	7 33 46.3 E.
Cape Cod, Mass., Lt.	42 2 21 N.	4 40 44.6 W.
C. Hatteras, N. C., Lt.	35 15 44 N.	5 2 5.0 W.
Cape Henry, Va., Lt.	36 55 29 N.	5 4 2.0 W.
Cape Horn	55 58 41 S.	4 29 5.0 W.
Cape May, N. J., Lt.	38 55 56 N.	4 39 50.7 W.
Cape Good Hope, Lt.	34 21 12 S.	1 13 58.0 E.
Cape Prince of Wales	65 33 30 N.	11 11 56.8 W.
Charleston, S. C., Lt.	32 41 44 N.	5 19 32.0 W.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.	46 13 55 N.	4 12 27.5 W.
Cherbourg, France	49 38 54 N.	0 6 32.5 W.
Chicago, Ill.*	41 50 1 N.	5 50 26.8 W.
Christiania, Norway*	59 54 44 N.	0 42 53.5 E.
Cincinnati, Ohio*	39 8 20 N.	5 37 41.4 W.
Clinton, N. Y.*	43 3 17 N.	5 1 37.4 W.
Colombo, Ceylon	6 55 40 N.	5 19 21.9 E.
Constantinople	41 0 30 N.	1 56 3.7 E.
Copenhagen*	55.41 13 N.	0 50 18.7 E.
Demerara (Geo'town, Lt.)	6 49 20 N.	3 52 46.0 W.
Denver, Col.*	39 40 36 N.	6 59 47.7 W.
Dublin, Ireland*	53 23 13 N.	0 25 21.1 W.
Edinburgh*	55 57 23 N.	0 17 43.1 W.
Esquimault, B. C., Lt.	48 25 40 N.	8 13 47.1 W.
Father Point, Quebec, Lt.	48 31 25 N.	4 33 49.2 W.
Fayal, Azores	38 32 9 N.	1 54 16.0 W.
Fernandina, Fla.	30 40 18 N.	5 25 51.1 W.
Florence, Italy*	43 46 4 N.	0 45 1.5 E.
Funchal, Madeira	32 38 4 N.	1 7 35.6 W.
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 17 N.	6 19 9.7 W.
Geneva, Switzerland*	46 11 59 N.	0 24 36.6 E.
Glasgow, Scotland*	55 52 43 N.	0 17 10.6 W.
Gibraltar	36 6 30 N.	0 21 23.3 W.
Greenwich, Eng.*	51 28 38 N.	0 0 0.0 —
Halifax, N. S.	44 39 38 N.	4 14 21.1 W.
Hamburg, Germany*	53 32 51 N.	0 39 53.5 E.
Hanover, N. H.*	43 42 15 N.	4 49 8.0 W.
Havana, Cuba	23 9 21 N.	5 29 26.0 W.
Hobart Town, Tas.	42 53 25 S.	9 49 20.5 E.
Hongkong, China*	22 18 13 N.	7 36 41.9 E.
Honolulu (Reef Lt.)	21 17 55 N.	10 31 28.0 W.
Key West, Fla., Lt.	24 32 58 N.	5 27 12.3 W.
Kingston, Jamaica	17 57 41 N.	5 7 10.7 W.
Lisbon, Portugal*	38 42 31 N.	0 36 44.7 W.
Liverpool*	53 24 5 N.	0 12 17.3 W.
Madison, Wis.*	43 4 37 N.	5 57 37.9 W.
Madras, India*	13 4 8 N.	5 20 59.1 E.
Madrid, Spain*	40 24 30 N.	0 14 45.1 W.
Manila, Lt.	14 35 25 N.	8 3 50.0 E.
Marseilles*	43 18 19 N.	0 21 34.6 E.
Melbourne, Vic.*	37 49 53 S.	9 39 53.9 E.
Mexico (city)*	19 26 2 N.	6 36 26.7 W.
Monrovia, Liberia	6 19 5 N.	0 43 15.7 W.
Montreal, Quebec*	45 30 20 N.	4 54 18.6 W.
Moscow*	55 45 20 N.	2 30 17.0 E.
Mount Hamilton, Cal.*	37 20 26 N.	8 6 34.9 W.
Munich*	48 8 45 N.	0 46 26.0 E.
Nain, Labrador	56 32 51 N.	4 6 42.7 W.
Naples*	40 51 46 N.	0 57 1.7 E.
Nashville, Tenn.*	36 8 54 N.	5 47 12.2 W.
Nassau, Bahamas	25 5 37 N.	5 9 27.8 W.
Natal, S. Africa*	29 50 47 S.	2 4 1.2 E.
New Haven, Ct.*	41 19 22 N.	4 51 40.6 W.
New Orleans (Mint)	29 57 46 N.	6 0 13.9 W.
New York (Col. Univ.)*	40 48 35 N.	4 55 50.0 W.
Nice, France*	43 43 17 N.	0 29 12.2 E.
Norfolk, Va. (Navy Yd.)	36 49 33 N.	5 5 11.0 W.
North Cape	71 11 0 N.	1 42 40.0 E.
Northfield, Minn.*	44 27 42 N.	6 12 35.9 W.
Odessa, Russia*	46 28 37 N.	2 3 2.2 E.
Ogden, Utah*	41 13 8 N.	7 27 59.6 W.
Oxford, Eng. (Univ.)*	51 45 34 N.	0 5 0.4 W.
Panama	8 57 6 N.	5 18 8.8 W.
Para, Brazil	1 26 59 S.	3 14 0.0 W.
Paris, France*	48 50 11 N.	0 9 20.9 E.
Pensacola, Fla., Lt.	30 20 47 N.	5 49 14.1 W.
Pernambuco, Brazil, Lt.	8 3 22 S.	2 19 27.8 W.
Petrograd*	59 56 30 N.	2 1 13.5 E.
Port au Prince, Hayti	18 33 54 N.	4 49 28.0 W.
Philadelphia, Pa.*	39 58 2 N.	5 1 6.8 W.
Point Barrow†	71 27 0 N.	10 25 0.0 W.
Portland, Me.	43 39 28 N.	4 41 1.2 W.
Port Louis, Mauritius	20 8 46 S.	3 49 57.7 E.
Port Said, Egypt, Lt.	31 15 45 N.	2 9 15.5 E.
Port Spain, Trinidad	10 38 39 N.	4 6 2.5 W.
P. Stanley, Falkland Is.	51 41 10 S.	3 51 26.0 W.
Prague, Bohemia*	50 5 16 N.	0 57 40.3 E.
Princeton, N. J.*	40 20 58 N.	4 58 37.6 W.
Providence, R. I.*	41 49 46 N.	4 45 37.6 W.
Quebec, Que.*	46 47 59 N.	4 44 52.7 W.
Richmond, Va.	37 32 16 N.	5 9 44.0 W.
Rio de Janeiro*	22 54 24 S.	2 52 41.4 W.
Rochester, N. Y.*	43 9 17 N.	5 10 21.8 W.
Rome, Italy*	41 53 54 N.	0 49 55.1 E.
Saigon, Cochin-China*	10 46 47 N.	7 6 48.7 E.
San Diego, Cal.	32 43 6 N.	7 48 38.7 W.
Sandy Hook, N. J., Lt.	40 27 40 N.	4 56 0.6 W.
San Francisco, Cal.*	37 47 28 N.	8 9 42.8 W.
San Juan de Porto Rico	18 28 56 N.	4 24 29.8 W.
Santiago de Cuba	20 0 16 N.	5 3 22.0 W.
Savannah, Ga.	32 4 52 N.	5 24 21.7 W.
Seattle, Wash.	47 35 54 N.	8 9 19.9 W.
Shanghai, China	31 14 42 N.	8 5 55.7 E.
Singapore	1 17 11 N.	6 55 25.0 E.
St. Helena Island	15 15 0 S.	0 22 52.0 W.
St. John's, Newfoundland	47 34 2 N.	3 30 43.6 W.
St. Louis, Mo.*	38 38 3 N.	6 0 49.3 W.
Stockholm*	59 20 33 N.	1 12 14.0 E.
Suakim, E. Africa, Lt.	19 7 0 N.	2 29 16.6 E.
Sydney, N. S. W.*	33 51 41 S.	10 4 49.3 E.
Tokio, Japan*	35 39 17 N.	9 18 58.2 E.
Tunis (Goletta Lt.)	36 48 36 N.	0 41 14.5 E.
Utrecht, Netherlands*	52 5 10 N.	0 20 31.0 E.
Valparaiso, Chile	33 1 53 S.	4 46 34.8 W.
Venice, Italy*	45 26 10 N.	0 49 22.1 E.
Vera Cruz, Mex., Lt.	19 12 29 N.	6 24 31.8 W.
Victoria, B. C., Lt.	48 25 26 N.	8 13 33.8 W.
Vienna, Austria*	48 13 55 N.	1 5 21.4 E.
Warsaw, Poland*	52 13 5 N.	1 24 7.2 E.
Washington, D. C.*	38 55 14 N.	5 8 15.8 W.
Wellington, N. Z.*	41 17 4 S.	11 39 4.3 E.
West Point, N. Y.*	41 23 22 N.	4 55 50.6 W.
Williamstown, Mass.*	42 42 30 N.	4 52 50.4 W.
Yokohama, Japan	35 26 24 N.	9 18 36.9 E.
Zanzibar (E. Consulate)	6 9 43 S.	2 36 44.7 E.

* Observatories. Lt. denotes a lighthouse. † Highest latitude in U. S. territory.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE TABLE—*Continued.*

ADDITIONAL LIGHTHOUSES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Mount Desert, Me	43 58 08	4 32 30.9	68 07 44	Dry Tortugas, Fla	24 37 59	5 31 40.9	82 55 13
Monhegan Island, Me	43 45 53	4 37 15.9	69 18 59	Pensacola, Fla	30 20 46	5 49 13.9	87 18 29
Seguin, Me	43 42 27	4 39 02.1	69 45 32	Sand Island, Ala	30 11 15	5 52 12.1	88 03 02
Cape Elizabeth, Me., E	43 33 58	4 40 48.1	70 12 02	Pass a Loutre, La	29 11 26	5 56 09.9	89 02 28
Cape Ann, Mass, N	42 38 21	4 42 18.1	70 34 31	Ship Shoal, La	28 54 52	6 04 17.0	91 04 15
The Graves, Mass	42 21 55	4 43 28.7	70 52 11	Sabine Bank, La	29 38 20	6 14 54.1	93 43 31
Boston, Mass	42 19 41	4 43 33.7	70 53 26	Bolivar Point, Tex	29 21 59	6 19 04.1	94 46 01
Gay Head, Mass	41 20 55	4 43 20.5	70 50 08	Brazos River, Tex	28 56 41	6 21 14.1	95 18 31
Montauk Point, N. Y	41 04 16	4 47 25.8	71 51 27	Matagorda, Tex	28 20 15	6 25 41.8	96 25 27
Fire Island, N. Y	40 37 57	4 52 52.5	73 13 08	Point Loma, Cal	32 39 55	7 48 58.1	117 14 32
Navesink, N. J	40 23 46	4 55 56.6	73 59 09	Los Angeles Harbor, Cal	33 42 31	7 53 00.2	118 15 03
Barnegat, N. J	39 45 52	4 56 25.6	74 06 24	Point Conception, Cal	34 26 56	8 01 52.9	120 28 13
Cape May, N. J	38 55 59	4 59 50.6	74 57 39	San Luis Obispo, Cal	35 09 38	8 03 02.5	120 45 37
Cape Henlopen, Del	38 46 42	5 00 20.2	75 05 03	Point Pinos, Cal	36 38 01	8 07 43.9	121 55 59
Assateague, Va	37 54 40	5 01 25.5	75 21 23	Farallon, Cal	37 41 58	8 12 00.3	123 00 04
Cape Charles, Va	37 07 22	5 03 37.6	75 54 24	Point Reyes, Cal	37 59 45	8 12 05.4	123 01 21
Cape Lookout, N. C	34 37 22	5 06 05.9	76 31 29	Point Arena, Cal	38 57 19	8 14 57.6	123 44 24
Cape Fear, N. C	33 50 47	5 11 51.9	77 57 58	Cape Mendocino, Cal	40 26 26	8 17 37.4	124 24 21
Cape Romain, S. C	33 01 08	5 17 29.7	79 22 26	Trinidad Head, Cal	41 03 08	8 16 36.1	124 09 02
Hunting Island, S. C	32 22 31	5 21 45.0	80 26 15	Cape Blanco, Ore	42 50 07	8 18 15.0	124 32 45
Tybee, Ga	32 01 19	6 23 23.0	80 50 45	Umpqua River, Ore	43 39 46	8 16 47.5	124 11 52
Sapelo, Ga	31 23 33	5 25 08.2	81 17 03	Yaquina Head, Ore	44 40 38	8 16 18.9	124 04 43
St. Simon, Ga	31 08 02	5 25 34.5	81 23 38	Tillamook Rock, Ore	45 56 16	8 16 04.3	124 01 05
St. Augustine, Fla	29 53 07	5 25 09.3	81 17 20	Grays Harbor, Wash	46 53 19	8 16 27.8	124 06 57
Cape Canaveral, Fla	28 27 37	5 22 10.5	80 32 37	Cape Flattery, Wash	48 23 31	8 18 56.6	124 44 09
Jupiter Inlet, Fla	26 56 54	5 20 19.7	80 04 56	Cape Hinchinbrook, Alaska	60 14 05	9 46 36.4	146 39 06
Fowey Rocks, Fla	25 35 25	5 20 23.3	80 05 49	Scotch Cap, Alaska	54 23 52	10 58 58.7	164 44 40
Alligator Reef, Fla	24 51 06	5 22 28.6	80 37 09				

ON MOUNTAIN PEAKS.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S	° ′ ″
Mount McKinley, Alaska	63 03 59	10 04 02.9	151 00 44	Mount Ranier, Wash	46 51 11	8 07 03.1	121 45 47
Mount St. Elias, Alaska	60 17 29	9 23 42.9	140 55 43	Mount Helena, Cal	38 40 11	8 10 31.9	122 37 58
Mount Shasta, Cal	41 24 34	8 08 46.5	122 11 38	Mount Tamalpais, Cal	37 55 28	8 10 23.0	122 35 45
Mount Massive, Col	39 11 15	7 05 54.1	106 28 31	Mount Grant, Nev	38 34 14	7 55 09.8	118 47 27
Pikes Peak, Col	38 50 26	7 00 10.5	105 02 37	Mount Hood, Ore	45 22 27	8 06 47.3	121 41 49
Mount Elbert, Col	39 07 04	7 05 46.7	106 26 41	Mount Ouray, Col	38 25 22	7 04 53.8	106 13 27
Mount Marcy, N. Y	44 06 46	4 55 41.8	73 55 27	Wheeler Peak, Nev	38 59 10	7 37 15.2	114 18 48
Mount Mitchell, N. C	35 45 53	5 29 03.7	82 15 55				

IN STATE CAPITALS.
(Capitol Building, except where noted.)

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Montgomery, Ala	32 22 40	5 45 12.1	86 18 02	Columbus, Ohio (Obs.)	39 59 50	5 32 02.6	
Sacramento, Cal	38 34 37	8 05 58.3	121 29 34	Oklahoma C., Okla. (Ch.)	35 28 31	6 30 00.4	97 30 06
Hartford, Ct	41 45 51	4 50 43.9	72 40 58	Salem, Ore	44 56 19	8 12 06.9	123 01 44
Dover, Del. (Courthouse)	39 09 21	5 02 05.7	75 31 25	Salt Lake City, Utah (Temple)	40 46 15	7 27 33.9	111 53 28
Des Moines, Iowa (Obs.)	41 36 00	6 14 30.6		Olympia, Wash	47 02 09	8 11 36.6	122 54 09
Topeka, Kan	39 02 54	6 22 42.8	95 40 42	Charleston, W. Va. (Old Capital)	38 21 02	5 26 31.8	81 37 57
Augusta, Me	44 18 26	4 39 07.7	69 46 56	Cheyenne, Wyo	41 08 25	6 59 16.7	104 49 11
Jefferson City, Mo	38 34 47	6 08 41.3	92 10 20				
Carson City, Nev	39 09 51	7 59 03.7	119 45 56				
Raleigh, N. C. (Triangulation)	35 56 22	5 02 49.3	75 42 19				

IN OTHER CITIES.

	Lat.	Long.	Long.		Lat.	Long.	Long.
	° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	H. M. S.	° ′ ″
Rockland, Me. (Cong. Ch.)	44 06 24	4 36 26.7	69 06 37	Duluth, Minn. (High School)	46 47 21	6 08 24.0	92 06 00
Buffalo, N. Y. (City Hall)	42 53 03	5 15 30.7	78 52 41	Jacksonville, Fla. (Courthouse)	30 19 35	5 26 37.1	81 39 17
Portland, Ore. (Courthouse)	45 31 00	8 10 42.6	122 40 39	Kansas City, Mo. (Presbyterian Church)	39 05 56	6 18 20.9	94 35 13
Los Angeles, Cal. (Baptist Church)	34 02 48	7 53 00.3	118 15 04	Tampa, Fla. (Courthouse)	27 56 53	5 29 49.9	82 27 28
Mobile, Ala. (Courthouse)	30 41 23	5 52 09.7	88 02 25	El Paso, Tex. (Courthouse)	31 45 30	7 05 56.1	106 29 02
Louisville, Ky. (City Hall)	38 15 16	5 43 02.5	85 45 38				

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOG.

A study of the number of hours of fog and thick weather that are to be observed in each month at selected typical stations in various general localities on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has been made by the United States Bureau of Lighthouses.

The figures indicate the following general facts: Fog is most prevalent along the New England coast in the Summer months, and on the South Atlantic coast during the Winter months. On the Middle Atlantic coast fog is more evenly distributed, the minimum amounts occurring during the late Summer and early Autumn. On the Pacific coast of the United States proper the distribution of fog is fairly uniform in all portions from north to south, the minimum amounts being observed in the Spring and the maximum in the late Summer and early fall, resembling, in general, the same seasonal distribution as obtains in New England.

THERMOMETERS.

COMPARATIVE SCALES.

Reaumur, 80°.	Centigrade, 100°.	Fahrenheit, 212°.	
76	95	203	WATER BOILS AT SEA-LEVEL.
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63.1	78.9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol Boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42.2	52.8	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33.8	42.2	108	
32	40	104	
29.3	36.7	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25.8	32.2	90	
24	30	86	
21.3	26.7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12.4	15.3	60	Temperate.
10.2	12.8	55	
8	10	50	
5.8	7.2	45	
4	5	41	
1.3	1.7	35	
0	0	32	WATER FREEZES.
— 0.9	— 1.1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5.3	— 6.7	20	
— 8	—10	14	
— 9.8	—12.2	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14.2	—17.8	0	ZERO FAHR.
—16	—20	— 4	
—20	—25	—13	
—24	—30	—22	
—28	—35	—31	
—32	—40	—40	

RULES FOR FORETELLING THE WEATHER.

ADAPTED FOR USE WITH ANEROID BAROMETERS.

A RISING BAROMETER.

A RAPID rise indicates unsettled weather.

A gradual rise indicates settled weather.

A rise with dry air and cold increasing in Summer indicates wind from the northward; and if rain has fallen, better weather may be expected.

A rise with moist air and a low temperature indicates wind and rain from the northward.

A rise with southerly winds indicates fine weather.

A STEADY BAROMETER.

With dry air and seasonable temperature indicates a continuance of very fine weather.

A FALLING BAROMETER.

A rapid fall indicates stormy weather.

A rapid fall with westerly wind indicates stormy weather from the northward.

A fall with a northerly wind indicates storm, with rain and hail in Summer, and snow in Winter.

A fall with increased moisture in the air, and heat increasing, indicates wind and rain from the southward.

A fall with dry air and cold increasing in Winter indicates snow.

A fall after very calm and warm weather indicates rain with squally weather.

The barometer rises for northerly winds, including from northwest by north to the eastward for dry, or less wet weather, for less wind, or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when rain, hail, or snow comes from the northward with strong wind.

The barometer falls for southerly wind, including from southeast by south to the westward, for wet weather, for stronger wind or for more than one of these changes, except on a few occasions, when moderate wind, with rain or snow, comes from the northward.

DURATION OF DIFFERENT KINDS OF WEATHER IN THE SEVERAL STORMS—VICINITY OF NEW YORK.

CRITICAL WINDS.	Clear Hours.	Cloudy Hours.	Rain Hours.	Clearing Hours.
South to Southwest	9	8	8.3	14
South to Southeast	14	13.4	15.6	15.4
East to Northeast	20	17.6	31	20.6

WEATHER WISDOM.

SUNSET COLORS.—A gray, lowering sunset, or one where the sky is green or yellowish-green, indicates rain. A red sunrise, with clouds lowering later in the morning, also indicates rain.

HALO (SUN DOGS).—By halo we mean the large circles, or parts of circles, about the sun or moon. A halo occurring after fine weather indicates a storm.

CORONA.—By this term we mean the small colored circles frequently seen around the sun or moon. A corona growing smaller indicates rain; growing larger, fair weather.

RAINBOWS.—A morning rainbow is regarded as a sign of rain; an evening rainbow of fair weather.

SKY COLOR.—A deep-blue color of the sky, even when seen through clouds, indicates fair weather; a growing whiteness, an approaching storm.

FOGS.—Fogs indicate settled weather. A morning fog usually breaks away before noon.

VISIBILITY.—Unusual clearness of the atmosphere, unusual brightness or twinkling of the stars, indicate rain.

FROST.—The first frost and last frost are usually preceded by a temperature very much above the mean.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

The following table shows the distance at sea-level at which objects are visible at certain elevations.

ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.	ELEVATION—FEET.	Miles.
1	1.31	30	7.25	90	12.25
5	2.96	35	7.83	100	13.23
6	3.24	40	8.37	150	16.22
7	3.49	45	8.87	200	18.72
8	3.73	50	9.35	300	22.91
9	3.96	60	10.25	500	29.58
10	4.18	70	11.07	1,000	33.41
20	5.92	80	11.83	1 mile	96.10
25	6.61				

HUMIDITY.

MEAN RELATIVE HUMIDITY, IN PERCENTAGES.

From a table prepared by the United States Weather Bureau, showing the monthly and annual values of relative humidity at regular Weather Bureau stations in the United States, based upon observations made at 8 A.M. and 8 P.M. respectively, 75th meridian time and covering a period of about 25 years of record.

STATIONS.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Ann'l.
Abilene, Tex.	65	63	57	58	63	60	58	59	64	64	66	68	63
Albany, N. Y.	80	79	76	68	68	70	70	74	77	78	78	78	75
Atlanta, Ga.	76	72	70	66	66	70	76	78	74	69	70	75	72
Atlantic City, N. J.	80	76	79	78	81	82	82	82	80	78	78	78	80
Baker, Ore.	78	74	66	57	59	56	46	46	46	60	70	76	62
Baltimore, Md.	72	68	68	62	66	69	69	72	74	71	70	70	69
Bismarck, N. Dak.	74	74	72	64	65	70	66	66	67	70	75	74	70
Block Island, R. I.	76	75	80	80	85	87	87	86	84	78	76	75	81
Boston, Mass.	72	69	69	68	70	72	71	74	76	74	73	71	72
Buffalo, N. Y.	79	79	76	72	72	74	72	72	74	74	76	78	75
Carson City, Nev.	64	58	51	43	45	40	36	38	44	53	58	68	50
Charleston, S. C.	78	78	78	74	76	78	79	81	82	78	78	78	78
Charlotte, N. C.	72	69	69	64	66	72	76	79	70	70	69	72	71
Chattanooga, Tenn.	74	69	68	64	68	72	74	76	75	73	71	74	72
Cheyenne, Wyo.	56	62	59	58	60	56	55	54	51	54	54	56	56
Chicago, Ill.	82	80	77	72	72	72	70	74	72	72	76	80	74
Cincinnati, Ohio	76	74	70	62	64	65	65	67	68	68	71	76	69
Cleveland, Ohio	78	76	76	71	70	70	70	72	74	73	75	76	74
Denver, Col.	54	57	53	50	54	50	52	50	48	50	50	55	52
Des Moines, Iowa	79	78	72	66	66	69	68	70	73	70	72	78	72
Detroit, Mich.	83	82	77	70	70	71	68	71	74	76	79	82	76
Dodge City, Kan.	72	71	64	60	65	66	64	64	65	66	68	70	66
Duluth, Minn.	82	80	76	70	70	74	73	76	77	76	80	82	76
Eastport, Me.	76	76	77	76	80	82	83	82	82	80	78	76	79
El Paso, Tex.	47	40	30	26	24	30	46	48	48	46	47	48	40
Fort Smith, Ark.	72	70	66	65	71	71	71	72	72	70	70	70	70
Galveston, Tex.	84	85	86	84	80	79	78	78	77	76	80	82	81
Grand Haven, Mich.	86	84	80	73	72	73	71	76	78	78	80	83	78
Hannibal, Mo.	76	76	68	66	70	69	69	70	74	68	72	78	71
Hatteras, N. C.	85	84	84	80	82	84	84	84	82	82	82	84	83
Helena, Mont.	70	69	62	54	56	55	48	46	54	59	64	70	59
Huron, S. Dak.	82	81	74	66	64	68	66	68	67	68	72	80	72
Indianapolis, Ind.	80	77	72	66	67	67	66	68	70	69	73	78	70
Jacksonville, Fla.	82	79	78	74	76	80	81	83	84	82	82	82	80
Kansas City, Mo.	74	76	70	65	68	68	68	68	70	66	68	74	70
Key West, Fla.	82	80	77	74	74	76	74	74	78	78	80	81	78
Knoxville, Tenn.	77	72	70	65	68	74	76	79	72	74	74	77	74
Lexington, Ky.	77	74	72	66	69	72	73	74	71	67	72	76	72
Little Rock, Ark.	73	70	68	68	72	72	74	75	74	72	70	72	72
Los Angeles, Cal.	64	68	71	72	75	75	75	74	72	70	63	60	70
Louisville, Ky.	74	72	68	63	64	66	66	68	69	68	69	72	68
Marquette, Mich.	82	81	78	72	72	71	74	79	80	80	83	84	76
Memphis, Tenn.	73	71	70	67	70	72	75	76	74	71	70	74	72
Milwaukee, Wis.	79	78	77	74	72	72	72	74	76	76	77	78	75
Mobile, Ala.	80	78	80	77	76	77	80	82	80	76	78	80	79
Montgomery, Ala.	76	74	72	68	68	71	76	78	74	72	72	76	73
Nashville, Tenn.	75	73	70	66	68	70	72	73	72	70	70	75	71
New Haven, Ct.	72	70	71	69	72	74	76	77	79	76	73	72	74
New Orleans, La.	79	78	78	76	74	76	78	80	79	75	78	79	78
New York, N. Y.	74	71	70	68	70	72	72	74	76	72	72	72	72
Northfield, Vt.	80	78	76	70	71	75	78	82	84	82	81	81	78
Oklahoma, Okla.	73	71	67	65	72	70	69	67	68	68	70	74	70
Omaha, Neb.	76	75	70	63	65	66	65	68	68	66	69	75	69
Oswego, N. Y.	84	84	78	72	72	74	74	74	76	74	77	82	76
Parkersburg, W. Va.	81	80	76	69	70	74	74	76	78	76	77	80	76
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	70	69	64	67	68	68	72	74	71	70	72	70
Pierre, S. Dak.	73	73	68	58	58	60	56	59	59	61	66	74	64
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	76	72	66	66	69	68	69	72	71	72	76	72
Portland, Me.	74	71	71	70	71	74	76	78	79	76	74	74	74
Portland, Ore.	84	78	74	70	70	68	64	66	72	78	83	85	74
Raleigh, N. C.	72	70	70	64	68	73	76	80	78	74	70	72	72
Rapid City, S. Dak.	70	72	68	60	60	60	54	54	54	58	64	68	62
Richmond, Va.	74	67	71	64	68	72	72	76	78	78	70	73	72
Rochester, N. Y.	78	78	74	68	68	68	68	71	75	76	76	78	73
St. Louis, Mo.	75	74	71	66	68	68	67	68	70	68	70	74	70
St. Paul, Minn.	79	79	73	64	63	67	66	70	72	71	74	79	72
Salt Lake City, Utah	72	68	58	48	46	38	34	37	40	52	62	72	52
San Diego, Cal.	70	73	74	75	77	78	80	70	78	76	70	66	74
San Francisco, Cal.	80	78	76	76	78	80	84	85	80	77	78	78	80
Santa Fe, N. M.	58	56	46	40	37	36	49	51	49	50	52	58	49
Savannah, Ga.	76	75	77	73	76	79	81	84	84	79	78	77	78
Shreveport, La.	73	70	69	70	73	74	76	75	74	72	72	73	72
Spokane, Wash.	83	76	66	57	56	52	46	44	54	66	80	84	64
Springfield, Ill.	78	77	73	67	68	68	67	70	73	70	73	77	72
Springfield, Mo.	78	76	71	68	71	74	73	74	74	70	72	76	72
Tampa, Fla.	82	80	79	74	75	80	82	84	84	80	81	82	80
Toledo, Ohio	81	79	75	69	68	70	68	70	74	74	76	80	74
Vicksburg, Miss.	73	70	68	69	72	75	80	81	77	72	71	72	74
Walla Walla, Wash.	84	80	71	60	58	49	42	42	56	67	76	84	65
Washington, D. C.	72	68	68	64	70	73	74	77	79	76	72	72	72
Williston, N. Dak.	83	82	77	63	62	64	60	60	64	68	77	81	70
Wilmington, N. C.	77	76	78	74	78	80	82	85	84	80	78	77	79
Yuma, Ariz.	44	44	42	36	37	36	45	48	46	44	44	44	43

NORMAL TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

TABLE SHOWING THE NORMAL TEMPERATURE FOR JANUARY AND JULY, AND THE NORMAL ANNUAL PRECIPITATION AT WEATHER BUREAU STATIONS IN EACH OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, ALSO THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST TEMPERATURES EVER REPORTED FROM EACH OF SAID STATIONS, TO JANUARY 1, 1917.

(Prepared in the office of the Chief of the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, for THE WORLD ALMANAC for 1918.)

States and Territories.	Stations.	Temperature. Mean. January.	Temperature. Mean. July.	Temperature. Extremes. Highest.	Temperature. Extremes. Lowest.	Mean Annual Precipitation, Rain and Melted Snow (inches).
Ala.	Birmingham	45	80	104	—10	49.5
	Mobile	50	80	102	— 1	62.0
	Montgomery	48	81	107	— 5	51.2
Ariz.	Flagstaff	27	65	93	—22	23.0
	Phoenix	50	90	119	12	7.9
	Yuma	55	91	120	22	3.1
Ark.	Fort Smith	38	81	108	—15	41.3
	Little Rock	41	81	106	—12	49.9
Cal.	Fresno	45	82	115	17	9.7
	Los Angeles	54	70	109	28	15.6
	Red Bluff	45	82	115	18	25.0
	Sacramento	46	72	110	19	20.1
	San Diego	54	67	110	25	10.0
	San Francisco	50	57	101	29	22.3
Col.	Denver	29	72	105	—29	14.0
	Grand Junction	25	79	104	—19	8.3
	Pueblo	29	74	104	—27	12.0
Conn.	New Haven	27	72	100	—14	47.2
D. C.	Washington	33	77	104	—15	43.5
Florida	Jacksonville	54	81	104	10	53.2
	Jupiter	64	81	96	24	60.2
	Key West	69	84	100	41	38.7
	Pensacola	52	81	103	7	56.2
	Tampa	60	81	96	19	53.1
Georgia	Atlanta	42	78	100	— 8	49.4
	Augusta	46	80	105	3	47.9
	Savannah	50	80	105	8	50.3
Idaho	Boise	29	73	111	—28	12.7
	Pocatello	25	71	102	—20	12.9
Illinois	Cairo	35	79	106	—16	41.7
	Chicago	24	72	103	—23	33.3
	Springfield	26	76	107	—24	37.0
Indiana	Indianapolis	28	76	106	—25	41.5
	Des Moines	20	76	109	—30	32.4
Iowa	Dubuque	18	75	106	—32	34.0
	Keokuk	24	77	108	—27	35.1
	Concordia	24	78	110	—25	27.5
Kansas	Dodge	27	78	108	—26	20.8
	Wichita	30	79	107	—22	30.6
Ky.	Louisville	34	79	107	—20	44.3
La.	New Orleans	53	81	102	7	57.4
	Shreveport	46	82	110	5	45.7
Maine	Eastport	20	60	93	—23	43.3
	Portland	22	68	103	—17	42.5
Md.	Baltimore	33	77	104	— 7	43.2
Mass.	Boston	27	74	104	—13	43.4
Mich.	Alpena	19	66	101	—27	33.2
	Detroit	24	72	101	—24	32.2
	Marquette	16	65	108	—27	32.6
	Port Huron	22	69	102	—25	30.6
	Duluth	10	66	99	—41	29.9
Minn.	Moorhead	3	69	102	—48	24.9
	St. Paul	12	72	104	—41	28.7
Miss.	Vicksburg	47	80	101	— 1	53.7
Mo.	Kansas City	26	78	103	—22	37.3
	St. Louis	31	79	107	—22	37.2
	Springfield	31	76	106	—29	44.6
Mont.	Havre	14	68	108	—57	13.7
	Helena	20	67	103	—42	12.8
Mont.	Kalispell	20	64	97	—34	16.9
	Miles City	14	73	111	—49	13.2
	North Platte	21	74	107	—35	18.9
Neb.	Omaha	20	76	107	—32	30.7
	Valentine	18	73	106	—38	22.5
Nevada	Winnemucca	29	72	104	—28	8.4
N. C.	Charlotte	40	79	102	— 5	49.2
	Hatteras	46	79	93	8	60.8
	Wilmington	46	79	103	5	51.0
N. Dak.	Bismarck	7	70	107	—45	17.6
	Williston	6	69	107	—49	15.1
N. H.	Concord	21	69	102	—35	40.1
N. J.	Atlantic City	32	72	99	— 7	40.8
	Cape May	34	73	103	— 7	40.8
N. Mex.	Roswell	39	79	110	—29	15.8
	Santa Fe	28	69	97	—13	14.5
N. Y.	Albany	22	72	104	—24	36.4
	Binghamton	23	70	99	—26	32.9
	Buffalo	25	70	95	—14	37.3
	New York City	30	74	100	— 6	44.6
	Oswego	24	70	100	—23	36.2
Ohio	Cincinnati	32	78	105	—17	38.3
	Columbus	29	75	104	—20	36.9
	Toledo	26	74	102	—16	30.6
Okla.	Oklahoma	35	80	108	—17	31.7
Oregon	Portland	39	66	102	— 2	45.1
	Roseburg	41	66	106	— 6	34.4
Pa.	Erie	26	72	96	—16	38.6
	Philadelphia	32	76	103	— 6	41.2
	Pittsburgh	31	75	103	—20	36.4
R. I.	Block Island	31	68	92	— 4	44.4
S. C.	Charleston	49	81	104	7	52.1
S. Dak.	Huron	10	72	108	43	21.1
	Pierre	14	75	110	—40	16.6
	Yankton	16	75	107	—36	25.4
Tenn.	Chattanooga	41	78	101	—10	50.7
	Memphis	40	81	104	— 9	50.3
	Nashville	38	79	104	—13	48.5
Texas	Abilene	43	82	110	— 6	24.7
	Amarillo	34	76	105	—16	22.6
	El Paso	44	80	113	— 5	9.8
	Galveston	53	83	99	8	47.1
	Palestine	46	82	108	— 6	43.0
	San Antonio	51	82	108	4	26.8
Utah	Salt Lake City	29	76	102	—20	16.0
Vt.	Burlington	16	68	100	—27	31.6
	Northfield	15	67	98	—35	33.8
Va.	Lynchburg	36	77	102	— 7	43.4
	Norfolk	40	78	102	2	49.5
Wash.	Seattle	39	64	96	11	36.6
	Spokane	27	69	104	—30	18.8
	Walla Walla	33	74	113	—17	17.7
W. Va.	Elkins	29	70	97	—21	42.8
	Parkersburg	31	76	102	—27	40.2
Wis.	La Crosse	15	73	104	—43	31.2
	Milwaukee	20	70	102	—25	31.4
Wyo.	Cheyenne	26	67	100	—38	13.6
	Lander & Washakie	17	68	99	—36	13.9

The minus (—) sign indicates temperature below zero

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL OF FOREIGN CITIES.

(From Hann's Lehrbuch der Meteorologie and other sources.)

City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.	City or Place.	Mean Annual Temperature.	Annual Average Rainfall Inches.
Alexandria	69.0	8	Florence	59.2	41	Naples	60.3	33
Algiers	64.3	27	Frankfort	50.0	24	Nice	58.0	29
Amsterdam	49.9	26	Geneva	52.7	82	Odessa	49.3	16
Archangel	33.0	16	Genoa	61.1	47	Para	78.3	94
Astrakhan	50.1	6	Glasgow	49.8	44	Paris	50.0	22
Athens	63.0	16	Hamburg	47.0	29	Peking	53.0	25
Bagdad	71.6	9	Havana	76.6	52	Petrograd	39.6	17
Barcelona	63.0	21	Hongkong	71.2	85	Port Said	70.2	2
Berlin	48.2	23	Honolulu	73.9	39	Prague	47.5	14
Bermuda	72.0	55	Iceland	39.0	30	Quebec	40.3	40
Berne	46.0	46	Jerusalem	60.6	25	Quito	55.0	42
Birmingham	48.2	27	Lima	66.7	2	Rio de Janeiro	72.7	43
Bombay	77.7	75	Lisbon	60.1	29	Rome	60.5	30
Bordeaux	54.1	33	London	50.8	25	Rotterdam	51.0	23
Brussels	50.0	29	Lyons	51.1	32	San Domingo	81.3	108
Budapest	49.8	24	Madeira	66.0	27	Shanghai	59.0	44
Buenos Ayres	62.8	34	Madrid	56.1	9	Smyrna	60.0	24
Cairo	70.0	1	Malta	64.0	20	Stockholm	42.3	17
Calcutta	79.5	65	Manchester	48.8	36	Sydney	62.8	49
Canton	71.0	39	Manila	80.1	76	The Hague	52.0	26
Cape Town	62.0	25	Maranham	...	277	Tobolsk	32.0	19
Cayenne	79.5	116	Marseilles	57.0	23	Tokio	56.4	58
Cherrapongee*	...	458	Melbourne	57.0	29	Trieste	55.0	43
Christiania	41.5	23	Mexico	59.7	23	Valdivia	52.0	106
Constantinople	57.7	29	Milan	55.1	38	Valparaiso	57.7	20
Copenhagen	45.3	22	Montevideo	62.0	44	Venice	55.4	26
Delhi	77.0	28	Montreal	41.9	41	Vera Cruz	77.0	180
Dublin	50.1	28	Moscow	38.5	21	Vienna	48.6	25
Edinburgh	47.1	26	Munich	48.4	35			

* In Southwestern Assam. It is the wettest place in the world. In 1861 the rainfall there reached 905 inches. Panama—At Balboa Heights, Pacific section, mean annual temperature 80°; annual average rainfall 71 inches. At Colon, Atlantic section, mean annual temperature 80°; annual average rainfall 131 inches. The mean annual temperature of the globe is about 59° Fahr. The average annual rainfall in the world has been variously estimated at from 30 to 60 inches. It ranges from 458 inches in Cherrapongee, India, to zero in the Sahara Desert. An inch of rainfall makes 113 tons to the acre. New York City has an annual precipitation of 44.6 inches, or 5,039 tons to the acre. In 1914 it cost 0.733 cents a ton per mile to transport the freight of the United States. Hauling the water supply of an acre of Central Park land fifty miles by rail would, therefore, cost $1,846 a year. It is estimated that the annual stream-flow of the earth is 6,500 cubic miles, or enough to replace all the material taken out of the Panama Canal every 2½ seconds.

Highest Temperatures on Record—The highest temperatures occur in Northern Africa, in the interior of Australia, in Southwestern Asia, and in Southwestern North America. The record for the United States is 134° at Greenland Ranch, Cal., July 10, 1913. Ouargla, Algeria, has a record of 127.4° on July 17, 1879, and Jacobadad, India, 126° on June 13, 1897. Lowest Temperatures on Record—The minimum temperatures of Siberia and North America are much lower than any that have been observed in the southern hemisphere. Hann states that the lowest temperature ever observed was —90.4° at Verkhoyansk, in Siberia. The lowest temperature ever recorded in the United States was —65° at Fort Keogh, Miles City, Mont, January, 1888. The lowest temperature recorded in the Antarctic by Shackleton was —57° on August 14, 1908 (U. S. Weather Bureau).

GREATEST ALTITUDE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY.

FROM RECORDS OF UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO SEPT. 1, 1917.

State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.	State or Territory.	Name of Place.	Heig't Feet.
Alabama	Cheaha Mt. (Talladega Co.)	2,407	Missouri	Taum Sauk Mt. (Iron Co.)	1,750
Alaska	Mt. McKinley	20,300	Montana	Granite Peak (Carbon Co.)	12,850
Arizona	San Francisco Peak (Coconino Co.)	12,611	Nebraska	S. W. part Banner Co.	5,350
Arkansas	Blue Mt. (Polk-Scott Co.)	2,800	Nevada	East Peak White Mts. (Esmerelda Co.)	13,145
California	Mt. Whitney (Inyo-Tulare Cos.)	14,501	N. Hampshire	Mt. Washington (Coos Co.)	6,293
Colorado	Mt. Elbert (Lake Co.)	14,402	New Jersey	High Point (Sussex Co.)	1,805
Connecticut	Bear Mt. (Litchfield Co.)	2,355	New Mexico	N. Truchas Peak (Rio Arriba Co.)	13,306
Delaware	Centerville (Newcastle Co.)	440	New York	Mt. Marcy (Essex Co.)	5,344
D. of Columbia	Tenley (Northwest)	420	North Carolina	Mt. Mitchell (Yancey Co.)	6,711
Florida	Iron Mt. (Polk Co.)	325	North Dakota	Summit in Bowman Co.	3,560
Georgia	Brasstown Bald (Towns-Union Co.)	4,768	Ohio	Near Bellefontaine (Logan Co.)	1,550
Hawaii	Mauna Kea (Hawaii Co.)	13,823	Oklahoma	West end of Cimarron Co.	4,750
Idaho	Hyndman Peak (Blaine-Custer Co.)	12,078	Oregon	Mt. Hood (Clackamas-Wasco Co.)	11,225
Illinois	Charles Mound (J. Daviess Co.)	1,241	Pennsylvania	Blue Knob (Bedford Co.)	3,136
Indiana	Carlos City (Randolph Co.)	1,210	Philippines	Mt. Apo	9,610
Iowa	Primghar (O'Brien Co.)	1,800	Porto Rico	Luquillo Mts.	3,532
Kansas	On West Boundary	4,135	Rhode Island	Durfee Hill (Providence Co.)	805
Kentucky	Big Black Mt. (Harlan Co.)	4,100	South Carolina	Sassafras Mt.	3,548
Louisiana	Claiborne Co.	400	South Dakota	Harney Peak (Pennington Co.)	7,242
Maine	Katahdin Mt. (Piscataquis Co.)	5,273	Tennessee	Mt. Guyot	6,636
Maryland	Backbone Mt. (Garrett Co.)	3,340	Texas	El Capitan (El Paso Co.)	9,020
Massachusetts	Mt. Greylock (Berkshire Co.)	3,505	Utah	Kings Peak (Wasatch Co.)	13,498
Michigan	Porcupine Mt. (Ontonagon Co.)	2,023	Vermont	Mt. Mansfield	4,406
Minnesota	Mesabi Range (St. Louis Co.)	1,920	Virginia	Mt. Rogers (Grayson Co.)	5,719
Mississippi	3 miles southwest of Iuka,	780	Washington	Mt. Rainier (Pierce Co.)	14,408
			West Virginia	Spruce Knob (Pendleton Co.)	4,860
			Wisconsin	Rib Hill (Marathon Co.)	1,940
			Wyoming	Gannett Peak (Fremont Co.)	13,785

The lowest point of dry land in United States is in Death Valley, Cal., 276 feet below sea level.

WEATHER FLAGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

THE Weather Bureau furnishes, when practicable, for the benefit of all interests dependent upon weather conditions, the "Forecasts" which are prepared daily at the Central Office in Washington, D. C., and certain designated stations. These forecasts are telegraphed to stations of the Weather Bureau, railway officials, postmasters, and many others, to be communicated to the public by telegraph, telephone, "wireless" and mail or by means of flags or steam whistles. The flags adopted for this purpose are five in number, and of the forms and colors indicated below:

EXPLANATION OF WEATHER FLAGS.

No. 1. White Flag.	No. 2. Blue Flag.	No. 3. White and Blue Flag.	No. 4. Black Triangular Flag.	No. 5. White Flag with black square in Centre.
Fair weather.	Rain or snow.	Local rain or snow.	Temperature.	Cold wave.

When number 4 is placed above number 1,2 or 3, it indicates warmer; when below, colder; when not displayed, the temperature is expected to remain about stationary.

WHISTLE SIGNALS.

A warning blast of from fifteen to twenty seconds' duration is sounded to attract attention. After this warning the longer blasts (of from four to six seconds' duration) refer to weather, and shorter blasts (of from one to three seconds' duration) refer to temperature; those for weather are sounded first.

Blasts.	Indicate.	Blasts.	Indicate.
One long	Fair weather.	One short	Lower temperature.
Two long	Rain or snow.	Two short	Higher temperature.
Three long	Local rain or snow.	Three short	Cold wave.

By repeating each combination a few times, with intervals of ten seconds, liability to error in reading the signals may be avoided.

As far as practicable, the forecast messages are telegraphed at the expense of the Weather Bureau; but if this is impracticable they are furnished at the regular commercial rates and sent "collect." In no case are the forecasts sent to a second address in any place, except at the expense of the applicant.

Persons desiring to display the flags or sound the whistle signals for the benefit of the public should communicate with the Weather Bureau officials in charge of the central stations of their respective States, which are as follows:

Alabama, Montgomery.
Alaska, Juneau.
Arizona, Phœnix.
Arkansas, Little Rock.
California, San Francisco.
Colorado, Denver.
Florida, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Atlanta.
Idaho, Boise.
Illinois, Springfield.
Indiana, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Des Moines.
Kansas, Topeka.
Kentucky, Louisville.
Louisiana, New Orleans.
Maryland, Baltimore (for Delaware and Maryland).
Massachusetts, Boston. (for New England).
Michigan, Grand Rapids.
Minnesota, Minneapolis.
Mississippi, Vicksburg.
Missouri, Columbia.
Montana, Helena.
Nebraska, Lincoln.
Nevada, Reno.
New Jersey, Trenton.
New Mexico, Santa Fe.
New York, Ithaca.
North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota, Bismarck.
Ohio, Columbus.
Oklahoma, Oklahoma.
Oregon, Portland.
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.
South Carolina, Columbia.
South Dakota, Huron.
Tennessee, Nashville.
Texas, Houston.
Utah, Salt Lake City.
Virginia, Richmond.
Washington, Seattle.
West Virginia, Parkersburg.
Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, Cheyenne.

COAST LINE OF THE UNITED STATES.

LENGTHS, IN STATUTE MILES, OF THE GENERAL COAST LINE AND TIDAL SHORE LINE OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING TERRITORIES.

LOCALITY.	General Sea Coast Line.	Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.			Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.		
		Mainland.	Islands.	Total.	Mainland.	Islands.	Total.
United States:							
Atlantic Coast	1,888	3,152	3,218	6,370	5,565	6,114	11,679
Gulf Coast	1,629	2,422	1,675	4,097	3,641	2,777	6,418
Pacific Coast	1,366	1,740	670	2,410	2,730	1,035	3,765
Total	4,883	7,314	5,563	12,877	11,936	9,926	21,862
Alaska	6,640	6,542	8,590	15,132	.....	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	4,170	.....	.....	10,850	.....	.....	.....
Porto Rico	311	.....	.....	362	.....	.....	412
Guam	78	.....	.....	84	85	7	92
Hawaiian Islands	775	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	842
Panama Canal Zone	20	.....	.....	.....	29	4	33
United States Samoan Islands	76	.....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....

Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 3 Statute Miles.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of 3 statute miles. Tidal Shore Line, Unit Measure 1 Statute Mile.—The figures under this heading give the length in statute miles of the shore line on tidal waters to points where such waters narrow to a width of one statute mile, and include the shore line of those bodies of tidal waters more than 1 mile wide which lie close to the main waters, even though the entrance width is less than the unit measure.

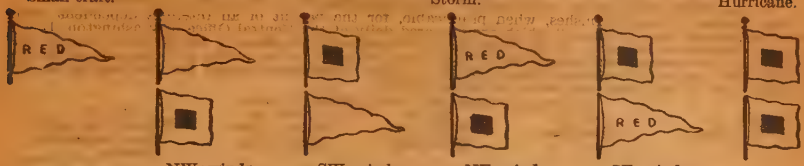
Alaska, the Philippine Islands, and United States Samoan Islands were not measured with a unit measure of 1 statute mile, as large areas are unsurveyed, and such a measurement would be very approximate, if not misleading.

SMALL CRAFT, STORM AND HURRICANE WARNINGS

OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

AS DISPLAYED ON THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, AND GULF COASTS.

All square flags shown here are red with black centre when displayed as warnings.



Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds are expected. *Storm Warning*—A red flag with a black centre indicates that a storm of marked violence is expected. The pennants displayed with the flags indicate the direction of the wind: white, westerly; red, easterly. The pennant above the flag indicates that the wind is expected to blow from the northerly quadrants; below, from the southerly quadrants. By night a red light indicates easterly winds, and a white light below a red light westerly winds. *Hurricane Warning*—Two red flags with black centres, displayed one above the other, indicate the expected approach of a tropical hurricane, and also one of those extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Lakes and Northern Atlantic Coast. Neither small craft nor hurricane warnings described above are displayed at night.

The following new system of night storm-warning displays on the Great Lakes only became effective October 15, 1916:

Small Craft Warning—A red pennant indicates that moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. No night display of small craft warnings is made. *Northeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northeast*. *Southeast Storm Warning*—A red pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southeast*. *Southwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *below* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *below* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *southwest*. *Northwest Storm Warning*—A white pennant *above* a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern *above* a red lantern displayed by night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the *northwest*. *Hurricane, or Whole Gale Warning*—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, displayed by night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally move across the Great Lakes.

VELOCITY OF WINDS IN THE UNITED STATES.

AVERAGE hourly velocity of the wind at selected stations of the United States Weather Bureau, also the highest velocity ever reported for a period of five minutes. (Prepared by Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, and revised to January 1, 1917, for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.	STATIONS.	Average Hourly Velocity.	Highest Ever Reported.
	Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.		Mi.	Mi.
Abilene, Texas	11	66	El Paso, Texas	5	78	Philadelphia, Pa.	10	75
Albany, N. Y.	6	70	Fort Smith, Ark.	5	74	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	69
Alpena, Mich.	9	72	Galveston, Texas	10	93	Portland, Me.	6	63
Atlanta, Ga.	9	66	Havre, Mont.	11	76	Red Bluff, Cal.	7	60
Bismarck, N. D.	8	74	Helena, Mont.	6	70	Rochester, N. Y.	11	78
Boise, Idaho	4	55	Huron, S. D.	10	72	St. Louis, Mo.	11	80
Boston, Mass.	11	72	Jacksonville, Fla.	6	75	St. Paul, Minn.	7	102
Buffalo, N. Y.	11	92	Keokuk, Iowa	8	60	St. Vincent, Minn.*	9	72
Charlotte, N. C.	5	72	Knoxville, Tenn.	5	84	Salt Lake City, Utah.	5	66
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	66	Leavenworth, Kan.*	7	66	San Diego, Cal.	6	54
Chicago, Ill.	9	84	Louisville, Ky.	7	74	San Francisco, Cal.	9	64
Cincinnati, Ohio	7	59	Lynchburg, Va.	4	63	Santa Fe, N. M.	6	53
Cleveland, Ohio	9	73	Memphis, Tenn.	6	75	Savannah, Ga.	7	88
Custer, Mont.*	7	72	Montgomery, Ala.	5	54	Spokane, Wash.	4	52
Denver, Col.	7	75	Nashville, Tenn.	6	75	Toledo, Ohio	9	84
Detroit, Mich.	9	86	New Orleans, La.	7	86	Vicksburg, Miss.	6	62
Dodge City, Kan.	11	75	New York City, N. Y.	9	96	Washington, D. C.	5	68
Dubuque, Iowa	5	60	North Platte, Neb.	9	96	Wilmington, N. C.	7	72
Duluth, Minn.	7	78	Omaha, Neb.	8	66			
Eastport, Me.	9	78	Palestine, Texas	8	60			

* Stations discontinued.

STANDARD TABLE SHOWING VELOCITY AND FORCE OF WINDS.

DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.	DESCRIPTION.	Miles per Hour.	Feet per Minute.	Feet per Second.	Force in lbs. per Square Foot.
Perceptible	1	88	1.47	.005	High wind	30	2,640	44.0	4.428
Just perceptible	2	176	2.93	.020		35	3,080	51.3	6.027
	3	264	4.4	.044	Very high wind	40	3,520	58.6	7.872
Gentle breeze	4	352	5.87	.079		45	3,960	66.0	9.963
	5	440	7.33	.123	Storm	50	4,400	73.3	12.300
Pleasant breeze	10	880	14.67	.492	Great storm	60	5,280	88.0	17.712
	15	1,320	22.0	1.107		70	6,160	102.7	24.108
Brisk wind	20	1,760	29.3	1.968	Hurricane	80	7,040	117.3	31.488
	25	2,200	36.6	3.075		100	8,800	146.6	49.200

HIGH-TIDE TABLES

FOR GOVERNOR'S ISLAND (NEW YORK HARBOR).

(Specially prepared from the Tide Tables of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

Eastern Standard Time.

1918.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	10 34	11 15	10 57	11 32	9 50	10 11	10 30	10 48	11 0	11 15	....	12 49
2	11 11	11 57	11 32	....	10 19	10 42	11 13	11 35	11 54	....	12 55	1 56
3	11 47	....	12 12	12 17	10 54	11 21	....	12 6	12 9	12 59	2 4	3 5
4	12 43	12 31	1 4	1 13	11 36	....	12 31	1 13	1 14	2 15	3 20	4 11
5	1 31	1 21	2 7	2 26	12 9	12 31	1 41	2 38	2 30	3 30	4 33	5 12
6	2 23	2 24	3 18	3 48	1 7	1 39	3 3	3 59	3 48	4 36	5 39	6 10
7	3 17	3 30	4 24	4 57	2 21	3 8	4 20	5 3	4 58	5 35	6 39	7 3
8	4 10	4 30	5 21	5 53	3 43	4 28	5 25	5 59	5 58	6 28	7 34	7 55
9	5 0	5 24	6 13	6 43	4 52	5 30	6 21	6 49	6 55	7 20	8 26	8 44
10	5 46	6 12	7 1	7 31	5 50	6 22	7 13	7 38	7 49	8 10	9 17	9 31
11	6 31	6 59	7 47	8 17	6 42	7 11	8 4	8 27	8 40	8 59	10 7	10 17
12	7 15	7 45	8 33	9 4	7 31	7 58	8 53	9 16	9 31	9 48	10 55	11 3
13	7 59	8 31	9 20	9 52	8 19	8 45	9 43	10 6	10 23	10 37	11 43	11 48
14	8 44	9 19	10 8	10 42	9 7	9 34	10 36	10 56	11 16	11 25	....	12 32
15	9 30	10 9	11 0	11 37	9 56	10 23	11 32	11 52	....	12 12	12 34	1 22
16	10 18	11 1	11 57	....	10 47	11 16	....	12 33	12 23	1 9	1 22	2 12
17	11 11	11 59	12 39	1 2	11 43	....	12 55	1 40	1 19	2 8	2 14	3 1
18	....	12 9	1 48	2 18	12 15	12 48	2 1	2 46	2 17	3 4	3 9	3 51
19	1 2	1 16	2 59	3 33	1 23	2 1	3 6	3 48	3 15	3 56	4 5	4 40
20	2 9	2 30	4 5	4 40	2 34	3 15	4 5	4 41	4 10	4 44	4 59	5 25
21	3 18	3 44	5 5	5 36	3 42	4 19	4 57	5 27	5 0	5 26	5 48	6 7
22	4 22	4 50	5 57	6 23	4 42	5 14	5 43	6 7	5 45	6 7	6 32	6 47
23	5 19	5 48	6 41	7 6	5 32	6 1	6 24	6 43	6 26	6 43	7 15	7 26
24	6 11	6 38	7 20	7 44	6 16	6 40	7 1	7 17	7 5	7 17	7 56	8 4
25	6 57	7 24	7 56	8 18	6 55	7 16	7 35	7 47	7 41	7 50	8 37	8 44
26	7 39	8 5	8 28	8 49	7 31	7 48	8 6	8 15	8 16	8 22	9 19	9 24
27	8 17	8 44	8 59	9 19	8 3	8 18	8 36	8 43	8 51	8 52	10 3	10 7
28	8 52	9 20	9 25	9 44	8 32	8 45	9 5	9 13	9 28	9 34	10 49	10 54
29	9 25	9 53	....	....	8 58	9 10	9 37	9 47	10 9	10 16	11 40	11 45
30	9 56	10 25	....	....	9 24	9 37	10 15	10 27	10 55	11 3	....	12 36
31	10 24	10 55	....	....	9 53	10 9	....	....	11 48	11 55	....	....

1918.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.	
Day of Month.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	12 41	1 38	2 54	3 36	5 1	5 25	5 32	5 49	6 20	6 39	6 25	6 46
2	1 47	2 44	4 7	4 42	5 55	6 15	6 15	6 32	6 55	7 15	6 58	7 22
3	3 3	3 52	5 13	5 42	6 42	6 59	6 53	7 10	7 27	7 48	7 31	7 57
4	4 16	4 55	6 12	6 34	7 24	7 39	7 28	7 45	7 58	8 19	8 3	8 30
5	5 25	5 55	7 4	7 22	8 3	8 16	8 1	8 18	8 26	8 50	8 34	9 5
6	6 25	6 49	7 50	8 6	8 38	8 53	8 31	8 49	8 55	9 23	9 10	9 44
7	7 20	7 40	8 34	8 46	9 11	9 24	8 59	9 19	9 29	10 0	9 49	10 30
8	8 11	8 27	9 14	9 23	9 42	9 55	9 27	9 49	10 9	10 45	10 34	11 21
9	8 59	9 11	9 51	9 59	10 11	10 23	9 59	10 24	10 54	11 39	11 21	....
10	9 43	9 53	10 27	10 33	10 41	10 56	10 37	11 7	11 48	....	12 20	12 22
11	10 27	10 33	11 0	11 5	11 17	11 36	11 22	11 57	12 41	12 49	1 24	1 29
12	11 8	11 11	11 34	11 38	....	12 1	....	12 17	1 50	1 58	2 32	2 43
13	11 48	11 48	....	12 9	12 24	12 54	1 3	1 20	2 58	3 10	3 38	3 56
14	....	12 29	12 15	12 52	1 25	1 57	2 15	2 30	4 1	4 18	4 38	5 2
15	12 25	1 12	1 1	1 44	2 40	3 8	3 26	3 41	4 57	5 19	5 36	6 3
16	1 8	1 58	2 0	2 46	3 53	4 15	4 26	4 44	5 51	6 16	6 30	6 59
17	1 58	2 49	3 13	3 52	4 55	5 14	5 21	5 41	6 43	7 11	7 22	7 53
18	2 59	3 44	4 24	4 52	5 49	6 8	6 13	6 36	7 35	8 5	8 13	8 46
19	4 5	4 38	5 25	5 46	6 39	6 58	7 3	7 28	8 27	9 0	9 3	9 38
20	5 5	5 30	6 18	6 35	7 27	7 49	7 53	8 20	9 19	9 55	9 52	10 29
21	5 59	6 18	7 7	7 22	8 15	8 39	8 44	9 14	10 12	10 54	10 41	11 22
22	6 47	7 2	7 53	8 10	9 4	9 29	9 36	10 11	11 9	11 53	11 31	....
23	7 33	7 45	8 40	8 56	9 56	10 22	10 32	11 10	....	12 6	12 15	12 22
24	8 18	8 29	9 27	9 45	10 50	11 21	11 31	....	12 55	1 6	1 10	1 16
25	9 3	9 13	10 16	10 35	11 49	....	12 14	12 35	1 53	2 5	2 4	2 11
26	9 48	9 58	11 9	11 29	12 25	12 55	1 20	1 40	2 50	3 1	2 55	3 8
27	10 36	10 45	....	12 5	1 34	2 2	2 25	2 42	3 41	3 54	3 46	4 3
28	11 26	11 36	12 29	1 8	2 42	3 8	3 24	3 40	4 27	4 43	4 33	4 53
29	....	12 21	1 38	2 16	3 46	4 8	4 17	4 32	5 11	5 28	5 15	5 39
30	12 34	1 22	2 49	3 25	4 43	5 1	5 3	5 18	5 49	6 9	5 57	6 21
31	1 40	2 27	3 59	4 28	....	....	5 44	6 0	....	....	6 35	7 0

HIGH-TIDE TABLES—*Continued.*

TIME OF HIGH WATER AT POINTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

The local time of high water at the following places may be found approximately for each day by adding to or subtracting from the time of high water at Governor's Island, N. Y., the hours and minutes annexed.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Albany, N. Y.	add	9	31	New Haven, Ct.	add	3	1
Annapolis, Md.	add	8	57	New London, Ct.	add	1	22
Atlantic City, N. J.	sub.		50	Newport, R. I.	sub.		22
Baltimore, Md.	add	10	52	Norfolk, Va.	add		58
Bar Harbor, Me.	add	2	46	Norwich, Ct.	add	2	0
Beaufort, S. C.	sub.		8	Old Point Comfort, Va.	add		39
Block Island, R. I.	sub.		34	Philadelphia, Pa.	add	5	41
Boston, Mass.	add	3	22	Plymouth, Mass.	add	3	12
Bridgeport, Ct.	add	3	2	Point Lookout, Md.	add	4	49
Bristol, R. I.	sub.		14	Portland, Me.	add	3	10
Cape May, N. J.	add		10	Portsmouth, N. H.	add	3	16
Charleston, S. C.	sub.		42	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	add	3	51
Eastport, Me.	add	3	0	Providence, R. I.	add		7
Fernandina, Fla.	sub.		18	Richmond, Va.	add	8	48
Gloucester, Mass.	add	2	55	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y.	sub.		25
Hell Gate Ferry, East River, N. Y.	add	1	53	Rockland, Me.	add	3	1
Isles of Shoals, N. H.	add	3	11	Rockport, Mass.	add	2	50
Jacksonville, Fla.	add		37	Salem, Mass.	add	3	9
Key West, Fla.	add	1	24	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub.		32
League Island, Pa.	add	5	23	Savannah, Ga.	add		7
Marblehead, Mass.	add	3	2	Southport (Smithville), N. C.	sub.		43
Nahant, Mass.	add	3	2	Vineyard Haven, Mass.	add	3	36
Nantucket, Mass.	add	4	21	Washington, D. C.	add	12	1
Newark, N. J.	add		54	Watch Hill, R. I.	add		42
New Bedford, Mass.	sub.		10	West Point, N. Y.	add	2	47
Newburyport, Mass.	add	3	16	Wilmington, N. C.	add	1	0

EXAMPLE.—To find the approximate time of high tide at Atlantic City, N. J., on any day, find first the time of high water at New York under the desired date, and then subtract 50 minutes, as in the above table; the result is the time of high water required.

AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE.

PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.	PLACES.	Feet.	Inch.
Baltimore, Md.	1	3	New London, Ct.	3	9	San Diego, Cal.	3	7
Boston, Mass.	9	8	New Orleans, La.	None	None	Sandy Hook, N. J.	4	7
Charleston, S. C.	5	1	Newport, R. I.	9	8	San Francisco, Cal.	4	9
Colon, Panama	2	1	New York, N. Y.	4	4	Savannah, Ga.	6	5
Eastport, Me.	18	2	Old Point Comf't, Va.	2	5	Seattle, Wash.	12	2
Galveston, Tex.	1	1	Panama, Panama	19	7	Tampa, Fla.	2	2
Key West, Fla.	1	2	Philadelphia, Pa.	6	0	Washington, D. C.	2	9
Mobile, Ala.	1	2	Portland, Me.	9	1			

Highest tide at Panama, Panama, 235 inches. Lowest tide at Galveston, Tex., 13 inches.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN RIVERS.

(See also table of Principal American Rivers.)

RIVER.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	RIVER.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*	RIVER.	Outflow.	Length, Miles.*
Amazon	Atlantic Oc.	3,800	Lena	Arctic Ocean	2,800	Rio Theodoro (River of Doubt)	Riv. Madeira	950
Amu Darya	Aral Sea	1,500	Loire	Bay of Biscay	650	St. John	Bay of Fundy	500
Amur	Gulf Tartary	2,600	Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,300	St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Lawrence	2,150
Assiniboine	Red River of North	600	Madeira	Amazon Riv.	2,000	Salwin	Gulf of Martaban	1,750
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,680	Magdalena	Caribbean Sea	950	San Francisco	Atlantic Oc.	1,200
Bug	Dnieper Riv.	500	Maros	Theiss River	500	Saskatchewan	Lk. Winnipeg	1,100
Congo	Atlantic Oc.	3,000	Marne	Seine River	310	Seine	English Chan.	475
Danube	Black Sea	1,725	Mekong	China Sea	2,500	Shannon	Atlantic Oc.	250
Darling	Murray Riv.	1,160	Meuse (Maas)	North Sea	575	Tagus	Atlantic Oc.	550
Dnieper	Black Sea	1,400	Murray	Indian Ocean	1,450	Thames	North Sea	215
Dniester	Black Sea	800	Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,900	Theiss	Danube Riv.	800
Drave	Danube Riv.	450	Nile	Mediterran'n.	3,766	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
Ebro	Mediterran'n.	400	Ob	Gulf of Ob	2,300	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,400
Elbe	North Sea	700	Oder	Baltic Sea	550	Vistula	Gulf of Danzig	630
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,700	Orange	Atlantic Oc.	1,100	Volga	Caspian Sea	2,300
Gambia	Atlantic Oc.	500	Orinoco	Atlantic Oc.	1,600	Weser	North Sea	300
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500	Paraguay	Parana River	1,500	Yangtse	Yellow Sea	3,400
Garonne	Bay of Biscay	385	Parana	Atlantic Oc.	2,450	Yenisei	Arctic Ocean	3,300
Hoangho	Gulf Pechili	2,600	Pilcomayo	Paraguay Riv	1,000	Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700	Po	Adriatic Sea	420			
Irawadi	Bay of Bengal	1,250	Rhine	North Sea	700			
Jordan	Dead Sea	200	Rhone	Gulf of Lyons	500			
La Plata	Atlantic Oc.	2,300	Rio Negro	Amazon Riv.	1,400			

* Estimated length.

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS.

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers, Ala	Mobile River	350
Alleghany	Near Raymond, Pa	Ohio River	350
Altamaha	Formed by Ocmulgee and Oconee Rivers, Ga	Atlantic Ocean	150
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Me	Kennebec River	160
Apalachicola	Junction of Chattahoochee and Flint Rivers, Ga	Gulf of Mexico	90
Arkansas	Rocky Mountains, Col	Mississippi River	2,000
Big Horn	Rocky Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	500
Black	Adirondack Lakes, N. Y	Lake Ontario	190
Black Warrior	Formed by Locust and Mulberry Forks, Ala	Tombigbee River	300
Brazos	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Gulf of Mexico	850
Canadian	Northeastern New Mexico	Arkansas River	900
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, N. C	Atlantic Ocean	250
Chattahoochee	In Habersham County, Ga	Apalachicola River	500
Cheyenne	Eastern Wyoming	Missouri River	500
Chowan	Junction of Meherin and Nottoway Rivers, N. C	Albemarle Sound	50
Cimarron	Raton Mountains, N. Mex	Arkansas River	650
Colorado	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Matagorda Bay	650
Colorado	Junction of Green and Grand Rivers, Utah	Gulf of California	1,360
Columbia	Upper Columbia Lake, B. C	Pacific Ocean	1,400
Connecticut	Connecticut Lake, N. H	Long Island Sound	410
Coosa	Junction of Oostenaula and Etowah Rivers, Ga	Alabama River	350
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Straight Forks, Ky	Ohio River	650
Delaware	Catskill Mountains, N. Y	Delaware Bay	375
Des Moines	Lake Shetek, Minn	Mississippi River	450
Dolores	San Juan Mountains, Col	Grand River	250
Flint	Near Atlanta, Ga	Apalachicola River	350
Fox	Green Lake County, Wis	Green Bay	250
Genesee	Near Raymond, Pa	Lake Ontario	145
Gila	Tuscan Mountains, N. Mex	Colorado River	550
Grand	Southern Iowa	Missouri River	200
Grand	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	280
Grand	Grand Lake, Col	Green River	350
Great Kanawha	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Ohio River	450
Green	Lincoln County, Ky	Ohio River	350
Greenbrier	Pocahontas County, W. Va	Great Kanawha River	175
Gunnison	Saguache Range, Col	Grand River	200
Hackensack	Rockland County, N. Y	Newark Bay	50
Housatonic	Taghanic Mountains, Mass	Long Island Sound	150
Hudson	Lake Sanford, Adirondack Mountains, N. Y	New York Bay	350
Humboldt	Elko County, Nev	Humboldt Lake	375
Illinois	Des Plaines River, Wis	Mississippi River	435
James	Formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture Rivers, Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Kalamazoo	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	200
Kanawha	See "Great Kanawha."		
Kansas	Junction of Smoky Hill Fork and Solomon River, Kan	Missouri River	(a) 300
Kaskaskia	Champaign County, Ill	Mississippi River	320
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Me	Atlantic Ocean	175
Kentucky	Cumberland Mountains, Ky	Ohio River	250
Menominee	Junction Brule and Michigamie Rivers, Mich	Green Bay	125
Merrimac	White Mountains, N. H	Atlantic Ocean	150
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, S. Dak	Mississippi River	475
Missouri-Miss'pi	*Rocky Mountains, Mont., and †Itasca Lake, Minn	Gulf of Mexico	‡4,200
Mobile	Junction of Tombigbee and Alabama Rivers, Ala	Mobile Bay	50
Mohawk	Lewis County, N. Y	Hudson River	160
Monongahela	Formed by West Fork and Tygart's Valley Rivers, W. Va	Alleghany River	300
Neosho	Morris County, Kan	Arkansas River	400
Neuse	Person County, N. C	Pamlico Sound	300
Ocmulgee	Northern Georgia	Altamaha River	280
Ohio	Junction of Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers, Pa	Mississippi River	950
Osage	Lyon County, Kan	Missouri River	460
Passaic	Morris County, N. J	Newark Bay	100
Pearl	Winston County, Miss	Gulf of Mexico	350
Pecos	Rocky Mountains, N. Mex	Rio Grande River	800
Pedee (Yadkin)	Blue Ridge Mountains, N. C	Winyaw Bay, S. C	300
Penobscot	Somerset County, Me	Penobscot Bay	350
Platte	Sweetwater River, Wyo	Missouri River	1,260
Powder	Big Horn Mountains, Wyo	Yellowstone River	400
Potomac	Alleghany Mountains, W. Va	Chesapeake Bay	450
Red	In the Staked Plain, Tex	Mississippi River	1,200
Red (of North)	Lake Traverse, Minn	Lake Winnipeg	700
Rio Grande	San Juan Mountains, Col	Gulf of Mexico	1,800
Roanoke	Formed by Dan and Staunton Rivers, Va	Albemarle Sound	240
Rock	Koshkonong Lake, Wis	Mississippi River	330
Sabine	Northern Texas	Gulf of Mexico	460
Sacramento	Goose Lake, Cal	Suisun Bay	600
St. Croix	Douglas and Bayfield Counties, Wis	Mississippi River	200
St. Francis	St. Francois County, Mo	Mississippi River	460
St. John's	Brevard and Osceola Counties, Fla	Atlantic Ocean	400
St. Joseph	Hillsdale County, Mich	Lake Michigan	260
San Joaquin	Sierra Nevada Mountains, Cal	Sacramento River	350
Santee	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	150
Savannah	Formed by Tugaloo and Kiowee Rivers, S. C	Atlantic Ocean	450
Schuylkill	Near Pottsville, Pa	Delaware River	130
Scioto	Auglaize County, Ohio	Ohio River	225
Shenandoah	Northern Virginia	Potomac River	200
Snake	Yellowstone National Park, Wyo	Columbia River	950

PRINCIPAL AMERICAN RIVERS—*Continued.*

Names.	Sources.	Mouths.	Length Miles.
Susquehanna	North or East Branch, Lake Schuyler and Otsego Lake, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay	256
Susquehanna	West Branch, near Raymond, Pa.	Susquehanna River	250
Suwanee	Okefinokee Swamp, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	506
Tallahatchee	Northern Mississippi	Yazoo River	200
Tallapoosa	Paulding County, Ga	Coosa River	240
Tennessee	Formed by Clinch and Holston Rivers, Tenn	Ohio River	250
Tombigbee	Prentiss County, Miss.	Mobile River	1,200
Trinity	Northern Texas	Galveston Bay	475
Wabash	Mercer County, Ohio	Ohio River	530
Washita	Western Arkansas	Red River	550
White	Northwestern Arkansas	Mississippi River	550
Willamette	Cascade Range, Ore.	Columbia River	800
Wisconsin	Northern Wisconsin	Mississippi River	275
Yadkin	See "Pedee."		400
Yazoo	Junction of Tallahatchee and Yalobusha Rivers, Miss.	Mississippi River	300
Yellowstone	Rocky Mountains, Wyo.	Missouri River	1,100
Yukon	Lake Lindeman, Yukon District, Canada	Bering Sea	2,200

* Source of Missouri River. † Source of Mississippi River. ‡ Total length from source of Missouri River to Gulf of Mexico. The Missouri River connects with the Mississippi 3 miles below Alton, Ill. (a) Exclusive of affluents.

OPENING AND CLOSING OF NAVIGATION
ON THE HUDSON RIVER, ERIE CANAL AND LAKE ERIE.

Navigation of the Hudson River.			Navigation of the Erie Canal.			Opening of Lake Erie.*
River Open.	River Closed.	Days Open.	Canal Open.	Canal Closed.	Navigable Days.	
Mar. 17, 1902	Dec. 8, 1902	266	April 24, 1902	Dec. 4	224	April 9, 1902
Mar. 14, 1903	Dec. 2, 1903	263	May 2, 1903	Nov. 28	210	April 6, 1903
April 4, 1904	Dec. 4, 1904	244	May 5, 1904	Nov. 26	205	May 10, 1904
April 3, 1905	Dec. 15, 1905	257	May 4, 1905	Nov. 28	209	April 22, 1905
Mar. 22, 1906	Dec. 5, 1906	260	May 2, 1906	Nov. 28	211	April 15, 1906
Mar. 29, 1907	Dec. 6, 1907	253	May 1, 1907	Dec. 10	224	April 6, 1907
Mar. 23, 1908	Dec. 18, 1908	271	May 5, 1908	Nov. 30	210	April 25, 1908
Mar. 15, 1909	Dec. 22, 1909	283	May 15, 1909	Nov. 15	185	April 22, 1909
Mar. 17, 1910	Dec. 9, 1910	268	May 15, 1910	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1910
Mar. 22, 1911	Jan. 3, 1912	288	May 15, 1911	Nov. 15	185	April 15, 1911
Mar. 26, 1912	Feb. 6, 1913	318	May 15, 1912	Nov. 15	185	April 28, 1912
Mar. 17, 1913	Dec. 29, 1913	288	May 15, 1913	Dec. 1	201	April 13, 1913
Mar. 31, 1914	Dec. 22, 1914	267	†May 15,25, 1914	Dec. 1	201	April 14, 1914
Mar. 18, 1915	Dec. 20, 1915	278	May 15, 1915	Nov. 30	200	April 15, 1915
April 3, 1916	Dec. 17, 1916	259	May 15, 1916	Nov. 30	200	April 16, 1916
Mar. 28, 1917			May 15, 1917			April 12, 1917

*At Buffalo. †Eastern and Middle Divisions, May 15, 1914; Western Division, May 25, 1914. The record in the above table is kept by the State Superintendent of Public Works.

CANALS.

Statement showing the cost, length and navigable depth of the principal canals of the United States and Canada used for commercial purposes.

Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Albemarle and Chesapeake	$1,641,363	11½	12	Norfolk, Va., to Albemarle Sound, N. C.
Augusta	1,500,000	7	10	Savannah River, Ga., to Augusta, Ga.
Beaufort	502,078	20	10	Beaufort Inlet, N. C., to Pamlico Sound.
Black River	3,581,954	35	4	Rome, N. Y., to Lyons Falls, N. Y.
Black Rock Channel	3,000,000	3¼	22	Connects Lake Erie and Niagara River at Buffalo, N. Y.
Brazos River	255,000	32	5	Brazos River to Matagorda Bay, Tex.
Caloosahatchee	425,000	28	6	Fort Myers to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Cape Cod (ship canal)	12,000,000	8-13	25-30	Connects Buzzards Bay and Barnstable Bay.
‡Cayuga and Seneca	2,232,632	25	12	Montezuma, N. Y., to Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, N. Y.
‡Champlain	4,044,000	81	12	Whitehall, N. Y., to Watervliet, N. Y.‡
Channel	450,000	32	5	Bet. Apalachicola River & St. Andrews Bay, Fla.
Chesapeake and Delaware	4,000,000	14	9	Connects Chesapeake and Delaware Bays.
Chesapeake and Ohio	11,290,327	185	6	Cumberland, Md., to Washington, D. C.
Colbert Shoals	2,350,000	8	7	Colbert Shoals, Tennessee River, Ala.
Company	90,000	23	4½	Miss. Riv. at New Orleans, La., to Bayou Black.
Dalles-Celilo	4,800,000	8½	7	Columbia River, from Big Eddy to Celilo Falls, Oregon.
Delaware and Raritan	4,888,749	60	7	New Brunswick, N. J., to Bordentown, N. J.
Delaware Division	2,433,350	60	6	Easton, Pa., to Bristol, Pa.
‡Erie	52,540,800	387	12	Albany, N. Y., to Buffalo, N. Y.
Estherville-Minim Creek	174,619	5	6	Winyaw Bay, S. C., to Santee River.
Fairfield	50,000	4½	5	Alligator River to Lake Mattamuskeet, N. C.
Florida Coast Line	3,500,000	370	5	Mayport, Fla., to Miami, Fla.
Galveston and Brazos	340,000	38	5	Oyster Bay, Tex., to Brazos River, Tex.
Harlem River (ship canal)	2,700,000	8	15	Connects Hudson River (via Spuyten Duyvil Creek) and Long Island Sound.

Canals.	Cost of Construction.*	Len'h Miles	Depth Feet.†	Location.
Hillsboro	$1,302,000	50	6-8	Deerfield to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Illinois and Michigan	6,339,098	96	5	Chicago, Ill., to La Salle, Ill.
Illinois & Mississippi (Hennepin)	7,320,000	75	7	Illinois River to Miss. River, near Rock I., Ill.
Inland Waterway (Lewes Canal)	356,000	12	6	Rehoboth Bay to Delaware Bay, Del.
Lake Drummond	2,800,000	22	9	Connects Chesapeake Bay with Albemarle Sound.
Lake Landing	25,000	4	5	Lake Mattamuskeet to Wysocking Bay, N. C.
Lake Washington-Puget Sound	5,000,000	6½	36	Connects Lake Washington and Puget Sound.
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	4,455,000	108	6	Coalport, Pa., to Easton, Pa.
Louisville and Portland	5,716,686	2½	9	At Falls of Ohio River, Louisville, Ky
Mattamuskeet Out Fall	600,000	7	6	Hyde County, N. C.
Miami and Erie	8,062,680	274	5½	Cincinnati, Ohio, to Toledo, Ohio.
Miami	1,765,000	79	6-8	Lake Okeechobee to Miami, Fla.
Morris	5,100,000	103	5	Jersey City, N. J., to Phillipsburg, N. J.
Muscle Shoals and Elk R. Shoals	3,156,919	16	5	Big Muscle Shoals, to Elk River Shoals, Tenn.
North New River	581,504	59	5-8	Lake Okeechobee to Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
N. J. Coastal Inland Waterway	450,000	114	6	Cape May to Bay Head, N. J.
Ohio	(a)4,695,204	76	4	Cleveland, Ohio, to Dresden, Ohio.
‡Oswego	5,239,526	38	12	Oswego, N. Y., to Syracuse, N. Y.
Pennsylvania	7,731,750	193	6	Columbia, Northumberland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Portage Lake and Lake Superior	1,725,000	25	20	From Keweenaw Bay to Lake Superior.
Port Arthur (ship canal)		7	26	Port Arthur, Tex., to Gulf of Mexico.
Sabine-Neches	1,081,000	16	26	Port Arthur Canal to mouth Sabine River, Tex.
Salem		2	5-8	Salem River to Delaware River.
Santa Fé	70,000	10	5	Waldo, Fla., to Melrose, Fla.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	4,000,000	1½	18	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Schuylkill Navigation Co.	12,461,600	108	6¼	Mill Creek, Pa., to Philadelphia, Pa.
South New River	792,400	25	6-8	Ft. Lauderdale to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
Sturgeon Bay and Lake Mich'n	287,000	1¼	20	Between Green Bay and Lake Michigan.
St. Clair Flats	1,180,000	3	20	Canal through delta at mouth of St. Clair River.
St. Lucie	2,075,000	25	8-12	Stuart to Lake Okeechobee, Fla.
St. Mary's Falls	9,400,000	1½	18½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at Sault Ste Marie, Mich.
St. Mary's Falls (parallel canal)	9,475,000	1½	24½	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron.
West Palm Beach	474,988	42½	5-8	Lake Okeechobee, Lake Worth, West Palm Beach.

CANALS IN CANADA.

Chambly	$728,999	12	6½	This canal overcomes the rapids between Chambly and St. Johns.
Cornwall	7,242,804	11	14	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing.
Lachine	13,404,970	8½	14-18	Montreal to Lachine.
Rideau	5,531,332	133¼	5	Connects River Ottawa with Lake Ontario.
Sault Ste Marie (ship canal)	5,000,000	1½	18¼	Connects Lakes Superior and Huron at St. Mary's River.
Soulanges	8,000,000	14	15	Cascade Point to Coteau Landing.
Trent	13,611,000	236	6-8½	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Huron via Trent River.
Welland (ship canal)	§29,250,951	26¾	14-25	Connects Lake Ontario and Lake Erie.
††Williamsburg	10,490,184	12¼	9-14	Along St. Lawrence River.

* And improvements. † Navigable depth. § Not including cost of improvements and changes in locks, etc., involving an additional cost of about $20,000,000. †† Consisting of the Farrans Point, Rapide Plat, and Galops Canals. (a) Original cost of canal extending from Cleveland to Portsmouth, 317 miles, but now abandoned between Portsmouth and Dresden.

‡ The Erie Canal, Oswego Canal, and Champlain Canal are being enlarged by the State of New York so that a minimum depth of channel of 12 feet will be provided, with locks having the following inside dimensions: length, 300 feet; width, 45 feet. The enlarged Champlain Canal channel between Troy and Whitehall, a distance of 61 miles, was open to navigation in 1917 to boats of 8 feet draft. The route from the Hudson River to Lake Ontario at Oswego is by way of the enlarged Erie Canal, through Oneida Lake; thence through the canalized Oneida River; thence through the Oswego Barge Canal to Oswego. The Erie Barge Canal was open in 1917 in a continuous stretch from the Hudson River to New London, a distance of 121 miles. Boats bound for Lake Erie at Buffalo are passed into the unimproved Erie Canal at New London. The enlarged canal channel between New London and Lake Erie at Buffalo is completed with the exception of three intermediate stretches. Reports of the State officials indicate the completion of the enlarged Erie Canal route from Troy to Buffalo during the season of 1918. It is also stated that all of the enlarged canals will have the full 12-foot depth in 1918.

In July, 1916, 364 miles of the enlarged canal channel were available for use as follows:

Erie Canal:	
Waterford to Three River Point, including Oneida Lake	160
Lyons to Fairport	25
South Greece to Tonawanda	73
Total, Erie Canal	258
Champlain Canal:	
Waterford to Whitehall	61
Oswego Canal:	
Mud Lock to Oswego	30
Cayuga and Seneca Canal:	
Mud Lock to Geneva	15
Total	364

To the above might be added the improved Erie Canal from Mud Lock west to Fox Ridge, 39 miles, which, though completed, cannot be made available for Erie Canal traffic until the work now under contract through the Montezuma marshes and at May's Point is completed.

The original appropriation for the improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals, approved by the people in 1903, was $101,000,000, and an additional appropriation of $27,000,000 was approved in 1915. In addition, a bond issue of $7,000,000 was authorized for the improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal in 1909, and in 1911 $19,800,000 was provided for the construction of terminals along the new canals.

TONNAGE ON NEW YORK CANALS IN 1916.

Erie, 917,689; Champlain, 506,528; Oswego, 135,948; Cayuga and Seneca, 44,421; Black River, 20,464. Total tons, 1,625,050.

CANALS—*Continued.*

Some Foreign Canals.	Length, Miles.	Depth, Feet.	Bottom Width, Feet.	Estimated Cost.
Suez—Mediterranean and Red Seas	103	35	108	$127,000,000
Cronstadt—Petrograd	16	20½	...	10,000,000
Manchester—Manchester and Liverpool	35½	28	120	85,000,000
Kaiser Wilhelm (Kiel Canal)—Baltic and North Seas	61	36	72	40,000,000
Elbe and Trave	41	10	72	6,000,000
Berlin-Stettin (Hohenzollern Canal)	136	9.8	32–39	12,500,000
Marseilles—River Rhone	60	...	82	20,000,000

FACTS ABOUT THE EARTH.

(Revised by the National Geographic Society of Washington, D. C., from the latest available figures and estimates.)

The superficial area of the earth is 196,940,000 square miles—140,295,000 square miles of water and 56,255,000 square miles of land. The three great oceans comprise the Atlantic, 41,321,000 square miles; Pacific, 68,634,000 square miles, and Indian, 29,430,000 square miles. There are about 1,000,000 square miles of lake and river surface on the land, and 1,910,000 square miles of islands in the seas. The diameter of the earth at the equator is 7,926 miles, and through the poles 7,899.6 miles. The average elevation of the land above sea level is 2,300 feet. The average depth of the ocean below sea level is 12,600 feet. The deepest place in the ocean yet found is off Mindanao, Philippine Islands, 32,088 feet. The highest mountain is Mount Everest, in the Himalayas, 29,002 feet. This gives a range of 61,090 feet or more, 11½ miles, between the bottom of the oceans and the top of the land.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE EARTH BY CONTINENTS.

Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.	Continental Divisions.	Area in Square Miles.	Inhabitants. Number.	Inhabitants. Per Sq. Mile.
Africa	11,622,619	142,751,000	12.3	Australasia	3,312,613	16,228,591	4.9
America, N.	8,589,257	140,084,000	16.3	Europe	3,872,561	464,681,000	120.
America, S.	7,570,915	56,337,775	7.4	Polar Regions	5,081,935	.....	.....
Asia	17,206,000	872,522,000	50.7	Total	57,255,000	1,692,604,366	29.6

The total area of the land, given here, includes inland waters and is the Sir John Murray estimate. In the areas of the several continents the Statistical Abstract and the Statesman's Yearbook have been followed in the case of North and South America, Europe and Australasia. In the case of Asia and Africa, where detailed surveys have never been made, planimetric measurements of shore lines are relied upon. The polar regions are, of course, only an approximation. Population statistics are from the Statistical Abstract and the Statesman's Yearbook.

The best estimates of the earth's area place the fertile regions at 29,000,000 square miles; steppes at 14,000,000 square miles; deserts at 4,861,000 square miles; and polar regions at 6,970,000 square miles.

The population of the earth at the death of Emperor Augustus, estimated by Bodio, was 54,000,000. The population of Europe hardly exceeded 50,000,000 before the fifteenth century.—*Mulhall.* The population of the earth, at its present ratio of gain, will be about 4,000,000,000 in 2014.

The proportion of females to each 1,000 males in 1910 was: United States 934; England, 1,068; Germany, 1,026. In France (1901), 1,033.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST CONTINENTAL ALTITUDES.

	Highest Point.	Elevation (Ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (Ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile-Argentina	23,080	Sea level	...
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India-China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

POPULATION OF THE EARTH ACCORDING TO RACE.

Race.	Location.	Number.	Race.	Location.	Number.
Indo-Germanic or Aryan (white)	Europe, America, Persia, India, Australia	796,000,000	Malay and Polynesian (brown)	Australasia	35,000,000
Mongolian or Turanian (yellow and brown)	Asia	630,000,000	American Indian, North and South (red and half breeds)	.....	27,000,000
Semitic (white)	Africa, Arabia, etc.	70,000,000	Total	.....	1,692,000,000
Negro and Bantu (black)	Africa	134,000,000			

For statistics of earth's population according to creed, see Religious Statistics.

The human family is subject to 57 independent and three quasi-independent governments. The British Empire and Russia are the largest two, while Monaco with its eight square miles and San Marino with its thirty-eight square miles of territory are the smallest two. The absolute monarchies are Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Morocco, Siam, and Oman; the limited monarchies are Albania, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bhutan, British Empire, Bulgaria, Denmark, German Empire, Greece, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxemburg, Monaco, Montenegro, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway, Persia, Roumania, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, and Turkey; the republics are Andorra, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Portugal, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Santo Domingo, Switzerland, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela.

The United States Life Tables show that the average duration of life for both sexes in the original registration States, 1910, is fifty-one and forty-nine hundredths years. This is the complete expectation of life at birth and is the average number of years lived by persons born in the United States. The tables also show that one-quarter of the people do not die until about age 31 out of a group of 100,000 born, one-half at age 60 and three-fourths at age 74. One person out of each 100 born lives to age 92.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

THE use of the metric system is obligatory in thirty-four countries of the world, including practically all the countries of South America, and all but three or four of the European countries. Its use is also optional in the following eleven countries: Bolivia, Canada, China, Egypt, Great Britain and Ireland, Greece, Japan, Paraguay, Russia, United States of America, and Venezuela. Various names of the preceding systems are, however, frequently used: In Germany, ½ kilogram = 1 pound; in Switzerland, 3-10 of a meter = 1 foot, etc. If the first letters of the prefixes *deka, hecto, kilo, myria,* from the Greek, and *deci, centi, mili,* from the Latin, are used in preference to our plain English, 10, 100, etc., it is best to employ capital letters for the multiples and small letters for the subdivisions to avoid ambiguities in abbreviations: 1 dekameter or 10 meters = 1 dkm.; 1 decimeter or 1-10 of a meter = 1 dm.

The METER, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, of the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Meter is, practically, nothing else but a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The LITER, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The GRAM, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866, when Congress enacted as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful throughout the United States of America to employ the weights and measures of the metric system, and no contract or dealing or pleading in any court shall be deemed invalid or liable to objection because the weights or measures expressed or referred to therein are weights or measures of the metric system.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the tables in the schedule hereto annexed shall be recognized in the construction of contracts and in all legal proceedings as establishing in terms of the weights and measures now in use in the United States the equivalents of the weights and measures expressed therein in terms of the metric system; and said tables may be lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing in customary weights and measures the weights and measures of the metric system.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Myriameter	10,000 meters.	6.2137 miles.
Kilometer	1,000 meters.	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
Hectometer	100 meters.	328 feet 1 inch.
Dekameter	10 meters.	393.7 inches.
Meter	1 meter.	39.37 inches.
Decimeter	1-10 of a meter.	3.937 inches.
Centimeter	1-100 of a meter.	0.3937 inch.
Millimeter	1-1000 of a meter.	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Hectare	10,000 square meters.	2.471 acres.
Are	100 square meters.	119.6 square yards.
Centare	1 square meter.	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.	
Names.	Number of Liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid or Wine Measure.
Kiloliter or stere	1,000	1 cubic meter	1,308 cubic yards	264.17 gallons.
Hectoliter	100	1-10 of a cubic meter	2 bush. and 3.35 pecks	26.417 gallons.
Dekaliter	10	10 cubic decimeters	9.08 quarts	2.6417 gallons.
Liter	1	1 cubic decimeter	0.908 quart	1.0567 quarts.
Deciliter	1-10	1-10 of a cubic decimeter	6.1022 cubic inches	0.845 gill.
Centiliter	1-100	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch	0.338 fluid ounce.
Milliliter	1-1000	1 cubic centimeter	0.061 cubic inch	0.27 fluid dram.

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.			Equivalents in Denominations in Use.
Names.	Number of Grams.	Weight of What Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
Millier or tonneau	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 pounds.
Quintal	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
Myriagram	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
Kilogram or kilo	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
Hectogram	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
Dekagram	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
Gram	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
Decigram	1–10	1–10 of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
Centigram	1–100	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
Milligram	1–1000	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

TABLES FOR THE CONVERSION OF METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES INTO CUSTOMARY UNITED STATES EQUIVALENTS AND THE REVERSE.

From the legal equivalents are deduced the following tables for converting United States weights and measures:

METRIC TO CUSTOMARY. CUSTOMARY TO METRIC.

LINEAR MEASURE.

Meters = Ins.	*Meters = Feet.*	*Meters = Yards.*	*Kilometers = Miles.*	*Ins. = Centimeters.*	*Feet = Meters.*	*Yards = Meters.*	*Miles = Kilometers.*
1 = 39.37	1 = 3.28083	1 = 1.093611	1 = 0.62137	1 = 2.54	1 = 0.304801	1 = 0.914402	1 = 1.60935
2 = 78.74	2 = 6.56167	2 = 2.187222	2 = 1.24274	2 = 5.08	2 = 0.609601	2 = 1.828804	2 = 3.21869
3 = 118.11	3 = 9.84250	3 = 3.280833	3 = 1.86411	3 = 7.62	3 = 0.914402	3 = 2.743205	3 = 4.82804
4 = 157.48	4 = 13.12333	4 = 4.374444	4 = 2.48548	4 = 10.16	4 = 1.219202	4 = 3.657607	4 = 6.43739
5 = 196.85	5 = 16.40417	5 = 5.468056	5 = 3.10685	5 = 12.70	5 = 1.524003	5 = 4.572009	5 = 8.04674
6 = 236.22	6 = 19.68500	6 = 6.561667	6 = 3.72822	6 = 15.24	6 = 1.828804	6 = 5.486411	6 = 9.65608
7 = 275.59	7 = 22.96583	7 = 7.655278	7 = 4.34959	7 = 17.78	7 = 2.133604	7 = 6.400813	7 = 11.26543
8 = 314.96	8 = 26.24667	8 = 8.748889	8 = 4.97096	8 = 20.32	8 = 2.438405	8 = 7.315215	8 = 12.87478
9 = 354.33	9 = 29.52750	9 = 9.842500	9 = 5.59233	9 = 22.83	9 = 2.743205	9 = 8.229616	9 = 14.48412

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Centimeters = Square Inches.	*Square Meters = Square Feet.*	*Square Meters = Square Yards.*
1 = 0.155	1 = 10.764	1 = 1.196
2 = 0.310	2 = 21.528	2 = 2.392
3 = 0.465	3 = 32.292	3 = 3.588
4 = 0.620	4 = 43.055	4 = 4.784
5 = 0.775	5 = 53.819	5 = 5.980
6 = 0.930	6 = 64.583	6 = 7.176
7 = 1.085	7 = 75.347	7 = 8.372
8 = 1.240	8 = 86.111	8 = 9.568
9 = 1.395	9 = 96.875	9 = 10.764

CUBIC MEASURE.

Cubic Meters = Cubic Feet.	*Cubic Feet = Cubic Meters.*
1 = 35.314	1 = 0.02832
2 = 70.629	2 = 0.05663
3 = 105.943	3 = 0.08495
4 = 141.258	4 = 0.11327
5 = 176.572	5 = 0.14159
6 = 211.887	6 = 0.16990
7 = 247.201	7 = 0.19822
8 = 282.516	8 = 0.22654
9 = 317.830	9 = 0.25485

SQUARE MEASURE.

Square Inches = Square Centimeters.	*Square Feet = Square Meters.*	*Square Yards = Square Meters.*
1 = 6.452	1 = 0.09290	1 = 0.836
2 = 12.903	2 = 0.18581	2 = 1.672
3 = 19.355	3 = 0.27871	3 = 2.508
4 = 25.807	4 = 0.37161	4 = 3.345
5 = 32.258	5 = 0.46452	5 = 4.181
6 = 38.710	6 = 0.55742	6 = 5.017
7 = 45.161	7 = 0.65032	7 = 5.853
8 = 51.613	8 = 0.74323	8 = 6.689
9 = 58.065	9 = 0.83613	9 = 7.525

LIQUID MEASURE.

Centiliters = Fluid Ounces.	*Liters = Quarts.*	*Liters = Gallons*
1 = 0.338	1 = 1.0567	1 = 0.26418
2 = 0.676	2 = 2.1134	2 = 0.52836
3 = 1.014	3 = 3.1701	3 = 0.79253
4 = 1.353	4 = 4.2268	4 = 1.05671
5 = 1.691	5 = 5.2836	5 = 1.32089
6 = 2.029	6 = 6.3403	6 = 1.58507
7 = 2.367	7 = 7.3970	7 = 1.84924
8 = 2.705	8 = 8.4537	8 = 2.11342
9 = 3.043	9 = 9.5104	9 = 2.37760

DRY MEASURE.

Hectoliters = Bushels.	*Bushels = Hectoliters.*
1 = 2.8378	1 = 0.35238
2 = 5.6756	2 = 0.70477
3 = 8.5135	3 = 1.05715
4 = 11.3513	4 = 1.40953
5 = 14.1891	5 = 1.76192
6 = 17.0269	6 = 2.11430
7 = 19.8647	7 = 2.46668
8 = 22.7026	8 = 2.81907
9 = 25.5404	9 = 3.17145

LIQUID MEASURE.

Fluid Ounces = Centiliters.	*Quarts = Liters.*	*Gallons = Liters.*
1 = 2.957	1 = 0.94633	1 = 3.78533
2 = 5.915	2 = 1.89267	2 = 7.57066
3 = 8.872	3 = 2.83900	3 = 11.35600
4 = 11.829	4 = 3.78533	4 = 15.14133
5 = 14.786	5 = 4.73167	5 = 18.92666
6 = 17.744	6 = 5.67800	6 = 22.71199
7 = 20.701	7 = 6.62433	7 = 26.49733
8 = 23.658	8 = 7.57066	8 = 30.28266
9 = 26.616	9 = 8.51700	9 = 34.06790

METRIC SYSTEM—*Continued.*

WEIGHT (AVOIRDUPOIS).

Centigrams = Grains.	*Kilograms = Ounces Av'd'ps.*	*Kilograms = Pounds Av'd'ps.*	*Metric Tons = Long Tons.*	*Grains = Centigrams.*	*Ounces Av'd'ps = Grams.*	*Pounds Av'd'ps = Kilograms.*	*Long Tons = Metric Tons.*
1 = 0.1543	1 = 35.274	1 = 2.20462	1 = 0.9842	1 = 6.4799	1 = 28.3495	1 = 0.45359	1 = 1.0160
2 = 0.3086	2 = 70.548	2 = 4.40924	2 = 1.9684	2 = 12.9598	2 = 56.6991	2 = 0.90718	2 = 2.0321
3 = 0.4630	3 = 105.822	3 = 6.61386	3 = 2.9526	3 = 19.4397	3 = 85.0486	3 = 1.36078	3 = 3.0481
4 = 0.6173	4 = 141.096	4 = 8.81849	4 = 3.9368	4 = 25.9196	4 = 113.3981	4 = 1.81437	4 = 4.0642
5 = 0.7716	5 = 176.370	5 = 11.02311	5 = 4.9210	5 = 32.3995	5 = 141.7476	5 = 2.26796	5 = 5.0802
6 = 0.9259	6 = 211.644	6 = 13.22773	6 = 5.9052	6 = 38.8794	6 = 170.0972	6 = 2.72155	6 = 6.0963
7 = 1.0803	7 = 246.918	7 = 15.43236	7 = 6.8894	7 = 45.3592	7 = 198.4467	7 = 3.17515	7 = 7.1123
8 = 1.2346	8 = 282.192	8 = 17.63698	8 = 7.8737	8 = 51.8391	8 = 226.7962	8 = 3.62874	8 = 8.1284
9 = 1.3889	9 = 317.466	9 = 19.84160	9 = 8.8579	9 = 58.3190	9 = 255.1457	9 = 4.08233	9 = 9.1444

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

THE following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible for THE WORLD ALMANAC by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.—The denominations in practical use are millimeters (mm.), centimeters (cm.), meters (m.), and kilometers (km.).

10 mm. = 1 cm.; 100 cm. = 1 m.; 1,000 m. = 1 km. NOTE.—A decimeter is 10 cm.

Weight.—The denominations in use are grams (g.), kilos* (kg.), and tons (metric tons).

1,000 g. = 1 kg.; 1,000 kg. = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.—The denominations in use are cubic centimeters (c. c.) and liters (l.).

1,000 c. c. = 1 l. NOTE—A hectoliter is 100 l. (seldom used).

Relation of capacity and weight to length: A cubic decimeter is a liter, and a liter of water weighs a kilo.

APPROXIMATE EQUIVALENTS.

A meter is about a yard; a kilo is about 2 pounds; a liter is about a quart; a centimeter is about ⅕ inch; a metric ton is about same as a ton; a kilometer is about ⅝ mile; a cubic centimeter is about a thimbleful; a nickel weighs about 5 grams.

PRECISE EQUIVALENTS.

1 acre	= .40	hectare	.4047	1 mile	= 1.6	kilometers	1.609
1 bushel	= 35	liters	35.24	1 millimeter	= .039	inch	.0394
1 centimeter	= .39	inch	.3937	1 ounce (av'd)	= 28	grams	28.35
1 cubic centimeter	= .061	cubic inch	.0610	1 ounce (Troy)	= 31	grams	31.10
1 cubic foot	= .028	cubic meter	.0283	1 peck	= 8.8	liters	8.810
1 cubic inch	= 16	cubic cent†	16.39	1 pint (liquid)	= .47	liter	.4732
1 cubic meter	= 35	cubic feet	35.31	1 pound	= .45	kilo	.4536
1 cubic meter	= 1.3	cubic yards	1.308	1 quart (dry)	= 1.1	liters	1.101
1 cubic yard	= .76	cubic meter	.7646	1 quart (liquid)	= .95	liter	.9463
1 foot	= 30.	centimeters	30.48	1 sq. centimeter	= .15	sq. inch	.1550
1 gallon	= 3.8	liters	3.785	1 sq. foot	= .093	sq. meter	.0929
1 grain	= .065	gram	.0648	1 sq. inch	= 6.5	sq. c'timet'rs	6.452
1 gram	= 15	grains	15.43	1 sq. meter	= 1.2	sq. yards	1.196
1 hectare	= 2.5	acres	2.471	1 sq. meter	= 11	sq. feet	10.76
1 inch	= 25	millimeters	25.40	1 sq. yard	= .84	sq. meter	.8361
1 kilo	= 2.2	pounds	2.205	1 ton (2,000 lbs.)	= .91	metric ton	.9072
1 kilometer	= .62	mile	.6214	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)	= 1	metric ton	1.016
1 liter	= .91	quart (dry)	.9081	1 ton (metric)	= 1.1	ton (2,000 lbs.)	1.102
1 liter	= 1.1	quarts (liquid)	1.057	1 ton (metric)	= .98	ton (2,240 lbs.)	.9842
1 meter	= 3.3	feet	3.281	1 yard	= .91	meter	.9144

* Contraction for kilogram. † Centimeters.

MINIMUM WEIGHTS OF PRODUCE.

THE following are approximate weights of certain articles of produce according to the laws of the United States:

	Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.		Per Bushel.
Wheat	60 lbs.	White Potatoes	60 lbs.	Millet Seed	50 lbs.
Corn, not defined	56 "	Sweet Potatoes	46-60 "	Hungarian Grass Seed	48-50 "
Corn, in the ear, husked	70 "	Onions	50-57 "	Timothy Seed	45 "
Corn, shelled	56 "	Carrots	50 "	Red Top & Blue Grass Seed	14 "
Rye	56 "	Turnips	55-60 "	Hemp Seed	44 "
Buckwheat	42-52 "	Dried Peaches	33 "	Salt (see note below).	
Barley	48 "	Peaches, not defined	48-54 "	Indian Corn or Maize	56 "
Oats	32 "	Pears, not defined	45-60 "	Corn Meal	48 "
Peas	60 "	Apples, not defined	44-50 "	Ground Peas	24 "
Beans, not defined	60 "	Dried Apples	24-28 "	Malt	30-38 "
Castor Beans	50 "	Clover Seed	60 "	Bran	20 "
Tomatoes	45-60 "	Flax Seed (Linseed)	56 "		

SALT.—Weight per bushel as adopted by different States ranges from 50 to 80 pounds. Coarse salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 85 pounds, and in Illinois at 50 pounds per bushel. Fine salt in Pennsylvania is reckoned at 62 pounds, in Kentucky and Illinois at 55 pounds per bushel.

MEASURES AND WEIGHTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THE measures of length and the weights are nearly, practically, the same as those in use in the United States. The English ton is 2,240 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long ton, or shipping ton of the United States. The English hundredweight is 112 lbs. avoirdupois, the same as the long hundredweight of the United States. The English stone is usually equal to one-eighth hundredweight of 112 lbs., or 14 lbs. avoirdupois. The meter has been legalized at 39.37079 inches, but the length of 39 370432 inches, as adopted by France, Germany, Belgium and Russia, is frequently used.

The Imperial gallon, the basis of the system of capacity, involves an error of about 1 part in 1.836: 10 lbs. of water = 277.123 cubic inches. (A late authority gives the weight of the Imperial gallon as 10.017 pounds and of the United States gallon as 8.345 pounds.)

The English statute mile is 1,760 yards or 5,280 feet. The following are measures of capacity:

NAMES.		Pounds of Water.		Cubic Inches.	Litres.	United States. Equivalents.
4 gills	= 1 pint	1.25		34.66	0.56793	1.20032 liquid pints.
2 pints	= 1 quart	2.5		69.32	1.13586	1.20032 " quarts.
2 quarts	= 1 pottle	5		138.64	2.27173	2.40064 " "
2 pottles	= 1 gallon	10		277.27	4.54346	1.20032 " gallons.
2 gallons	= 1 peck	20	Dry measure	554.55	9.08692	1.03152 dry pecks.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel	80		2218.19	36.34766	1.03152 " bushels.
4 bushels	= 1 coomb	320		8872.77	145.39062	4.12606 " "
2 coombs	= 1 quarter	640		17745.54	290.7813	8.2521 " "

A cubic foot of pure gold weighs 1,210 pounds; pure silver, 655 pounds; cast iron, 450 pounds; copper, 550 pounds; lead 710 pounds; pure platinum, 1,220 pounds; tin, 456 pounds; aluminum, 163 pounds.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight: 20 grains = 1 scruple; 3 scruples = 1 dram; 8 drams = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound

Avoirdupois Weight (short ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 25 pounds = 1 quarter; 4 quarters = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Avoirdupois Weight (long ton): 27 11-32 grains = 1 dram; 16 drams = 1 ounce; 16 ounces = 1 pound; 112 pounds = 1 cwt.; 20 cwt. = 1 ton.

Troy Weight: 24 grains = 1 pennyweight; 20 pennyweights = 1 ounce; 12 ounces = 1 pound.

Circular Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 degree; 30 degrees = 1 sign; 12 signs = 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure: 1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot; 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure: 2 pints = 1 quart; 8 quarts = 1 peck; 4 pecks = 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure: 4 gills = 1 pint; 2 pints = 1 quart; 4 quarts = 1 gallon; 31½ gallons = 1 barrel; 2 barrels = 1 hogshead.

Long Measure: 12 inches = 1 foot; 3 feet = 1 yard; 5½ yards = 1 rod or pole; 40 rods = 1 furlong; 8 furlongs = 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet); 3 miles = 1 league.

Mariners' Measure: 6 feet = 1 fathom; 120 fathoms = 1 cable length; 7½ cable lengths = 1 mile; 5,280 feet = 1 statute mile; 6,085 feet = 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure: 24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream (480 sheets); 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Square Measure: 144 square inches = 1 square foot; 9 square feet = 1 square yard; 30¼ square yards = 1 square rod or perch; 40 square rods = 1 rood; 4 roods = 1 acre; 640 acres = 1 square mile; 36 square miles (6 miles square) = 1 township.

Time Measure: 60 seconds = 1 minute; 60 minutes = 1 hour; 24 hours = 1 day; 7 days = 1 week; 365 days = 1 year; 366 days = 1 leap year.

MEDICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; āā, of each; ℔, pound; ℥, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim, or drop; O or o, pint; f ℥, fluid ounce; f ʒ, fluid drachm; as, ℥ ss, half an ounce; ℥ i, one ounce, ℥ iss, one ounce and a half; ℥ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; Q. S., as much as sufficient; Ft. Mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. Haust., let a draught be made; Ad., add to; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; M., mix; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill; Solv., dissolve; St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filt., filter; Lot., a wash; Garg., a gargle; Hor. Decub., at bed time; Inject., injection; Gtt., drops; ss, one-half; Ess., essence.

TEXAS LAND MEASURE.

(Also used in Mexico, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.)

26,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,099	varas) = 1 league and 1 labor	= 4,605.5	acres.
1,000,000	square varas	(square of 1,000	varas) = 1 labor	= 177.136	acres.
25,000,000	square varas	(square of 5,000	varas) = 1 league	= 4,428.4	acres.
12,500,000	square varas	(square of 3,535.5	varas) = ½ league	= 2,214.2	acres.
8,333,333	square varas	(square of 2,886.7	varas) = ⅓ league	= 1,476.13	acres.
6,250,000	square varas	(square of 2,500	varas) = ¼ league	= 1,107.1	acres.
7,225,600	square varas	(square of 2,688	varas)	= 1,280	acres.
3,612,800	square varas	(square of 1,900.8	varas = 1 section	= 640	acres.
1,806,400	square varas	(square of 1,344	varas) = ½ section	= 320	acres.
903,200	square varas	(square of 950.44	varas) = ¼ section	= 160	acres.
451,600	square varas	(square of 672	varas) = ⅛ section	= 80	acres.
225,800	square varas	(square of 475	varas) = 1-16 section	= 40	acres.
5,645.376	square varas	(square of 75.137	varas) = 4,840 square yards	= 1	acre.

To find the number of acres in any number of square varas, multiply the latter by 177 (or to be more exact, by 177⅓), and cut off six decimals.

1 vara = 33⅓ inches. 1,900.8 varas = 1 mile.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OF THE PHILIPPINES.

1 pulgada (12 linea)	=	.927 inch.	1 libra (16 onza)	=	1.0144 lb. av.
1 pie	=	11.125 inches.	1 arroba	=	25.360 lb. av.
1 vara	=	33.375 inches.	1 catty (16 taels)	=	1.394 lb. av.
1 gantah	=	.8796 gallon.	1 pecul (100 catty)	=	139.482 lb. av.
1 caban	=	21,991 gallons.			

KNOTS AND MILES.

THE **Statute Mile** is 5,280 feet.

The **British Admiralty Knot or Nautical Mile** is 6,080 feet.

The **Statute Knot** is 6,082.66 feet, and is generally considered the standard. The number of feet in a statute knot is arrived at thus: The circumference of the earth is divided into 360 degrees, each degree containing 60 knots or (360x60), 21,600 knots to the circumference. 21,600 divided into 131,385,456—the number of feet in the earth's circumference—gives 6,082.66 feet—the length of a standard mile.

1 knot	= 1.151 miles	4 knots	= 4,606 miles	20 knots	= 23,030 miles	600 feet	= 1 cable
2 knots	= 2,303 miles	5 knots	= 5,757 miles	25 knots	= 28,787 miles	10 cables	= 1 knot
3 knots	= 3,454 miles	10 knots	= 11,515 miles	6 feet	= 1 fathom		

ANCIENT GREEK AND ROMAN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

WITH AMERICAN EQUIVALENTS.

WEIGHTS.

The Roman libra or pound = 10 oz. 18 pwt. 13 5-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica mina or pound = 11 oz. 7 pwt. 16 2-7 gr., Troy.
The Attica talent (60 minæ) = 56 lbs. 11 oz. 0 pwt. 17 1-7 gr., Troy.

DRY MEASURE.

The Roman modus = 1 pk. 2-9 pint.
The Attic chœnix = nearly 1½ pints.
The Attic medimnus = 4 pk. 6 1-10 pints.

LIQUID MEASURE.

The cotyle = a little over ½ pint.
The cyathus = a little over 1½ pints.
The chus = a little over 6⅔ pints.

LONG MEASURE.

The Roman foot = 11 3-5 inches.
The Roman cubit = 1 ft. 5⅔ inches.
The Roman pace = 4 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman furlong = 604 ft. 10 inches.
The Roman mile = 4,835 feet.

The Grecian cubit = 1 ft. 6⅛ inches.
The Grecian furlong = 504 ft. 4 1-5 inches.
The Grecian mile = 4,030 ft.

MONEY.

The quadrans = 1 1-10 mills.
The as = 1 3-10 mills.
The sestertius = 3.58 + cents.
The sestertium (1,000 sestertii) = $35.80 +.
The denarius = 14.35 + cents.
The Attic obolus = 2.39 + cents.
The drachma = 14.35 + cents.*
The mina (100 drachmæ) = $14.35 +.
The talent (60 minæ) = $861.00 +.
The Greek stater = aureus (same as the Roman†) = $3.58,79.
The stater = daricus = $7.16,66.

*The modern drachma equals 19.3 cents. † Did not remain, at all periods, at this value, but this is the value indicated by Tacitus.

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS REDUCED TO TROY WEIGHT.

	Lbs.	Oz.	Pwt.	Gr.
The Gerah, one-twentieth of a Shekel	0	0	0	12
The Bekah, half a Shekel	0	0	5	0
The Shekel	0	0	10	0
The Maneh, 60 Shekels	2	6	0	0
The Talent, 50 Manehs, or 3,000 Shekels	125	0	0	0

ELECTRICAL UNITS AND THEIR POPULAR DEFINITIONS.

THE watt is the unit expressing electrical energy as horsepower (hp) represents energy in mechanics. It is the sum of the volt (pressure) times ampere (rate of flow). Thus 2 volts times 2 amperes would give you 4 watts. Electrical energy is sold at so much per watt hour or more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour—which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or say 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horsepower or inversely 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to 1⅓ horsepower.

The horsepower represents the energy required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds—1 foot in 1 minute or 550 lbs. 1 foot in 1 second.

The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a material which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure. For example, 1,000 feet of copper wire of 10 gauge has just 1 ohm of resistance and allows the flow of 1 ampere at 1 volt.

A dry battery is made by placing in a hollow receptacle of zinc a piece of carbon, the intervening space being filled with a mixture containing certain chemicals, such as manganese dioxide, powdered carbon and some absorbent material such as sawdust, which is then saturated with salammoniac and the receptacle sealed. The chemical action set up produces a flow of electricity when the two electrodes, the carbon and the zinc, are connected by a conductor of electricity such as a wire, a lamp or a motor.

THEODORE DWIGHT.

FOREIGN MONEYS.

English Money: 4 farthings = 1 penny (*d*); 12 pence = 1 shilling (*s*); 20 shillings = 1 pound (£). 21 shillings = one guinea; 5 shillings = one crown.

French Money: 100 centimes = 1 franc.

German Money: 100 pfennig = 1 mark.

Russian Money: 100 copecks = 1 ruble.

Austro-Hungarian Money: 100 heller = 1 krone (crown).

For United States equivalents, see table of "Value of Foreign Coins in U. S. Money."

TABLE OF GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

(WHEREBY any questions of Geometrical Progression and of Double Ratio may be solved by Inspection, the Number of Terms not exceeding 56.)

1	1	15	16384	29	268435456	43	4398046511104
2	2	16	32768	30	536870912	44	8796093022208
3	4	17	65536	31	1073741824	45	17592186044416
4	8	18	131072	32	2147483648	46	35184372088832
5	16	19	262144	33	4294967296	47	70368744177664
6	32	20	524288	34	8589934592	48	140737488355328
7	64	21	1048576	35	17179869184	49	281474976710656
8	128	22	2097152	36	34359738368	50	562949953421312
9	256	23	4194304	37	68719476736	51	1125899906842624
10	512	24	8388608	38	137438953472	52	2251799813685248
11	1024	25	16777216	39	274877906944	53	4503599627370496
12	2048	26	33554432	40	549755813888	54	9007199254740992
13	4096	27	67108864	41	1099511627776	55	18014398509481984
14	8192	28	134217728	42	2199023255552	56	36028797018963968

ILLUSTRATIONS—The 13th power of 2 = 8192, and the 8th root of 256 = 2.

THE ENGLISH MILE.

COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES.

	English Mile.	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrian Mile.	Dutch Ure.	Norweg. Mile.	Swedish Mile.	Danish Mile.	Swiss Stunde.
English Statute Mile....	1.000	0.867	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.....	1.150	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
French Kilometer.....	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.....	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.694	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.....	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.....	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.....	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.....	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.....	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.....	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.....	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

STANDARD NEWSPAPER MEASURES.

THE Standard Newspaper Measure, as recognized and now in general use is 13 ems pica. The standard of measurement of all sizes of type is the "em quad," not the letter "m."

The basis of measurement adopted by the International Typographical Union is the lower-case alphabet, from "a" to "z" inclusive, and the ems used are the same body as the type measured.

4½ Point.....18 ems	7 Point.....14 ems	10 Point.....13 ems
5 Point.....17 ems	8 Point.....14 ems	11 Point.....13 ems
5½ Point.....16 ems	9 Point.....13 ems	12 Point.....13 ems
6 Point.....15 ems		

SIMPLE INTEREST TABLE.

(Showing at Different Rates the Interest on $1 from 1 Month to 1 Year, and on $100 from 1 Day to 1 Year.)

TIME.	4 PER CENT.			5 PER CENT.			6 PER CENT.			7 PER CENT.			8 PER CENT.		
	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.	Dollars.	Cents.	Mills.
One Dollar 1 month....	..	..	3	..	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	6
" 2 "	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	3
" 3 "	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	5	..	1	7	..	2	..
" 6 "	..	2	..	..	2	5	..	3	..	..	3	5	..	4	..
" 12 "	..	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..
One Hund. Dol's. 1 day...	..	1	1	..	1	3	..	1	6	..	1	9	..	2	2
" " 2 " ...	..	2	2	..	2	7	..	3	2	..	3	8	..	4	4
" " 3 " ...	..	3	4	..	4	1	..	5	..	..	5	8	..	6	7
" " 4 " ...	..	4	5	..	5	3	..	6	6	..	7	7	..	8	9
" " 5 " ...	..	5	6	..	6	9	..	8	2	..	9	7	..	11	1
" " 6 " ...	..	6	7	..	8	3	..	10	..	..	11	6	..	13	3
" " 1 month	..	33	4	..	41	6	..	50	..	..	58	3	..	66	7
" " 2 "	..	66	7	..	83	2	1	..	..	1	16	6	1	33	3
" " 3 "	1	..	..	1	25	..	1	50	..	1	75	..	2	..	..
" " 6 "	2	..	..	2	50	..	3	..	..	3	50	..	4	..	..
" " 12 "	4	..	..	5	..	..	6	..	..	7	..	..	8	..	..

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLE.

COMPOUND INTEREST ON ONE DOLLAR FOR 100 YEARS.

Amount.	Yrs.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount.	Yrs.	Per cent.	Accumulation.	Amount.	Yrs.	Per cent.	Accumulation.
$1	100	1	$2.70,5	$1	100	4½	$81.58,9	$1	100	10	$13,780.66
1	100	2	7.24,5	1	100	5	131.50,1	1	100	11	34,064.34,6
1	100	2½	11.81,4	1	100	6	339.30,5	1	100	12	83,521.82,7
1	100	3	19.21,8	1	100	7	867.72,1	1	100	15	1,174,302.40
1	100	3½	31.19,1	1	100	8	2,199.78,4	1	100	18	15,424,106.40
1	100	4	50.50,4	1	100	9	5,529.04,4	1	100	24	2,198,720,200

YEARS IN WHICH A GIVEN AMOUNT WILL DOUBLE AT SEVERAL RATES OF INTEREST.

Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.	Rate.	At Simple Interest.	At Compound Interest. Compounded Yearly.	Compounded Semi-Annually.	Compounded Quarterly.
1	100 years.	69.660	69.487	69.237	6	16.67	11.896	11.725	11.639
1½	66.66	46.556	46.382	46.297	6½	15.38	11.007	10.836	10.750
2	50.00	35.003	34.830	34.743	7	14.29	10.245	10.074	9.966
2½	40.00	28.071	27.899	27.748	7½	13.33	9.584	9.414	9.328
3	33.33	23.450	23.278	23.191	8	12.50	9.006	8.837	8.751
3½	28.57	20.149	19.977	19.890	8½	11.76	8.497	8.327	8.241
4	25.00	17.673	17.501	17.415	9	11.11	8.043	7.874	7.788
4½	22.22	15.747	15.576	15.490	9½	10.52	7.638	7.468	7.383
5	20.00	14.207	14.035	13.949	10	10.00	7.273	7.103	7.018
5½	18.18	12.942	12.775	12.689	12	8.34	6.116	5.948	5.862

MONTHLY WAGE TABLE.*

Days.	$10	$11	$12	$13	$14	$15	$16	$17	$18	$19	$20
1	.38	.42	.46	.50	.54	.58	.62	.65	.69	.73	.77
2	.77	.85	.92	1.00	1.08	1.15	1.23	1.31	1.38	1.46	1.54
3	1.15	1.27	1.38	1.50	1.62	1.73	1.85	1.96	2.08	2.19	2.31
4	1.54	1.69	1.85	2.00	2.15	2.31	2.46	2.62	2.77	2.92	3.08
5	1.92	2.12	2.31	2.50	2.69	2.88	3.08	3.27	3.46	3.65	3.85
6	2.31	2.54	2.77	3.00	3.23	3.46	3.69	3.92	4.15	4.38	4.62
7	2.69	2.96	3.23	3.50	3.77	4.04	4.31	4.58	4.85	5.12	5.38
8	3.08	3.38	3.69	4.00	4.31	4.62	4.92	5.23	5.54	5.85	6.15
9	3.46	3.81	4.15	4.50	4.85	5.19	5.54	5.88	6.23	6.58	6.92
10	3.85	4.23	4.62	5.00	5.38	5.77	6.15	6.54	6.92	7.31	7.69
11	4.23	4.65	5.08	5.50	5.92	6.35	6.77	7.19	7.62	8.04	8.46
12	4.62	5.08	5.44	6.00	6.46	6.92	7.38	7.85	8.31	8.77	9.23
13	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.50	10.00
14	5.38	5.92	6.46	7.00	7.54	8.08	8.62	9.15	9.69	10.23	10.77
15	5.77	6.35	6.92	7.50	8.08	8.65	9.23	9.81	10.38	10.96	11.54
20	7.69	8.46	9.23	10.00	10.77	11.54	12.31	13.03	13.85	14.62	15.38
1 month	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
2	20.00	22.00	24.00	26.00	28.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	36.00	38.00	40.00
3	30.00	33.00	36.00	39.00	42.00	45.00	48.00	51.00	54.00	57.00	60.00
4	40.00	44.00	48.00	52.00	56.00	60.00	64.00	68.00	72.00	76.00	80.00
5	50.00	55.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	95.00	100.00
6	60.00	66.00	72.00	78.00	84.00	90.00	96.00	102.00	108.00	114.00	120.00
7	70.00	77.00	84.00	91.00	98.00	105.00	112.00	119.00	126.00	133.00	140.00
8	80.00	88.00	96.00	104.00	112.00	120.00	128.00	136.00	144.00	152.00	160.00
9	90.00	99.00	108.00	117.00	126.00	135.00	144.00	153.00	162.00	171.00	180.00
10	100.00	110.00	120.00	130.00	140.00	150.00	160.00	170.00	180.00	190.00	200.00
11	110.00	121.00	132.00	143.00	154.00	165.00	176.00	187.00	198.00	209.00	220.00
1 year	120.00	132.00	144.00	156.00	168.00	180.00	192.00	204.00	216.00	228.00	240.00

* Six working days in the week.

ROMAN AND ARABIC NUMERALS.

I	1	XI	11	XXX	30	CCCC	400
II	2	XII	12	XL	40	D	500
III	3	XIII	13	L	50	DC	600
IV	4	XIV	14	LX	60	DCC	700
V	5	XV	15	LXX	70	DCCC	800
VI	6	XVI	16	LXXX or XXC	80	CM	900
VII	7	XVII	17	XC	90	M	1000
VIII	8	XVIII	18	C	100	MCMXVIII	1918
IX	9	XIX	19	CC	200	MM	2000
X	10	XX	20	CCC	300		

SPECIFIC GRAVITY.*

Liquids.		*Timber.*		*Sundries.*		*Metals and Stones.*	
Water	100	Cork	24	Indigo	77	Granite	278
Sea-water	103	Poplar	38	Ice	92	Diamond	353
Dead Sea	124	Fir	55	Gunpowder	93	Cast iron	721
Alcohol	84	Cedar	61	Butter	94	Tin	729
Turpentine	99	Pear	66	Clay	120	Bar iron	779
Wine	100	Walnut	67	Coal	130	Steel	783
Urine	101	Cherry	72	Opium	134	Brass	840
Cider	102	Maple	75	Honey	145	Copper	895
Beer	102	Ash	84	Ivory	183	Silver	1,047
Woman's milk	102	Beech	85	Sulphur	203	Lead	1,135
Cow's "	103	Mahogany	106	Marble	270	Mercury	1,357
Goat's "	104	Oak	117	Chalk	279	Gold	1,926
Porter	104	Ebony	133	Glass	289	Platina	2,150

The weight of a cubic foot of distilled water at a temperature of 60° F. is 1,000 ounces Avoirdupois, *very nearly*, therefore the weight (in ounces, Avoirdupois) of a cubic foot of any of the substances in the above table is found by multiplying the specific gravities by 10, thus:—one cubic foot of oak weighs 1,170 ounces; one cubic foot of marble 2,700 ounces, and so on.

* Compared with water.

FREEZING, FUSING, AND BOILING POINTS.

Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	Substances.	Reaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.
Bromine freezes at	— 17.6°	— 22°	— 7.6°	Silver fuses at	800°	1,000°	1,832°
Olive oil freezes at	— 3	— 4	25	Sodium fuses at	76.5	95.6	204
Quicksilver freezes at	— 31.5	— 39.4	— 39	Sulphur fuses at	92	115	239
Water freezes at	0	0	32	Tin fuses at	182	228	442
Bismuth metal fuses at	211	264	507	Zinc fuses at	329.6	412	773
Copper fuses at	963	1,204	2,200	Alcohol boils at	63	74.4	167
Gold fuses at	1,105	1,380	2,518	Bromine boils at	50	63	145
Iron fuses at	1,230	1,538	2,800	Ether boils at	28.4	35.5	96
Lead fuses at	260	325	617	Iodine boils at	140	175	347
Potassium fuses at	50	62.5	144.5	Water boils at	80	100	212

Authorities vary on some of these points. The best are given.

HEIGHT AND WEIGHT OF MEN AND WOMEN.

Graded Average Weight for Men and Women, Compiled by the Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors and the Actuarial Society of America and in Use by the Insurance Companies.

MEN.

Age Group.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.	Height and Weight.
	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	5′ 6″	5′ 7″
15-19	113	115	118	121	124	128	132	136
20-24	119	121	124	127	131	135	139	142
25-29	124	126	128	131	134	138	142	146
30-34	127	129	131	134	137	141	145	149
35-39	129	131	133	136	140	144	148	152
40-44	132	134	136	139	142	146	150	154
45-49	134	136	138	141	144	148	152	156
50-54	135	137	139	142	145	149	153	157
	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	6′ 1″	6′ 2″	6′ 3″
15-19	140	144	148	153	158	163	168	173
20-24	146	150	154	158	163	168	173	178
25-29	150	154	158	163	169	175	181	187
30-34	154	158	163	168	174	180	186	192
35-39	157	162	167	172	178	184	191	197
40-44	159	164	169	175	181	187	194	201
45-49	161	166	171	177	183	190	197	204
50-54	162	167	172	178	184	191	198	205

WOMEN.

	4′ 11″	5′	5′ 1″	5′ 2″	5′ 3″	5′ 4″	5′ 5″	.....
15-19	110	112	114	117	120	123	126	.....
20-24	113	115	117	120	123	126	129	.....
25-29	116	118	120	122	125	129	132	.....
30-34	119	121	123	125	128	132	136	.....
35-39	122	124	126	129	132	136	140	.....
40-44	126	128	130	133	136	139	143	.....
45-49	129	131	133	136	139	142	146	.....
50-54	131	133	135	138	141	144	148	.....
	5′ 6″	5′ 7″	5′ 8″	5′ 9″	5′ 10″	5′ 11″	6′	.....
15-19	130	134	138	141	145	150	155	.....
20-24	133	137	141	145	149	153	157	.....
25-29	136	140	144	148	152	155	159	.....
30-34	140	144	148	152	155	158	162	.....
35-39	144	148	152	156	159	162	165	.....
40-44	147	151	155	159	162	166	169	.....
45-49	151	155	159	163	166	170	173	.....
50-54	152	157	162	166	170	174	177	.....

WATER MEASURES.

WEIGHT OF WATER.

1	cubic inch	.03617	pound.	1	cylindrical foot	6.0	U. S. gals.
12	cubic inches	.434	pound.	2.282	cylindrical feet	112.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	62.5	pounds.	45.64	cylindrical feet	2240.0	pounds.
1	cubic foot	7.48052	U. S. gals.	1	imperial gallon	10.0	pounds.
1.8	cubic feet	112.0	pounds.	11.2	imperial gallons	112.0	pounds.
35.84	cubic feet	2240.0	pounds.	224	imperial gallons	2240.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical inch	.02842	pound.	1	U. S. gallon	8.355	pounds.
12	cylindrical inches	.341	pound.	13.44	U. S. gallons	112.0	pounds.
1	cylindrical foot	49.10	pounds.	268.8	U. S. gallons	2240.0	pounds.

NOTE—The centre of pressure of water against the side of the containing vessel or reservoir is at two-thirds the depth from the surface. One cubic foot salt water weighs 64.3 pounds.

THEORETICAL VELOCITY OF WATER IN FEET PER SECOND.

Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.	Head, Feet.	Velocity, Feet per Second.
10	25.4	25	40.1	55	59.5	85	74.0
12	27.8	30	43.9	60	62.1	90	76.1
15	31.1	35	47.4	65	64.7	95	78.2
18	34.0	40	50.7	70	67.1	100	80.3
20	35.9	45	53.8	75	69.5	125	89.7
22	37.6	50	56.7	80	71.8	150	98.3

PRESSURE OF WATER PER SQUARE INCH AT DIFFERENT DEPTHS.

Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)	Depth in Feet.	Pressure (lbs.)
6	2.60	35	15.16	90	38.98	160	69.31
8	3.40	40	17.32	100	43.31	170	73.64
10	4.33	45	19.49	110	47.64	180	77.97
15	6.49	50	21.65	120	51.98	190	82.30
20	8.66	60	25.99	130	56.31	200	86.63
25	10.82	70	30.32	140	60.64	215	93.14
30	12.99	80	34.65	150	64.97	230	99.63

TEMPERATURE OF STEAM.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE 14.7 LBS. DEGREES IN FAHRENHEIT SCALE.

Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.	Pressure Per Sq. Inch.	Degrees of Temperature.
1	216.3	12	244.3	32	277.0	80	323.9
2	219.4	14	248.3	34	279.6	85	327.6
3	222.4	16	252.1	40	286.9	90	331.1
4	225.2	18	255.7	45	292.5	95	334.5
5	227.9	20	259.2	50	297.8	100	337.8
6	230.5	22	262.5	55	302.7	105	341.0
7	233.0	24	265.6	60	307.4	110	344.0
8	235.4	26	268.6	65	311.8	115	347.0
9	237.7	28	271.5	70	316.0	120	350.0
10	240.0	30	274.3	75	320.0	125	352.8

Steam flows into atmosphere at the rate of 650 feet per second.

TENSILE STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*	Materials.	Lbs.*
METALS.		METALS.		METALS.		WOODS.	
Aluminum castings	15,000	Cast iron	20,000	Nickel vanadium steel	99,700	Poplar	7,000
" sheets	24,000	Cast " steel	60,000	Chrome nickel vanadium steel	129,100	Redwood	8,500
" wire	50,000	Wrought iron	50,000	Manganese steel (cast)	90,000	Spruce	14,500
" bars	28,000	Soft steel	58,000	Manganese steel (rolled)	140,000	White pine	15,000
Nickel aluminum	40,000	Carbon steel (not annealed)	75,000	WOODS.		Yellow "	11,000
Aluminum bronze	70,000	Carbon steel (annealed)	80,000	Ash	14,000	Red fir	10,000
Manganese "	60,000	Carbon steel oil tempered	85,000	Black walnut	12,000	Yellow fir	12,000
Phosphor "	46,000	Nickel steel (annealed)	80,000	Beech	14,500	Teak	14,000
Tobin "	66,000	Nickel steel oil tempered	90,000	Cedar	10,000	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Bronze gun metal	35,000	Rivet steel	53,000	Chestnut	10,000	Blue Stone	1,400
Platinum wire (annealed)	32,000	Steel for bridges	60,000	Elm	13,400	Granite	600
Platinum wire (not annealed)	56,000	Medium steel	65,000	Hemlock	8,700	Limestone	1,000
Tin	3,500	Vanadium steel (cast)	70,000	Hickory	15,000	Marble	700
Gold (cast)	20,000	Chromium nickel steel	81,400	Locust	22,000	Sandstone	100
Silver (cast)	40,000	Chromium vanadium steel	100,000	Lignum vitae	11,000	Bricks (common)	200
Lead	2,000			Maple	10,500	" (best hand pressed)	400
Zinc	5,400			White oak	14,500	Ordinary single leather belting	3,000
Brass (cast)	24,000			Live "	13,000	Ordinary double leather belting	6,000
Copper (cast)	24,000					Cotton belting	6,000
Soft copper wire	35,000						
Hard " "	60,000						

Tensile Strength is the resistance of the fibres or particles of a body to separation. It is therefore proportional to their number, or to the area of its transverse section. The fibres of wood are strongest near the centre of the trunk or limb of a tree. * Tensile strength in pounds per square inch.

THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.

THE Capitol is situated in latitude 38° 53′ 20″.4 north and longitude 77° 00′ 35″.7 west from Greenwich. It fronts east, and stands on a plateau eighty-eight feet above the level of the Potomac.

The entire length of the building from north to south is seven hundred and fifty-one feet four inches, and its greatest dimension from east to west three hundred and fifty feet. The area covered by the building is 153,112 square feet.

The dome of the original central building was constructed of wood, covered with copper. This was replaced in 1856 by the present structure of cast iron. It was completed in 1865. The entire weight of iron used is 8,909,200 pounds.

The dome is crowned by a bronze statue of Freedom, which is nineteen feet six inches high and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modelled by Crawford. The height of the dome above the base line of the east front is two hundred and eighty-seven feet five inches. The height from the top of the balustrade of the building is two hundred and seventeen feet eleven inches. The greatest diameter at the base is one hundred and thirty-five feet five inches.

The rotunda is ninety-seven feet six inches in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is one hundred and eighty feet three inches.

The Senate Chamber is one hundred and thirteen feet three inches in length, by eighty feet three inches in width, and thirty-six feet in height. The galleries will accommodate one thousand persons.

The Representatives' Hall is one hundred and thirty-nine feet in length, by ninety-three feet in width, and thirty-six feet in height.

The southeast corner-stone of the original building was laid September 18, 1793, by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies. The corner-stone of the extensions was laid July 4, 1851, by President Fillmore.

The room now occupied by the Supreme Court was, until 1859, occupied as the Senate Chamber. Previous to that time the court occupied the room immediately beneath, now used as a law library.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG SPEECH.

(*Address at the Dedication of Gettysburg Cemetery, November 19, 1863.*)

FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth. [An accurate version of the Gettysburg Address as revised by Mr. Lincoln and printed in "Autographs of our Country's Authors," Baltimore, 1864.]

NATIONAL RIVERS AND HARBORS CONGRESS.

THE purposes of the congress as set forth in its constitution are as follows:

"The objects of this congress shall be the collection and preparation of all obtainable data touching the scientific improvement, development and uses of the rivers and harbors of the nation; these data to include findings of the Board of United States Engineers and other scientific facts dealing with questions of waterway transportation and allied subjects.

"To disseminate to as many of the people of the United States as possible the scientific knowledge collected and prepared, through the publications of this association, its news bureau and its field representatives—to the end that the people may be educated to the importance of waterway development, and that the greatest good to the greatest number may be had through the scientific improvement and maintenance of our lakes, rivers, harbors and canals for navigation and commerce.

"The membership of this congress shall consist of commercial, manufacturing and kindred organizations, waterway improvement associations, corporations, companies, and individual citizens engaged or interested in commercial or industrial enterprises, who may subscribe to its constitution and contribute to the support and prosecution of the objects of the congress."

President—Hon. Joseph E. Ransdell, Lake Providence, La. *Secretary-Treasurer*—S. A. Thompson, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

THE Coast and Geodetic Survey of the Department of Commerce is charged with the survey of the coasts of the United States and coasts under the jurisdiction thereof, and the publication of charts covering said coasts. This includes base measure, triangulation, topography and hydrography along said coasts; the survey of rivers to the head of tide water or ship navigation, deep sea soundings, temperature and current observations along said coasts and throughout the Gulf and Japan Streams, magnetic observations and researches and the publication of maps showing the variations of terrestrial magnetism; gravity research, determination of heights by precise leveling, the determination of geographic positions by astronomic observations for latitude, longitude and azimuth, and by triangulation to furnish reference points for State surveys and to co-ordinate governmental surveys, the determination of the shape and size of the earth and researches in isostasy, whereby information is obtained regarding variations from normal densities in the outer portions of the earth.

The results obtained are published in annual reports and in special publications; charts upon various scales, including sailing charts, general charts of the coast and harbor charts; tide tables issued annually in advance; coast pilots with sailing directions covering the navigable waters; notice to mariners issued weekly as a joint publication of the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Lighthouses, and containing current information necessary for safe navigation; catalogues of charts and publications, and such other publications as may be required to carry out the organic law governing the survey.

Constitution of the United States.

Preamble.

WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this CONSTITUTION for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Legislative powers.

SECTION I. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

House of Representatives.

SECTION II. 1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

Qualifications of Representatives.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Apportionment of Representatives.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.*

Vacancies, how filled.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

Officers, how appointed.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Senate.

SECTION III. [See Article XVII., Amendments.] 1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Classification of Senators.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

Qualifications of Senators.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

President of the Senate.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

Senate a court for trial of impeachments.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in case of conviction.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Elections of Senators and Representatives.

SECTION IV. 1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

Meeting of Congress.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Organization of Congress.

SECTION V. 1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Rule of proceedings.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

Journals of each House.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Adjournment of Congress.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Pay and privileges of members.

SECTION VI. 1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

* See Article XIV., Amendments.

Other offices prohibited.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Revenue bills.

SECTION VII. 1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

How bills become laws.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Approval and veto powers of the President.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Powers vested in Congress.

SECTION VIII. 1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Immigrants, how admitted.

SECTION IX. 1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

Habeas corpus.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

Attainder.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

Direct taxes.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

Regulations regarding customs duties.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

Moneys, how drawn.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

Titles of nobility prohibited.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Powers of States defined.

SECTION X. 1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection

laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power, in whom vested. Electors.

SECTION I. 1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Proceedings of electors.

3. [The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.]*

Proceedings of the House of Representatives.

Time of choosing electors.

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

Qualifications of the President.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

Provision in case of his disability.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

Salary of the President

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Oath of the President.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Duties of the President.

SECTION II. 1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

May make treaties, appoint ambassadors, judges, etc.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

May fill vacancies

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

May make recommendations to and convene Congress.

SECTION III. He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

How officers may be removed.

SECTION IV. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

Judicial power, how invested.

SECTION I. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

* This clause is superseded by Article XII., Amendments.

To what cases it extends.

SECTION II. 1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

Rules respecting trials.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Treason defined.

SECTION III. 1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

How punished.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

ARTICLE IV.

Rights of States and records.

SECTION I. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Privileges of citizens.

SECTION II. 1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

Executive requisitions.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

Laws regulating service or labor.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

New States, how formed and admitted.

SECTION III. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

Power of Congress over public lands.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Republican government guaranteed.

SECTION IV. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

Constitution, how amended.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress; provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

ARTICLE VI.

Validity of debts recognized.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

Supreme law of the land defined.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

Oath; of whom required and for what.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

Ratification of the Constitution.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

Religion and free speech.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

Right to bear arms.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

Soldiers in time of peace.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

Right of search.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

Capital crimes and arrest therefor.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

Right to speedy trial.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

ARTICLE VII.

Trial by jury.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

Enumeration of rights.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

Reserved rights of States.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

ARTICLE XI.

Judicial power.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

ARTICLE XII.

Electors in Presidential elections.

The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Vice-President.

ARTICLE XIII.

Slavery prohibited.

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

Protection for all citizens.

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State

shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Apportionment of Representatives.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male members of such State, being of twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Rebellion against the United States.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or holding any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

The public debt.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

Right of suffrage.

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

Taxes on incomes.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

Senators elected by the people.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

Filling of vacancies.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

The Constitution was ratified by the thirteen original States in the following order:

Delaware, December 7, 1787, unanimously.
Pennsylvania, December 12, 1787, vote 46 to 23.
New Jersey, December 18, 1787, unanimously.
Georgia, January 2, 1788, unanimously.
Connecticut, January 9, 1788, vote 128 to 40.
Massachusetts, February 6, 1788, vote 187 to 168.
Maryland, April 28, 1788, vote 63 to 12.
South Carolina, May 23, 1788, vote 149 to 73.
New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, vote 57 to 46.
Virginia, June 25, 1788, vote 89 to 79.
New York, July 26, 1788, vote 30 to 28.
North Carolina, November 21, 1789, vote 193 to 75.
Rhode Island, May 29, 1790, vote 34 to 32.

RATIFICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS

I. to X. inclusive were declared in force December 15, 1791.

XI. was declared in force January 8, 1798.

XII., regulating elections, was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, which rejected it. It was declared in force September 28, 1804.

XIII. The emancipation amendment was ratified by 31 of the 36 States; rejected by Delaware and Kentucky, not acted on by Texas; conditionally ratified by Alabama and Mississippi. Proclaimed December 18, 1865.

XIV. Reconstruction amendment was ratified by 23 Northern States; rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, and 10 Southern States, and not acted on by California. The 10 Southern States subsequently ratified under pressure. Proclaimed July 28, 1868.

XV. Negro citizenship amendment was not acted on by Tennessee, rejected by California, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, and Oregon; ratified by the remaining 30 States. New York rescinded its ratification January 5, 1870. Proclaimed March 30, 1870.

XVI. Income tax amendment was ratified by all the States except Connecticut, Florida, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, and Virginia. Declared in force February 25, 1913.

XVII. Providing for the direct vote of United States Senators by the people, was ratified by all the States except Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah and Virginia. Declared in force May 31, 1913.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

THE unanimous declaration of the thirteen United States of America. When in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitles them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of Officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our Legislature.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent:

For depriving us in many cases, of the benefits of Trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences:

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Abritrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments:

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty & perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-Citizens taken captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace Friends.

WE, THEREFORE, the REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly PUBLISH and DECLARE, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be FREE AND INDEPENDENT States; that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—*Continued.*

Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, We mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

NAME.	Colony.	Occupation.	Born.	Birthplace.	Died.	Age.
Adams, John	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	Oct. 30, 1735	Braintree, Mass	July 4, 1826	91
Adams, Samuel	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Sept. 22, 1722	Boston, Mass	Oct. 3, 1803	81
Bartlett, Josiah	N. Hamp	Physician	Nov. 1729	Amesbury, Mass	May 19, 1795	66
Braxton, Carter	Virginia	Planter	Sept. 10, 1736	Newington, Va	Oct. 10, 1797	62
Carroll, Charles	Maryland	Lawyer	Sept. 20, 1737	Annapolis, Md	Nov. 14, 1832	96
Chase, Samuel	Maryland	Lawyer	Apr. 17, 1741	Somerset Co, Md	June 19, 1811	71
Clark, Abraham	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Feb. 15, 1726	Elizabethtown, N. J	Sept. 1794	69
Clymer, George	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 24, 1739	Philadelphia, Pa	Jan. 23, 1813	75
Ellery, William	Rhode Isl	Lawyer	Dec. 22, 1727	Newport, R. I	Feb. 15, 1820	93
Floyd, William	New York	Farmer	Dec. 17, 1734	Setauket, N. Y	Aug. 1, 1821	87
Franklin, Benjamin	Penn	Printer	Jan. 17, 1706	Boston, Mass	Apr. 17, 1790	85
Gerry, Elbridge	Mass. Bay	Merchant	July 17, 1744	Marblehead, Mass	Nov. 23, 1814	71
Gwinnett, Button	Georgia	Merchant	1732	England	May 27, 1777	45
Hancock, John	Mass. Bay	Merchant	Jan. 12, 1737	Braintree, Mass	Oct. 8, 1793	57
Hall, Lyman	Georgia	Physician	1731	Ct	1784	53
Harrison, Benj	Virginia	Farmer	1740	Berkeley, Va	Apr. 1791	51
Hart, John	N. Jersey	Farmer	1715	Hopewell, N. J	1780	65
Hewes, Joseph	N. Carolina	Lawyer	1730	Kingston, N. J	Nov. 10, 1779	49
Heyward, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1746	St. Luke's, S. C	Mar. 1809	63
Hooper, Wm	N. Carolina	Lawyer	June 17, 1742	Boston, Mass	Oct. 1790	49
Hopkins, Steph	Rhode Isl	Farmer	Mar. 7, 1707	Scituate, R. I	July 13, 1785	79
Hopkinson, Francis	N. Jersey	Lawyer	1737	Philadelphia, Pa	May 9, 1791	54
Huntington, Sam'l	Ct	Lawyer	July 3, 1732	Windham, Ct	Jan. 5, 1796	64
Jefferson, Thos	Virginia	Lawyer	Apr. 13, 1743	Shadwell, Va	July 4, 1826	83
Lee, Richard Henry	Virginia	Soldier	Jan. 20, 1732	Stratford, Va	June 19, 1794	63
Lee, Francis Lightfoot	Virginia	Farmer	Oct. 14, 1734	Stratford, Va	Apr. 1797	63
Lewis, Francis	New York	Merchant	March. 1713	Llandaff, Wales	Dec. 30, 1803	91
Livingston, Philip	New York	Merchant	Jan. 15, 1716	Albany, N. Y	June 12, 1778	63
Lynch, Jr., Thos	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Aug. 5, 1749	Pr. George's Co, S. C	1779	30
M'Kean, Thos	Delaware	Lawyer	Mar. 19, 1734	New London, Pa	June 24, 1817	84
Middleton, Arthur	S. Carolina	Lawyer	1743	Middleton Pl, S. C	Jan. 1, 1788	44
Morris, Lewis	New York	Farmer	1726	Morrisania, N. Y	Jan. 22, 1798	72
Morris, Robert	Penn	Merchant	Jan. 20, 1734	Lancashire, Eng	May 8, 1806	73
Morton, John	Penn	Surveyor	1724	Ridley, Pa	Apr. 1777	53
Nelson, Jr., Thos	Virginia	Statesman	Dec. 26, 1738	York, Va	Jan. 4, 1789	51
Paca, William	Maryland	Lawyer	Oct. 31, 1740	Wye Hall, Md	1799	59
Paine, Robert Treat	Mass. Bay	Lawyer	1731	Boston, Mass	May 11, 1814	84
Penn, John	N. Carolina	Lawyer	May 17, 1741	Caroline Co, Va	Sept. 1788	48
Read, George	Delaware	Lawyer	1734	Cecil Co, Md	1798	64
Rodney, Cæsar	Delaware	General	1730	Dover, Del	1783	53
Ross, George	Penn	Lawyer	1730	Newcastle, Del	July 1779	49
Rush, Benjamin	Penn	Physician	Dec. 24, 1745	Berberry, Pa	Apr. 19, 1813	68
Rutledge, Edward	S. Carolina	Lawyer	Nov. 1749	Charleston, S. C	Jan. 23, 1800	51
Sherman, Roger	Ct	Shoemaker	Apr. 19, 1721	Newton, Mass	July 23, 1793	73
Smith, James	Penn	Lawyer	1710	Ireland	July 11, 1806	96
Stockton, Richard	N. Jersey	Lawyer	Oct. 1, 1730	Princeton, N. J	Feb. 28, 1781	51
Stone, Thos	Maryland	Lawyer	1742	Pointoin Manor, Md	Oct. 5, 1787	45
Taylor, Geo	Penn	Physician	1716	Ireland	Feb. 23 1781	65
Thornton, Matthew	N. Hamp	Physician	1714	Ireland	June 24, 1803	89
Walton, George	Georgia	Lawyer	1740	Frederick Co, Va	Feb. 2, 1804	64
Whipple, William	Ct	Sailor	1730	Kittery, Me	Nov. 28, 1785	55
Williams, William	Ct	Statesman	Apr. 8, 1731	Lebanon, Ct	Aug. 2, 1811	81
Wilson, James	Penn	Lawyer	1742	St. Andrews, Scot	Aug. 28, 1798	56
Witherspoon, John	N. Jersey	Minister	Feb. 5, 1722	Yester, Scot	Nov. 15, 1794	73
Wolcott, Oliver	Ct	Physician	Nov. 26, 1726	Windsor, Ct	Dec. 1, 1797	72
Wythe, George	Virginia	Lawyer	1726	Elizabeth Co, Va	June 8, 1806	80

AREA OF THE GREAT LAKES OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Superior.	Michigan.	Huron.	Erie.	Ontario.
Greatest length in miles	360	320	240	250	191
Greatest breadth in miles	160	85	101	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	1,008	870	750	210	738
Area in square miles	32,060	22,300	23,000	10,000	7,200
Drainage in square miles	44,100	43,500	49,000	24,600	25,700
Height above sea level in feet	602.3	581.2	581.2	572.5	246.2
Latitude, north	46° 30′	41° 37′	46° 00′	41° 23′	43° 10′
	49° 00′	46° 06′	43° 00′	42° 53′	44° 10′
Longitude, west	84° 30′	84° 45′	80° 00′	78° 50′	76° 10′
	92° 06′	88° 00′	84° 45′	83° 30′	79° 53′
Boundary line in miles	280	None	220	250	160
United States shore line in miles* (approx.)	735	1,200	470	350	230

* Shore line scaled in steps of 5 miles and excludes islands.

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ADDRESS COUNSELLING THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION.—CONFINEMENT OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT TO ITS CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS, AND AVOIDANCE OF RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

(To the People of the United States on His Approaching Retirement from the Presidency.)

HERE, perhaps, I ought to stop; but a solicitude for your welfare, which cannot end but with my life, and the apprehension of danger natural to that solicitude, urge me on an occasion like the present, to offer to your solemn contemplation, and to recommend to your frequent review, some sentiments, which are the result of much reflection, of no inconsiderable observation, and which appear to me all-important to the permanency of your felicity as a people. These will be afforded to you with the more freedom as you can only see in them the disinterested warnings of a parting friend, who can possibly have no personal motive to bias his counsel; nor can I forget, as an encouragement to it, your indulgent reception of my sentiments on a former and not dissimilar occasion.

Interwoven as is the love of liberty with every ligament of your hearts, no recommendation of mine is necessary to fortify or confirm the attachment.

PRESERVATION OF THE UNION.

The unity of government which constitutes you one people, is also now dear to you. It is justly so; for it is a main pillar in the edifice of your real independence—the support of your tranquillity at home, your peace abroad, of your safety, of your prosperity, of that very liberty which you so highly prize. But as it is easy to foresee that, from different causes and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed, to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth; as this is the point in your political fortress against which the batteries of internal and external enemies will be most constantly and actively (though often covertly and insidiously) directed—it is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your national union to your collective and individual happiness; that you should cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts.

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens by birth or choice of a common country, that country has a right to concentrate your affections. The name of American, which belongs to you, in your national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism, more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. With slight shades of difference, you have the same religion, manners, habits, and political principles. You have, in a common cause, fought and triumphed together; the independence and liberty you possess are the work of joint counsels and joint efforts—of common dangers, sufferings, and successes.

ENCROACHMENTS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department, to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our country and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time, yield.

COUNSELS.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and, at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence. Who can doubt that, in the course of time and things, the fruits of such a plan would richly repay any temporary advantages which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the permanent felicity of a nation with its virtue? The experiment, at least, is recommended by every sentiment which ennobles human nature. Alas! is it rendered impossible by its vices?

ENTANGLEMENTS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to constantly awake; since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of republican government. But that jealousy to be useful, must be impartial; else it becomes the instrument of the very influence to be avoided, instead of a defence against it. Excessive partiality for one foreign nation, and excessive dislike of another, cause those whom they actuate to see danger only on one side, and serve to veil, and even second, the arts of influence on the other. Real patriots,

WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS—*Continued.*

who may resist the intrigues of the favorite, are liable to become suspected and odious, while its tools and dupes usurp the applause and confidence of the people, to surrender their interests.

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is, in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed engagements, let them be fulfilled with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence therefore, it must be unwise in us to implicate ourselves, by artificial ties, in the ordinary vicissitudes of her politics, or the ordinary combinations and collisions of her friendships or enmities.

Our detached and distant situation invites and enables us to pursue a different course. If we remain one people under an efficient government, the period is not far off when we may defy material injury from external annoyance; when we may take such an attitude as will cause the neutrality we may at any time resolve upon, to be scrupulously respected; when belligerent nations, under the impossibility of making acquisitions upon us, will not lightly hazard the giving us provocation; when we may choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, shall counsel.

Why forego the advantages of so peculiar a situation? Why quit our own to stand upon foreign ground? Why, by interweaving our destiny with that of any part of Europe, entangle our peace and prosperity in the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice?

'Tis our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world; so far, I mean, as we are now at liberty to do it; for let me not be understood as capable of patronizing infidelity to existing engagements. I hold the maxim no less applicable to public than to private affairs, that honesty is always the best policy. I repeat it, therefore, let those engagements be observed in their genuine sense. But, in my opinion, it is unnecessary and would be unwise to extend them.

Taking care always to keep ourselves, by suitable establishments, on a respectably defensive posture, we may safely trust to temporary alliances for extraordinary emergencies.

PARTING COUNSELS.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these counsels of an old and affectionate friend, I dare not hope that they will make the strong and lasting impression I could wish; that they will control the usual current of the passions, or prevent our nation from running the course which hitherto has marked the destiny of nations; but if I may even flatter myself that they may be productive of some partial benefit, some occasional good; that they may now and then recur to moderate the fury of party spirit, to warn against the mischiefs of foreign intrigues, to guard against the impostures of pretended patriotism, this hope will be full recompense for the solicitude for your welfare by which they have been dictated.

United States, September 17, 1796. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

"THE Monroe doctrine" was enunciated in the following words in President Monroe's message to Congress December 2, 1823:

"In the discussions to which this interest has given rise, and in the arrangements by which they may terminate, the occasion has been deemed proper for asserting, as a principle in which rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power. * * * We owe it, therefore, to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintain it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

Secretary of State Olney in his despatch of July 20, 1895, on the Venezuelan boundary dispute said:

"It (the Monroe doctrine) does not establish any general protectorate by the United States over other American states. It does not relieve any American state from its obligations as fixed by international law, nor prevent any European power directly interested from enforcing such obligations or from inflicting merited punishment for the breach of them."

President Roosevelt in a speech in 1902 upon the results of the Spanish-American war said:

"The Monroe doctrine is simply a statement of our very firm belief that the nations now existing on this continent must be left to work out their own destinies among themselves, and that this continent is no longer to be regarded as the colonizing ground of any European power. The one power on the continent that can make the power effective is, of course, ourselves; for in the world as it is, a nation which advances a given doctrine, likely to interfere in any way with other nations, must possess the power to back it up, if it wishes the doctrine to be respected."

The United States Senate on August 2, 1912, adopted the following resolution, proposed by Senator Lodge, by a vote of 51 to 4, the negative votes being those of Senators Cummins of Iowa, McCumber of North Dakota, Percy of Mississippi, and Stone of Missouri:

"*Resolved,* That when any harbor or other place in the American continent is so situated that the occupation thereof for naval or military purposes might threaten the communications or the safety of the United States, the Government of the United States could not see without grave concern the possession of such harbor or other place by any corporation or association which has such a relation to another government, not American, as to give that government practical power of control for national purposes."

This action of the Senate grew out of the report that a stretch of territory bordering on Magdalena Bay, Mexico, might be acquired by the subjects of a foreign country and thus through their control by their own national government become the base of permanent naval or military occupation. In explanation of the resolution Senator Lodge said: "The declaration rests on a much broader and older ground than the Monroe doctrine. This resolution rests on the generally accepted principle that every nation has a right to protect its own safety; and if it feels that the possession of any given harbor or place is prejudicial to its safety, it is its duty and right to intervene." The Senate added that the opening of the Panama Canal gave to Magdalena Bay an importance that it had never before possessed, as the Panama routes pass in front of it.

Not being a joint resolution requiring the concurrence of the House of Representatives and the signature of the President, the resolution adopted as above was an expression of opinion of the Senate only. The other House took no action.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS.

THE Constitution requires that a census of the United States shall be taken decennially. The first census was taken in 1790 under the supervision of the President; subsequent censuses, to and including that of 1840, were taken under the supervision of the Secretary of State. In 1849 the administration of the census work was transferred to the newly organized Department of the Interior, where it remained until the passage, in 1903, of the act creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, by which act the Census Bureau was transferred to the new department. Meanwhile Congress, by act approved March 6, 1902, had made the Census Office a permanent bureau of the Government. Since March 4, 1913, when the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor were separately organized, the Bureau of the Census has been attached to the former department.

The work of the Census Bureau is divided into two main branches, namely, the decennial census and special statistical inquiries, the latter mostly made in the intervals between the decennial censuses. The thirteenth decennial census was taken as of date April 15, 1910. It covered four main subjects: (1) population, (2) agriculture, (3) manufactures, and (4) mines, quarries, and oil and gas wells.

The results of this census have been published and have been used wherever available for the tables of the present ALMANAC and those preceding it. The aggregate cost of the census of 1910 was about $11,290,000, in addition to which $1,675,000 was spent in carrying on the annual investigations of the permanent bureau during the census period. Of this amount $7,200,000 represents the cost of collecting the data through the employment of over 70,000 paid enumerators, besides supervisors, clerks, and special agents. The balance is the cost of tabulating and publishing the results. A more detailed account of the census of 1910 is given in the 1911 issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

The permanent work of the Census Bureau is provided for by the act of Congress approved March 6, 1902, and by acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto. These acts authorize and direct the bureau to make statistical inquiries regarding the insane, feeble-minded, deaf and dumb, and blind; crime, pauperism, and benevolence; deaths and births in the areas maintaining adequate registration systems; social and financial statistics of cities; wealth, debt and taxation; religious bodies; electric light and power, telephones and telegraphs, and street and electric railways; transportation by water; cotton produced, consumed, imported, exported, and on hand, and active cotton spindles; cottonseed and its products; and stocks of leaf tobacco held by manufacturers and dealers. The statistics of deaths (which now cover about seventy per cent. of the population), of births (which relate to more than one-third of the population), and of cities are secured annually; of cotton produced to specified dates during the ginning season; of cotton consumed, etc., and of cottonseed and its products monthly; and of stocks of leaf tobacco quarterly; the other statistics mentioned are collected at intervals of five or ten years, but not in connection with the regular decennial census-s. The act of 1902 also provides for a census of manufactures in the fifth year intervening between the decennial censuses.

The Director of the Census is appointed by the President of the United States and receives a salary of $6,000 per annum. The present director is Samuel L. Rogers of North Carolina. The permanent office organization includes a chief clerk, Thomas J. Fitzgerald; five chief statisticians—for Population William C. Hunt; for Manufactures, Eugene F. Hartley; for Statistics of States and Cities, Starke M. Grogan; for Agriculture, Cotton and Tobacco, William L. Austin, and for Vital Statistics, William H. Davis; a geographer, Charles S. Sloane, and nine chiefs of division. The entire number of employés in the bureau at Washington is now about 600; in addition there are about 700 special agents employed intermittently in the Southern States for the collection of cotton statistics. The number of employés in Washington is greatly increased during a decennial census; in August, 1910, it was more than 3,700, in addition to field employés.

TELESCOPES.

THERE are two kinds of telescopes, viz., refracting and reflecting. In the former the rays of light are made to converge to a focus by lenses, while in the latter they are made to converge by being reflected from the surface of a slightly concaved, highly polished mirror.

The chief disadvantages of refracting telescopes are the chromatic and spherical aberrations of the lenses. In reflecting telescopes these aberrations can be done away with by using parabolic mirrors, but the great objection to the latter are the many mechanical difficulties to be overcome.

Owing to the travelling of the earth in its orbit and revolving about its axis, stars if viewed by a fixed telescope would soon disappear. It is thus necessary that a telescope be mounted so a star will always be in its field. This is accomplished by using an equatorial mounting.

In an equatorial mounting there are two axes, one called the "polar" that is parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other the "declination" at right angles to it. Hence, when a star is to be followed, the telescope is clamped in position, and by means of clockwork follows the star so it always remains in view.

The magnifying power of telescopes is generally expressed in diameters, the practical limit of power being 100 diameters per inch of diameter of the telescope. Thus the 36-inch telescope at the Lick Observatory may give a magnifying power of 3,600 diameters. But such high power can only be used in a very clear atmo phere, and consequently most astronomical observations are made at 1,000 diameters.

REFRACTING TELESCOPES.

The largest in the world are in the United States. The one at Yerkes Observatory, Geneva Lake, Wis., has an object lens 40 inches in diameter with a focal length of 64 feet. The movable part of the instrument turning on the polar axis weighs about 12 tons, and the clock 1½ tons. Other large telescopes are the 36-inch at Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton, Cal., where many important astronomical discoveries have been made; the 26-inch at the U. S. Observatory, Washington, D. C., and the 24-inch (photographic objective) belonging to Harvard University. There is a 30-inch refracting telescope at the Allegheny Observatory, Riverview Park, Pa.

Abroad is the 30-inch at the Imperial Observatory, Pulkova (near Petrograd), Russia. This telescope has a platform at the lower end of the polar axis, from which observers can readily operate the instrument. The Meudon Observatory (near Paris, France) has a 32-inch, the Potsdam, Prussia, a 31-inch, and the Royal Observatory, at Greenwich, England, a 28-inch. There is a 32-inch at the Nicolaieff Observatory of Russia.

REFLECTING TELESCOPES.

One of the most perfect instruments ever built is at Mt. Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Cal. The mirror is silver on glass, 60 inches in diameter, and weighs nearly a ton. The telescope is moved by electric motors in right ascension and declination. An important feature in this instrument is the different focal lengths that can be obtained. The 60-inch mirror has a 25-foot focus, but by a suitable arrangement of mirrors it is possible to get focal lengths of 80, 100 and 150 feet. At the same observatory is a 100-inch reflector, the tube with the mirror at the bottom is 43 feet long, and with the mountings weighs nearly 20 tons. There is a 36-inch reflector at Lick Observatory, Harvard University has a 28-inch and a 60-inch, and at the Yerkes Observatory is a 24-inch.

Other notable reflectors are the Lord Rosse, at Birr Castle, Ireland, which has a mirror 72 inches in diameter of speculum metal and a focal length of 54 feet; a 48-inch at Melbourne, Australia; a 60-inch at Ealing, England; a 48-inch at Paris, France, and a 39-inch at Meudon, France. The new 61-inch reflecting telescope at the National Astronomic Observatory, Cordoba, Argentina, is claimed to be the most powerful reflector in the Southern Hemisphere and the third most powerful in the world. The Dominion Astronomical Observatory, Victoria, B. C., Canada, has a 72-inch reflector.

THE SINGLE TAX.

THE following statement of the single tax principle was written by Henry George, Sr.:

We assert as our fundamental principle the self-evident truth enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that all men are created equal and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights. We hold that all men are equally entitled to the use and enjoyment of what God has created and of what is gained by the general growth and improvement of the community of which they are a part. Therefore, no one should be permitted to hold natural opportunities without a fair return to all for any special privilege thus accorded to him, and that value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community; that each is entitled to all that his labor produces; therefore, no tax should be levied on the products of labor.

To carry out these principles, we are in favor of raising all public revenues for national, State, county, and municipal purposes by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements, and of the abolition of all other forms of direct and indirect taxation.

Since in all our States we now levy some tax on the value of land, the single tax can be instituted by the simple and easy way of abolishing, one after another, all other taxes now levied and commensurately increasing the tax on land values until we draw upon that one source for all expenses of government, the revenue being divided between local government, State government, and the general government, as the revenue from direct taxes is now divided between the local and State governments, or by a direct assessment being made by the general government upon the States and paid by them from revenues collected in this manner. The single tax we propose is not a tax on land, and therefore would not fall on the use of land and become a tax on labor.

It is a tax not on land, but on the value of land. Thus it would not fall on all land, but only on valuable land, and on that not in proportion to the use made of it, but in proportion to its value—the premium which the user of land must pay to the owner, either in purchase money or rent, for permission to use valuable land. It would thus be a tax not on the use and improvement of land, but on the ownership of land, taking what would otherwise go to the owner as owner, and not as user.

In assessments under the single tax all values created by individual use or improvement would be excluded, and the only value taken into consideration would be the value attaching to the bare land by reason of neighborhood, etc., to be determined by impartial periodical assessments. Thus the farmer would have no more taxes to pay than the speculator who held a similar piece of land idle, and the man who on a city lot erected a valuable building would be taxed no more than the man who held a similar lot vacant. The single tax in short would call upon men to contribute to the public revenues not in proportion to what they produce or accumulate, but in proportion to the value of the natural opportunities they hold. It would compel them to pay just as much for holding land idle as for putting it to its fullest use. The single tax, therefore, would—

1st. Take the weight of taxation off the agricultural districts, where land has little or no value, irrespective of improvements, and put it on towns and cities, where bare land rises to a value of millions of dollars per acre.

2d. Dispense with a multiplicity of taxes and a horde of tax-gatherers, simplify government, and greatly reduce its cost.

3d. Do away with the fraud, corruption, and gross inequality inseparable from our present methods of taxation, which allow the rich to escape while they grind the poor. Land cannot be hid or carried off, and its value can be ascertained with greater ease and certainty than any other.

4th. Give us with all the world as perfect freedom of trade as now exists between the States of the Union, thus enabling our people to share through free exchanges in all the advantages which nature has given to other countries, or which the peculiar skill of other peoples has enabled them to attain. It would destroy the trusts, monopolies, and corruptions which are the outgrowths of the tariff. It would do away with the fines and penalties now levied on any one who improves a farm, erects a house, builds a machine, or in any way adds to the general stock of wealth. It would leave every one free to apply labor or expend capital in production or exchange without fine or restriction, and would leave to each the full product of his exertion.

5th. It would, on the other hand, by taking for public use that value which attaches to land by reason of the growth and improvement of the community, make the holding of land unprofitable to the mere owner and profitable only to the user. It would thus make it impossible for speculators and monopolists to hold natural opportunities unused or only half used, and would throw open to labor the illimitable field of employment which the earth offers to man. It would thus solve the labor problem, do away with involuntary poverty, raise wages in all occupations to the full earnings of labor, make overproduction impossible until all human wants are satisfied, render labor-saving inventions a blessing to all, and cause such an enormous production and such an equitable distribution of wealth as would give to all comfort, leisure, and participation in the advantages of an advancing civilization, in securing to each individual equal right to the use of the earth. It is also a proper function of society to maintain and control all public ways for the transportation of persons and property, and the transmission of intelligence; and also to maintain and control all public ways in cities for furnishing water, gas, and all other things that necessarily require the use of such common ways.

UNITED STATES GEOGRAPHIC BOARD.

Chairman—Andrew Braid, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce. *Secretary*—Charles S. Sloane, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Frank Bond, General Land Office, Department of the Interior.
Goodwin D. Ellsworth, Post-Office Department.
William B. Greeley, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.
David M. Hildreth, Post-Office Department.
Frederick W. Hodge, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.
Robert B. Marshall, Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.
William McNeir, Bureau of Accounts, Dept. of State.
C. Hart Merriam, Bureau of Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture.
John S. Mill, Department of the Treasury.
James E. Payne, Government Printing Office.
George R. Putnam, Bureau of Lighthouses, Department of Commerce.
Capt. Thomas Snowden, Hydrographer, Department of the Navy.
Charles W. Stewart, Library and Naval War Records Office, Department of the Navy.
Major Ralph H. Van Deman, General Staff, War Dept.

By executive order of August 10, 1906, the official title of the United States Board on Geographic Names was changed to United States Geographic Board, and its duties enlarged. The board passes on all unsettled questions concerning geographic names which arise in the departments, as well as determining, changing, and fixing place names within the United States and its insular possessions, and all names hereafter suggested by any officer of the Government shall be referred to the board before publication. The decisions of the board are to be accepted by all the departments of the Government as standard authority. Advisory powers were granted the board concerning the preparation of maps compiled, or to be compiled, in the various offices and bureaus of the Government, with a special view to the avoidance of unnecessary duplication of work; and for the unification and improvement of the scales of maps, of the symbols and conventions used upon them, and of the methods of representing relief. Hereafter, all such projects as are of importance shall be submitted to this board for advice before being undertaken.

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

THE official flag of the United States bears forty-eight white stars in a blue field, arranged in six rows of eight stars each. Two stars were added in 1912 by the admission of Arizona and New Mexico to the Union. The garrison flag of the Army is made of bunting, thirty-six feet fly and twenty feet hoist, thirteen stripes, and in the upper quarter, next the staff, is the field or "union" of stars, equal to the number of States, on blue field, over one-third length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet by ten feet, and the recruiting flag nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches. The "Union Jack" is blue with a star for every State in white. The Coast Guard flag, authorized by act of Congress, March 2, 1799, was originally prescribed to "consist of sixteen perpendicular stripes, alternate red and white, the union of the ensign bearing the arms of the United States in dark blue on a white field." The sixteen stripes represented the number of States which had been admitted to the Union at that time, and no change has been made since. June 14, the anniversary of the adoption of the flag, is celebrated as Flag Day in a large part of the Union.

The National flag should be hoisted preferably at, but not earlier than sunrise, and never later than 8 o'clock. When the National and State or other flags fly together the National flag should be on the right. When used on a bier or casket at a funeral the stars should be placed at the head. In no case should the flag be allowed to touch the ground. The statutes of the United States forbid the use of the flag in registered trade-marks, and the use of the flag for advertising purposes is illegal.

The President's flag consists of a blue background, in the centre of which appears the seal of the United States.

The flag of Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with four white stars—two horizontal and two perpendicular in centre.

The flag of Vice-Admiral of U. S. Navy is blue with three white stars—triangular.

The flag of the Secretary of the Navy is blue with two white stars (perpendicular) at either end and white anchor in centre.

The consular flag is blue with large white C in centre, surrounded by thirteen white stars.

The flag of the Panama Canal consists of a blue square bearing the letters "P. C." in white.

The flag of New York State is blue charged with the arms of the State. The flag of New York City consists of three perpendicular lines, blue, white, and orange (the blue nearest the flag staff); on the white bar is the seal of the city, without the legend.

WHITE HOUSE RULES.

THE following rules have been arranged for the conduct of business at the Executive Offices during the Winter of 1917-18:

The Cabinet will meet on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2.30 P. M.

During the continuance of the war the White House and grounds will be closed to visitors.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY, *Secretary to the President.*

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

IN this establishment practically all the printing for the United States Government is done except the manufacture of paper money and postage stamps. The Public Printer is the executive head of the Government Printing Office. Directly or through his principal officers he purchases all materials and machinery subject to the provisions of law, disburses all money, appoints all officers and employés, and exercises general supervision over the affairs of the office. The Superintendent of Documents has general supervision over the distribution of all public documents, excepting those printed for the use of the two Houses of Congress and for the Executive Departments. He is required to prepare a comprehensive index of public documents and consolidated index of Congressional documents, and is authorized to sell at cost any public document in his charge, the distribution of which is not specifically directed.

The principal officers are as follows: Public Printer, Cornelius Ford; Deputy Public Printer, Daniel V. Chisholm; Chief Clerk, John L. Alverson; Private Secretary, Joseph P. O'Lone; Purchasing Agent, Edward S. Moores; Superintendent of Work, T. Frank Morgan; Foreman of Printing, Fletcher Bowden; Congressional Record Clerk, William A. Smith; Superintendent of Documents, Josiah H. Brinker.

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE.

THE Secret Service Division of the Treasury Department is under the direction of Wm. J. Flynn, chief of the division. The service is principally engaged in detecting and prosecuting makers and dealers in counterfeit paper money and coin, investigating frauds arising in connection with the Federal Farm Loan Act, and making confidential investigations for the State Department. Details are also furnished for the protection of the President of the United States.

The arrests of counterfeiters number about 400 annually; other arrests are for bribery, impersonating United States Government officers, perjury, and violating sections of the United States Revised Statutes relating to foreign and domestic obligations and coins.

LIFEBOAT REQUIREMENTS.

Steamboat Inspection Service of the Department of Commerce.

The requirements for lifeboats coming under the jurisdiction of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, which are very complex and extensive, and vary for the different classes of waters, are contained in the General Rules and Regulations of the Board of Supervising Inspectors, which are published in four parts, namely: (1) Ocean and Coastwise, (2) Great Lakes, (3) Lakes other than the Great Lakes, Bays, and Sounds, and (4) Rivers.

FLAG DESECRATION.

SECTION 1425, Subdivision 16, of the Penal Law of the State of New York, relative to desecration of the National and State emblems. The statute, as amended by the laws of 1917, chapter 54, provides as follows:

"Any person, who in any manner, for exhibition or display, shall place or cause to be placed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, drawing or any advertisement, of any nature, upon any flag, standard, color or ensign of the United States of America or State flag of this State or ensign, shall expose or cause to be exposed to public view any such flag, standard, color or ensign, upon which after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and five, shall have been printed, painted or otherwise placed, or to which shall be attached, appended, affixed, or annexed, any word, figure, mark, picture, design, or drawing or any advertisement of any nature, or who shall expose to public view, manufacture, sell, expose for sale, give away, or have in possession for sale, or to give away, or for use for any purpose, any article, or substance, being an article of merchandise, or a receptacle of merchandise or article or thing for carrying or transporting merchandise, upon which after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and five, shall have been printed, painted, attached, or otherwise placed, a representation of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, to advertise, call attention to, decorate, mark, or distinguish, the article or substance, on which so placed, or who shall publicly mutilate, deface, defile, or defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall also forfeit a penalty of fifty dollars for each such offense, to be recovered with costs in a civil action, or suit, in any court having jurisdiction, and such action or suit may be brought by or in the name of any citizen of this State, and such penalty when collected less the reasonable cost and expense of action or suit and recovery to be certified by the district attorney of the county in which the offense is committed shall be paid into the treasury of this State; and two or more penalties may be sued for and recovered in the same action or suit. The words, flag, standard, color or ensign, as used in this subdivision or section, shall include any flag, standard, color, ensign, or any picture or representation, or either thereof, made of any substance, or represented on any substance, and of any size, evidently purporting to be, either of, said flag, standard, color or ensign, of the United States of America, or a picture or representation, of either thereof, upon which shall be shown the colors, the stars, and the stripes, in any number of either thereof, or by which the person seeing the same, without deliberation may believe the same to represent the flag, colors, standard, or ensign of the United States of America. The possession by any person, other than a public officer, as such, of any such flag, standard, color or ensign, on which shall be anything unlawful at any time by this section or of any article or substance or thing on which shall be anything made unlawful at any time by this section shall be presumptive evidence that the same is in violation of this section, and was made, done or created after the first day of September, nineteen hundred and five, and that such flag, standard, color, ensign, or article, substance, or thing, did not exist on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and five."

The following amendment has become a law as Chapter 779 of the New York Laws of 1917 (Senate Bill Print, No. 2240). It adds to the words "flag, standard, color, ensign," the word "shield" of the United States or of the State of New York, and also the following:

"This subdivision shall not apply to any act expressly permitted by the statutes of the United States of America, or by the United States Army and Navy regulations, nor shall it be construed to apply to a certificate, diploma, warrant, or commission of appointment to office, ornamental picture, article of jewelry, stationery for use in private correspondence, or newspaper or periodical, on any of which shall be printed, painted or placed, said flag, standard, color, shield or ensign disconnected and apart from any advertisement."

The statute has been construed by the Attorney General of New York as not applicable to advertising put out by the United States in its governmental capacity; that is, to obtain recruits or to advertise its governmental activities. These activities are in no way related to commerce.

In a statement recently issued by the Attorney General of the United States appears the following: "A majority of the States have passed laws regulating the use of the United States flag, the constitutionality of which was upheld in the case of Halter v. Nebraska, 205 U. S. Reports 34. At page 39 in footnote are citations to the laws of the various States which then had statutes of this character. At the last session Congress enacted a statute, act approved February 8, 1917, punishing the improper use of the National colors in the District of Columbia. The Department is aware of no other Federal legislation bearing upon the subject, except that contained in Section 5 of the Act of February 20, 1905 (33 U. S. Statutes at Large, 725), prohibiting the registration of a trade-mark which "comprises the flag or coat-of-arms or other insignia of the United States."

UNITED STATES BOARD OF MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION.

Commissioner—William L. Chambers. *Assistant Commissioner*—G. W. W. Hanger. *Members of Board*—Chairman, Martin A. Knapp, William L. Chambers, and G. W. W. Hanger. *Secretary*—Wm. H. Smith.

(Created by act of Congress, Approved July 15, 1913.)

The purpose for which the board was established is to settle by mediation, conciliation and arbitration all controversies concerning wages, hours of labor, or conditions of employment that may arise between any common carrier or carriers engaged in the transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad, or partly by railroad and partly by water, for a continuous carriage or shipment from one State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, to any other State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or from any place in the United States to an adjacent foreign country, or from any place in the United States through a foreign country to any other place in the United States, and their employés, which includes all persons actually engaged in any capacity in train operation or train service of any description, whether the cars upon or in which they are employed are owned or held and operated by the carrier under lease or other contract.

The Commissioner is appointed by the President for a term of seven years, salary $7,500, and is the executive officer of the board, which consists of the Commissioner and not more than two other officials of the Government, who are designated by the President. The Assistant Commissioner is appointed by the President, salary $5,000 per annum.

Since the organization of the board and up to June 30, 1917, seventy-one controversies between railroads and their employés engaged in train operation have reached the stage where an appeal for the services of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation was made. Of these cases an adjustment of the controversy was secured by the board through mediation alone in fifty-two cases; by mediation and arbitration in six cases; by arbitration in eight cases; by the parties after mediation had begun in two cases. One case was settled by Federal legislation, and two cases were pending.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.

(WASHINGTON, D. C.)

Presiding Judge—Robert M. Montgomery. *Associate Judges*—James F. Smith; Orion M. Barber, Marion De Vries, George E. Martin. *Attorney-General*—Thomas W. Gregory. *Assistant Attorney-General*—Bert Hanson. *Clerk*—Arthur B. Shelton ($3,500). *Marshal*—Frank H. Briggs ($3,000).

SEC. 188. There shall be a United States Court of Customs Appeals, which shall consist of a Presiding Judge and four Associate Judges, each of whom shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall receive a salary of seven thousand dollars a year. The Presiding Judge shall be so designated in the order of appointment and in the commission issued to him by the President; and the Associate Judges shall have precedence according to the date of their commissions. Any three members of said court shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of three members shall be necessary to any decision thereof. In case of a vacancy or of the temporary inability, or disqualification for any reason of one or two of the Judges of said court, the President may, upon the request of the Presiding Judge of said court, designate any qualified United States Circuit or District Judge or Judges to act in his or their places and such Circuit or District Judges shall be duly qualified to so act.

SEC. 189. The said Court of Customs Appeals shall always be open for the transaction of business, and sessions thereof may, in the discretion of the court, be held in the several judicial circuits, and at such places as said court may from time to time designate.

SEC. 195. That the Court of Customs Appeals established by this chapter shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a board of general appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classifications, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues; and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all such cases: *Provided, however*, That in any case in which the judgment or decree of the Court of Customs Appeals is made final by the provisions of this title, it shall be competent for the Supreme Court, upon the petition of either party, filed within sixty days next after the issue by the Court of Customs Appeals of its mandate upon decision, in any case in which there is drawn in question the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or any part thereof, or of any treaty made pursuant thereto, or in any other case when the Attorney-General of the United States shall, before the decision of the Court of Customs Appeals is rendered, file with the court a certificate to the effect that the case is of such importance as to render expedient its review by the Supreme Court, to require, by certiorari or otherwise, such case to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination, with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any case involving only the construction of section 1, or any portion thereof, of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes," approved August 5, 1909, nor to any case involving the construction of section 2 of an act entitled "An act to promote reciprocal trade relations with the Dominion of Canada, and for other purposes," approved July 26, 1911. (Amendment as approved, August 22, 1914.)

SEC. 196. No appeal shall be taken or allowed from any Board of United States General Appraisers to any other court, and no appellate jurisdiction shall thereafter be exercised or allowed by any other courts in cases decided by said Board of United States General Appraisers, but all appeals allowed by law from such Board of General Appraisers shall be subject to review only in the Court of Customs Appeals hereby established, according to the provisions of this chapter: *Provided*, That nothing in this chapter shall be deemed to deprive the Supreme Court of the United States of jurisdiction to hear and determine all customs cases which have heretofore been certified to said court from the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals on applications for writs of certiorari or otherwise, nor to review by writ of certiorari any customs case heretofore decided or now pending and hereafter decided by any Circuit Court of Appeals, provided application for said writ be made within six months after August 5, 1909: *Provided further*, That all customs cases decided by a Circuit or District Court of the United States or a court of a Territory of the United States prior to said date above mentioned, and which have not been removed from said courts by appeal or writ of error, and all such cases theretofore submitted for decision in said courts and remaining undecided may be reviewed on appeal at the instance of either party by the United States Court of Customs Appeals, provided such appeal be taken within one year from the date of the entry of the order, judgment, or decrees sought to be reviewed.

SEC. 197. Immediately upon the organization of the Court of Customs Appeals, all cases within the jurisdiction of that court pending and not submitted for decision in any of the United States Circuit Courts of Appeals, United States Circuit, Territorial or District Courts, shall, with the record and samples therein, be certified by said courts to said Court of Customs Appeals for further proceedings in accordance herewith: *Provided*, That where orders for the taking of further testimony before a referee have been made in any of such cases, the taking of such testimony shall be completed before such certification.

SEC. 198. If the importer, owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise, or the Collector or Secretary of the Treasury, shall be dissatisfied with the decision of the Board of General Appraisers as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of such merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, or with any other appealable decision of said board, they, or either of them, may, within sixty days next after the entry of such decree or judgment, and not afterward, apply to the Court of Customs Appeals for a review of the questions of law and fact involved in such decision: *Provided*. That in Alaska and in the insular and other outside possessions of the United States ninety days shall be allowed for making such application to the Court of Customs Appeals. Such application shall be made by filing in the office of the clerk of said court a concise statement of errors of law and fact complained of; and a copy of such statement shall be served on the collector, or the importer, owner, consignee, or agent, as the case may be. Thereupon the court shall immediately order the Board of General Appraisers to transmit to said court the record and evidence taken by them, together with the certified statement of the facts involved in the case and their decision thereon; and all the evidence taken by and before said board shall be competent evidence before said Court of Customs Appeals. The decision of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final, and such cause shall be remanded to said Board of General Appraisers for further proceedings to be taken in pursuance of such determination.

SEC. 199. Immediately upon receipt of any record transmitted to said court for determination the clerk thereof shall place the same upon the calendar for hearing and submission; and such calendar shall be called and all cases thereupon submitted, except for good cause shown, at least once every sixty days: *Provided*, That such calendar need not be called during the months of July and August of any year.

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS DUTIES.

A TABLE OF LEADING ARTICLES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES OR INTO ANY OF ITS POSSESSIONS (EXCEPT PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, GUAM AND TUTUILA), GIVING RATES OF ENTRY BY THE TARIFF ACT OF 1913 COMPARED WITH THE TARIFF ACT OF 1909.

(The following table covers only the articles of principal importance imported.)
(ad val.—ad valorem; n.s.p.f.—not specially provided for.)
* Effective March 1, 1914.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE A—CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS.		
Acids, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Alcoholic compounds, n.s.p.f.	60c. lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	10c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val. to 40c. lb. and 20 p.c. ad val.
Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Ammonia, carbonate of, and muriate of	¾c. lb.	¾c. lb.
Coal-tar products, not medicinal and not colors or dyes	Free list.	15 p.c. ad val. and 2½c. lb.
Colors, dyes, or stains	.....	30 p.c. ad val. and 5c. lb.
Drugs	1¼c. lb. and 10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Drugs and medicines in pills, capsules, etc		25 p.c. ad val.
Glue, value not above 10c. per pound	2½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Oil, castor, gals	35c. gal.	12c. gal.
Oil, olive in bottles, etc., gals	50c. gal.	30c. gal.
Oil, whale, gals	8c. gal.	5c. gal.
Opium, crude and not adulterated, containing 9 per cent. and over of morphia, lbs	$1.50 lb.	$3 lb.
Paints, colors, pigments, etc	30 p.c. ad val.	15 to 20 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, containing alcohol	60c. lb. and 50 p.c. ad val.	40c. lb. and 60 p.c. ad val.
Perfumery, cosmetics, not containing alcohol	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
Soap, castile and unperfumed toilet soap	1¼c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Soap, perfumed toilet	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Soda, bicarbonate of	5-8c. lb.	¼c. lb.
Sponges, not advanced in value by chemical processes	20 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Talcum		15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE B—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE & GLASSWARE.		
Cement	8c. 100 lbs.	10 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, porcelain, decorated	60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 55 p.c. ad val.
Earthenware, common, not ornamented	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Glassware, decorated or cut	60 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Marble, manufactures of, except for jewelry, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
Opera and field glasses, and frames for same	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Spectacles and eyeglasses, and frames for same	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE C—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Iron, bar, n.s.p.f.	6-10c. lb.	5 p.c. ad val.
Steel, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles, valued at $2,000 or more and automobile bodies	.....	45 p.c. ad val.
Automobiles valued at less than $2,000, and automobile chassis and finished parts of automobiles, not including tires	45 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Copper plates, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Pens, metallic, except gold pens	12c. gross.	8c. gross.
Table and kitchen utensils, metal, n.s.p.f.	45 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Tin plates	1 2-10c. lb.	15 p.c. ad val.
Pins, not jewelry	35 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Iron beams, girders, joists	Graduated rate.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cast iron pipe, andirons, plates, stove plates, hollow ware	8-10c. lb.	10 p.c. ad val.
Aluminum, and alloys of any kind in which it is the chief component, in crude form	7c. lb.	2c. lb.
Watch movements and watch cases, clocks and parts thereof	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Zinc in blocks, pigs or sheets	Graduated rate.	15 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE D—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Bamboo, wood, or straw blinds, etc	.....	20 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Cabinet wood advanced from crude condition	Free.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paving posts, railroad ties, telephone, trolley and telegraph poles	10 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
House or cabinet furniture, and manufactures of wood or bark, n.s.p.f	35 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Willow furniture	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE E—SUGAR, MOLASSES & MANUFACTURES OF.		
Sugars and syrups of cane juice	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 95-100 of 1c. per lb. and for each additional degree 35-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.	Not above 75 degrees polariscope 71-100 of 1c. per lb.; for every additional degree 26-1000 of 1c. per lb. additional.*
Saccharin	65c. lb.	65c. lb.
Sugar cane in its natural state, or unmanufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	14 p.c. ad val.
Molasses, not above 40 degrees	20 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Maple sugar and maple syrup	4c. lb.	3c. lb.
Glucose or grape sugar	1½c. lb.	1½c. lb.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1909.	Rates of Duty Under Law of 1913.
Sugar candy, valued more than 15c. per pound	50 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Sugar candy and all confectionery, n.s.p.f., valued at 15c. per pound or less	4c. lb. and 15 p.c. ad val.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE F—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Tobacco, wrapper, leaf	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.	$1.85 lb. to $2.50 lb.
Tobacco, filler	35c. to 50c. lb.	35c. to 50c. lb.
Tobacco, smoking	.....	55c. lb.
Snuff	55c. lb.	55c. lb.
Cigars and cigarettes	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.	$4.50 lb. and 25 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE G—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.		
Horses and mules and all live animals, n.s.p.f.	20-25 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Barley, bushel of 48 pounds	30c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Barley malt, bushel of 34 pounds	45c. bushel.	25c. bushel.
Oatmeal and rolled oats	1c. lb.	30c. 100 lbs.
Oats, bushel	15c. bushel.	6c. bushel.
Rice, cleaned	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations	1½c. lb.	1c. lb.
Butter and substitutes	6c. lb.	2½c. lb.
Cheese and substitutes therefor	6c. lb.	20 p.c. ad val.
Hay	$4 ton.	$2 ton.
Honey	20c. gallon.	10c. gallon.
Hops	16c. lb.	16c. lb.
Seeds, flax-seed, linseed and other oil seeds, n.s.p.f. (bu. of 56 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	20c. bushel.
Seeds, castor (bu. of 50 lbs.)	25c. bushel.	15c. bushel.
Fish, except shell fish, packed in oil or in oil and other substances	Graduated rate.	25 p.c. ad val.
Fruits, apples, peaches, quinces, cherries, plums and pears	25c. bushel.	10c. bushel.
Fruits, preserved, n.s.p.f.	2c. lb.	1c. lb.
Fruits, oranges, grapefruit, and limes in bulk	1c. lb.	1½c. lb.
Lemons	1½c. lb.	½c. lb.
Pineapples in bulk	$8 per 1,000.	$5 per 1,000.
Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, n.s.p.f.	1c. lb.	1c. lb.
Spices, unground	Free list.	1c. lb.
Chocolate and cocoa unsweetened, prepared or manufactured, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Chocolate and cocoa, sweetened, prepared or manufactured, valued at 20c. per pound or less	Graduated rate.	2c. lb.
SCHEDULE H—SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES.		
Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, n.s.p.f.	$2.60 gallon.	$2.60 gallon.
Champagne and all other sparkling wines, quarts	$9.60 per doz.	$9.60 per doz.
Wines, still, in casks, vermuth and similar beverages	45c. to 60c. gallon.	45c. to 60c. gallon.
Wines, still, in bottles, quarts	$1.85 per doz.	$1.85 per doz.
Malt liquors, in bottles, jugs, gallons	45c. gallon.	45c. gallon.
Mineral waters, in bottles, quarts	30c. doz.	20c. doz.
SCHEDULE I—COTTON MANUFACTURES.		
Cotton thread, uncolored, according to numbers	2½c. lb. to 28c. lb.	5 to 25 p.c. ad val.
Cotton thread, colored, bleached, according to numbers	6c. lb. to 67c. lb.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, uncolored, according to numbers	1c. sq. yard to 12½c. sq. yard.	7½ to 27½ p.c. ad val.
Cotton cloth, colored, bleached, according to numbers	Graduated rate.	10 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton handkerchiefs or mufflers, hemmed or hemstitched, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton clothing, ready made	50 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Cotton hosiery, pairs	70c. doz. to $2 doz. & 15 p.c. ad val.	30 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Cotton shirts, drawers, and all underwear, n.s.p.f.	60c. doz. & 15 p.c. ad val. to $2.25 doz. & 35 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val
Cotton, plushes, velvets, corduroys	9c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val. to 12c. sq. yard & 25 p.c. ad val.	40 p.c. ad val.
Lace manufactures	60 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE J—FLAX, HEMP AND JUTE AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Flax hemp or ramie single yarns, finer than 80 lea or number	15 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Mattings for floors	3½c. sq. yard.	2½c. sq. yard.
SCHEDULE K—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF.		
Alpaca, hair of	.....	15 p.c. ad val.
Combed wool or tops, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	8 p.c. ad val.
Yarns	Graduated rate.	18 p.c. ad val.
Yarns of hair of angora goat and alpaca	.....	25 p.c. ad val.
Cloths, knit fabrics, felts not woven and all manufactures of every description, wholly or chiefly of wool, n.s.p.f.	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Blankets, n.s.p.f., and flannels	Graduated rate.	25 to 30 p.c. ad val.
Dress goods, women's and children's	Graduated rate.	35 p.c. ad val.
Clothing, ready made and wearing apparel of every description, n.s.p.f.	44c. lb. & 60 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Carpets, woven whole for rooms, and rugs	10c. sq. foot & 40 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Plushes, velvets and all other pile fabrics, cotton cut or uncut	Graduated rate.	40 p.c. ad val.

ARTICLES.	RATES OF DUTY UNDER	
	Law of 1909.	Law of 1913.
SCHEDULE L—SILK AND SILK GOODS.		
Silk partially manufactured, or spun silk	35c. lb. and graduated rate.	20c. lb. to 35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, wearing apparel	60 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Silk, yarns, threads, artificial	45c. lb. to 60c. lb.	35 p.c. ad val.
Silk, all manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	45 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE M—PAPERS AND BOOKS.		
Printing paper, other than paper commercially known as band-made or machine hand-made, valued above 5c. per lb., n.s.p.f.	3½c. lb. to 15 p.c. ad val.	12 p.c. ad val.
Books, of all kinds, bound or unbound pamphlets, engravings, photographs, n.s.p.f.	25 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Paper, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	25 p.c. ad val.
Playing cards	10c. pack and 20 p.c. ad val.	60 p.c. ad val.
SCHEDULE N—SUNDRIES.		
Beads, not threaded or strung	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Brushes	40 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Bristles	7½c. lb.	7c. lb.
Diamonds and other precious stones, cut but not set	10 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Feathers and downs	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.	20 to 60 p.c. ad val.
Furs, dressed	20 to 40 p.c. ad val.	10 to 40 p.c. ad val.
Furs, wearing apparel	50 p.c. ad val.	50 p.c. ad val.
Gloves (leather)	$1.25 doz. to $5.80 doz.	$1 to $4.75 doz. pairs.
Gutta-percha and India rubber, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	35 p.c. ad val.	10 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human	No radio data here	10 to 35 p.c. ad val.
Hair, human, cleaned but not manufactured	20 p.c. ad val.	20 p.c. ad val.
Leather, manufactures of, n.s.p.f.	40 p.c. ad val.	30 p.c. ad val.
Musical instruments	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, or parts	45 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Pipes and smokers' articles	Graduated rate.	20 to 50 p.c. ad val.
Paintings and statuary, n.s.p.f.	15 p.c. ad val.	15 p.c. ad val.
Toys	35 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.
Umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, n.s.p.f.	50 p.c. ad val.	35 p.c. ad val.

THE FREE LIST.

Acids (not provided for under Schedule A).
Aconite.
Agates, unmanufactured.
Agricultural implements.
Albumen, n.s.p.f.
Alcohol, methyl or wood.
Ammonia, nitrate and sulphate of.
Animals brought into U. S. temporarily or for breeding purposes.
Animals, wild, for exhibition in zoological collections.
Anthracite coal.
Antitoxins.
Aromatic (not garden) seeds.
Arrowroot, not manufactured.
Arsenic.
Art, works of, originals, or for certain institutions.
Articles, domestic made, returned after exportation.
Asbestos, unmanufactured.
Asphaltum.
Bacon.
Bagging for cotton, etc.
Barbed fence wire.
Barks, n.s.p.f.
Beans, n.s.p.f.
Beef, fresh.
Beeswax.
Belting leather.
Benzine.
Berries, n.s.p.f.
Bibles.
Birds.
Bismuth.
Bituminous coal.
Books for the blind or for certain classes of institutions, text-books, etc.
Boots, leather.
Borax, crude.
Brass, old.
Brimstone.
Briquets.
Bristles, crude, etc.
Broom corn.
Buckwheat.
Bullion, gold or silver.
Burlaps.
Cabinet wood, in the log, rough, or hewn only.
Calcium, n.s.p.f.
Camel's hair.
Carbolic acid.
Cash registers.
Cattle.
Cement.
Chalk, crude.
Charts for use of societies or United States.
Citizens of U. S. dying in foreign countries, personal effects of.
Clapboards.
Coal.
Cobalt.
Cocoa, crude, n.s.p.f.
Cocoanuts in the shell.
Cocoons, silk.
Cod liver oil.
Coffee.
Coins, gold, silver and copper.
Coke.
Composition metal, copper chief value.
Copper, in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, n.s.p.f. and ore.
Copperas.
Cork, unmanufactured.
Corn and corn-meal.
Cotton and cotton bagging.
Cotton gins.
Cotton waste.
Cottonseed oil.
Cream.
Croton oil.
Curry.
Darning needles.
Drawings, original.
Drugs, not advanced.
Dyeing and tanning materials.
Dyestuffs, n.s.p.f.
Dyewoods, n.s.p.f.
Engravings, original.
Etchings, original.
Evergreen seedlings.
Explosive substances.
Extracts for tanning.
Fans, common palm leaf.
Fats and grease.
Fencing, barbed and galvanized wire.
Ferromanganese.
Fibres and grasses.
Films, moving picture, American manufacture, light struck or damaged.
Flat rails, iron or steel.
Flax.
Flint, flints and flint stones unground.
Flocks.
Flower and grass seeds, n.s.p.f.
Fossils.
Fowls, water.
Fruit plants, tropical and semi-tropical, for purpose of propagation or cultivation.
Fruits or berries, green, ripe or dried, n.s.p.f.
Fulminates.
Furniture of persons or families from foreign countries if used by them abroad one year or more.
Furs, undressed.
Galvanized wire.
Gasoline.
Glass plates or disks, rough-cut or unwrought.
Glaziers' diamonds.
Gloves, horsehide, pigskin or cowhide, n.s.p.f.
Glue stock.
Goat skins, undressed.
Gold, bullion, ore and sweepings.
Gold, silver, copper or other metal coins.
Grains, drugs, crude.
Granite, unmanufactured, n.s.p.f.
Grasses and fibres.
Guano, manures and all substances used only in manure.
Gunny bags and cloth, old.
Gunpowder.
Gutta-percha, crude.
Hair, n.s.p.f.
Hams.
Handle bolts.
Hand sewing needles.
Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts thereof.
Harvesters.
Hemlock bark, extract of.
Hemp, n.s.p.f.
Herbs, natural state, used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Hides of cattle.
Hones and whetstones.
Hoop iron or steel, coated or not coated with paint.
Hoops, iron or steel, cut to lengths.
Horns and parts of.
Horsehair unmanufactured.
Horseshoe nails.
Horseshoes.
Household effects used one year or more abroad by the importer thereof.
Ice.
India rubber, crude.
Indigo.
Ingots.

THE FREE LIST—*Continued.*

Instruments, philosophical and scientifical, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Inventions if suitable only for use as a model.
Iodine, crude and resublimed.
Ipecac.
Iron ore.
Iron or steel bands, cut to lengths and manufactures of.
Iron or steel billets.
Iron or steel nails, rails and scrap.
Jute.
Kerosene.
Kindling wood.
Lamb and lambskins, undressed.
Land fowls.
Lard.
Laths.
Leather, n.s.o.f.; boots and shoes, harness, saddles, and saddlery, shoe laces, sole, uppers, vamps.
Leaves used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Leeches.
Lemon and lime juice.
Lemon peel, not preserved.
Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus imported by life-saving societies.
Linotype machines.
Lithographic stones not engraved.
Lodestones.
Logs.
Loops, iron.
Lumber, planed or finished, n.s.p.f.
Machines, for spreading tar and oil and for sugar making, linotype, sewing, thrashing, typesetting.
Magnesite, crude or calcined.
Maize.
Manganese, oxide and ore of.
Manila.
Manures.
Manuscripts.
Maps, over 20 years old, or for use of United States.
Marrons.
Marrow.
Marshmallow.
Meal, corn.
Meats.
Medals of gold, silver or copper when bestowed and accepted as trophies or prizes.
Metal composition, n.s.p.f.
Milk, preserved or condensed, etc.
Mineral salts.
Minerals, crude.
Models of inventions suitable for use as models only.
Moss, crude or unmanufactured.
Mowers.
Music for the blind.
Mustard seed.
Mutton.
Nails.
Naphtha.
Needles, hand sewing and darning.
Newspapers and periodicals issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Nickel ore.
Nitrate of potash or saltpetre, crude and soda.
Nut oil.
Nux vomica.
Oakum.
Oil cake.
Oils not provided for in list under Schedule A.
Orange juice, peel, not preserved, candied or dried.
Ore, cobalt, copper, emery, gold, iron, manganese, manganiferous iron, nickel, silver, tin, tungsten-bearing.
Paper, printing, n.s.p.f., stock, crude.
Paraffin and paraffin oil.
Parchment.
Paris green.
Pearl, mother of, and pearl shells in natural state.
Pebble, Brazilian.
Periodicals and newspapers issued within 6 months of time of entry, etc.
Personal effects of persons arriving from foreign countries, within certain limitations.
Petroleum.
Phosphates, crude.
Phosphorus.
Photographic, and moving picture films not exposed or developed.
Pigs, copper, iron.
Plants, fruits, tropical and semi-tropical, for propagation or cultivation.
Plates, copper, glass.
Platinum, unmanufactured.
Plows.
Plumbago.
Pork.
Potash, carbonate, crude, cyanide, sulphate.
Potassium, cyanide of.
Potatoes, conditionally.
Printing paper not above 5c. lb.
Prizes.
Prussic acid.
Pulp woods.
Quinine.
Radium.
Rags, n.s.p.f.
Rails, flat, iron or steel.
Railway bars, iron or steel.
Rapeseed.
Rattan.
Reapers.
Reeds, unmanufactured.
Regalia and gems, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Roots, drugs, crude, n.s.p.f.
Rye and rye flour.
Saddlery.
Safety lamps, miners'.
Sago.
Salt.
Saltpetre, crude.
Scientific apparatus, when imported by certain classes of institutions.
Seeds, all flower and grass, n.s.p.f.
Sewing machines.
Sheep.
Shellfish, and shells in natural state.
Shingles.
Shoddy.
Shoes, leather.
Silk, raw.
Silver bullion, coins, ore, sweepings.
Sisal grass.
Skins, undressed.
Soda, arseniate, ash, cyanide, nitrate, silicate, sulphate.
Sole leather.
Specimens, botany and mineralogy and natural history for scientific public collections.
Spermaceti oil.
Spikes.
Spirits, turpentine.
Sprigs, cut.
Stamps, foreign.
Statuary, original or two replicas.
Statuary and casts of sculpture, when for use as models or for art educational purposes.
Staves.
Steel, scrap.
Stone.
Strychnine.
Sugar-beet seed.
Sulphate of ammonia, copper, iron, potash, soda.
Sulphur.
Sulphuric acid.
Sumac, ground.
Swine.
T-rails, iron or steel.
Tacks, cut.
Talcum, crude, n.s.p.f.
Tallow.
Tanning material.
Tapioca.
Tar, and pitch of wood.
Tea.
Thrashing machines.
Timber.
Tin, except plates.
Tobacco stems.
Trophies, aricles bestowed as trophies and received as honorary distinctions.
Turpentine.
Twine.
Type, old.
Typesetting machines.
Typewriters.
Vaccine virus.
Veal.
Vegetable subs'nces, crude.
Vellum.
Verdigris.
Vitriol, blue.
Wagons and carts.
Waste.
Water fowls.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.
Weeds and wood used as drugs, n.s.p.f.
Whalebone, unmanufactured.
Whale oil, n.s.p.f.
Wheat, n.s.p.f., conditionally.
Whetstones.
Wild animals for exhibition in zoological collections.
Wire, barbed fence, galvanized, nails, staples.
Wood, n.s.p.f.
Wood alcohol.
Wood pulp.
Wool, n.s.p.f.
Works of art, originals or for certain institutions.
Wrought iron or steel nails, n.s.p.f.

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE.

1. A declaration is required of every passenger; but the senior member of a family may declare for the entire family if the members thereof are all residents of the same country and have their baggage placed under the same letter on the pier. Your baggage will not be examined until you have prepared and delivered to the customs officers a declaration on this form.

2. Penalties under U. S. Revised Statutes 2802 and 3082—Failure to declare any article which should be declared subjects it to seizure and the passenger to criminal prosecution. The offering of gratuities to customs officers is a violation of the law.

3. Residence—Persons arriving in the United States are divided as follows: (*a*) Returning residents of the United States and (*b*) all persons other than returning residents of the United States; and their declarations must be made accordingly. Citizen of the United States shall be deemed to be returning residents of the United States, unless they present satisfactory evidence that they have given up their residence in the United States and have acquired an actual bona fide residence in a foreign country. Residence of a wife follows that of her husband and the residence of a minor child that of its parents.

4. Returning residents of the United States must declare all articles obtained abroad in any manner.—This includes articles obtained by purchase, gift, exchange or otherwise; articles worn or carried on the person as well as those in the baggage; used articles as well as new, and trunks and other containers obtained abroad. Commissions for others and articles intended directly or indirectly for sale must be so described in the declaration. Articles which may be included in the $100 exemption must

CUSTOM HOUSE EXAMINATION OF BAGGAGE—*Continued.*

not be omitted from the declaration. The actual cost of repairs or alterations made abroad on any article taken out of the United States must be declared. Personal or household effects returned in the same condition shall be admitted free of duty upon their identity being established, provided that such articles as were obtained abroad on a previous trip were properly declared when originally imported.

5. All persons other than returning residents of the United States may bring in free of duty necessary and appropriate wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects actually owned by them and intended for their own wear and use. All other articles in their baggage or on their person must be declared. Household effects, foodstuffs, cigars and cigarettes, tools of trade, articles owned by others or intended for others or for sale or for business or professional use are among the items required to be declared.

6. The actual cost of declared articles must be stated in all declarations, or the foreign market value thereof if obtained otherwise than by purchase. If articles have depreciated in value through wear or use, the attention of the appraising officer should be called to such fact at the time of the examination. Articles are appraised at their value in their condition as imported. Passengers dissatisfied with values placed upon dutiable articles may make demand for reappraisement to the officer in charge on the pier, but no such demand can be entertained after the articles have been removed from customs custody.

7. Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco and liquors must be declared. Adult passengers may be allowed free of duty and internal-revenue tax 50 cigars or 300 cigarettes or 3 pounds of smoking tobacco and 1 quart of spirits or wine or other beverage, if not for sale.

8. Merchandise or samples of merchandise, foreign or domestic, accompanying a passenger as baggage, whether the property of himself or another, must be declared as merchandise in this entry. A statement of the number of such packages and of the general character of the contents and the total value thereof will be sufficient.

9. Theatrical scenery, property and apparel and all other articles, foreign or domestic, which may be intended for use on the stage or for exhibition purposes, must be declared. Each package and its contents must be described.

10. All dogs must be declared. Collies, shepherd or sheep, and police dogs are subject to quarantine.

11. Bonded baggage—Baggage may be forwarded in bond. Passengers should specify on the declaration, in the space "Entry," the number of such packages, the general character and total value of the contents and the destination of the packages to be bonded.

12. The following articles are prohibited: Cuttings or parts of sugar cane and plants and seeds, except vegetable and flower seeds, unless a permit has been previously obtained from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; smoking opium; fur-seal skins taken in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean; and garments made in whole or in part from such skins; aigrettes; osprey plumes, and the feathers or parts of wild birds. Such articles must be delivered to the customs officers on the pier.

TRAVELERS' AID SOCIETY.

President—Gilbert Colgate. *Hon. Vice-Presidents*—Cardinal Farley, Hon. Jacob H. Schiff, Bishop David H. Greer. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Dr. Samuel Schulman, Rev. Dr. William A. Courtney. *Treasurer*—James McAlpin Pyle. *Chairman of Executive Committee*—Rush Taggart, *General Secretary*—Orin C. Baker. *Headquarters*—465 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

The Travelers' Aid Society is non-sectarian, non-political and non-commercial in organization and work, has national and international co-operation. Object: Protects and assists all travelers, especially young women, girls and boys, without fee or gratuity. Safeguards in all the emergencies of travel from influences and dangers vicious, morally, financially, and physically. Prevents error, extortion and crime, relieves suffering, and combats vice of every form. Trained women agents, recognized by official badge, meet trains and boats. Supported by voluntary contributions.

THE SOUTHERN COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

President—Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, Fla. *First Vice-President*—Thomas S. Southgate, Norfolk, Va. *Second Vice-President*—Leland Hume, Nashville, Tenn. *Managing Director*—Clarence J. Owens, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer and Resident Director*—William H. Saunders, Washington, D. C.

The headquarters of the Congress is at the Southern Building, Fifteenth and H Streets, Washington, D. C.; Clarence J. Owens, Managing Director.

Among the purposes of the organization are the following:

(*a*) To promote and develop the interests of the following sixteen States of the United States known as the "Southern States," to wit: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(*b*) To collect and disseminate information regarding the resources and conditions of the said States and the opportunities and advantages offered in them for the safe and profitable investment of capital; the attractions offered in the South to the homeseeker, artisan and laborer, and the importance to the National Government of enacting proper legislation looking to the conservation of the natural resources of the South and the improvement of its rivers, harbors and transportation facilities.

(*c*) To encourage, promote and foster the development of the resources of the South with its own capital and by its own inhabitants.

(*d*) To encourage and obtain the establishment in the South of commercial, manufacturing, industrial and other enterprises, and to foster those already existing therein.

(*e*) To encourage, foster and promote the creation and establishment of institutions and organizations whose energies shall be principally directed toward the development of the material resources of the South.

(*f*) To promote and develop proper immigration to the South and to promote and foster the establishment of such organizations as may bring about the development of desirable immigration to the South.

(*g*) To encourage the movement for the construction of good roads and for the extension of railroad and trolley transportation.

(*h*) To encourage, foster and develop patriotic and National sentiments throughout the South and elsewhere in the Nation, and particularly to promote, encourage and foster the feeling and desire for a greater Nation through a greater South.

(*i*) To promote the improvement of educational and other conditions which tend to develop the material resources and happiness of the residents of the South.

NATIONAL STATUARY HALL.

WORKS of art in the Capitol Building, Washington, have been acquired by gift from private individuals interested in the preservation of the historical, biographical, or pictorial art of the Nation; by the gift from States, as instanced by the statues of distinguished citizens forming the collection in Statuary Hall, and by purchase by the Government. A general supervision of the art works of the Capitol is exercised by the Joint Committee on the Library. This committee also has charge of accessions to the art works of the Capitol Building, except as otherwise provided by law.

Statuary Hall, formerly the hall of the House of Representatives, was established as Statuary Hall by Act of Congress of July 2, 1864. By this legislation a National Hall of Statuary was created, and the President was authorized to invite each State to contribute to the collection to be formed, two statues, in either marble or bronze, of deceased citizens of the State whom "for historic renown or from civil or military services" the State should consider as worthy of commemoration in this National Hall of Statuary.

The following is a list of statues presented by the States and the dates of the works:

STATE.	Name.	Date.	STATE.	Name.	Date.
Alabama	J. L. M. Curry	1906	New Hampshire	John Stark	1894
Arkansas	Uriah M. Rose	1917	"	Daniel Webster	1894
Connecticut	Roger Sherman	1872	New Jersey	Richard Stockton	1886
"	Jonathan Trumbull	1872	"	Philip Kearny	1875
Florida	John W. Gorrie	1914	New York	Robert R. Livingston	1874
Idaho	George L. Shoup	1909	"	George Clinton	1873
Illinois	James Shields	1893	North Carolina	Zebulon Baird Vance	1916
"	Frances E. Willard	1905	Ohio	James A. Garfield	1885
Indiana	Oliver P. Morton	1899	"	William Allen	1887
"	Lew Wallace	1909	Oklahoma	Sequoyah	1917
Iowa	James Harlan	1909	Pennsylvania	J. P. G. Muhlenberg	1881
"	Samuel J. Kirkwood	1913	"	Robert Fulton	1881
Kansas	John J. Ingalls	1904	Rhode Island	Nathanael Greene	1869
"	George W. Glick	1914	"	Roger Williams	1870
Maine	William King	1877	South Carolina	John C. Calhoun	1909
Maryland	Charles Carroll	1901	Texas	Stephen F. Austin	1904
"	John Hanson	1901	"	Samuel Houston	1904
Massachusetts	Samuel Adams	1873	Vermont	Ethan Allen	1875
"	John Winthrop	1872	"	Jacob Collamer	1879
Michigan	Lewis Cass	1889	Virginia	Washington	1908
"	Zachariah Chandler	1913	"	R. E. Lee	1908
Minnesota	Henry Mower Rice	1916	West Virginia	John E. Kenna	1901
Missouri	Francis P. Blair	1899	"	Francis H. Pierpont	1903
"	Thomas H. Benton	1899	Wisconsin	James Marquette	1895

AMERICAN SCENIC AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

THE society was founded by Andrew H. Green, incorporated in 1895, and is a National society for the protection of natural scenery, the preservation of historic landmarks and the improvement of cities. *President*—Geo. F. Kunz. *Secretary*—Edw. H. Hall, 154 Nassau St., New York. *Treasurer*—N. T. Phillips.

AREA OF ISLANDS.

ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.	ISLANDS.	Square Miles.
Amboyna	262	Formosa	14,000	Madura	2,000	Reunion	970
Australia	2,946,651	Gotland	1,150	Malay Archi. *b.*		Sakhalin	29,100
Azores *a*	920	Governor's	† ¼	Malta	100	Samoan *a*	1,100
Baffin Land	236,000	Greenland	827,300	Man	230	Sardinia	9,306
Bahamas *a*	5,400	Great Britain	88,600	Manhattan (N. Y. City)	22	Scilly *a*	†30
Balearic *a*	1,935	Guam	210	Martha's Vineyard	120	Shetland *a*	551
Banks	25,000	Hawaiian *a*	6,449	Mauritius	710	Sicily	9,800
Bermudas *a*	20	Havti	28,800	Melville Land	20,000	Skye	535
Block	*8	Hebrides *a*	3,000	Mindanao	36,290	South (N. Z.)	58,525
Borneo	284,000	Helgoland §	13,000	Nantucket	60	Southampton	17,800
Bornholm	210	Hainan	36,500	Newfoundland	42,000	South Georgia	1,000
Canary *a*	2,850	Hokkaido	30	New Guinea	330,000	Sumatra	162,000
Cape Breton	3,120	Hongkong	87,500	New Hebrides	*a* 5,100	Tasmania	26,200
Cape Cod	380	Honshiu	39,800	North (N. Z.)	44,468	Terra del Fuego	18,500
Cape Verde *a*	1,480	Iceland	32,600	North Devon	24,000	Teneriffe	900
Caroline *a*	560	Ireland	4,200	North Somerset	12,000	Trinidad	1,750
Celebes	72,000	Jamaica	160,000	Nova Zembla	35,000	Tutuila	55
Ceylon	24,700	Japan *a*	48,400	Orkney *a*	375	Vancouver	18,000
Corfu	300	Java	45	Pemba	380	West Indies, British *a*	13,750
Corsica	3,400	Jersey	701	Philippines *a*	115,026	W. Spitzbergen	15,260
Crete	2,900	Ladrones *d*	1,376	Pines	614	Windward *a*	519
Cuba	44,164	Leeward *a*	41,000	Prince Edward	2,134	Zanzibar	640
Cyprus	3,600	Long Is., N. Y.	227,000	Prince of Wales	15,000		
East Indies *c*	40,000	Luzon	510	Porto Rico	3,604		
Ellesmere	5,500	Madagascar					
Falkland *a*		Madeira					

* Miles in length. † In circumference. ‡ In diameter. § German naval base consisting of a rock rising about 175 feet above the sea, one mile long by about one-third mile wide. *a* Area of entire group. *b* See Philippines, etc. *c* See Borneo, etc. *d* See Guam, etc.

Postal Information.

(Revised in accordance with the provisions of the postal rates sections of the War Revenue Bill, passed by Congress and signed by President Wilson, October 3, 1917.)

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE.

INCREASE IN POSTAGE RATES ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER, INCLUDING POSTAL CARDS AND POST CARDS.

(Effective November 2, 1917.)

Letters and other first-class matter (except drop letters), three cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Drop letters, two cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

A "drop" letter is one that is mailed for delivery from the Post Office at which it is posted or, in other words, which is addressed for local delivery by the Post Office at which it is mailed. The drop letter rate applies, for example, to all letters mailed in the district of the New York, N. Y. Post-Office for delivery within that district.

The district of the New York, N. Y. Post-Office embraces the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, also Pelham and Pelham Manor; all letters mailed within that district for delivery therein will be subject to the rate of two cents an ounce.

There is no drop rate on any matter except letters.

Letters addressed to other Post-Offices in the United States, to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai City (China), or to any other destinations to which the domestic rates apply, also other first-class matter addressed for delivery to any destinations to which the domestic rates apply will be subject to the rate of three cents an ounce.

Note—Letters written and mailed by soldiers, sailors, and marines assigned to duty in a foreign country engaged in the present war may be mailed free of postage, subject to such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

Postal cards for any address will be subject to two cents postage.

Postal cards are cards which are issued by the Government and sold by the Post-Office Department. The one-cent postal cards must have a one-cent postage stamp affixed to them, in addition to the one-cent stamp which is printed on such cards. The two-cent rate applies to all postal cards regardless of whether they bear written or printed messages.

Post cards (private mailing cards), bearing written or typewritten messages will be subject to two cents postage.

A notice to Postmasters throughout the country by Postmaster-General A. S. Burleson, regarding private mailing cards, says:

"It shall be lawful to transmit by mail, at the postage rate of two cents apiece, payable by stamps to be affixed by the sender, and under such regulations as the Postmaster-General may prescribe, written messages on private mailing cards, such cards to be sent openly in the mails, to be no larger than the size fixed by the convention of the Universal Postal Union, and to be approximately of the same form, quality, and weight as the stamped postal card now in general use in the United States. (Acts of May 19, 1898, and October 3, 1917.)"

Post cards (private mailing cards), which are entirely in print, or which bear no more writing (or typewriting) than is authorized upon printed matter will continue to be mailable for one cent each.

In all cases postage should be fully prepaid.

HOW TO SEND MAIL TO SOLDIERS ABROAD.

Mail addressed to members of the expeditionary forces should bear the complete designation of the division, regiment, company, or other organization to which the addressee belongs. In the upper left-hand corner of a letter should be placed the usual form of return request and the name and address of the sender. Under no circumstances will the location or station of a military organization be included in the address on a letter for a person or organization in Europe. Postage should be fully prepaid. The rate on letter mail to our military forces in France is 2 cents the ounce or fraction thereof. Newspaper mail is carried for 1 cent for 4 ounces. Letters, post cards and printed matter originating in the United States or any of its possessions for transmission to the United States expeditionary forces in Europe are subject to the United States domestic classification, conditions and rates of postage. No other than United States postage stamps are available for the prepayment of postage. The correct manner of addressing a letter is as follows:

Return to Mrs. John Smith, —— Blank Street, New York City.
John Smith, Jr., Co. X, —— Infantry, American Expeditionary Forces.

Mail for American military personnel in Europe will not be forwarded in care of the Adjutant-General of the army as a general rule. This may be done, however, in cases where the writer does not know the addressee has actually embarked. Mail addressed to persons in the United States or any of its possessions will be addressed in the usual way, but nothing will be written in or on a letter to indicate the place or station of the writer, or any person or organization of our own forces or those of our Allies. The United States mail service established in France is prepared to sell postage stamps, post cards, etc., to our military forces. In cases where the soldier may be unable to purchase stamps to prepay postage the letter may be indorsed by the proper officer and forwarded to its destination, where the single rate of postage will be collected on delivery. This is provided for in the postal regulations. Mail from Europe may bear the name and organization of the sender in the upper left-hand corner. It is subject to domestic rates and to the use of United States postage.

Money orders payable at the United States postal agency or its branches in Europe will be sold to purchasers in the United States or its possessions, and money orders payable in the United States or its possessions will be sold to purchasers at the agency or its branches in Europe, under regulations provided by the Post-Office Department at domestic rates. Money and valuables will not be accepted for transmission by registered mail. Important papers which can be duplicated if lost may be accepted for registration, but indemnity will not be paid for lost registered mail. Postal money orders should be used. There is no provision at present for Parcel Post Service between our forces in Europe and the United States or its possessions.

Addresses on soldiers' letters must follow forms as shown below—Correct forms for addressing mail to soldiers of the National Army, the National Guard, and the Regular Army as indicated by the Post-Office Department follow:

For the Regular Army:	For the National Guard:	For the National Army:
Private John Smith,	Private John Smith,	Private John Smith,
Company A, 84th Infantry,	Co. B, 151st Inf. (69th N. Y.),	Co. C, 310th Inf. (N. J.),
Camp Lee, Virginia.	Camp Lee, Virginia.	Camp Lee, Virginia.

Unless addressed to company and regiment, mail will be delayed and probably returned to writer as

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

undeliverable. The designations in parentheses following the regimental number are used in the case of National Guard and National Army men to indicate the State from which the organization (or the bulk of it) was drawn. Each letter and parcel should bear also the name and address of the sender. It is highly important, the Department points out, that these forms be strictly followed. The co-operation of the public in this regard will not only aid the Post-Office Department to carry through an extra big task efficiently, but it will facilitate the prompt receipt of mail by the soldiers.

FORWARDING MAIL FOR OR FROM WAR PRISONERS.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that "during the continuance of hostilities between the United States and Germany, no letters, packages or other mail matter originating within the United States or its possessions and destined for Germany, or addressed to any post-office, port or other place within the jurisdiction of Germany, or to any person residing within the jurisdiction of Germany, shall be dispatched from the United States to their said destination; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the seizure or detention of any foreign closed transit mails for Germany originating in other foreign countries or originating in Germany and destined for any other foreign country (not her colony or dependency) while in transit over territory of the United States, which closed mails should be returned by the United States exchange office first receiving them to the country whence received, accompanied by a bulletin of verification stating that the United States cannot act as intermediary for the forwarding of such mails." The order does not apply to mail for or from prisoners of war, as defined by section 8, on page 114, of the Postal Guide for July, 1916. Such mail, whatever its origin or destination, must be sent forward, if practicable, in accordance with its address.

Prisoners of war mail—Exemption from all postage charges applies in the countries of origin and destination, as well as in the countries through which the mail passes, to correspondence addressed to or coming from bureaus of information concerning prisoners; to or from soldiers, prisoners in belligerent countries or interned in neutral countries; and to any article admissable to the mails exchanged between Canada and the United States when addressed to or mailed by a prisoner of war in either country. Sailors and civilians on interned vessels and in war prisons or camps are assimilated to soldiers who are prisoners of war. In addressing mail the name of the addressee must be followed by the words "prisoner of war." On receipt from a foreign country, articles from prisoners or bureaus entitled to freedom from postage shall be stamped at the United States exchange post-office, "No charge for postage: prisoner of war mail," before being dispatched to destination. All mailable articles (letters in their usual and ordinary form, post cards, prints, commercial papers, samples complying with the Postal Union Regulations) are acceptable free of postage. There is no exemption from the payment of the registration fee of 10 cents, nor from the payment of postage at the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof, on packages sent by international parcel post.

The **Domestic Rates of Postage** apply to all parts of the United States, and also to mail for Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Tutuila and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, Porto Rico, Guam, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands of the United States, the Philippines, the "Canal Zone," the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai City, China, also to mail for officers or members of the crews of vessels of war of the United States, and officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan, and to other places where the United States mail service is in operation.

First-Class Matter includes letters, postal cards, "post cards," and anything sealed or otherwise closed against inspection (except as provided for under other classifications), and all matter wholly or partly in writing whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof sheets or corrected proof sheets of the same, or anything containing writng not authorized on mail matter of other classes.

DIRECTIONS AS TO POST CARDS.

Postal cards issued by the Post-Office Department may bear written, printed, or other additions as follows:

(*a*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line placed approximately one-third of the distance from the left end of the card; the space to the left of the line to be used for a message, etc., but the space to the right for the address only.

(*b*) Addresses upon postal cards may be either written, printed, or affixed thereto, at the option of the sender.

(*c*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*d*) Advertisements, illustrations, or writing may appear on the back of the card and on the left third of the face.

2. The addition to a postal card of matter other than as above authorized will subject the card, when sent in the mails, to postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate if entirely in print. In either case the postage value of the stamp impressed upon the card will not be impaired.

3. Postal cards must be treated in all respects as sealed letters, but only those mailed for local delivery and which have the sender's return card will be returned to the sender if undeliverable. Undeliverable "double" postal cards will be returned to the sender if known.

4. Postal cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel or other similar substances, are unmailable except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes with proper postage attached, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

Cards that have been spoiled in printing or otherwise will be redeemed from the *original purchasers* at 75 per cent. of their face value if unmutilated.

POST CARDS (private mailing cards) bearing written or printed messages are transmissible in the mails.

Private mailing cards ("post cards") in the domestic mails must conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) A "post card" must be an unfolded piece of cardboard not exceeding approximately 3 9-16 by 5 9-16 inches, nor less than approximately 2¾ by 4 inches.

(*b*) It must in form and in the quality and weight of paper be substantially like the Government postal card.

(*c*) It may be of any color not interfering with a legible address and postmark.

(*d*) It may or may not, at the option of the sender, bear near the top of the face the words "post card."

(*e*) The face of the card may be divided by a vertical line; the left half to be used for a message, etc., but that to the right for the address only.

(*f*) Very thin sheets of paper may be attached to the card, but only on condition that they completely adhere thereto. Such sheets may bear both writing and printing.

(*g*) Advertisements and illustrations may appear on the back of the card and on the left half of the face.

2. Cards, without cover, conforming to the foregoing conditions are transmissible in the domestic mails (including the possessions of the United States) and to Cuba, Canada, Mexico, the Republic of Panama, and Shanghai, China, at the postage rate of 1 cent each.

DOMESTIC RATES OF POSTAGE—*Continued.*

3. When "post cards" are prepared by printers and stationers for sale, it is desirable that they bear in the upper right corner of the face an oblong diagram containing the words "Place postage stamp here," and at the bottom of the space to the right of the vertical dividing line, the words "This space for the "address."

4. Cards which do not conform to the conditions prescribed by these regulations are, when sent in the mails, chargeable with postage according to the character of the message—at the letter rate, if wholly or partly in writing, or at the third-class rate, if entirely in print.

5. Cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are *unmailable*, except when inclosed in tightly sealed envelopes, or when treated in such manner as will prevent the objectionable substances from being rubbed off or injuring persons handling the mails.

6. Cards mailed under cover of sealed envelopes (transparent or otherwise) are chargeable with postage at the first-class rate; if inclosed in unsealed envelopes, they are subject to postage according to the character of the message—at the first-class rate if wholly or partly in writing, or the third-class rate if entirely in print; and the postage stamps should be affixed to the envelopes covering the same. Postage stamps affixed to matter inclosed in envelopes are not to be recognized in payment of postage thereon.

Postage on all letters should be *fully* prepaid, but if prepaid one full rate and no more, they will be forwarded, and the amount of deficient postage collected on delivery; if wholly unpaid, or prepaid with less than one full rate and deposited at a post-office, the addressee will be notified to remit postage; and if he fails to do so they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office; but they will be returned to the sender if he is located at the place of mailing, and if his address be printed or written upon them.

Letter rate is charged on typewriting and carbon or letter press copies thereof, and on all imitations or reproductions of typewriting or manuscript obtained by printing, multigraph, mimeograph or similar mechanical process unless such reproductions are presented at post-office windows in the minimum number of twenty identical unsealed copies.

Letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate will be returned to the sender free, if a request to that effect is printed or written on the envelope or wrapper. The limit of weight is the same as that for fourth-class matter.

Prepaid letters and other matter prepaid at the letter rate will be forwarded from one post-office to another upon the written request of the person addressed, without additional charge for postage. The direction on forwarded letters may be changed as many times as may be necessary to reach the person addressed. Nothing may be added to such letters except the forwarding address without subjecting them to new postage.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—RATES ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1918.

The War Revenue Law provides the following future schedules of rates of postage for publications in which more than five per cent. of the contents consists of advertising matter.

RATES PER POUND ON PORTIONS OF PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO ADVERTISING.

ZONE.	July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.	On and After July 1, 1921.	ZONE.	July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919.	July 1, 1919, to July 1, 1920.	July 1, 1920, to July 1, 1921.	On and After July 1, 1921.
First	$.01¼	$.01½	$.01¾	$.02	Fifth	$.02¼	$.03½	$.04¾	$.06
Second	.01¼	.01½	.01¾	.02	Sixth	.02½	.04	.05½	.07
Third	.01½	.02	.02½	.03	Seventh	.03	.05	.07	.09
Fourth	.02	.03	.04	.05	Eighth	.03¼	.05½	.07¾	.10

Zones applicable to fourth-class matter applicable to second-class matter.

For the purpose of determining the rate of postage publishers are required, with the first mailing of each issue, to file with the Postmaster a copy of such issue together with a statement of such information as may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General.

RATES PER POUND ON PORTION OF PUBLICATION DEVOTED TO OTHER THAN ADVERTISING.

July 1, 1918, to July 1, 1919, 1¼ cents.
On and after July 1, 1919, per lb. or fraction, 1½ cents.

OTHER FUTURE RATES ON PERIODICALS.

With the first mailing of each issue of each such publication, the publisher shall file with the Postmaster a copy of such issue, together with a statement containing such information as the Postmaster-General may prescribe for determining the postage chargeable thereon.

The rate of postage on daily newspapers, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; and nothing in this title shall affect existing law as to free circulation and existing rates on second-class mail matter within the county of publication: **Provided**, That the Postmaster-General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up to zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second-class when offered for mailing.

In the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations or associations, not organized for profit and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rates shall be, irrespective of the zone in which delivered (except when the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rates shall be the same as now provided by law), 1⅛ cents a pound or fraction thereof on and after July 1, 1918, and until July 1, 1919; and on and after July 1, 1919, 1¼ cents a pound or fraction thereof. The publishers of such newspapers or periodicals before being entitled to the foregoing rates shall furnish to the Postmaster-General, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organization inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Where the total weight of any one edition or issue of any publication mailed to any one zone does not exceed one pound, the rate of postage shall be 1 cent.

The zone rates provided by this law relate to the entire bulk mailed to any one zone and not to individually addressed packages.

Where a newspaper or periodical is mailed by other than the publisher or his agent or a news agent or dealer, the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.

SECOND-CLASS MATTER—EXISTING RATES.

Second-Class Matter—This class includes all printed newspapers and periodicals that have been "Entered as second-class matter," under the act of March 3, 1879, and are regularly issued at stated intervals as frequently as four times a year, from a known office of publication, and which have a legitimate list of subscribers and are not designed primarily for advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates. Also periodical publications entered under the act of August 24, 1912, of benevo-

lent and fraternal societies, organized under the lodge system and having a membership of a thousand persons, and the publications of strictly professional, literary, historical and scientific societies, and incorporated institutions of learning, State institutions of learning, trade unions, etc., provided that these be published at stated intervals not less than four times a year, and that they be formed of printed paper sheets without board, cloth, leather or other substantial binding. Also periodicals issued by State Departments of Agriculture which are entered under the act of June 6, 1900. Publishers who wish to avail themselves of the privileges of one of the acts named are required to make formal application on the proper form to the department through the postmaster at the place of publication, producing satisfactory evidence that the publications come within the purview of the law. Full instructions for making an application and concerning the evidence to be furnished are printed on the form.

The existing rate, until July 1, 1918, on second-class matter, for publishers and news agents, is **one cent a pound, or fractional part thereof**, prepaid in currency, on copies mailed to actual subscribers, or as sample copies equal in weight to ten per cent. of the weight of mailings to subscribers in any one calendar year, or to news agents for purpose of sale. Newspapers (except weeklies) mailed by the publishers or by registered news agents for local delivery by city letter carriers and periodicals not exceeding 2 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of one (1) cent each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed or in money under special permits. Periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight mailed for local carrier delivery are subject to the rate of two (2) cents each, to be prepaid by stamps affixed or in money under special permits.

Publications which have not been admitted to the second-class are third- or fourth-class matter.

Publications sent to actual subscribers in the county where printed and published are free, unless mailed for delivery at a city letter-carrier office.

The existing rate, until July 1, 1918, on second-class newspapers, magazines, or periodicals, mailed by others than the publishers or news agents, **one cent for each four ounces or fraction thereof.** Postage must be paid by stamps affixed or if 300 or more identical pieces are mailed at one time, under permit, it may be paid in money. It should be observed that the rate is one cent for each four ounces, not one cent for each paper contained in the same wrapper. This rate applies only when a complete copy is mailed. Parts of second-class publications or partial or incomplete copies are not entitled to second-class rates. Second-class matter is entitled to special delivery when special delivery stamps (or ten cents in ordinary stamps and the words "Special Delivery" placed on the wrapper) are affixed in addition to the regular postage. No limit of weight is prescribed.

Second-class matter must be so wrapped that it may be easily examined. The sender's name and address may be written in them or on the wrapper, also the words "sample copy" when sent as such, or "marked copy" when it contains a marked item or article. Typographical errors in the text may be corrected, but any other writing subjects the matter to letter postage.

THIRD-CLASS MATTER.

(Unchanged by the War Revenue Law.)

MAIL matter of the third-class includes printed engravings, circulars in print (or by the mimeograph, multigraph, hectograph electric-pen, or similar process when at least twenty identical copies are mailed at post-office windows at one time), and other matter wholly in print (except books), proof sheets, corrected proof sheets, and manuscript copy accompanying the same. Printed books are fourth-class matter, as is also miscellaneous printed matter weighing **more than** four pounds. See "Parcel Post or Fourth-Class Mail."

The rate on matter of this class is *one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.* Postage must be paid by stamps affixed, unless 300 or more identical pieces are mailed under special permit, when the postage at that rate may be paid in money.

Manuscript unaccompanied by proof sheets of the same is subject to the letter rate.

Third-class matter must admit of easy inspection, otherwise it will be charged letter rate on delivery. It must be fully prepaid, or it will not be despatched. New postage must be prepaid for forwarding to a new address or returning to senders by mail.

The limit of weight is four pounds. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter weighing over four pounds are mailable at the parcel post pound or zone rates. It is entitled, like matter of the other classes, to special delivery when special delivery stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage, or when ten cents in ordinary stamps are affixed in addition to the regular postage and the words "Special Delivery" are placed on the wrapper.

Upon matter of the third class, or upon the wrapper or envelope inclosing the same, or the tag or label attached thereto, the sender may write his own name, occupation, and residence or business address, preceded by the word "from," and may make marks other than by written words to call attention to any word or passage in the text, and may correct any typographical errors. There may be placed upon articles of the third class, a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not of the nature of a personal correspondence. Upon the wrapper or envelope of third-class matter, or the tag or label attached thereto, may be placed in writing or otherwise the words "Please do not open until Christmas" or words to that effect, and there may be printed any matter mailable as third class. Written designation of the contents such as "photo," "printed matter," is also permissible, but there must be left on the address side a space sufficient for a legible address, postmark and the necessary stamps.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST.

With respect to fourth-class or parcel post matter, the War Revenue Act provides as follows:

"**Parcel Post Packages**—Upon every parcel or package transported from one point in the United States to another by parcel post on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, a tax of one cent for each 25 cents or fractional part thereof charged for such transportation, to be paid by the consignor.

"No such parcel or package shall be transported until a stamp or stamps representing the tax due shall have been affixed thereto."

This provision became effective December 1, 1917, and on and after that date all parcels on which the postage amounts to 25 cents or more, are subject to a war-stamp tax of one cent each, 25 cents postage charged or fractional part thereof. This tax is to be paid when the parcels are deposited in the mails and special war-tax stamps, which will be provided for that purpose, must be used. Postage stamps will not be valid therefor.

Fourth-Class Matter Embraces that known as domestic parcel post mail, and includes merchandise, farm and factory products, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, books (including catalogues), miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other mailable matter not embraced in the first, second, and third classes.

Rates of Postage on Fourth-Class or Parcel Post Matter—To Be Fully Prepaid—Unsealed— are as follows:

(*a*) **Parcels weighing 4 ounces or less, except books, seeds, plants, etc., 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof, any distance.**

(*b*) Parcels weighing 8 ounces or less containing books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof, regardless of distance.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST—*Continued.*

(c) Parcels weighing more than 8 ounces containing books, seeds, plants, etc., parcels of miscellaneous printed matter weighing more than 4 pounds, and all other parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than 4 ounces are chargeable, according to distance or zone, at the pound rates shown in the following table, a fraction of a pound being considered a full pound:

Weight.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.	Weight.	Local Rate.*	1st Zone Rate. 50 Miles. See note below	2d Zone Rate. 50 to 150 Miles.
1 pound	$0.05	$0.05	$0.05	26 pounds	$0.18	$0.30	$0.30
2 pounds	.06	.06	.06	27 pounds	.18	.31	.31
3 pounds	.06	.07	.07	28 pounds	.19	.32	.32
4 pounds	.07	.08	.08	29 pounds	.19	.33	.33
5 pounds	.07	.09	.09	30 pounds	.20	.34	.34
6 pounds	.08	.10	.10	31 pounds	.20	.35	.35
7 pounds	.08	.11	.11	32 pounds	.21	.36	.36
8 pounds	.09	.12	.12	33 pounds	.21	.37	.37
9 pounds	.09	.13	.13	34 pounds	.22	.38	.38
10 pounds	.10	.14	.14	35 pounds	.22	.39	.39
11 pounds	.10	.15	.15	36 pounds	.23	.40	.40
12 pounds	.11	.16	.16	37 pounds	.23	.41	.41
13 pounds	.11	.17	.17	38 pounds	.24	.42	.42
14 pounds	.12	.18	.18	39 pounds	.24	.43	.43
15 pounds	.12	.19	.19	40 pounds	.25	.44	.44
16 pounds	.13	.20	.20	41 pounds	.25	.45	.45
17 pounds	.13	.21	.21	42 pounds	.26	.46	.46
18 pounds	.14	.22	.22	43 pounds	.26	.47	.47
19 pounds	.14	.23	.23	44 pounds	.27	.48	.48
20 pounds	.15	.24	.24	45 pounds	.27	.49	.49
21 pounds	.15	.25	.25	46 pounds	.28	.50	.50
22 pounds	.16	.26	.26	47 pounds	.28	.51	.51
23 pounds	.16	.27	.27	48 pounds	.29	.52	.52
24 pounds	.17	.28	.28	49 pounds	.29	.53	.53
25 pounds	.17	.29	.29	50 pounds	.30	.54	.54

NOTE—Where the distance by the shortest regular mail route from the office of origin to the office of delivery in the first or second zone is 300 miles or more, the rates of postage are six cents for the first pound or fraction of a pound and two cents for each additional pound or fraction of a pound.

Weight.	3d Zone, 150 to 300 Miles. Rate.	4th Zone, 300 to 600 Miles. Rate.	5th Zone, 600 to 1,000 Miles. Rate.	6th Zone, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles. Rate.	7th Zone, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles. Rate.	8th Zone, all over 1,800 Miles. Rate.
1 pound	$0.06	$0.07	$0.08	$0.09	$0.11	$0.12
2 pounds	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3 pounds	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4 pounds	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5 pounds	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6 pounds	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7 pounds	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8 pounds	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9 pounds	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10 pounds	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11 pounds	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12 pounds	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13 pounds	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14 pounds	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15 pounds	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16 pounds	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17 pounds	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18 pounds	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19 pounds	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20 pounds	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40

* The local rate applies to parcels mailed under the following conditions: (1) At any post-office for local delivery at such office. (2) At any city letter carrier office, or at any point within its delivery limits, for delivery by carriers from that office. (3) At any post-office from which a rural route starts, for delivery on such route, or when mailed at any point on a rural route for delivery at any other point thereon, or at the office from which the route starts, or for delivery on any other rural route starting from the same office.

Zones—Parcel Post Guide and Maps—For parcel post purposes the United States is divided into units of area thirty minutes square. Such units form the basis of the eight postal zones. To ascertain in which zone a post-office is located from the office of mailing, a parcel post guide, costing 55 cents, and map, costing 20 cents, are jointly used. The guide applies to all offices, but a separate map is required for each unit. A zone key is furnished with the guide and makes the map unnecessary. The guide and maps may be purchased by sending a postal money order to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C. Stamps are not accepted. The unit numbers are also printed in the U. S. Official Postal Guide, which may be consulted at any post-office and purchased by remitting the price by money order to the Disbursing Clerk, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C.

Alaska, Hawaiian, and Philippine Islands, etc.—The eighth zone rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof on all parcels weighing more than 4 ounces (except books, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants, weighing 8 ounces or less) applies (1) between the United States and the Hawaiian Islands; (2) between the United States and its postal agency at Shanghai, China; (3) between any two points in Alaska and between any point in Alaska and any other point in the United States; (4) between the United States and the Canal Zone; (5) between the United States and the Philippine Islands; (6) to, from, or between Guam, Tutuila, and Manua and other islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich, and the United States and its other possessions; (7) between the United States and its naval vessels stationed in foreign waters.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST—*Continued.*

Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and Republic of Panama—The rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction thereof also applies to fourth-class matter, including seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants (but excepting books and other printed matter on which the rate is 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof in all cases), weighing more than four ounces and not exceeding 4 pounds 6 ounces when mailed to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and the Republic of Panama. (Parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be sent to Mexico and up to 20 pounds to the Republic of Panama as foreign parcel post mail under the parcel post conventions with those countries.)

The Limit of Weight of fourth-class matter is 50 pounds for parcels mailed for delivery within the first and second zones, and 20 pounds for all other zones.

Limit of Size—Parcel post matter may not exceed 84 inches in length and girth combined. In measuring a parcel the greatest distance in a straight line between the ends (but not around the parcel) is taken as its length, while the distance around the parcel at its thickest part is taken as its girth. For example, a parcel 35 inches long, 10 inches wide, and 5 inches high measures 65 inches in length and girth combined.

Name and Address of Sender—A parcel of fourth-class matter may not be accepted for mailing unless it bears the name and address of the sender, which should be preceded by the word "From."

Additions to Fourth-Class Mail—There may be placed on fourth-class matter, or on the wrapper or cover, tag or label, any marks, numbers, names, or letters for purpose of description, or any writing which is permissible on third-class matter. There may be written on the blank leaves or cover of any book a simple manuscript dedication or inscription not in the nature of personal correspondence. Space sufficient for a legible address, postmark, the necessary postage stamps, and any words necessary for forwarding or return, must be left on the address side of parcels.

Inclosures—There may be inclosed with fourth-class matter a written or printed invoice showing the name and address of the sender and of the addressee; the names and quantities of articles inclosed together with inscriptions indicating, "for purpose of description," the price, style, stock number, size, and quality of the articles; the order or file number, date of order, and date and manner of shipment, and the initials or name of the salesman, or of the person by whom the articles were packed or checked.

Inscriptions, such as "Merry Christmas," "With best wishes," "Do not open until Christmas," or words to that effect, may be written on fourth-class mail, or on a card inclosed therewith.

Communications Attached to Parcels—When it is desired to send a communication with a parcel on which postage at the fourth-class rate has been fully prepaid, the communication may be placed in an envelope fully prepaid at the first-class rate and addressed to correspond with the address on the parcel and then be tied to or otherwise securely attached to the outside of the parcel in such manner as to prevent its separation therefrom and not to interfere with the address on the parcel. The stamps to cover the postage on the parcel must be affixed to the wrapper of the parcel, and those to pay the postage on the communication must be affixed to the envelope of the communication. Parcels to which such communications are attached are treated as fourth-class matter. Only one special delivery fee is required on such parcels sent as special delivery matter.

Public Library Books, otherwise mailable as parcel post matter, may bear any printed or written mark constituting a necessary inscription for the purpose of a permanent library record.

Proprietary Articles of Merchandise, such as harmless medicinal preparations, soaps, tobacco, food products, etc., put up in fixed quantities, in original sealed packages, by the manufacturer so as to allow examination of the packages in their simplest mercantile form and labelled in printing so as to show the nature of contents, quantity, and name of the manufacturer, are mailable at the fourth-class rates of postage. If such sealed packages are inclosed in an outer wrapper, the latter must not be sealed unless also labelled in printing as indicated.

Meats and Meat-Food Products—Before meat or meat-food products of cattle, sheep, swine, or goats may be accepted for mailing from one State or Territory to another State or Territory, the certificate of inspection or exemption required by Sec. 477, Postal Laws and Regulations, must be filed with the postmaster. Such certificate must be prepared and furnished by the sender.

Game—The dead bodies of any wild animals or birds, or parts thereof, including furs, skins, plumage, etc., lawfully killed and offered for shipment, may be accepted for mailing only when the parcels are plainly marked to show the actual nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of any wild animals or birds which have been killed or offered for shipment in violation of the laws of a State, Territory, or district, are unmailable, persons sending such articles and the addressees knowingly receiving them in violation of the law being liable to a fine of not more than $200. (Sec. 477½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

Nursery Stock, including all field-grown florists' stock, trees, shrubs, vines, cuttings, grafts, scions, buds, fruit pits, and other seeds of fruit and ornamental trees or shrubs, and other plants and plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds, bedding plants, and other herbaceous plants, bulbs, and roots, may be admitted to the mails only when accompanied with a certificate from a State or Government inspector to the effect that the nursery from which such nursery stock is shipped has been inspected within a year and found free from injurious insects, and the parcel containing such nursery stock is plainly marked to show the nature of the contents and the name and address of the sender. (Secs. 478 and 478½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

Place of Mailing—Parcels of fourth-class matter weighing more than four ounces must be mailed at a post-office, branch post-office, named, numbered, or lettered station, or delivered to a rural or other carrier duly authorized to receive such matter. Parcels weighing four ounces or less not sent as insured mail may be deposited in letter or package boxes.

SENDERS' RECEIPTS FOR ORDINARY FOURTH-CLASS PARCELS.

The postmaster at the mailing office may, on payment of one cent, give the sender of an ordinary parcel of fourth-class mail a receipt therefor. A postage stamp to cover the charge for the receipt shall be affixed thereto. The name and address of the addressee of the parcel shall be written in the receipt by the sender. (Section 458½, Postal Laws and Regulations.)

The purpose of this receipt is to provide senders of fourth-class parcels, when desired, a record evidencing their mailing, for which a fee of one cent is charged. Their issuance does not in any way insure the parcels against loss while in the mails and no receipt is obtained from the addressee upon delivery. Persons who desire either of these latter facilities should insure their parcels.

Receipt will be given on tag form 3817. The name and address of the addressee shall be written on the tag by the sender, who may place his own name thereon if he desires, and affix on the tag a one-cent postage stamp in the space provided. The tag shall be tied to the parcel before mailing. The postal employe accepting the article shall compare the address on the tag with that on the parcel, postmark the stamp to show the date of acceptance, detach the receipt, and deliver it to the sender

When such receipts are desired by firms and individuals mailing a number of parcels at one time a Firm Mailing Book is used. Each sheet must have affixed postage stamps at the rate of one cent for each parcel listed thereon, which stamps shall be postmarked and the sheet returned to the sender. These sheets are to be filled out by the sender.

When such receipts are desired by patrons residing on rural routes, the parcel should be delivered to the rural carrier, payment being made at the time at the rate of one cent for each parcel, in addition of

the postage. The carrier will obtain receipts at the post-office to which he is attached, affix stamp, post-mark, and deliver the receipts to the senders on his next trip.

INSURANCE OF FOURTH-CLASS MAIL.

Fees and Conditions—Fourth-class mail shall not be registered, but may be insured against injury, loss or rifling in an amount equivalent to its actual value, but not to exceed $5 in any one case, on payment of a fee of 3 cents; not to exceed $25 on payment of a fee of 5 cents; not to exceed $50 on payment of a fee of 10 cents, or not to exceed $100 on payment of a fee of 25 cents, in addition to the postage, both to be prepaid by stamps affixed; but indemnity will not be allowed in cases of loss of such mail addressed to the Philippine Islands, unless the loss occurred in the postal service of the United States. Such mail may be insured at any post-office or station thereof, or by rural carriers. The sender must fill out an insurance tag, which will be furnished him on request, to be attached to the parcel. Return receipts for insured parcels may be obtained by indorsing the parcels "Return receipt desired." When an article is so damaged as to render it wholly worthless, it is regarded as lost, provided it was packed and indorsed in accordance with the postal requirements. In cases where articles are not rendered worthless, payment will be made for the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of repairs required to place them in a serviceable condition. Claim must be made within six months from the date the parcel was mailed.

COLLECT-ON-DELIVERY SERVICE.

Fees and Conditions—Fourth-class parcels may be sent C. O. D.; that is, the price of the article and the charges thereon (including, if desired, the postage and fee prepaid) will be collected from the person addressed upon delivery, on payment of a fee of 10 cents, in addition to postage, when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $50, and 25 cents when the amount to be remitted does not exceed $100. These fees are paid by postage stamps affixed to the parcel. Such parcels are automatically insured against non-receipt of returns, or loss, rifling or damage, for the actual value of the contents up to $50 and $100, respectively, according to fee paid.

A receipt is given the sender of a C. O. D. parcel at the time of mailing, but no return receipt is furnished, as the remittance shows that delivery has been made. Examination of contents of a C. O. D. parcel is not permitted before delivery and payment of charges. The Post-Office Department is not responsible for errors made by senders in stating collection charges, or for any misunderstanding between senders and addressees regarding the price, character or contents of parcels.

PREPARATION AND WRAPPING OF MAIL MATTER.

Examination—Fourth-class or parcel post matter must be so wrapped or enveloped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or when bearing or containing writing not authorized by law, the matter will be treated as of the first class. Nailed Boxes—Parcel post mail may be inclosed in boxes to which the lids are nailed or screwed, provided the lids can be readily removed with a chisel or screw driver for examination of contents.

Wrapping—All matter should be securely wrapped so as to bear transmission without breaking, or injuring mail bags, their contents, or the persons handling them. Many articles are damaged in the mails for the reason that they are not properly wrapped to withstand the necessary handling. Umbrellas, canes, golf sticks and similar articles must be reinforced by strips of wood or otherwise sufficiently wrapped to withstand handling and transportation. Hats must be packed in strong boxes; if in ordinary pasteboard hat boxes they must be properly crated. Cut flowers, candies, etc., should be inclosed in strong and suitable boxes. Stove castings and pieces of machinery should be protected with excelsior or similar material and wrapped in cloth or strong paper or be properly boxed or crated. Mailable hides and pelts must be thoroughly wrapped to prevent the escape of grease. Parcels weighing 20 pounds or under are generally carried inside mail bags with other mail; those weighing over 20 pounds are usually carried outside mail bags. They should be wrapped with that understanding. Parcels improperly or insufficiently wrapped will not be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Harmful Articles not absolutely excluded from the mails, but which, from their form or nature, might, unless properly secured, destroy, deface, or otherwise damage the contents of the mail bag, or harm the person of any one engaged in the postal service, may be transmitted in the mails only when packed in accordance with the postal regulations. *Sharp-pointed or sharp-edged instruments or tools* must have their points and edges protected so that they cannot cut through their covering, and be thoroughly wrapped. *Powders and all pulverized dry substances* must be so wrapped that none of the contents of the package will sift out. *Pastes, salves, etc.*, not easily liquefiable must be inclosed in water-tight containers and placed in strong boxes and securely wrapped.

Liquids—Admissible liquids in packages not exceeding the limit of weight of fourth-class matter will be accepted for mailing when intended for delivery at the office of mailing or on a rural route starting therefrom when inclosed in a glass or metal container securely inclosed and heavily wrapped, provided it is not necessary to transport them over steam or electric railways.

Admissible liquids and oils, pastes, salves, or other articles easily liquefiable, will be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when they conform to the following conditions:

(*a*) *When in strong glass bottles holding 4 ounces or less*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 24 ounces, liquid measure. Each bottle shall be wrapped in paper or other absorbent substance and then all placed in a box made of cardboard or other suitable material and packed in a container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard of good quality. The corners of the container must fit tightly and be reinforced with tape so as to prevent the escape of any liquid if the contents should be broken, and the whole parcel shall be securely wrapped with strong paper and tied with twine. Single bottles of liquid holding 4 ounces or less may also be packed as prescribed in the following paragraphs (*b*) and (*c*):

(*b*) *When in glass bottles holding more than 4 ounces*, the total quantity sent in one parcel shall not exceed 16 ounces liquid measure. The bottle must be very strong and must be inclosed in a block or tube of metal, wood, papier mâché or similar material; and there must be provided between the bottle and the block or tube a cushion of cotton, felt, or other absorbent. The block or tube, if of wood or papier mâché, must be at least one-eighth of an inch thick for bottles holding 8 ounces or less, and at least three-sixteenths of an inch thick for bottles holding more than 8 ounces. The block or tube must be rendered watertight by an application on the inside of paraffin or other suitable substance and must be closed by a screw top cover with sufficient screw threads to require at least one and one-half complete turns before it will come off. The cover must be provided with a washer, so that no liquid could escape if the bottle should be broken. Any number of bottles separately packed as herein prescribed may be included in a single package if the limit of weight and size for fourth-class matter be not exceeded.

(*c*) *Bottles containing liquid* may also be packed in strong and tight receptacles of wood, metal, or waterproof corrugated pasteboard. Space must be left all around the bottle, which must be filled with bran, sawdust, or other absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb all the liquid if the bottle should get broken.

FOURTH-CLASS MATTER—PARCEL POST—*Continued.*

(d) *When in a metal container*, the weight limit of the parcel is the same as for other fourth-class matter. The container must be securely sealed and inclosed in a strong box.

(e) When in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds, mailable liquids in securely sealed glass bottles or metal cans will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in strong boxes and surrounded with sawdust or other suitable substances to protect the contents from breakage. All such packages to be marked "FRAGILE—THIS SIDE UP," or with similar inscriptions and to be transported outside of mail bags.

All packages containing liquid must be marked "FRAGILE."

Fragile Articles—Articles easily broken must be very securely wrapped for safe transmission. Among such articles are: Amoer, cakes, candies, chalk, china, combs, clocks, delicate mechanisms, fans, flowers, fountain pens, hats, instruments of precision, millinery, musical instruments, pipes, plaster-of paris articles, plumes, pottery, porcelain, phonographs and phonograph records, test tubes, typewriters, watches, wax articles, etc. *Glass, crockery, fragile toys and other fragile articles* must be so packed as to prevent the escape of particles or pieces from the packages if broken in transit. *Cigars* should be packed in a manner to prevent damage by shock or jar. *Maps, drawings, paintings, etc.*, must be suitably protected with stout material to prevent damage. When not flat, they should be rolled around a stout stick and carefully wrapped or inclosed in a strong pasteboard tube. All such articles should be marked "FRAGILE." Eggs will be accepted for local delivery when so packed in a basket or other container as to prevent damage to other mail. Eggs will be accepted for mailing regardless of distance when each egg is separately wrapped and surrounded with excelsior, cotton, or other suitable material and packed in a strong container made of double-faced corrugated pasteboard, metal, wood, or other suitable material and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package. All such parcels shall be labelled "EGGS." Eggs in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when packed in crates, boxes, baskets, or other containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the packages and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. Such packages are to be marked "EGGS—THIS SIDE UP," and to be transported outside of mail bags. Eggs for hatching shall be accepted for mailing, regardless of distance, when each egg is wrapped separately and surrounded with excelsior, wood-wool, or other suitable material and packed in a basket, preferably with a handle, or other suitable container, lined with paper, fibre-board or corrugated pasteboard, in such a way that nothing can escape from the package. Such parcel shall be labelled "Eggs for Hatching," "Keep from Heat and Cold," "Please Handle with Care," or other suitable words, and shall be handled outside of mail sacks.

Perishable Articles—Parcels containing perishable articles shall be marked "PERISHABLE." Articles likely to spoil within the time reasonably required for transportation and delivery shall not be accepted for mailing. *Butter, lard, and perishable articles*, such as fish, fresh meats, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits, berries, and articles of a similar nature which decay quickly, when so packed or wrapped as to prevent damage to other mail, will be accepted for local delivery either at the office of mailing or on any rural route starting therefrom. When inclosed in an inner cover and a strong outer cover of wood, metal, heavy corrugated pasteboard, or other suitable material, and wrapped so that nothing can escape from the package, they will be accepted for mailing to all offices to which in the ordinary course of mail they can be sent without spoiling. *Butter, dressed fowl, vegetables, fruits*, and other perishable articles in parcels weighing more than 20 pounds will be accepted for mailing to offices in the first and second zones when suitably wrapped or inclosed and packed in crates, boxes, or other suitable containers having tight bottoms to prevent the escape of anything from the package, and so constructed as properly to protect the contents. All such parcels to be transported outside of mail bags. Vegetables and fruits which do not decay quickly will be accepted for mailing to any zone if packed so as to prevent damage to other mail.

Forwarding and Return—A new prepayment of postage at the rate applicable between the forwarding office and the one to which fourth-class matter is to be forwarded must be made by the addressee or by some one for him each time it is forwarded. A new prepayment must likewise be made before undeliverable fourth-class matter may be returned to the sender by mail.

Requests for Further Information should be addressed as follows: Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Classification, relative to the classification and admissibility of matter as parcel post mail, rates of postage, limit of weight and size, permissible inclosures and additions, attaching communications to parcels, etc. Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Registered Mails, relative to registered mail, the insurance and C. O. D. features, and indemnity for the loss or damage of such mail. Second Assistant Postmaster-General, Division of Railway Mail Service, relative to the admissibility to the mails and wrapping of matter which from its form or character would be liable to injure the mails or the person of postal employés.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

Unmailable Matter—Unmailable domestic matter—that is, matter which is not admissible to the United States mails for delivery in the United States or in any of its possessions—includes:

All matter illegibly, incorrectly, or insufficiently addressed.

All matter exceeding the prescribed limit of weight or size. There is no limit of weight for second-class matter or for books and documents published or circulated by order of Congress.

Postal cards or post cards which bear delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libellous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display, and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, also articles bearing such matter upon the wrapper or outside cover. Dunning postal or other cards are included in this class.

Post cards bearing particles of glass, metal, mica, sand, tinsel, or other similar substances, are unmailable, except as provided under "First-Class Matter."

All matter concerning any lottery, gift, enterprise, or similar scheme, offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or concerning fraudulent schemes devised for the purpose of obtaining money or property under false pretences, representations or promises.

Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind; poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in par. 4, sec. 472), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind and inflammable materials, including matches, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, denatured alcohol, and all liquids having flash point at or below 80° F., and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), guano or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

All matter of any kind containing any advertisements of intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point in any State or Territory of the United

ADDITIONAL POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

States at which it is by the law in force in the State or Territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors.

All matter of any kind which is in violation of any provision of the Espionage Law and which is intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies, or which is intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or which is intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States; also all matter of any kind containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistance to any law of the United States.

Any matter containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States.

Poisons, Explosives, Inflammable Materials, Dangerous Articles, Intoxicating Liquors, Etc.—Section 472. All kinds of poison and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds and inflammable materials, and infernal machines and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General may permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property: *Provided*, That all spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind are hereby declared to be nonmailable and shall not be deposited in or carried through the mails. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

2. Spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, poisons of every kind, and articles and compositions containing poison (except as prescribed in the fourth paragraph hereof), and poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of every kind, and inflammable materials (including matches, kerosene oil, gasoline, naphtha, benzine, turpentine, denatured alcohol, etc.), and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and disease germs or scabs (except as prescribed in sec. 473), and other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in anywise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mail or other property, live animals (except as prescribed in sec. 476), raw hides or pelts, guano, or any article exhaling bad odor, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, shall not be admitted to the mails.

3. Liquids not spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented, or otherwise intoxicating (including samples of altar or communion wine used in church services), and not liable to explosion or spontaneous combustion or ignition by shock or jar, and not inflammable, fruits or vegetable matter liable to decomposition, comb honey, soft soap, paste or confections, ointments, salves, and articles of similar consistency, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in secs. 474 and 475.

4. Medicines and anaesthetic agents, which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health or property, and not in themselves unmailable, may be admitted to the mails for transmission in the domestic mails when inclosed in packages in conformity with the conditions prescribed in Parcel Post Regulations; *Provided*, That the terms "medicines" and "anaesthetic agents" shall not be construed to mean poisons; *Provided further*, That the article mailed bears the label or superscription of the manufacturer thereof, or dealer therein, or of the licensed physician, surgeon, dentist, or veterinarian preparing or prescribing the same.

Third- or Fourth-Class Matter Mailable Without Stamps—Under special permits postage may be paid in money for third- or fourth-class matter mailed in quantities of 250 or more *identical* pieces of the fourth class, or 300 or more *identical* pieces of the third class. For information concerning the regulations governing such mailings inquiry should be made of the postmaster.

Special Delivery Service—Ten cents on each letter or other article, in *addition* to the regular postage, entitles the article to immediate delivery by special messenger. Special delivery stamps are sold at post-offices, and must be affixed to such mail. Ordinary stamps to the value of ten cents in addition to the regular postage, affixed to a letter or other piece of mail, will entitle it to special delivery if it is marked "Special Delivery." The delivery, at carrier offices, extends to the limits of the carrier routes. At non-carrier offices it extends to one mile from the post-office. Also to patrons of rural routes residing within one-half mile of such routes. Postmasters are not obliged to deliver beyond these limits, and letters addressed to places beyond must await delivery in the usual way, notwithstanding the special delivery stamp.

Registration—Domestic mail of the first, second and third classes may be registered at the rate of ten cents for each piece in addition to the regular rates of postage. Fourth-class mail may also be registered if it is sealed and the first-class rate of postage is paid thereon. Both postage and fee are to be fully prepaid by stamps. Each piece must bear the name and address of the sender, and a receipt will be returned from the person to whom addressed, when indorsed "receipt desired," or words of similar import. Mail matter can be registered at all post-offices in the United States.

In case of the injury or loss of domestic registered mail in the postal service, indemnity will be paid for the value thereof, not exceeding $50.00 in any one case of first-class matter, and not exceeding $25.00 in any one case of third-class matter. Indemnity within the prescribed limit will be paid for the market value of merchandise lost or the actual, usual, direct and necessary cost of repairs whichever the department may decide upon, and the actual, usual, direct and essential expenses incurred in the duplication of valuable papers, or the original cost of such papers when they are not or cannot be duplicated. Claims for indemnity must be made within one year from the date of loss of domestic mail and date of mailing of foreign mail. The limit of indemnity paid for registered articles lost in the international mails is fifty francs. No indemnity is paid for the loss of international parcel post mail.

ADDITIONAL POSTAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS—*Continued.*

Delivery—Unless its delivery has been restricted by the sender or the addressee, registered mail is ordinarily deliverable to any responsible person to whom the addressee's ordinary mail is customarily delivered.

Domestic Money Orders—Domestic money orders are issued by money-order post-offices for any amount up to $100, at the following rates:

For sums not exceeding $2.50, 3 cents; over $2.50 to $5, 5 cents; over $5 to $10, 8 cents; over $10 to $20, 10 cents; over $20 to $30, 12 cents; over $30 to $40, 15 cents; over $40 to $50, 18 cents; over $50 to $60, 20 cents; over $60 to $75, 25 cents; over $75 to $100, 30 cents.

All domestic money orders must be made payable at a designated money order office, but those issued at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, may be paid at any money order office in the continental United States, excepting Alaska, if presented for payment on or before the expiration of the thirtieth day following the date of issue. If presented after that date and within one year from the last day of the month in which issued, they shall be paid only at the office designated in the money order as the paying office, or repaid at the office of issue.

Stamped Envelopes—Embossed stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers of several denominations, sizes and colors are kept on sale at post-offices, singly or in quantities, at a small advance on the postage rate. Stamps cut from stamped envelopes or wrappers are valueless, but postmasters are authorized to give good stamps for stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers that may be spoiled in directing, if presented in a substantially whole condition.

Applications for the establishment of post-offices should be addressed to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a statement of the necessity therefor. Instructions will then be given and blanks furnished to enable the petitioners to provide the department with the necessary information.

The franking privilege was abolished July 1, 1873, but the following mail matter may be sent free by legislative saving clauses, viz.:

1. All public documents printed by order of Congress, the Congressional Record and speeches contained therein, franked by Members of Congress, or the Secretary of the Senate, or Clerk of the House.
2. Seeds transmitted by the Secretary of Agriculture, or by any Member of Congress, procured from that department.
3. Letters and packages relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States, mailed only by officers of the same, and letters and parcels mailed by the Smithsonian Institution. All these must be covered by specially printed "penalty" envelopes or labels.
4. The Vice-President, Members and Members-elect and Delegates and Delegates-elect to Congress may frank any mail matter to any Government official or to any person correspondence, not over four ounces in weight, upon official or departmental business.

All communications to Government officers and to Members of Congress are required to be prepaid by stamps unless inclosed in "penalty" envelopes furnished for replies.

Suggestions to the Public—Mail all letters, etc., as early as practicable, especially when sent in large numbers, as is frequently the case with newspapers and circulars.

Never send money or any other article of value through the mail except either by means of a money order or in a registered letter or by insured parcel post. Any person who sends money or valuables otherwise not only runs a risk of losing his property, but exposes to temptation every one through whose hands his letter passes, and may be the means of ultimately bringing some clerk or letter-carrier to ruin.

See that every letter or package bears the full name and post-office address of the writer, in order to secure the return of the letter if the person to whom it is directed cannot be found. A much larger portion of the undelivered letters could be returned if the names and addresses of the senders were always fully and plainly written or printed on the envelopes. Persons who have large correspondence find it most convenient to use "special request envelopes;" but those who only mail an occasional letter can avoid much trouble by writing a request to "return if not delivered," etc., on the envelope.

When dropping a letter, newspaper, etc., into a street mailing-box, or into the receptacle at a post-office, always see that the packet falls into the box and does not stick in its passage; observe, also, particularly, whether the postage stamps remain securely in their places.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right-hand corner of the addressed side of all mail matter.

Imitations of postage stamps are not permissible on mail matter.

Space should be left on the address side of all mail matter sufficient for a legible address and for all directions permissible thereon, for postage stamps, for postmarking, rating, and any words necessary for forwarding or return. Watermarks or printing in light tints which do not render the reading of the address difficult will be permitted.

The street and number (or box number) should form a part of the address of all mail matter directed to cities. In most cities there are many persons, and even firms, bearing the same name. Before depositing any package or other article for mailing, the sender should assure himself that it is wrapped and packed in the manner prescribed by postal regulations; that it does not contain *unmailable* matter nor exceed the limit of weight as fixed by law; and that it is fully prepaid and properly addressed.

It is unlawful to send an ordinary letter by express or otherwise outside of the mails unless it be inclosed in a Government-stamped envelope of sufficient value to pay the postage to which it is subject. It is also unlawful to inclose a letter in an express package unless it pertains wholly to the contents of the package.

It is forbidden by the regulations of the Post-Office Department for postmasters to give any person information concerning the mail matter of another, or to disclose the name of a box-holder at a post-office.

Letters addressed to persons temporarily sojourning in a city where the Free Delivery System is in operation should be marked "Transient" or "General Delivery," if not addressed to a street and number or some other designated place of delivery.

Foreign books, etc., infringing United States copyright are *undeliverable* if received in foreign mails, or mailed here.

FOREIGN MAILS.

Note—The domestic rates on all classes of mail apply to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Shanghai, United States Naval Vessels, the United States Insular Possessions, and the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, Japan.

POSTAL RATES AND CONDITIONS.

The rates of postage to most foreign countries and colonies except Canada, Cuba, Mexico and Panama are as follows:

Letters	first ounce or less, 5 cents; each additional ounce	3 cents.
Postal cards, each		2 cents.
Newspapers and other printed matter, per 2 ounces		1 cent.
Commercial papers (such as legal and insurance papers, deeds, bills of lading, invoices, manuscript for publication, etc.)	Packets not in excess of 10 ounces	5 cents.
	Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Samples of merchandise	Packets not in excess of 4 ounces	2 cents.
	Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent.
Registration fee on letters or other articles		10 cents.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

On printed matter and commercial papers the limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that second-class matter and single volumes of printed books to Canada, Mexico, Cuba, and Panama, and single volumes of printed books for Salvador, are unrestricted as to weight. Size—The limit of size is 18 inches in any one direction, except that printed matter or commercial papers in rolls may be 30 inches long by 4 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for countries of the Postal Union (except Canada and Mexico) will be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially.

EXCEPTIONS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NEWFOUNDLAND, BAHAMAS, BARBADOS, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, DUTCH WEST INDIES, LEEWARD ISLANDS, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The rate on letters for these countries is 2 cents for each ounce or fraction. The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples.

GERMANY.*

The postage rate on letters for Germany by direct ocean transportation is 2 cents an ounce. Letters paid at the 2-cent rate are despatched only by steamers able to land the mails at a German port. Letters paid at the Postal Union rate are despatched by the quickest route.

A fast steamer sailing for Germany via Plymouth and Cherbourg carries letters for Germany prepaid at the Postal Union rate and at the 2-cent rate—the letters paid at the 5-cent (Postal Union) rate are landed at Plymouth (the quickest route), whereas the letters paid at the 2-cent rate are carried through to Germany by the transatlantic steamer.

The Postal Union rates apply to postal cards, post cards, printed matter, commercial papers and samples regardless of the route by which sent, also to letters despatched via England and France.

CANADA.

Letters, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 2 cents.

Second-class matter (newspapers and periodicals), 1 cent for each 4 ounces or fraction thereof. No limit of weight.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

CUBA.

Letters, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 2 cents.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the outer cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

MEXICO.

Letters, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 2 cents.

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* Mail service to Germany is suspended owing to war. All mail destined for Germany will be sent to the Division of Dead Letters, Post-Office Department, Washington, D. C., for return to the senders or other appropriate disposal. In view of the fact that mail for Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, and Turkey requires transit through Germany, mail for those countries will be treated in the same manner as that for Germany.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Parcels may also be sent by foreign parcel post under the conditions of the parcel-post convention with Mexico. The limit of weight is 4 pounds 6 ounces, except that to certain places parcels weighing up to 11 pounds may be forwarded. (For list of places see "Postal Guide.")

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the covers can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters will be despatched if prepaid one full rate of postage. Postage on other articles must be prepaid in full.

Matter addressed to Mexico must, in all cases, bear as part of the address the name of the State in which the city or town is located. For example, Acapulco, *Guerrero*, Mexico; not Acapulco, Mexico.

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA.

Letters, 3 cents for each ounce or fraction of an ounce.

Postal cards and post cards, 2 cents.

Printed matter (except second-class), 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for single volumes of printed books. Packages of miscellaneous printed matter and packages of books weighing over 4 pounds but not over 4 pounds 6 ounces may also be sent as fourth-class matter at the rate of 12 cents a pound.

Fourth-class matter (domestic parcel post) not exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces in weight is subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Packages of seeds, plants, etc., not exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 1 cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, and when exceeding 4 ounces are subject to the rate of 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof. Limit of weight 4 pounds 6 ounces, except for a single book.

Parcels up to 20 pounds in weight may also be sent by foreign parcel post, under the conditions of the parcel post convention with Panama.

Customs declarations must be attached to all parcels of fourth-class matter and all packages sent by foreign parcel post.

Commercial papers, samples, printed books and miscellaneous printed matter may be mailed at the Postal Union postage rates and under the conditions applicable to such articles in foreign mails.

Any mailable matter may be registered, but cannot be sent as insured mail.

Liquids and fatty substances (except samples) are unmailable.

Sealed articles, other than letters in their usual and ordinary form, are unmailable. But unsealed packages may contain, in sealed receptacles, articles which cannot be safely transmitted in unsealed receptacles; provided the contents of the closed receptacles are plainly visible or are precisely stated on the covers of the closed receptacles and with the packages so wrapped that the cover can be easily opened.

Prepayment of postage upon any article, except the reply half of a double postal card, can be effected only by means of United States postage stamps. Letters and postal cards must be despatched whether prepaid or not. Postage on other articles (except fourth-class matter) must be prepaid at least in part, and on fourth-class matter in full.

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Articles intended for delivery in the city of Shanghai, China, are subject to United States domestic postage rates and conditions, but letters specially addressed via Europe-Siberia are subject to the foreign rate. Certain matter may also be sent by *foreign* parcel post.

UNITED STATES NAVAL VESSELS.

Mail matter for officers or members of the crews of United States vessels of war stationed abroad is subject to domestic postage rates and conditions. Packages of fourth-class matter exceeding 4 ounces in weight are subject to the rate of 12 cents for each pound or fraction of a pound *when the vessels are stationed in foreign waters.* Articles should be addressed "U. S. S. (name of vessel), care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y." and be fully prepaid. Mail so addressed will be forwarded to the vessels, whether at domestic or foreign ports. Express packages will not be received unless they conform to the postal regulations and are placed in the mail with the postage properly prepaid.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOSPITAL, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Mail for officers and men of the United States Navy in the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, is subject to domestic rates and conditions, the same as that for officers and men on U. S. naval vessels stationed abroad.

SAMPLES OF MERCHANDISE

must be bona fide trade samples without any salable value. **Wrapping**—Samples of merchandise must be wrapped so that the contents may be easily examined without injury to wrappers. **Permissible Writing**—They must bear no writing except the name or the firm style of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and indications relating to the weight, size, dimensions and quantity to be disposed of, and words which are necessary to precisely indicate the origin and nature of the merchandise. **Weight**—Packages of samples must not exceed 12 ounces in weight. **Size**—The size must not exceed 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth, except when in the form of a roll, they may

be 12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter. **Postage**—The postage on samples is 2 cents for the first 4 ounces or less, and 1 cent for each additional 2 ounces or fraction of 2 ounces. Register all valuable articles. Registration fee 10 cents.

PARCEL POST.

Postage, 12 cents a pound or fraction thereof; greatest length (unless specially noted below), 3 feet 6 inches; greatest length and girth combined (unless specially noted below), 6 feet; limit of weight (unless specially noted below), 11 pounds; value not limited; registration fee, 10 cents.

Unsealed packages of mailable merchandise may be sent by parcel post to Argentine Republic (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Dutch Guiana (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Uruguay (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), *Hungary, Bermuda, Jamaica, including Cayman Islands, Turks Island, including Caicos Islands, Barbados (parcels cannot be registered), the Bahamas, British Honduras, Mexico (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth; limit of weight for places named in "Postal Guide," 11 pounds; for other places, 4 pounds, 6 ounces), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Anguilla, Barbuda, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, Redonda, St. Kitts, and the British Virgin Islands), Colombia (limit of size, 2 feet in length, 4 feet in girth), Costa Rica, Salvador (see item "Customs Declarations"), British Guiana, and the Windward Islands (Grenada, Grenadines, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent), Trinidad, including Tobago; Venezuela (see item "Customs Declarations"), Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, Newfoundland, including Labrador. Parcels for Labrador can only be forwarded during the months of July, August, and September; Honduras (Republic of), *Germany, including Cameroon (Kamerun), Togo, German Samoa, German East Africa and German Southwest Africa; Greece (parcels cannot be registered), Italy, including Erythrea, Benadir, Bengazi, and Tripoli in Tripoli (Barbary) and Republic of San Marino and Islands of Carpatos and Rhodes. Liberia, *Netherlands (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), New Zealand, including Cook and Fanaing Islands; Nicaragua, Guatemala, *Norway, Japan, including Formosa, Karafuto (Japanese Saghalien), and Korea (Chosen); Hongkong, including Kowloon and Chung Chow, Colony of Hongkong; *Austria, including Durazzo, San Giovanni de Medua, Santi Quaranta, Scutari, and Valona, all in Albania*, Gibraltar (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), French Guiana (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), *Belgium, ‡France, excluding Algeria and Corsica (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Great Britain and Ireland (parcels cannot be registered), Australia, including Tasmania (parcels for Australia cannot be registered), Denmark, including Faroe Islands and Iceland; *Sweden, China (parcels for non-steam served places must not exceed 25 cubic decimeters (one cubic foot) in volume); Hayti, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Dutch West Indies; Curaçao and Aruba, Bonaire, Saba, St. Eustatius and the Dutch part of St. Martins (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"); French West Indies; Martinique, Guadeloupe (including Marie Galante, Deseade, Les Saints, Petite Terre, St. Bartholomew and the French portion of St. Martins) (parcels cannot be registered; see item "Customs Declarations"), Panama, and The Netherlands, East Indies (parcels for The Netherlands East Indies cannot be registered). Parcels must be wrapped so as to permit their contents to be easily examined by postmasters. The presence, in an unsealed parcel, of sealed receptacles containing mailable articles which cannot be safely transmitted in the unsealed receptacles, will not render the parcel unmailable, provided the contents of the sealed receptacles are plainly visible or are unmistakably indicated by the method of packing or by a precise statement on the covers. But such sealed receptacles will not be admitted to the parcel post unless inclosed in an outside cover open to inspection. Any article absolutely prohibited admission to the regular mails for any country is also inadmissible to parcel post mails for that country; but no article is excluded from parcel post mails solely because it is dutiable in the country of destination. ‡ Liquids, poisonous, explosive, and inflammable substances are excluded.

CUSTOMS DECLARATIONS.

A "Customs Declaration" Form 4402 (which will be furnished on application at the post-office or a station) must be properly and fully filled out, stating the actual contents, value, etc., of the parcel. General terms, such as "merchandise" or "samples," will not answer; the contents must be accurately described. "Customs Declarations" must be firmly attached to the cover of the parcel, but not pasted or affixed so that they will seal the package and prevent examination of the contents without damaging the cover. In addition to being tied by means of a cord passing through the eyelet, the tag should be bound flat to the parcel (with the front or "declaration" side facing out), so that the tag cannot be used as a handle to lift the parcel while in transit.

Two (2) copies of the "declaration" (form 4402) must be attached to each parcel for Argentine Republic, Curaçao, Dutch Guiana, Dutch West Indies, French West Indies, Netherlands, The Netherlands East Indies, French Guiana, Gibraltar, Salvador, and Uruguay, and three (3) copies to each parcel for Venezuela. France—Two copies of the special customs declaration, "Form No. 2 Bis" (4402½), showing in addition to the usual entries the gross weight of the parcel and net weight of the contents, must be attached to parcels for France. One copy may be pasted to the package, but the other copy must be affixed in such a manner that it can be readily removed at the exchange office where the mail is prepared for despatch to France.

GENERAL REGULATIONS RESPECTING FOREIGN MAILS.

Rates and conditions to countries not in the Universal Postal Union are now the same as those to Universal Postal Union countries.

Postage can be prepaid upon articles (other than the reply half of double postal cards) only by means of the postage stamps of the country *in* which the articles are mailed. Hence articles mailed in one country addressed to another country which bear postage stamps of the country to which they are addressed are treated as if they had no postage stamps attached to them.

Unpaid letters received from the Postal Union and insufficiently prepaid correspondence of all kinds is chargeable with double the amount of the deficient postage.

Matter to be sent in the mails at less than letter rates must be so wrapped that it can be readily examined at the office of delivery, as well as the mailing office, without destroying the wrapper.

Packages of newspapers and periodicals sent in the mails to foreign countries are restricted to a single (outside) address. Those sent to Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, and Shanghai (City), China, are transmissible as in domestic mails.

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* Parcel post service suspended.

‡ Service to the French Departments (states) of Aisne, Ardennes, Aube, Haute-Marne, Haute-Saonne, Marne, Meurthe et Moselle, Meuse, Nord, Oise, Pas de Calais, Seine-et-Marne, Somme, and Vosges suspended.

‡ Liquids and oils, pastes, salves or other articles easily liquefiable are admissible, provided they are packed in accordance with the regulations prescribed for the admission of such substances to the United States domestic parcel post mails, except to Belgium, Bermuda, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, Manchuria, Martinique, Nicaragua, and Peru.

FOREIGN MAILS—*Continued.*

Mail matter *of all kinds* received from any country of the Postal Union is required to be reforwarded at the request of the addressee, from one post-office to another, and in the case of articles other than parcel post packages, to any foreign country embraced in the Postal Union, without additional charge for postage.

All articles prohibited from domestic mails are also excluded from circulation in the mails to and from foreign countries. Postal cards or letters addressed to go around the world will not be forwarded, being prohibited.

FEES FOR INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDERS.

Fees are subject to change.

DOMESTIC RATES.

Table No. 1.

When payable in Bahamas, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Martinique, Mexico, Newfoundland, the Philippine Islands, the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai (China) and certain islands in the West Indies, listed in the Register of Money Order Offices

Use the Domestic form for these Orders.

For Orders from	$00.01 to $2.50	3 cents
From	$2.51 to $5	5 cents
"	$5.01 to $10	8 cents
"	$10.01 to $20	10 cents
"	$20.01 to $30	12 cents
"	$30.01 to $40	15 cents
"	$40.01 to $50	18 cents
"	$50.01 to $60	20 cents
"	$60.01 to $75	25 cents
"	$75.01 to $100	30 cents

INTERNATIONAL RATES.

Table No. 2.

When payable in Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, Great Britain and Ireland, Honduras, Hongkong, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New South Wales' New Zealand, Norway, Peru, Queensland, Russia, Salvador, South Australia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tasmania, Union of South Africa,* Uruguay, and Victoria

Use the International form for these Orders.

For Orders from	$00.01 to $10	10 cents
From	$10.01 to $20	20 cents
"	$20.01 to $30	30 cents
"	$30.01 to $40	40 cents
"	$40.01 to $50	50 cents
"	$50.01 to $60	60 cents
"	$60.01 to $70	70 cents
"	$70.01 to $80	80 cents
"	$80.01 to $90	90 cents
"	$90.01 to $100	1 dollar

Observe that for orders payable in the countries referred to in Table No. 1, only the *Domestic* rates are to be charged and the *Domestic* forms are to be used.

* The Union of South Africa comprises the provinces of Cape Colony, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Natal (including Zululand).

POSTAL-SAVINGS SYSTEM.

INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS ANNOUNCED BY POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

PURPOSE.

The United States Government accepts interest-bearing postal savings deposits from the public and guarantees to repay them on demand.

WHO MAY DEPOSIT.

Any person 10 years old or over may open a postal savings account in his or her own name by depositing one or more dollars in any post-office authorized to accept postal savings deposits.

No person may at the same time have more than one account either at the same office or at different offices.

The account of a married woman is free from any control or interference by her husband.

Post-office employés are forbidden to disclose to any person except the depositor the amount of any deposits.

AMOUNT THAT MAY BE DEPOSITED.

A person may deposit any number of dollars, and at any time, until the balance to his credit amounts to $1,000, exclusive of accumulated interest.

OPENING ACCOUNTS.

A person desiring to open a postal savings account should apply at the post-office, where full instructions will be given.

If for any good reason an intending depositor can not apply at the post-office a representative may be sent, who will be instructed how to proceed. A person residing at a post-office not authorized to accept postal savings deposits may open an account at a depository office by mail, through his local postmaster, who will give full instructions on application.

DEPOSITS.

After a postal savings account has been opened deposits may be made either in person, by a representative, by money order, or by registered mail.

Postal savings deposits are acknowledged by postal savings certificates which are made out in the name of the depositor and serve as receipts. These certificates are not negotiable or transferable.

If certificates are lost, stolen, or destroyed, new certificates may be issued.

WITHDRAWALS.

A depositor may at any time withdraw all or any part of his postal savings deposits, upon demand, from the post-office where the deposits were made.

Withdrawals may be made in person, through a representative, or by mail.

INTEREST.

Postal savings certificates bear simple interest at the rate of 2 per cent. a year.

Interest begins on the first day of the month following the month in which the certificate is issued and becomes due and payable at the expiration of each full year from the day interest begins as long as the principal remains on deposit.

No interest will be paid for a fraction of a year.

POSTAL SAVINGS CARDS AND STAMPS.

Amounts less than $1 may be saved by purchasing postal savings cards and postal savings stamps at 10 cents each.

A savings card with nine savings stamps affixed will be accepted as a deposit of $1 either in opening a postal savings account or in adding to an existing account, or it may be redeemed in cash.

POSTAL SAVINGS BONDS.

A depositor may exchange the whole or a part of his deposits for registered or coupon United States postal savings bonds, bearing 2½ per cent. interest, issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $500.

When bonds are issued in exchange for postal savings deposits the balance to the credit of the depositor is reduced accordingly, and he may make further deposits until his account reaches $1,000.

A circular on postal savings bonds may be had at any depository post-office.

INFORMATION.

If further information about the Postal Savings System is desired it may be obtained by applying at any post-office or by addressing the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Postal Savings, Washington, D. C.

LABOR LAWS OF 1917.

BOYCOTTING, BLACKLISTING, AND INTIMIDATION LAWS.

THE States having laws prohibiting *boycotting* in terms are Alabama, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas.

The States having laws prohibiting *blacklisting* in terms are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin.

Boycotting and picketing by peaceful and lawful means are declared legal by a Federal statute.

A number of States have laws concerning *intimidation*, conspiracy against workingmen, and interference with employment, viz.: Alabama, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho (applies to mine employés only), Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

In the following States it is unlawful for an employer to exact any agreement, either written or verbal, from an employé not to join or become a member of a labor organization, as a condition of employment: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi (applies to telegraph operators only), Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, South Carolina, Utah, and Wisconsin.

Alaska.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all wage or salary earners, including partners and officers of corporations; also on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works.

Arizona.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works and in all mines and workings, smelting and reduction works, blast furnaces, rolling mills, etc.

Arkansas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public highways and bridges and for railway telegraph operators.

California.—Unless otherwise expressly stipulated, eight hours constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon any public or private works.

Colorado.—A day's work for all workingmen employed by the State, or any county, township, school district, municipality, or incorporated town, and for all employés in underground or open cut mines or workings, and in smelting and refining works, is restricted to eight hours.

Connecticut.—Eight hours of labor constitute a lawful day's work unless otherwise agreed. Railroad telegraph operators controlling the movement of trains may work but eight hours, except at stations kept open only in the daytime. Engineers, firemen, machinists and other mechanics employed in State institutions may work but eight hours, except in case of emergency.

Delaware.—Eight hours constitute a lawful day's work for all municipal employes of the City of Wilmington.

District of Columbia.—A day's work for all laborers and mechanics employed by the District of Columbia, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any public works of the District, is limited to eight hours.

Hawaii.—For all mechanics, clerks, laborers, and other employés on public works and in public offices eight hours of actual service constitute a day's work.

Idaho.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a lawful day's labor for manual laborers employed by the day on all State, county, and municipal works. Labor in mines and smelters is limited to eight hours per day.

Illinois.—Eight hours are a legal day's work in all mechanical employments, except on farms, and when otherwise agreed; the law does not apply to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways.

Indiana.—Eight hours of labor constitute a legal day's work excepting those engaged in agricultural and domestic labor. Overwork by agreement and for extra compensation is permitted.

Iowa.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public roads.

Kansas.—It is unlawful to require or permit any person to work more than eight hours a day in lead or zinc mines. Eight hours are a day's work for all laborers, mechanics, or other persons employed by or on behalf of the State or any county, city, township or other municipality.

Kentucky.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works of the State.

Maryland.—No mechanic or laborer employed by the Mayor or City Council of Baltimore, or by any agent or contractor under them, shall be required to work more than eight hours as a day's labor.

Massachusetts.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Commonwealth or any county therein, or of any city or town in the Commonwealth upon acceptance of the statute by a majority of voters present and voting upon the same at any general election.

Minnesota.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all laborers, workmen, or mechanics employed by or on behalf of the State, whether the work is done by contract or otherwise.

Mississippi.—Eight hours are a day's labor on highways.

Missouri.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The law does not prevent an agreement to work for a longer or a shorter time and does not apply to agricultural laborers. It is unlawful for employers to work their employés longer than eight hours per day in mines and smelters, or as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, unless the office is open only during the daytime. Eight hours are a day's labor on highways, and on all public works in cities of the second class.

Montana.—Eight hours constitute a legal day's work for persons engaged to operate or handle hoisting engines at mines. The law applies only to such plants as are in operation sixteen or more hours per day, or at or in mines where the engine develops fifteen or more horse-power, or where fifteen or more men are employed underground in the twenty-four hours. A day's labor on public works, of employés in and about public buildings, and in smelters, underground mines and in railroad and other tunnels is limited to eight hours.

Nebraska.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on public roads and on all public works in cities of the first class.

Nevada.—For labor on public highways, in and about all mines, in smelters, plaster and cement mills, as train despatchers, etc., on railroads, and on all works and undertakings carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, the hours of labor are fixed at eight per day.

New Jersey.—Eight hours is the limit of a day's work by any person employed by or on behalf of the State or any municipality thereof.

New Mexico.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor in all employment by or on behalf of the State or municipality.

New York.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways, and on work done by or for the State, or a municipal corporation, whether directly by contractors or sub-contractors; also for all classes of employés, except in farm or domestic labor, though overwork for extra pay is permitted in private employments.

North Dakota.—Eight hours are a day's labor on public roads.

Ohio.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on all public works; also in all engagements to labor in any mechanical, manufacturing or mining business, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.

Oklahoma.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines.

Oregon.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all public works, and in underground mines yielding metal.

Pennsylvania.—Eight hours of labor shall be deemed and held to be a legal day's work in all cases of labor and service by the day where there is no agreement or contract to the contrary. This does not apply to farm or agricultural labor or to service by the year, month or week. Eight hours constitute a day's labor for all mechanics, workmen, and laborers in the employ of the State, or of any municipal corporation therein, or otherwise engaged on public works. This act shall be deemed to apply to employés of contractors. Engineers hoisting workmen at anthracite coal mines may work but eight hours per day.

Philippine Islands.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on highways.

Porto Rico.—No laborer may be compelled to work more than eight hours per day on public works.

South Dakota.—For labor on public highways a day's work is fixed at eight hours.

Tennessee.—Eight hours shall be a day's work on the highways.

Texas.—Eight hours constitute a day's work on the highways, and by train despatchers, etc., except at stations where but one operator is employed.

Utah.—Eight hours constitute a day's labor on all works carried on or aided by the State, county, or municipal governments, and in all underground mines or workings, and in smelters and all other establishments for the reduction of ores.

Washington.—Eight hours in any calendar day shall constitute a day's work on any work done for the State, or for any county or municipality, and in underground coal mines.

West Virginia.—Eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the State, and for telegraph operators directing the movement of trains where three or more passenger or ten or more freight trains pass in 24 hours.

Wisconsin.—In all engagements to labor in any manufacturing or mechanical business, where there is no express contract to the contrary, a day's work shall consist of eight hours, but the law does not apply to contracts for labor by the week, month or year. Eight hours constitute a day's labor on the public highways. Employés on public works and train despatchers may be employed but eight hours per day.

Wyoming.—Eight hours' actual work constitute a legal day's labor in all underground mines in smelters, and on all State and municipal works.

United States.—A day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics who may be employed by the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon any of the public works of the United States, including dredging and rock excavation in river and harbor work, is limited to eight hours. In case of National emergency the President may suspend the eight-hour law on public work provided time and one-half be paid for overtime.

After January 1, 1917, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work and the measure of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services of employés of carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce by steam railway.

THE ALMANAC is indebted to John B. Andrews of the American Association for Labor Legislation for this revised Summary of Labor Legislation.

STATE LABOR BUREAUS IN THE UNITED STATES.

LOCATION.	Title.	Orgzd.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Dist. of Col.	Department of Labor	1885	Wm. B. Wilson	Washington.
Alabama	Inspector of Jails, Mills and Factories	1913	Wm. M. Dinsmore	Montgomery.
Arkansas	Bureau of Labor and Statistics	1913	B. D. Brickhouse	Little Rock.
California	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1883	John P. McLaughlin	San Francisco.
Colorado	Industrial Commission	1887	Hiram H. Hilts	Denver.
Connecticut	Dept. of Labor and Factory Inspection	1893	Wm. S. Hyde	Hartford.
Delaware	Labor Commission		Charles Warner	Wilmington.
Florida	Labor Inspector		J. C. Privett	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Department of Labor and Commerce	1911	H. M. Stanley	Atlanta.
Hawaii	Department of Immigration and Labor	1911	R. S. Kearns	Honolulu.
Idaho	Bureau of Emigration and Labor	1895	Samuel J. Rich	Boise.
Illinois	Department of Labor	1879	Barney Cohen	
Indiana	Bureau of Statistics	1879	Henry A. Roberts	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1884	A. L. Urick	Des Moines.
Kansas	Department of Labor and Industry	1885	P. J. McBride	Topeka.
Kentucky	Bureau of Agriculture, Labor and Stat	1876	Mat. S. Cohen	Frankfort.
Louisiana	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	1900	Frank E. Wood	New Orleans.
Maine	Department of Labor and Industry	1887	R. A. Eddy	Augusta.
Maryland	Board of Labor and Statistics	1884	Charles J. Fox	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	Board of Labor and Industries	1869	Edwin Mulready	Boston.
Michigan	Department of Labor	1883	R. H. Fletcher	Lansing.
Minnesota	Department of Labor and Industries	1887	W. F. Houk	St. Paul.
Missouri	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1879	Wm. H. Louis	Jefferson City.
Montana	Department of Labor and Industry	1893	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.
Nebraska	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	1887	G. E. Norman	Lincoln.
Nevada	Bureau of Labor	1915	W. E. Wallace	Carson City.
N. Hampshire	Bureau of Labor	1893	J. B. Davie	Concord.
New Jersey	Department of Labor	1878	Lewis T. Bryant	Trenton.
New York	Industrial Commission	1883	John Mitchell	Albany.
N. Carolina	Department of Labor and Printing	1887	M. L. Shipman	Raleigh.
N. Dakota	Department of Agriculture and Labor	1890	J. N. Hagan	Bismarck.
Ohio	Industrial Commission	1913	H. L. Eliot	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Department of Labor	1907	W. G. Ashton	Oklahoma City
Oregon	Bur. Labor Stat. & Insp. Fact'ies & W'shops	1903	O. P. Hoff	Salem.
Pennsylvania	Department of Labor and Industry	1913	J. P. Jackson	Harrisburg.
Philippines	Bureau of Labor	1908	B. G. Monreal	Manila.
Porto Rico	Bureau of Labor	1912	Carmelo Honore	San Juan.
Rhode Island	Bureau of Industrial Statistics	1887	George H. Webb	Providence.
S. Carolina	Dept. of Agriculture, Com. and Ind	1909	E. J. Watson	Columbia.
S. Dakota	Com. of Immigration and State Ind	1917	C. McCaffree	Pierre.
Tennessee	Dept. of Workshop and Factory Insp	1913	W. L. Mitchell	Nashville.
Texas	Bureau of Labor Statistics	1909	C. W. Woodman	Austin.
Utah	Industrial Commission	1911	P. A. Thatcher	Salt Lake.
Virginia	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics	1898	James B. Dougherty	Richmond.
Vermont	Commissioner of Industries	1912	R. W. Simonds	Montpelier.
Washington	Bureau of Labor	1897	C. H. Younger	Olympia.
West Virginia	Bureau of Labor	1889	Sam'l B. Montgomery	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Industrial Commission	1883	G. P. Hambrecht	Madison.
Wyoming	Commissioner of Labor and Statistics	1917	Edward P. Taylor	Cheyenne.

LABOR LAWS—*Continued.*

BUREAUS OF LABOR IN CANADA.

LOCATION.	Title.	Orgzd.	Chief Officer.	Address.
Ontario	Department of Labor of Canada	....	Hon. T. W. Crothers	Ottawa.
Alberta	Bureau of Labor	....	Under Dept. of Agri	Edmonton.
British Col	Department of Labor	....	Hon. J. W. de B. Farris	Victoria.
Manitoba	Bureau of Labor	....	E. McGrath	Winnipeg.
Ontario	Trades & Labor Branch (Department of Public Works)	....	W. A. Riddell, M. A., Ph. D	Toronto.
Saskatchewan	Bureau of Labor	....	Thos. Molloy	Regina.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

HEADQUARTERS—Washington, D. C. *President*—Samuel Gompers. *Secretary*—Frank Morrison *Treasurer*—John B. Lennon, Bloomington, Ill. *First Vice-President*—James Duncan, Quincy, Mass. *Second Vice-President*—James O'Connell, Washington, D. C. *Third Vice-President*—Joseph F. Valentine, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Fourth Vice-President*—John R. Alpine, Chicago, Ill. *Fifth Vice-President*—H. B. Perham, St. Louis, Mo. *Sixth Vice-President*—Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, Ind. *Seventh Vice-President*—William Green, Indianapolis, Ind. *Eighth Vice-President*—W. D. Mahon, Detroit, Mich.

The federation is composed of 110 national and international unions, 5 departments, 45 State branches, 753 city central unions, and 865 local trade and federal labor unions. Total 1,778. The approximate paid membership is 2,359,812. The objects and aims of the American Federation of Labor are officially stated to render employment and means of subsistence less precarious by securing to the workers an equitable share of the fruits of their labor.

INTERNATIONAL UNIONS COMPRISING THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and—Thomas J. McNamara, St. Louis, Mo.

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America—Charles Infland, 212 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Barbers' International Union, Journeymen—Jacob Fischer, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of—William McCarthy, Fitzgerald Building, 1482-90 Broadway, New York City.

Blacksmiths, International Brotherhood of—William F. Kramer, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders of America, Brotherhood of—F. P. Reinemeyer, Suite 7-12, Law Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of—Walter N. Reddick, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union—C. L. Baine, 246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Brewery Workmen, International Union of the United—Joseph Proebstle, 2347 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Workers' Alliance, International—William Van Bodegraven, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, International Union of America—William Dobson, University Park Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International—W. R. Boyer, 851 King Place, Chicago, Ill.

Brushmakers' International Union—George J. Vitzthum, 2052 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway—E. William Weeks, 507 Hall Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of—Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Carriage, Wagon, and Automobile Workers of North America, International Union of—William P. Mavell, 41 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

Carvers' Association of North America, International Wood—Thomas J. Lodge, 10 Carlisle Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Cigarmakers' International Union of America—George W. Perkins, Monon Building, Chicago, Ill.

Clerks, Brotherhood of Railway—W. V. H. Bright, Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail—H. J. Conway, Lock Drawer 248, Lafayette, Ind.

Compressed Air and Foundation Workers' Union of the United States and Canada—Henry Kuhlmann, 304 Rodney Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Coopers' International Union of North America—William R. Deal, Bishop Building, Kansas City, Kan.

Cutting Die and Cutter Makers, International Union of—Leonard S. Rantz, 156 Short Street, Brockton, Mass.

Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America—Andries Meyer, 323 Washington Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of—Charles P. Ford, Reisch Building, Springfield, Ill.

Elevator Constructors, International Union of—Frank J. Schneider, 418 Perry Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Engineers, International Union of Steam and Operating—James G. Hannahan, 6334 Yale Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo—Henry F. Schmal, Raymond Building, 5609 Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Firemen, International Brotherhood of Stationary—C. L. Shamp, 3615 North Twenty-fourth Street, Omaha, Neb.

Foundry Employés, International Brotherhood of—George Bechtold, 810 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Fur Workers' Union of United States and Canada, International—Andrew Wenneis, 9 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, N. Y.

Garment Workers of America, United—B. A. Larger, Bible House, New York City.

Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies—Abe Baroff, 32 Union Square, New York City.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada—Harry Jenkins, Thirteenth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Glass Workers' Union, American Flint—Charles J. Shipman, Ohio Building, Toledo, Ohio.

Glove Workers' Union of America, International—Elizabeth Christman, 139 North Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.

Granite Cutters' International Association of America, The—James Duncan, Hancock Building, Quincy, Mass.

Grinders' and Finishers' National Union, Pocket Knife Blade—F. A. Didsbury, 508 Brook Street, Bridgeport, Ct.

Hat and Cap Makers of North America, United Cloth—Max Zuckerman, 62 East Fourth Street, New York City.

Hatters of North America, United—Martin Lawlor, Bible House, New York City.

Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International—A. Persion, 82 State Street, Albany, N. Y.

Horseshoers of United States and Canada, International Union of Journeymen—Hubert S. Marshall, 605 Second National Bank Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Hotel and Restaurant Employés' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America—Jere L. Sullivan, Commercial Tribune Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of—M. F. Tighe, House Building, Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jewelry Workers' Union, International—Abraham Greenstein, Metropolitan Build'g, New York, N. Y.

Lace Operatives of America, The Chartered Society of Amalgamated—David L. Gould, 545 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire, and Metal—Ralph V. Brandt, 401 Superior Building, Cleveland, Ohio.

Laundry Workers' International Union—H. L. Morrison, Box 11, Station 1, Troy, N. Y.

Leather Workers' United, National Union—J. J. Pfeiffer, 504 Postal Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada—James M. O'Connor, Langdon Building, 309 Broadway, New York City.

Longshoremen's Association, International—John J. Joyce, 702 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Machinists, International Association of—E. C. Davison, Washington, D. C.

Maintenance of Way Employés, International Brotherhood of—George Seal, 27 Putnam Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers, Rubbers and Sawyers, International Association of—Stephen C. Hogan, 406 East 149th Street, New York City.

Masters, Mates, and Pilots, American Association of—M. D. Tenniswood, 308 Vine Street, Camden, N. J.

Meat Cutters and Butchers' Workmen of North America, Amalgamated—Dennis Lane, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet—John E. Bray, 407 Nelson Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of—Ernest Mills, Denham Building, Denver, Col.

Mine Workers of America, United—William Green, Merchants' Bank Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Moulders' Union of North America, International—Victor Kleiber, 530 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Musicians, American Federation of—Owen Miller, 3535 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of—J. C. Skemp, Drawer 99, Lafayette, Ind.

Papermakers, International Brotherhood of—J. T. Carey, 127 North Pearl Street, Albany, N. Y.

Patternmakers' League of North America—James Wilson, Second National Bank Building, Ninth and Main Streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Pavers, Rammermen, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters, International Union of—Edward I. Hannah, 249 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.

Paving Cutters' Union of the United States of America and Canada—Carl Bergstrom, Lock Box 27, Albion, N. Y.

Piano and Organ Workers' Union of America, International—Charles Dold, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Plasterers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative—T. A. Scully, 308 Castell Building, Middletown, Ohio.

Plumbers and Steam Fitters of United States and Canada, United Association of—Thomas E. Burke, 411 Bush Temple of Music, Chicago, Ill.

Polishers, Buffers, Platers, Brass and Silver Workers' Metal Union of North America—Charles R. Atherton, Neave Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Postal Employes, National Federation of—Thomas F. Flaherty, Washington, D. C.

Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative—John T. Wood, Box 6, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Powder and High Explosive Workers of America, United—H. A. Ellis, Columbus, Kan.

Print Cutters' Association of America, National—Richard H. Scheller, 59 Lawrence Avenue, Lodi, N. J.

Printers and Color Mixers of the United States, Machine National Association of—P. E. Lyons, 334 Trenton Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

Printers' Union of North America, International Steel and Copper Plate—James E. Goodyear, 1236 Brown Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International—Joseph C. Orr, Rogersville, Tenn.

Pulp, Sulphite, and Paper Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—John P. Burke, P.-O. Drawer K, Fort Edward, N. Y.

Quarry Workers' International Union of North America—Fred. W. Suitor, Scampini Building, Barre, Vt.

Railway Employés of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric—W. D. Mahon, 104 East High Street, Detroit, Mich.

Roofers, Composition, Damp, and Waterproof Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of—D. J. Gauley, 14 North Oxford Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roofers' Union of America, International Slate and Tile—Joseph M. Gavlak, 3643 West Forty-seventh Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Sawsmiths' National Union—Frank A. Ryan, 5524 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Seamen's Union of America, International—Thomas A. Hanson, 332 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of Railroad—T. A. Austin, North Kingsville, Ohio.

Spinners' International Union—Urban Fleming, 188 Lyman Street, Holyoke, Mass.

Stage Employés of America, International Alliance of Theatrical—F. G. Lemaster, 107 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

Steam Shovel and Dredge Men, International Brotherhood of—F. E. Langdon, 508 Fort Dearborn Building, Chicago, Ill.

Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International—Charles A. Sumner, 3110 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

Stone Cutters' Association of North America, Journeymen—Walter W. Drayer, American Central Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Stove Mounters' International Union—Frank Grimshaw, 1210 Jefferson Avenue E., Detroit, Mich.

Switchmen's Union of North America—M. R. Welch, 326 Brisbane Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen—Thomas Sweeney, corner East Sixty-seventh Street and Stony Island Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Teachers, American Federation of—Miss Margaret Snodgrass, 1061 Dakin Street, Chicago, Ill.

Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of—Thomas L. Hughes, 222 East Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

Telegraphers, Order of Railroad—C. B. Rawlins, Star Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Telegraphers' Union of America, The Commercial—Wesley Russell, Transportation Building, Chicago, Ill.

Textile Workers of America, United—Sara A. Conboy, 86 Bible House, New York City.

Tile Layers' and Helpers' International Union Ceramic, Mosaic, and Encaustic—James P. Reynolds, 719 Federal Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Tip Printers, International Brotherhood of—Herman Wolfman, 958 Seneca Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Tobacco Workers' International Union—E. Lewis Evans, Iroquois Life Building, Louisville, Ky.

Transferrers' Association of America, The Steel Plate—H. Wilbur Hoagland, 38 S. Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Travellers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers' International Union of America—Murt Malone, 191 Boyd Street, Oshkosh, Wis.

Tunnel and Subway Constructors' International Union—Michael Carraher, 206 East 128th Street, New York City.

Typographical Union, International—J. W. Hays, Newton Claypool Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Upholsterers' International Union of North America—James H. Hatch, Box 10, Station Y, New York City.

Weavers' Amalgamated Association, Elastic Goring—Alfred Haughton, 50 Cherry Street, Brockton, Mass.

Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire—Charles C. Bradley, 987 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Weavers' Union of America, International Shingle—J. G. Brown, 202 Maynard Building, Seattle, Wash.

White Rats Actors' Union of America—Harry Mountford, 227 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR—*Continued.*

DEPARTMENTS.

Building Trades. William J. Spencer, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington, D. C.
Metal Trades. A. J. Berres, Secretary-Treasurer, Washington, D. C.
Mining. James Lord, President, Washington, D. C.
Railroad Employes. A. O. Wharton, President, Ohio Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Union Label Trades. J. W. Hays, President, Washington, D. C.

UNAFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Warren S. Stone, President, Cleveland, Ohio; W. B. Prenter, General Secretary, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. W. S. Carter, President, Cleveland, Ohio. A. H. Hawley, General Secretary and Treasurer, Guardian Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. A. E. King, General Secretary-Treasurer, American Trust Building Cleveland, Ohio.
National Window Glass Workers. J. M. Neenan, President, Electric Building, Cleveland, Ohio.
Order of Railway Conductors of America. A. B. Garretson, President, Masonic Temple, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; C. E. Whitney, Grand Secretary.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

General Executive Board: General Master Workman, John W. Hayes, Washington, D. C., Chairman. General Worthy Foreman, William A. Denison, Rochester, N. Y.; General Secretary-Treasurer, I. D. Chamberlain, Washington, D. C.; Chris. Hill, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. W. Bonehill, Rochester, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION STATISTICS.

THE following table shows the membership of trade unions in the principal trade union countries, according to returns received through various sources. The returns are for the year 1913. Canada trade unionists are estimated to number 150,000. Australia (in 1912) 497,925.

TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP.

COUNTRY.	Total Membership.	COUNTRY.	Total Membership.	COUNTRY.	Total Membership.
Austria	748,760	Hungary (1912)	97,000	Sweden	97,252
Belgium	202,746	Italy (1912)	971,667	Switzerland (1912)	131,380
Denmark	152,787	Netherlands	220,275	United Kingdom	3,928,191
France	1,026,302	New Zealand	71,544	United States	2,604,701
German Empire	3,835,660	Norway	64,108		

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ANNUAL DISBURSEMENTS OF TRADE UNIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES FOR THE YEAR 1912.

(Source: Supplement 11 to the Reichsarbeitsblatt, pt. 2, pp. 68, 69, Berlin, 1915.)

COUNTRY.	Total Disbursements.	Unemployment and Travelling Benefits.		Sickness, Invalidity, Funeral, and Other Social Benefits.		Strike and Lock-out Benefits.		Administration, Propaganda, Legal Aid, Publications, Libraries, Etc.	
		Amount.	Per-cent.	Amount.	Per-cent.	Amount.	Per-cent.	Amount.	Per-cent.
Germany (a)	$16,375,933	$2,330,744	14.23	$3,721,861	22.73	$3,465,914	21.16	$6,857,414	41.88
Germany (b)	2,941,481	14,238		341,988		75,281		509,974	
Great Britain	18,562,775	2,901,769	15.63	5,571,298	30.02	6,675,337	35.96	3,414,371	18.39
Austria	2,703,498	401,958	14.87	590,680	21.85	324,996	12.02	1,385,894	51.26
Sweden	505,927	64,228	12.69	26,130	5.17	138,283	27.33	277,286	54.81
Netherlands	326,254	23,532	7.21	58,084	17.81	68,467	20.98	176,171	54.00
Denmark	746,406	418,107	56.03	47,454	6.36	66,878	8.96	213,879	28.65
Switzerland	367,477	27,058	8.80	97,060	31.57	73,442	23.88	109,917	35.75
Norway	431,553	39,662	9.19	167,787	38.88	141,861	32.87	82,243	19.06
United States (c)		255,867		2,500,074					

(a) Social-Democratic, Christian, and Hirsch-Duncker trade unions. (b) Independent trade societies and non-militant workmen's federations and societies. (c) Bulletin of the Department of Labor, State of New York, 1913, p. 413; only data relating to benefit expenditures are discussed in the Bulletin.

POPULATION ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS.

THE following table gives the percentages of total occupied population for the principal groups in the eight leading industrial countries prior to the war:

OCCUPATION GROUP.	Great Britain.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Italy.	Belgium.	United States.
Agriculture	12.66	41.42	35.11	60.80	70.15	59.06	21.90	See separate classification below.
Commercial occupations	11.39	6.54	6.30	3.34	2.56	3.43	11.79	
Conveyance of men, goods and messages	8.20	2.89	2.89	1.70	1.55	3.12	2.03	
Mines and quarries	5.00	1.59	3.25	1.56	.78	.89	6.46	
Metals, machines, implements and conveyances	7.89	4.35	6.99	2.78	2.15	2.14	5.95	
Building and works of construction	6.77	4.20	6.99	2.96	1.48	5.02	7.28	
Textile fabrics	6.92	4.55	3.75	3.26	.37	4.81	6.86	
Dress	7.23	8.05	5.39	3.92	2.85	6.64	7.86	

A distinct classification adopted by United States Census Bureau based on 1910 census is as follows: All occupations, 38,167,336 (consisting of 30,091,564 males and 8,075,772 females) with per cent. in parentheses showing distribution of total. Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry, 12,659,203 (33.2); extraction of minerals, 964,824 (2.5); manufacturing and mechanical industries, 10,658,881 (27.9); transportation, 2,637,671 (6.9); trade, 3,614,670 (9.5); public service (not elsewhere classified), 459,291 (1.2); professional service, 1,663,569 (4.4); domestic and personal service, 3,772,174 (9.9); clerical occupations, 1,737,053 (4.6).

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN THE UNITED STATES

As tabulated by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1915 AND 1916.

Kind of Dispute.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Month not stated.	Total.
Strikes:														
1916	148	156	226	334	517	286	255	274	216	253	187	136	169	3,157
1915	60	48	83	96	129	66	112	164	174	106	113	76	193	1,420
Lockouts:														
1916	8	3	5	15	13	14	3	8	5	4	4	2	24	108
1915	13	12	14	16	11	6	14	8	15	8	10	8	38	173
Total:														
1916	156	159	231	349	530	300	258	282	221	257	191	138	193	3,265
1915	73	60	97	112	140	72	126	172	189	114	123	84	231	1,593

NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, BY STATES AND SECTIONS, 1915 AND 1916.

State or Section.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		State or Section.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
Alabama	14	2	1	2	New Hampshire	19	5		
Alaska	3				New Jersey	224	191	6	9
Arizona	8	4		1	New York	511	200	15	22
Arkansas	17	2		1	North Carolina	7		1	
California	54	20	1	7	Ohio	272	119	14	18
Canal Zone	4				Oklahoma	23	5		1
Colorado	17	6			Oregon	22	6	1	1
Connecticut	129	145	1	8	Pennsylvania	564	149	8	15
Delaware	12	14			Porto Rico	23	12		2
District of Columbia	6	1	1		Rhode Island	75	38	1	2
Florida	9				South Carolina	5	4		
Georgia	8	9		2	Tennessee	24	4	2	3
Hawaii	4				Texas	28	30		9
Idaho	5				Utah	3	9		
Illinois	148	53	10	21	Vermont	10	2		
Indiana	69	21	5	9	Virginia	14	5	2	1
Iowa	24	11	1	2	Washington	57	31	1	6
Kansas	12	6		1	West Virginia	39	24	1	3
Kentucky	11	14	2	1	Wisconsin	60	15	2	5
Louisiana	7	3	1	1	Wyoming		1		
Maine	25	6			Interstate	4	1		
Maryland	37	12	3	1					
Massachusetts	339	153	9	7	Total	3,157	1,420	108	173
Michigan	60	30	5	3					
Minnesota	24	11	6	4	North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	2,564	1,155	80	120
Mississippi	4	1							
Missouri	89	38	7	5	South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi	158	75	9	14
Montana	13	3	1						
Nebraska	21	4			West of the Mississippi	435	190	19	39

CITIES IN WHICH 15 OR MORE STRIKES OCCURRED IN 1916, WITH NUMBER FOR 1915.

City.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		City.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
New York, N. Y.	341	128	11	15	Holyoke, Mass.	25	3		
Philadelphia, Pa.	73	36	1	6	Trenton, N. J.	24	12	1	1
Chicago, Ill.	71	25		15	San Francisco, Cal.	23	5		3
Boston, Mass.	58	29	5	3	Bridgeport, Ct.	21	51	1	2
Cleveland, Ohio	55	33	2	3	Pawtucket, R. I.	20	11		1
St. Louis, Mo.	54	14	3	2	Providence, R. I.	20	15		1
Pittsburgh, Pa.	45	21	2		Bayonne, N. J.	19	12		1
Baltimore, Md.	35	15	3	1	Hartford, Ct.	19	18		1
Newark, N. J.	34	21	1	2	Lawrence, Mass.	19	4		
Buffalo, N. Y.	32	9	2	2	Kansas City, Mo.	17	12	3	2
Springfield, Mass.	30	22	1	1	Fall River, Mass.	16	7	2	
Milwaukee, Wis.	29	5		3	Omaha, Neb.	16	6		
Detroit, Mich.	28	16	3	3	Portland, Ore.	16	6		1
Jersey City, N. J.	27	26		1	Scranton, Pa.	16	3	1	1
Youngstown, Ohio	27	3		1	New Bedford, Mass.	15	2		
Cincinnati, Ohio	25	9	3	2					

In 2,691 strikes and 76 lockouts the employés concerned in the strike were men, in 112 strikes women, in 225 strikes and 9 lockouts men and women, and in 129 strikes and 23 lockouts the sex was not reported.

NUMBER OF STRIKES IN THE LEADING INDUSTRY GROUPS IN WHICH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS OCCURRED, 1915 AND 1916.

Industry.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		Industry.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
Metal trades	487	289	14	41	Stone workers	56	21	2	....
Mining	395	65	3	2	Furniture industry	47	16	2	4
Building trades	348	259	18	28	Lumber industry	44	13	....	1
Textile work	222	93	3	7	Paper manufacturing	40	14	2	1
Transportation	205	20	4	1	Glass manufacturing	39	15	....	2
Clothing industries	187	131	5	13	Rubber workers	34	10	1	1
Teaming	94	33	6	2	Meat cutting	32	7	....	2
Baking	65	31	15	33	Leather workers	28	5	....	....
Iron and steel workers	67	33	....	....	Printing and publishing	23	5	4	3
Tobacco industry	59	8	2	1	Shipbuilding	23	....	....	....

In 2,246 strikes and 94 lockouts the employés were connected with unions; in 439 strikes and 5 lockouts they were unconnected with unions; in 70 strikes and 1 lockout they were not so connected at the time of striking, but organized almost immediately thereafter; in 402 strikes and 8 lockouts the relation of employés to unions was not reported. In 1915 the corresponding figures were 798 strikes and 131 lockouts; 173 strikes and 3 lockouts; 29 strikes; and 420 strikes and 39 lockouts.

The causes of the strikes and lockouts were numerous. In few cases was the cause confined to one matter in dispute. The principal causes are shown in the following table:

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1915 AND 1916.

Matter of Dispute.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		Matter of Dispute.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
For increase of wages	1,031	355	11	12	Discharge of foreman wanted	17	16	....	....
For decrease of wages	32	97	2	10	Because of discharge of employés	121	67	5	13
Non-payment of wages	13	10	....	1	Because of employment of non-union men	70	55	4	5
Increase of hours	3	8	4	....	In regard to the agreement	38	10	2	....
Decrease of hours	107	73	2	7	For a new agreement	35	12	3	....
For increase of wages and decrease of hours	374	156	2	3	Discrimination	9	8	....	....
General conditions	55	37	....	4	Sympathy	32	16	1	1
Conditions and wages	53	29	2	1	Jurisdiction	19	28	....	....
Conditions and hours	2	6	....	....	Miscellaneous	116	99	7	22
Conditions, wages, hours	25	12	....	1	Not reported	540	215	33	62
Recognition of the union	257	66	21	17					
Recognition and wages	119	28	2	1					
Recognition and hours	21	6	1	....					
Recognition, wages, hours	68	11	5	1	Total	3,157	1,420	108	173
For organizing	....	....	1	12					

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1915 AND 1916.

Result.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		Result.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
In favor of employers	471	128	21	16	Employés returned pending arbitration	70	31	3	2
In favor of employés	706	193	16	18	Not reported	171	69	2	....
Compromised	542	322	14	28					
					Total	1,960	743	53	64

DURATION OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

Duration.	Strikes.		Lockouts.		Duration.	Strikes.		Lockouts.	
	1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.		1916.	1915.	1916.	1915.
Less than 1 day	36	15	....	....	19 to 21 days	73	24	1	....
1 day	105	61	....	1	22 to 24 days	34	22	1	3
2 days	129	59	2	....	25 to 28 days	50	15	1	1
3 days	105	56	1	1	29 to 31 days	46	13	....	2
4 days	92	33	1	2	32 to 35 days	21	14	....	1
5 days	105	39	1	2	36 to 42 days	44	21	2	4
6 days	67	29	3	1	43 to 49 days	21	11	2	....
7 days	71	35	2	3	50 to 63 days	45	21	....	4
8 days	73	22	1	2	64 to 77 days	35	14	1	2
9 days	41	15	2	1	78 to 91 days	26	13	1	2
10 days	82	25	2	....	92 to 199 days	79	24	12	7
11 days	34	14	1	....	Over 200 days	16	15	6	2
12 days	26	7	....	1	Not reported	319	69	....	14
13 days	23	13	1	2					
14 days	46	21	3	1	Total	1,960	743	53	64
15 to 18 days	116	23	6	5					

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION.

OFFICE, 1 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

An organization of prominent representatives of capital, labor, and the general public formed in 1900 as the direct outgrowth of conventions held in Chicago and New York in 1898-1899. Its purpose is to organize the best brains of the Nation in an educational movement seeking the solution of some of the great problems related to social and industrial progress; to provide for study and discussion of questions of national import; to aid thus in the crystallization of the most enlightened public opinion; and, when desirable, to promote legislation in accordance therewith. National organizations of manufacturers, farmers, wage-earners, bankers, lawyers, economists, scientists, churchmen, merchants, trade and transportation representatives and many other class societies meet frequently to discuss their respective interests. The object of The National Civic Federation, in addition to creating departments to study national problems, is to provide a means by which all these elements of society may come together and consider questions in which they have a common interest.

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President, V. Everit Macy; Vice-Presidents, Samuel Gompers, James Couzens; Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman; Chairman Executive Council, Ralph M. Easley; Chairman Department Regulation of Industrial Corporations, John Hays Hammond; Chairman Committee on National Defense, William Jay Schieffelin; Chairman Welfare Department, Louis A. Coolidge; Chairman Woman's Department, Miss Maude Wetmore; Chairman Taxation Department, E. R. A. Seligman; Chairman Food and Drugs Department, Vincent Astor; Chairman Industrial Accidents Prevention Department, Louis B. Schram; Chairman Minimum Wage Commission, A. J. Porter; Chairman Workmen's Compensation Department, August Belmont; Chairman Social Insurance Department, Warren S. Stone; Chairman Department Regulation of Public Utilities, Emerson McMillin; Chairman Department on Profit Sharing, George W. Perkins; Chairman Department on Reform in Legal Procedure, Alton B. Parker; Chairman Department on Industrial Mediation, Jeremiah W. Jenks; Chairman Industrial Economics Department, Talcott Williams; Chairman Department on Pensions, William R. Willcox; Secretary Executive Council, Miss Gertrude Beeks; Secretary The National Civic Federation, D. L. Cease.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ON THE PART OF THE PUBLIC.

William Howard Taft, New Haven, Ct.; Franklin MacVeagh (former Secretary of the Treasury), Washington, D. C.; Elihu Root (former United States Senator), New York City; Charles S. Barrett (President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union of America), Union City, Ga.; Andrew Carnegie (Philanthropist), New York City; Robert Bacon (former Ambassador to France), New York City; Nicholas Murray Butler (President Columbia University), New York City; James Speyer (Speyer & Co.), New York City; James Couzens (former Vice-President and General Manager Ford Motor Co.), Detroit, Mich.; Francis Lynde Stetson (Attorney), New York City; Robert M. Thompson (Chairman Executive Committee Navy League), Washington, D. C.; Marcus M. Marks (President Borough of Manhattan), New York City; Albert Shaw (Editor "Review of Reviews"), New York City; Theodore Marburg (Political Economist), Baltimore, Md.; Frederick L. Hoffman, LL. D. (Statistician), Newark, N. J.; Benjamin Ide Wheeler (President University of California), Berkeley, Cal.

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ON THE PART OF WAGE-EARNERS:

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THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION—*Continued*

York City; First Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Boston, Mass.; Second Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Charles E. Hamlin, Washington, D. C.; Third Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Alfred E. Bates, Washington, D. C.; Fourth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Bayard Henry, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fifth Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sixth Vice-Chairman, Miss Agnes C. Laut, New York City.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE war has put the passport system somewhat out of gear here and abroad. Passports are to be granted or issued to or verified by those persons only who owe allegiance to the United States whether citizens or not. Only the Secretary of State can grant the issue of passport in the United States. Passports are not issued by American diplomatic and consular officers abroad, except in cases of emergency; and a citizen who is abroad and desires to procure a passport must apply therefor through the nearest diplomatic or consular officer to the Secretary of State. Applications for passports by persons in Porto Rico or the Philippines should be made to the Chief Executives of those islands. The evidence required of such applicants is similar to that required of applicants in the United States.

FEE—By Act of Congress approved March 23, 1888, a fee of one dollar is required to be collected for every citizen's passport issued. That amount in currency or postal money order should accompany each application made by a citizen of the United States. Orders should be made payable to the Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State. Drafts or checks will not be accepted.

The Department of State understands that passports should be visaed for entering in the following named countries by department or council officers thereof: Austria-Hungary, British Empire, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Prussia, Portugal, Roumania, Italy, Russia, Servia, and Turkey. A person who is entitled to receive a passport within the United States must submit a written application in duplicate in a form of affidavit to the Secretary of State. The application should be made by the person to whom the passport is issued and signed by him; as it is not proper for one person to apply for another.

The affidavit must be made before a clerk of a Federal court or of a State court authorized by the Act of Congress of June 29, 1906, to naturalize aliens, within the jurisdiction of which the applicant or his witness resides, and the seal of the court must be affixed; but in any place where there is a Federal court the affidavit must be made before a clerk of such court, unless there is in such place an agent of the Department of State, in which case the Secretary may, in his discretion, require the application to be made before such agent. It is always preferable that the application be made at or near the place where the applicant resides. Where the application is not made in such place, the applicant must give the name and address of a reputable professional or business man having his office or place of business in the place where the applicant resides, so that the clerk of court, or the department's agent, or the department itself, may make the necessary inquiries of such person. Where it is necessary to make such inquiries by telegraph, the applicant will be required to bear the expense thereof. *Clerks of courts and the department's passport agent in New York City will be expected to observe the above rules with particular care.*

The applicant must state from what point he intends to leave the United States, and the date of his intended departure, and also, if by a port of the United States, by what ship he intends to sail. The clerk of court or agent of the Department of State before whom the application is made must mail it directly to the Department of State. Each application must be in the hands of the Department of State or its agents at least five days before the applicant's departure from the United States. If the applicant signs by mark, two attesting witnesses to his signature are required. The applicant is required to state the date and place of his birth, his occupation, the place of his permanent residence, and within what length of time he will return to the United States with the purpose of residing and performing the duties of citizenship. He is also required to state the names of the foreign countries which he expects to visit, and the objects of his visits thereto. The latter statement should be brief and general in form, thus: "Commercial business."

The applicant must take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The application must be accompanied by a description of the person applying, and should state the following particulars, viz.: Age, ——; stature, —— feet —— inches (English measure); forehead, ——; eyes, ——; nose, ——; mouth, ——; chin, ——; hair, ——; complexion, ——; face, ——; special identifying marks, if any (scars, birthmarks, etc.).

LETTERS FROM COMMERCIAL CONCERNS, ETC.—A person who applies for a passport in order that he may go abroad on commercial business must support his application with a letter from the head of the firm in the interest of which he intends to go abroad. Such letter must state not only the names of the foreign countries which the applicant expects to visit and the object of his visits thereto, but, in addition, whether or not the applicant is a salaried employé of the firm concerned and, if so, how long he has been known to the firm and for what period of time he has been in their employ. If the applicant is going abroad on a commission and not a salary basis, that fact also should be specifically stated. If the applicant for a passport is himself the head of the concern for which he is going abroad, he must submit a letter from another officer of the concern or a letter from the head of some other reputable concern who has had business transactions with the applicant and has knowledge of the business in which the applicant is engaged and the object and necessity of his proposed trip abroad. The applicant who is going abroad for any purpose other than commercial business must satisfy the Department of State that it is *imperative* that he go, and he should submit satisfactory documentary evidence substantiating his statement concerning the imperativeness of his proposed trip.

The application must also be accompanied by triplicate photographs of the applicant, on thin paper, unmounted, and not larger in size than three by three inches. One must be attached to the back of each application by the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom it is made, with an impression of such officer's seal so placed as to cover part of the photograph, but not the features, and the other sent loose, to be attached to the passport by the department. The loose photograph must be signed across its face, so as not to obscure the features, by the applicant, and the signature thereon must correspond to the applicant's signature affixed to the application. Photographs on cardboard or post cards will not be accepted.

In view of the necessity of exercising the greatest possible care to prevent the fraudulent procurement of passports, the Department of State will be obliged to hold firms responsible for letters which they issue to applicants for passports.

WITNESS—The application must be supported by an affidavit of at least one credible witness, who has known the applicant at least two years, stating that the applicant is the person he represents himself to be and that the facts stated in the application are true to the best of the witness's knowledge and belief. This affidavit must be made before the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed, and the witness must accompany the applicant when he makes his application. The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent (e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer; or merchant). The witness, in signing the application, should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address. The applicant or his witness must be known to the clerk of court or the department's agent before whom the application is executed or must be able to satisfy such officer as to his identity and the *bona fides* of the application. *No lawyer or other person will be accepted as witness to a passport application if he has received or expects to receive a fee for his services in connection therewith.*

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

THE following paraphrase and condensation of the naturalization laws of the United States have been revised by the Commissioner of Naturalization of the Department of Labor, and includes such minor changes in the law as were provided by the amendments embodied in the acts of Congress, approved June 25, 1910, and June 30, 1914.

The following courts alone have the power to naturalize aliens: United States District Courts now existing, or which may hereafter be established by Congress in any State, United States District Courts for the Territories of Hawaii and Alaska, the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, also all courts of record in any State or Territory now existing, or which may hereafter be created, having a seal, a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited.

The power to naturalize, conferred upon the above mentioned courts, is limited to persons residing within the geographical limits over which their respective jurisdiction extends.

DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Any alien who is a white person, or of African nativity or African descent, is required, if he desires to become naturalized, to file a declaration of intention in the clerk's office of any court having jurisdiction over the place in which he lives, and such declaration may not be filed until the alien has reached the age of eighteen years. This declaration must contain information as to the name, age, occupation, time and place of arrival in the United States, and must further show that it is the declarant's *bona fide* intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state or sovereignty, and particularly to the one of which he may be at the time a citizen or subject.

Aliens of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who have been honorably discharged from service in the armies of the United States, either regular or volunteer, are not required to make a declaration of intention.

Any alien, of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy or one enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, may be admitted to citizenship (under the act of July 26, 1894) without any previous declaration of intention.

Under the act approved June 30, 1914, any alien of the age of twenty-one years and upward, who may under existing law become a citizen, who has served one enlistment of not less than four years in the United States Navy or Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the United States Coast Guard, and received an honorable discharge or an ordinary discharge with recommendation for reenlistment, or has completed four years of honorable service in the naval auxiliary service, is admissible to citizenship, upon his petition, without a previous declaration of intention, and without proof of residence on shore.

The widow and children who are under age at the time that an alien who has made his declaration of intention has died, without having secured a certificate of naturalization, are also exempted from the necessity of filing a declaration of intention.

By act of June 25, 1910, any person who on May 1, 1905, was an inhabitant for five years and qualified to become a citizen of the United States and who for the five years preceding May 1, 1910, had resided in the United States continuously and who, because of misinformation in regard to his citizenship, had in good faith exercised the rights and duties of a citizen of the United States because of wrongful information and belief, may, upon proof of these facts satisfactory to a court having jurisdiction to naturalize aliens, petition for naturalization without filing the required declaration of intention upon compliance with the other requirements of the law.

PETITIONS FOR NATURALIZATION.

Not less than two years after an alien has filed his declaration of intention, and after not less than five years' continuous residence in the United States, he may file a petition for citizenship in any one of the courts above stated which has jurisdiction over the place in which he resides, provided he has lived at least one year continuously, immediately prior to the filing of such petition, in the State or Territory in which such place is located. This petition must be signed by the petitioner in his own handwriting and shall give his full name, place of residence, occupation, place of birth and the date thereof, the place from which he emigrated, and the date and place of his arrival in the United States. If such arrival occurred subsequent to the passage of the act of June 29, 1906, he must secure a certificate from the Department of Labor showing the fact of such arrival and the date and place thereof, for filing with the clerk of the court to be attached to his petition. If he is married he must state the name of his wife and, if possible, the country of her nativity and her place of residence at the time of the filing of his petition, and, if he has children, the name, date and place of birth and present place of residence of each living child. The petition must set forth that he is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government, or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government; that he is not a polygamist or a believer in the practice of polygamy, and that he absolutely and forever renounces all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign country of which he may, at the time of filing such petition, be a citizen or subject. This petition must be verified at the time it is filed by the affidavit of two credible witnesses, who are citizens of the United States and who shall state that they have known the petitioner during his entire residence (not exceeding five years) in the State in which the petition is filed, which must be not less than one year, and that they have known him to be a resident of the United States continuously during the five years immediately preceding the filing of the petition; that during such time he acted as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. If a portion of the five years has been passed by the petitioner in some other State than that in which he resides at the time of filing his petition the affidavit of the witnesses may verify so much of the petitioner's residence as has been passed in the State (not less than one year), and the portion of said five years' residence out of the State may be shown by depositions at the time of hearing on the petition.

No petition may be heard until the expiration of at least ninety days after it is filed nor within thirty days preceding a general election. At the hearing upon a petition, which shall be at a date fixed by order of the court, the witnesses are required to again attend and testify in open court so that the Judge or Judges thereof may be satisfied that the petitioner is qualified and that he has complied with all the requirements of the law.

Any alien who has borne an hereditary title or been a member of an order or nobility must renounce such title or position expressly before becoming naturalized. No alien may become naturalized, if physically capable, who does not speak the English language.

Aliens who are admitted to citizenship by order in open court will be required to take the oath of allegiance and thereafter will be entitled to a certificate of naturalization.

The law also provides as to those persons, who though not citizens owe permanent allegiance to the United States, and who may become residents of any State or organized Territory of the United States, that they may be naturalized upon compliance with all the requirements of the law, except that they will not be called upon to renounce allegiance to any foreign sovereignty.

At the time of filing his declaration of intention an alien is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of one dollar. At the time of filing a petition for naturalization a petitioner is required to pay to the clerk of the court a fee of four dollars. This latter fee is for the cost of recording the petition and hearing the case, as well as for the issuance, if the petition is granted, of the certificate of naturalization.

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW.

THE Pure Food act, approved June 30, 1906, is entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes." It took effect by its terms on January 1, 1907.

The first section of the act makes it unlawful for any person to manufacture within the District of Columbia or any Territory any article of food or drug which is adulterated or misbranded, as defined in the following sections, under a penalty not to exceed $500, or one year's imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court, for the first offence, and not less than $1,000 or one year's imprisonment, or both for each subsequent offence.

Sec. 2 of the act makes it applicable to food or drugs introduced into interstate commerce, imported to or exported to a foreign country.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Secretary of Commerce and Labor shall make uniform rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this act, including the collection and examination of specimens of foods and drugs manufactured or offered for sale in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory of the United States, or which shall be offered for sale in unbroken packages in any State other than that in which they shall have been respectively manufactured or produced, or which shall be received from any foreign country, or intended for shipment to any foreign country, or which may be submitted for examination by the chief health, food, or drug officer of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or at any domestic or foreign port through which such product is offered for interstate commerce, or for export or import between the United States and any foreign port or country.

Sec. 4. That the examinations of specimens of foods and drugs shall be made in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, or under the direction and supervision of such bureau, for the purpose of determining from such examinations whether such articles are adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act; and if it shall appear from any such examination that any of such specimens is adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall cause notice thereof to be given to the party from whom such sample was obtained. Any party so notified shall be given an opportunity to be heard, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed as aforesaid, and if it appears that any of the provisions of this act have been violated by such party, then the Secretary of Agriculture shall at once certify the facts to the proper United States District-Attorney, with a copy of the results of the analysis or the examination of such article duly authenticated by the analyst or officer making such examination, under the oath of such officer. After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules and regulations aforesaid.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of each District-Attorney to whom the Secretary of Agriculture shall report any violation of this act, or to whom any health or food or drug officer or agent of any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia shall present satisfactory evidence of any such violation, to cause appropriate proceedings to be commenced and prosecuted in the proper courts of the United States, without delay, for the enforcement of the penalties as in such case herein provided.

The sections descriptive of the articles which come within the scope of the act are as follows:

"Sec. 6. That the term 'drug,' as used in this act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used for the cure, mitigation or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. The term 'food,' as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed or compound.

"Sec. 7. That for the purposes of this act an article shall be deemed to be adulterated:"

In case of drugs:

"First. If, when a drug is sold under or by a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary, it differs from the standard of strength, quality or purity, as determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary official at the time of investigation: Provided, That no drug defined in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary shall be deemed to be adulterated under this provision if the standard of strength, quality or purity be plainly stated upon the bottle, box or other container thereof, although the standard may differ from that determined by the test laid down in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary.

"Second. If its strength or purity fall below the professed standard or quality under which it is sold."

In the case of confectionery:

"If it contain terra alba, barytes, talc, chrome yellow, or other mineral substance or poisonous color or flavor, or other ingredient deleterious or detrimental to health, or any vinous, malt or spirituous liquor or compound or narcotic drug."

In the case of food:

"First. If any substance has been mixed and packed with it so as to reduce, or lower, or injuriously affect its quality or strength.

"Second. If any substance has been substituted wholly or in part for the article.

"Third. If any valuable constituent of the article has been wholly or in part abstracted.

"Fourth. If it be mixed, colored, powdered, coated, or stained in a manner whereby damage or inferiority is concealed.

"Fifth. If it contain any added poisonous or other added deleterious ingredient which may render such article injurious to health: Provided, That when in the preparation of food products for shipment they are preserved by any external application applied in such manner that the preservative is necessarily removed mechanically, or by maceration in water, or otherwise, and directions for the removal of said preservatives shall be printed on the covering or the package, the provisions of this act shall be construed as applying only when said products are ready for consumption.

"Sixth. If it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed, or putrid animal or vegetable substance, or any portion of an animal unfit for food, whether manufactured or not, or if it is the product of a diseased animal, or one that has died otherwise than by slaughter.

"Sec. 8. That the term 'misbranded,' as used herein, shall apply to all drugs, or articles of food, or articles which enter into the composition of food, the package or label of which shall bear any statement, design, or device regarding such article, or the ingredients or substances contained therein which shall be false or misleading in any particular, and to any food or drug product which is falsely branded as to the State, Territory, or country in which it is manufactured or produced.

"That for the purposes of this act an article shall also be deemed to be misbranded."

In case of drugs:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the name of another article.

"Second. If the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed, in whole or in part, and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if the package fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha, or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substances contained therein.

"Third. If its package or label shall bear or contain any statement, design, or device regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of such article or any of the ingredients or substances contained therein, which is false and fraudulent."

In the case of food:

"First. If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article.

"Second. If it be labelled or branded so as to deceive or mislead the purchaser, or purport to be a foreign product when not so, or if the contents of the package as originally put up shall have been removed in whole

THE NATIONAL PURE FOOD LAW—*Continued.*

or in part and other contents shall have been placed in such package, or if it fail to bear a statement on the label of the quantity or proportion of any morphine, opium, cocaine, heroin, alpha or beta eucaine, chloroform, cannabis indica, chloral hydrate, or acetanilide, or any derivative or preparation of any such substance contained therein.

"Third. If in package form, the quantity of the contents be not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count: Provided, however, That reasonable variations shall be permitted, and tolerances and also exemptions as to small packages shall be established by rules and regulations made in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of this act. (The act of March 3, 1913, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provisions as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to eighteen months after its passage.)

"Fourth. If the package containing it or its label shall bear any statement, design or device regarding the ingredients or the substances contained therein, which statement, design or device shall be false or misleading in any particular: Provided, That an article of food which does not contain any added poisonous or deleterious ingredients shall not be deemed to be adulterated or misbranded in the following cases:

"First. In the case of mixtures or compounds which may be now or from time to time hereafter known as articles of food, under their own distinctive names, and not an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article, if the name be accompanied on the same label or brand with a statement of the place where said article has been manufactured or produced.

"Second. In the case of articles labelled, branded or tagged so as to plainly indicate that they are compounds, imitations or blends, and the word 'compound,' 'imitation,' or 'blend,' as the case may be, is plainly stated on the package in which it is offered for sale: Provided, That the term 'blend' as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances, not excluding harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients used for the purpose of coloring and flavoring only. And provided further, That nothing in this act shall be construed as requiring or compelling proprietors or manufacturers of proprietary foods which contain no unwholesome added ingredients to disclose their trade formulas, except in so far as the provisions of this act may require to secure freedom from adulteration or misbranding.

"Sec. 9. That no dealer shall be prosecuted under the provisions of this act, when he can establish a guaranty signed by the wholesaler, jobber, manufacturer or other party, residing in the United States, from whom he purchases such articles, to the effect that the same is not adulterated or misbranded within the meaning of this act, designating it."

Sec. 10 provides for a method of procedure against adulterated or misbranded goods which are found in the channels of interstate commerce and for their seizure for confiscation by process of libel for condemnation, and for excluding or destroying goods imported or offered for import which are adulterated or falsely labeled.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

(Bureau of Chemistry, Carl L. Alsberg, Chief, Washington, D. C.)

During the fiscal year 1916 577 recommendations for seizure and 787 recommendations for criminal prosecution were made through the office of the Solicitor of the Department of Justice. Among the 1,036 cases of all kinds terminated in the courts during the year were 198 alleging false and fraudulent labeling of medicines, in all of which, save five, the courts upheld the Government. In one food case a prison sentence was imposed. 4,483 official samples of foods and drugs shipped in interstate commerce were seized, 4,000 unofficial samples were collected and examined.

ABOLISHING GUARANTY LEGEND AND SERIAL NUMBER ON FOOD AND DRUGS.

It has been made to appear that (1) dealers in food and drugs have on hand a great many labels and containers printed or marked prior to the date of Food Inspection Decision 153 (May 5, 1914); (2) these labels and containers bear the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both; (3) these labels and containers, when so printed or marked, complied with the rules and regulations for the enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act in effect at the time, and (4) great financial loss will result to such dealers, through their inability to use these labels and containers, if Regulation 9, as amended by Food Inspection Decisions 153 and 155, be enforced beginning on May 1, 1916.

Accordingly, proceedings under the Food and Drugs Act, based on the shipment in interstate or foreign commerce, or the sale in the District of Columbia or the Territories, prior to May 1, 1918, of any article of food or drugs, will not be instituted solely on account of the fact that the label thereon or the container thereof bears the legend "Guaranteed by (name of guarantor) under the Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906," or a serial number issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, or both, upon it being established that such label or container was so printed or marked prior to May 5, 1914.

PARK RECREATION FACILITIES OF UNITED STATES.

A report issued by the United States Bureau of the Census relating to parks in cities having more than 30,000 inhabitants contains the following data: In all but 2 of the 213 cities covered by the report certain areas owned by the municipalities are specifically set aside as public parks. The aggregate number of these parks, as reported for the fiscal year 1916, was 3,857, and their combined area amounted to 117,006 acres, or 183 square miles. By far the greatest number of parks, 417, was reported for Washington, D. C., but the greatest park area—7,713 acres, or about 12 square miles—is shown for New York City. Other cities with large park areas are Philadelphia, with 5,500 acres; Los Angeles, with 4,127 acres; Chicago, with 3,815 acres; Denver, with 3,719 acres; Washington, D. C., with 3,067 acres, and Minneapolis, with 3,038 acres. The largest single park owned by any city is Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, which has an area of 3,526 acres, or 5½ square miles; and the next largest, a park of 3,027 acres, or more than 4½ square miles, is reported for Los Angeles. The States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island maintain metropolitan park systems. That of Massachusetts covers 38 cities and towns, including Boston and Cambridge. The Palisades interstate park system is administered jointly by New York and New Jersey.

All but 18 of the 213 cities of over 30,000 inhabitants maintained playgrounds (not including those open only to school children during the school year), the total number of such playgrounds being 2,190 and their average area being a trifle more than 2 acres. The largest number, 185, is shown for New York, and the next largest, 160, for Philadelphia.

The expenditures for recreation purposes (excluding outlays) in cities of over 30,000 inhabitants during the fiscal year 1916 aggregated $21,637,097, or 67 cents per capita. The greatest per capita expenditures under this head which are shown for any one city were reported by Brookline, Mass.—$4.68.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

President—Elihu Root. *Vice-President*—Chief Justice White, Justice William R. Day, P. C. Knox, Andrew Carnegie, George Gray, William W. Morrow, Horace Porter, Oscar S. Straus, Jacob M. Dickinson, William H. Taft, Robert Bacon, Robert Lansing, Henry Cabot Lodge, John Bassett Moore. *Recording Secretary*—James Brown Scott. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Henry Butler. *Treasurer*—Chandler P. Anderson. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

THE NEW YORK STATE DRUG ADDICT LAW.

AT a recent session of the Legislature there was enacted chapter 431 of the Laws of 1917, which amends generally the provisions of the Public Health Law in reference to the sale and possession of habit-forming drugs containing opium or any of its salts, alkaloids or derivatives. Much confusion has arisen in reference to some of the provisions of this law and it has been thought wise by the department to issue the following interpretative statement of the same. This statement deals exclusively with the provisions of chapter 431 of the Laws of 1917. It does not deal with the provisions of section 1746 of the Penal Law regulating the sale or possession of alkaloid cocaine or its salts, or alpha or beta eucaine or their salts, or compounds or mixtures thereof. Nor does it pretend to deal with the provisions of the Federal Drug Act commonly known as the Harrison law. Chapter 431 of the Laws of 1917 is in addition to the Harrison act. Many things are required of physicians and others under both acts. Some are required by the State act but not by the Federal act. In every case both acts must be complied with whether this rule cases duplication or not.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

The law applies to opium and its salts, alkaloids and derivatives, and to any compound or preparation of any of them. It does not apply to preparations or prescriptions containing not more than two grains of opium or one-quarter grain of morphine, or one-eighth grain of heroin, or one grain of codeine, or their salts, in one fluid ounce, or, if a solid preparation, in one avoirdupois ounce; nor to plasters, liniments, ointments for external use only, provided that such excepted preparation shall contain other active drugs in sufficient proportions to confer upon them other and additional properties than those possessed by the unmixed drugs specified in the act.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO DRUGGISTS.

No person, whether a druggist or otherwise, shall sell or give away any of such drugs except either on the prescription of a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian or on presentation of an official order blank as hereinafter described. Before even filling such prescription, however, provided it calls for more than four grains of morphine, thirty grains of opium, two grains of heroin, or six grains of codeine, it is the duty of the druggist or other person to verify the signing of the prescription by telephone or otherwise. The prescription must be filled out immediately upon its presentation and cannot be filled out if it is presented more than ten days after its date. No copy of the prescription is to be given away or sold. The original prescription is to be retained by the person dispensing the drugs and cannot be refilled. The prescription to be signed by a physician, dentist or veterinarian must contain: the full name of the physician, dentist or veterinarian; office address; name, age and address of the person to whom it is issued, and, if such person is being treated as an addict under the provision of the act, a statement to that effect.

Druggists must keep a separate file of each such prescription, showing: file number given by the druggist to each such prescription; name of the physician signing the same; name and address of the person for whom the prescription is made out; name of the person to whom the drugs were delivered. He shall place on the package containing the drugs a label or with the drugs deliver a certificate. The label or certificate shall state: the name and address of the person selling or furnishing the drugs; the name of the physician prescribing the drugs; the date of sale; the name of the person to whom the sale was made.

No druggist or other person shall sell any hypodermic syringe or needle to any one other than a physician, dentist or veterinarian, without a written order from a duly licensed physician, dentist or veterinarian. He shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose: the date of the sale; name and address of the person to whom sold; description of the article sold.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO PHYSICIANS.

A physician may issue the prescription hereinbefore outlined, but he cannot issue any prescription, or give or sell any drug, except after a personal physical examination of the person for whom the prescription is made out. A physician is allowed in good faith to give to, or treat with drugs any addict for the purpose of curing the same or relieving the physical pain on the part of such addict. But such action can only be had after a personal physical examination of the addict. The prescription in such cases outlined above must contain a statement that it is for an addict. The physician shall separate records of prescriptions or treatmen; of addicts and report to the State Department of Health on the first of each month all the facts in reference to such treatment during the past month, and must keep a copy of such report. The physician shall also keep a record containing the name and address of each person to whom any drug is dispensed or given, whether an addict or not, and the quantity so dispensed.

REQUIREMENTS AS TO DENTISTS, VETERINARIANS, ETC.

In so far as relevant, the provisions that apply to physicians apply to dentists, except that dentists are only allowed to administer drugs as incidental to the treatment of cases under their immediate care. The requirements as to veterinarians are, in so far as relevant, the same as those applying to physicians and dentists, except that veterinarians are forbidden to prescribe for or furnish drugs to human beings.

A drug addict may apply to a local board of health for commitment to a hospital and, if the hospital consents, the addict may be received therein on a commitment by the local board of health in the same manner as if the commitment were made by a magistrate. A local board of health is further authorized to prescribe and furnish drugs to addicts pending treatment. The State Department of Health must prescribe the regulations under which such prescription or treatment by local boards of health shall be undertaken.

The State Department of Health shall furnish each duly licensed physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian and wholesale dealer and jobber in drugs, and each hospital, college, scientific and public institution reporting to the State Department of Health as hereinafter outlined, with official order blanks. No drugs shall be purchased or given away for the use of any physician, dentist, pharmacist, druggist, veterinarian, hospital, college, scientific or public institution, or wholesale dealer or jobber in drugs, unless ordered on such official order blanks as provided for in the act. The person desiring the drug must fill out and sign in triplicate the official order blank for the same. One copy is kept by the person ordering the drugs. One copy is delivered to the seller, who must keep a separate file showing the date of the sale, and the name and address of the purchaser. One copy must be filed immediately with the State Department of Health, except in cities of the first class, in which case it must be filed immediately with the local health department.

Every person having drugs in his possession shall file with the department by July 10 of each year a detailed statement showing the amount of drugs on hand on July 1 of that year. No person shall keep, sell or dispense any drugs unless by July 10 of each year he shall have filed with the State Department of Health a report showing his name, residence, age and occupation and the place where he has been in business or practising for two years immediately preceding. Each person having in his possession drugs shall keep a record of the name and address of each person to whom drugs are sold or given, and also a record of such other disposition of the drugs as may have been made. All records and reports, or copies thereof, required to be kept by any person handling drugs by this chapter must be kept by such person for a period of two years before they are destroyed.

No person other than a druggist, dealer in drugs, hospital, physician, dentist, etc., can have in his possession any drug unless by virtue of a physician's prescription. He must also have the certificate or label required to be given by the druggist when filling the prescription. In order to justify the possession of a hypodermic needle or syringe, such person must have, in addition to an order from a physician, a certificate from one stating that the possession of the instrument is necessary for the treatment of a disease suffered by such person. In the case of a nurse such certificate must state that the instrument is for professional purposes.

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE National parks and reservations mentioned are under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Congress, by act of August 25, 1916, created a National Park Service, and placed the administration of the National parks and monuments under the Department of the Interior in charge of a director of such service. General information, the annual administrative reports, copies of the rules and regulations, and compilations of the laws relating to the parks may be obtained from the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., or the supervisors of the parks.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK is in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, and has an area of 2,142,720 acres. The supervisor's address is Yellowstone Park, Wyoming. The park can be reached by the following railroads: Northern Pacific Railroad to Gardiner, the northern entrance, via Livingston, Mont.; Oregon Short Line Railroad to Yellowstone, Mont., the western entrance; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad to Cody, Wyo., from which the eastern entrance of the park is accessible. Stage and private transportation connections for the reservation are made at all these points. The tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, including the Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Tree Grove, embraces an area of 719,622 acres. The supervisor's address is Yosemite, Cal. The park can be reached from Merced on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Southern Pacific Railroads by way of Yosemite Valley Railroad, which runs to the western boundary, and by connections of the same roads to Raymond, on the southwest; stage lines run from the terminus of the Yosemite Valley Railroad and from Raymond to Yosemite Valley within the park. The tourist season extends from May 1 to November 1, but the park is accessible and hotel accommodations are furnished the entire year.

GLACIER NATIONAL PARK, MONTANA, has an area of approximately 915,000 acres, of which 15,000 acres have been surveyed. Within the limits stated there are 250 lakes, ranging from 10 miles to a few hundred feet in extent. There are about 80 glaciers between 5 square miles and a few acres in area. There are wild animals, plants, and rocks in number and quantity to satisfy the most ardent student, and views of great variety, beauty and grandeur to gratify the artist and the lover of nature. The address of the supervisor is Belton, Mont. The park can be reached via the Great Northern Railway. The tourist season extends from May 1 to about September 15.

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK, WASHINGTON, has an area of 207,360 acres. The supervisor's address is Ashford, Wash.. The park is reached by stage or private transportation from Ashford, Wash., on the Tacoma Eastern Railroad, and by trail from Fairfax, on the Northern Pacific Railroad. The tourist season extends from June 15 to September 15.

SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 161,597 acres. The address of the supervisor is Three Rivers, Cal. This park may be reached from Visalia, on the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroads by way of the Visalia Electric Railroad Company to Lemon Cove, thence by stage or private conveyance to the Giant Forest within the park, or by private conveyance from Visalia via Lemon Cove.

GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, has an area of 2,536 acres. This reservation is administered jointly with Sequoia National Park, and the tourist season extends from June 1 to September 15. The address of the supervisor is given above. The park may be reached from Sanger, on the Southern Pacific Railroad, thence by auto stage or private conveyance, a distance of 46 miles to the park, also from Cuttler Station on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, thence 39 miles by stage or private conveyance by way of Orosi and Badger to the park.

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK, OREGON, has an area of 159,360 acres. The address of the supervisor during the tourist months (June 15 to September 30) is Crater Lake, Ore., and during the balance of the year Klamath Falls, Ore. This park may be reached by stage or automobile from Klamath Falls, Medford, Chiloquin, or Ashland, Ore., on the Southern Pacific Railroad.

WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK, SOUTH DAKOTA, contains 10,522 acres. The supervisor's address is Wind Cave, S. Dak. This park may be reached by private conveyances from Hot Springs, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and the Chicago and Northwestern Railroads, or by similar conveyance from Custer, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The reservation is open to tourists the entire year.

SULLYS HILL PARK, NORTH DAKOTA, on the shore of Devils Lake, has an area of 780 acres. The address of the supervisor is Fort Totten, N. Dak. Devils Lake, Narrows, and Tokio, on the Great Northern Railroad, are close to the park, and from these points the reservation can be approached by wagon or by boat (private conveyance).

PLATT NATIONAL PARK, AT SULPHUR, OKLAHOMA, has an area of 848.22 acres. Sulphur is the post-office address of the supervisor. The town is accessible by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroads. The park, which is open to tourists the entire year, is within walking or riding distance of the railroads.

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK, COLORADO, under the organic act approved June 29, 1906, contained an area of 42,376 acres, and the 5-mile strip under the park jurisdiction for the protection of ruins, provided for by the act, abutting the park, contained 175,360 acres. The 5-mile strip was eliminated from park supervision by the act of June 30, 1913, and the boundaries of the park proper were changed so as to make the present aggregate area 76.51 square miles, or 48,966.4 acres. The address of the supervisor is Mancos, Col., the nearest railroad station, on the Rio Grande Southern Railroad. This station is about 25 miles from the ruins, which may be reached only by horseback or on foot. The tourist season extends from May 1 to September 30.

CASA GRANDE RUIN, ARIZONA, a reservation; has an area of 480 acres. The nearest railroad station is Casa Grande, on the Southern Pacific Railroad. It may also be reached by private conveyance from Florence, Ariz., on the Phoenix and Eastern Railroad. The address of the custodian is Florence.

The Mesa Verde National Park and the Casa Grande Reservation were set aside to protect the instructive prehistoric ruins and other objects of antiquity which they contain. These ruins are being excavated and repaired and are open for the inspection of visitors. Reports on the repair of such ruins have been issued by the Department of the Interior, and more detailed accounts are distributed by the Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK, created by the act of January 26, 1915, is in Colorado, about 45 miles in an air line northwest of Denver. It has an area of approximately 229,000 acres, and is on both sides of the Continental Divide in the neighborhood of Longs Peak. The park may be reached from Lyons, on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; from Loveland, on the Colorado and Southern Railroad; and from Granby, on the Denver and Salt Lake Railroad.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK, CALIFORNIA, created by act of August 9, 1916, has an area of 79,561.58 acres, and contains Lassen Peak, 10,437 feet elevation, still exhibiting some volcanic activity, the remarkable Cinder Cone, 6,907 feet elevation, erupted a few hundred years ago; many hot springs and mud geysers, seven lakes and many interesting ice caves and lakes of volcanic glass. The park may be reached from Red Bluff, Susanville, or Westwood, on the Southern Pacific Railway, and from Keddie, on the Western Pacific Railway. No appropriation has yet been made for administration of this park.

HAWAII NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF HAWAII, created by act of August 1, 1916, and having an area of 75,295 acres, contains three celebrated Hawaiian volcanoes—Kilauea, Mauna Loa, and Haleakala, wholly unique of their kind, the most famous in the world of science, and the most continuously, variously

NATIONAL PARKS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

and harmlessly active volcanoes on earth. It also contains a wonderful lake of lava and magnificent tropical forests. No appropriation has yet been made for administration of this park.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, TERRITORY OF ALASKA, created by act of February 26, 1917, and comprising an area of 1,408,000 acres, contains the mountain from which it is named, the loftiest summit in America, its top reaching 20,300 feet above sea level. No appropriation has been made for its administration.

HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION, ARKANSAS (the permanent reservation), has an area of 911.63 acres. Eleven bathhouses on the reservation and twelve in the City of Hot Springs, as well as several hotels operated in connection with bathhouses, receive hot water from the springs, under lease with the Secretary of the Interior. The address of the supervisor is Hot Springs, Ark.

PRESERVATION OF AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES—Under the Act of Congress approved June 8, 1906, interdepartmental regulations governing the excavation, appropriation, etc., of prehistoric ruins or objects of antiquity have been promulgated by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War. Applications for permits to make excavations on the public lands, Indian reservations, or the national monuments named below should be addressed to the Secretary of the Interior. The following have been preserved from entry and set aside as national monuments: Devils Tower, Wyoming; Montezuma Castle, Arizona; Petrified Forest, Arizona; El Morro, New Mexico; Chaco Canyon, New Mexico; Muir Woods, California; Natural Bridges, Utah; Lewis and Clark Cavern, Montana; Tumacacori, Arizona; Navajo, Arizona; Mukuntuweap, Utah; Shoshone Cavern, Wyoming; Gran Quivira, New Mexico; Sitka National Monument, Alaska; Rainbow Bridge, Utah; Pinnacles, California; Colorado, Colorado; Papago Saguaro National Monument, Arizona; Capulin Mountain, New Mexico; Sieur de Monts Maine; Dinosaur National Monument, Utah; Verendrye, N. Dak.

Eleven other National monuments within National forests have also been set aside under this act and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture, to whom inquiries in regard thereto should be addressed. Two other National monuments (Big Hole Battlefield, in Montana, and Cabrillo, in California) are under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

THE American Forestry Association, with headquarters at 1410 H Street Northwest, Washington, D. C., was organized in 1882 and incorporated in January, 1897. It is devoted to the conservation of private, State and National forests and to public education in the knowledge of trees, their care and development. It is a voluntary organization for the inculcation and spread of a forest policy on a scale adequate for our economic needs, and any person is eligible for membership. It is independent, has no official connection with any Federal or State department or policy, and is devoted to a public service conducive to National prosperity. It asserts that forestry means the propagation and care of forests for the production of timber as a crop; protection of watersheds; utilization of non-agricultural soil; use of forests for public recreation.

It declares that forestry is of immense importance to the people; that the census of 1913 shows our forests annually supply over one and a quarter billion dollars' worth of products; employ 735,000 people; pay $367,000,000 in wages; cover 550,000,000 acres unsuited for agriculture; regulate the distribution of water; prevent erosion of lands, and are essential to the beauty of the country and the health of the Nation. It recognizes that forestry is an industry limited by economic conditions; that private owners should be aided and encouraged by investigations, demonstrations, and educational work, since they cannot be expected to practise forestry at a financial loss; that Federal and State Governments should undertake scientific forestry upon National and State forest reserves for the benefit of the public. It will devote its influence and educational facilities to the development of public thought and knowledge along these practical lines.

It supports these policies: Federal administration and management of National forests; adequate appropriations for their care and management; Federal co-operation with the States—especially in forest fire protection. State activity by acquirement of forest lands; organization for fire protection; encouragement of forest planting by communal and private owners; non-political departmentally independent forest organization, with liberal appropriations for these purposes. Forest fire protection by Federal, State and fire protective agencies, and its encouragement and extension, individually and by co-operation; without adequate fire protection all other measures for forest crop production will fail. Forest planting by Federal and State Governments and long-lived corporations, and acquirement of waste lands for this purpose; and also planting by private owners where profitable, and encouragement of natural regeneration. Forest taxation reforms removing unjust burdens from owners of growing timber. Closer utilization in logging and manufacturing without loss to owner; aid to lumbermen in achieving this. Cutting of mature timber where and as the domestic market demands it, except on areas maintained for park or scenic purposes, and compensation of forest owners for loss suffered through protection of watersheds, or on behalf of any public interest. Equal protection to the lumber industry and to public interests in legislation affecting private timberland operations, recognizing that lumbering is as legitimate and necessary as the forests themselves. Classification by experts of lands best suited for farming and those best suited for forestry; and liberal National and State appropriations for this work.

The membership of the association is close to 13,000 in every State in the Union, every Province in Canada and every civilized and semi-civilized country in the world. The subscribing membership is $3.00 a year; contributing membership is $10.00 a year; sustaining membership is $25.00 a year and life membership is $100.00. Members receive each month the *American Forestry Magazine* which contains articles on everything pertaining to trees, forests, and birds.

President—Charles Lathrop Pack, Lakewood, N. J. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks, Washington, D. C. *Executive Secretary and Editor-in-Chief*—Percival S. Ridsdale, Washington, D. C.

BIRD CENSUS.

During the Summer of 1914 the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture took initial steps toward a census of the birds of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining approximately the number and relative abundance of the different species. In view of the recognized value of birds to agriculture, such information cannot fail to be of great value.

One of the most abundant birds in the United States, possibly the most abundant bird, is the robin. It is also one of the most sociable, and in the Northeastern part, where it is most abundant, it commonly nests close to farm buildings, but almost never in extensive woods.

No other bird is anywhere near as abundant as either the robin or the English sparrow, but several others are common enough to make their total numbers run well into the millions. For every 100 robins reported in the 1914 census there were 49 catbirds, 37 brown thrashers, 28 house wrens, 27 kingbirds, and 26 bluebirds. This last number is particularly gratifying because only a few years ago nearly the whole bluebird population of the Eastern States was destroyed by an unusually severe Winter. Since then the birds have been gradually recovering from the catastrophe, and this season's census shows that there are now several million bluebirds in Northeastern United States.

This preliminary census shows that the most abundant bird on farms of the Northeastern States is the robin; that the next is the English sparrow, and that following these are the catbird, the brown thrasher, the house wren, the kingbird, and the bluebird, in the order named.

On August 29, 1916, the United States Senate ratified the treaty with Canada extending to all migratory birds the same protection on both sides of the Canadian border.

FORESTS AND FORESTRY.

(From the report for year ended June 30, 1917.)

About one-fourth of the United States, or 550,000,000 acres, is in forests. Forests publicly owned contain one-fifth of all the timber standing. The remaining four-fifths is contained in forests privately owned. The timber in private ownership is not only four times that publicly owned, but is generally more valuable.

The original forests of the United States covered an area of about 850,000,000 acres, with an estimated stand of not less than 5,200,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, according to present standards of use a far greater quantity, and also variety, of timber than upon any area of similar size in the world.

The present rate of cutting for all purposes exceeds the annual growth of the forests, thus reducing the amount of the standing timber.

The leading species, from the point of lumber production in 1916, was yellow pine, with a total production of about 15,055,000,000 board feet. The Douglas fir of the Northwest held second place, with more than 5,416,000,000 board feet, while oak, with 3,300,000,000 board feet, ranked third. Of the hardwoods, oak the first in amount cut was followed in the order named by cypress, maple, gum, yellow poplar, and chestnut. We take from our forests yearly, including waste in logging and manufacture, more than 22,000,000,000 cubic feet of wood, valued at about $1,375,000,000.

We use in a single year 90,000,000 cords of firewood, nearly 40,000,000,000 feet of lumber, 150,000,000 ties, nearly 1,700,000,000 staves, 445,000,000 board feet of veneer, over 135,000,000 sets of heading, over 350,000,000 barrel hoops, over 3,300,000 cords of native pulpwood, 170,000,000 cubic feet of round mine timbers, nearly 1,500,000 cords of wood for distillation, over 140,000 cords for excelsior, and nearly 3,500,000 telegraph and telephone poles.

About 5,228,550 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of paper in 1916, of which about 784,000 cords were imported, mostly from Canada. The demand for wood pulp is making a severe drain upon the spruce forests, which furnish the principal supply, though a number of other woods, such as poplar, hemlock, pine, and balsam, are now being used in considerable quantities. Tests by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture have shown that pulp suitable for use in the manufacture of news and wrapping paper can be made from some ten species of native woods, including Sitka spruce, Western hemlock, Englemann spruce, red fir, white fir, and lodgepole pine.

President Taft added to the National forests 4,333,847 acres and eliminated from them 11,680,578 acres, while to June 30, 1917, President Wilson has added 921,046 acres and eliminated 11,912,473 acres. Acts of Congress prohibit any additions by the President to the National forest areas in Washington, Oregon California, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. A recent act of Congress, passed upon petition of the people of the State, permits additions to be made to the National forests in Colorado.

The present gross area within the National forest boundaries is 176,252,160 acres, of which 21,085,541 acres are in private ownership. The present net area of the National forests, including Alaska and Porto Rico, is 155,166,619 acres, with an additional 947,198 acres acquired in the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian region for National forest purposes.

COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS FROM THE SEVERAL SOURCES FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

Fiscal Year.	Timber.	Grazing.	Special Uses, Etc.	All Sources.
1917	$1,692,515.21	$1,549,794.76	$214,718.44	$3,457,028.41
1916	1,412,592.51	1,210,214.59	200,733.61	2,823,540.71

The total available for the construction of roads, trails, cabins, bridges, telephone lines, etc. on the National forests for the fiscal year 1918, $926,530. The total amount from all sources available for roads, trails, and other improvements on the National forests during the fiscal year 1917 is $1,926,530.84. The total regular appropriation for salaries, general expenses, and improvements, for the fiscal year 1918 is $5,712,275, as against $5,574,735 for 1917.

The grazing receipts for 1917 were paid by the holders of 31,136 permits to graze 2,054,384 cattle, horses, and swine, and of 5,502 permits to graze 7,586,034 sheep and goats. The receipts from timber sales were paid by approximately 11,608 purchasers to cut the equivalent of 727,539,000 board feet of timber. The receipts from special uses were paid by the holders of approximately 2,500 permits. In other words, these receipts represent profitable use of the forests by over 50,000 individuals or concerns. To the use for which payment was made must be added the heavy free use of the forests by the public. Figures for free use of timber are as follows:

FREE USE OF TIMBER ON NATIONAL FORESTS.

Fiscal Year.	Number of Users.	Cut.	Value.
		Board Feet.	
1917	41,427	113,073,000	$149,802.00
1916	41,544	120,853,000	184,653.00

The total stand of timber on the National forests is estimated at nearly 600,000,000,000 board feet. The following table shows the local cut of timber from the National forests in the fiscal year 1917:

TIMBER CUT FROM NATIONAL FORESTS FISCAL YEAR 1917.

State.	Cut Under Sales.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total.	State.	Cut Under Sales.	Cut Under Free Use.	Total.
	Board Feet.	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*		*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*	*Board Feet.*
Montana	107,847,000	9,456,000	117,303,000	Nevada	1,436,000	1,605,000	3,041,000
Oregon	104,956,000	10,995,000	115,951,000	Tennessee	1,893,000	274,000	2,167,000
Idaho	88,157,000	20,953,000	109,110,000	Virginia	1,831,000	164,000	1,995,000
Washington	81,439,000	1,256,000	82,695,000	North Carolina	1,028,000	.....	1,028,000
California	68,999,000	7,773,000	76,772,000	Florida	483,000	176,000	659,000
Arizona	53,087,000	6,904,000	59,991,000	New Hampshire	544,000	.....	544,000
Alaska	46,621,000	7,973,000	54,594,000	Oklahoma	25,000	208,000	233,000
New Mexico	44,196,000	10,094,000	54,290,000	Georgia	142,000	26,000	168,000
Colorado	40,561,000	8,729,000	49,290,000	Michigan	.....	105,000	105,000
Utah	17,503,000	13,977,000	31,480,000	West Virginia	.....	5,000	5,000
Wyoming	22,339,000	7,209,000	29,548,000	Nebraska	.....	3,000	3,000
South Dakota	23,410,000	5,078,000	28,488,000				
Arkansas	17,460,000	53,000	17,513,000	Total	727,539,000	113,073,000	840,612,000
Minnesota	3,582,000	57,000	3,639,000				

FORESTS AND FORESTRY—*Continued.*

During the calendar year 1916 forest officers extinguished 5,655 fires on the National forests. Of these, 2,634, or 47 per cent., burned over less than one-quarter acre; 1,499, or 26 per cent., were extinguished before they had burned over 10 acres, and 1,522 burned over greater areas. California had the greatest number of fires, 1,387, and Oklahoma, with only 2, the least. Lightning caused more fires than any one agency, 24 per cent. being credited to this cause. Unknown agencies started 18 per cent., campers 17 per cent., incendiaries 12 per cent., railroads 10 per cent., brush burning 9 per cent., sawmills 6 per cent., and miscellaneous causes 4 per cent. of the fires reported. Since the National forests have been under the supervision of the Forest Service, over 25,000 miles of trail, 23,000 miles of telephone, 860 miles of fire-breaks, and 360 lookout stations have been built chiefly to aid in protecting them against fire.

ORGANIZATION OF THE FOREST SERVICE.

At the head of the Forest Service are the Forester, Henry S. Graves, and the Associate Forester, A. F. Potter. On June 30, 1917, the force employed by the Forest Service numbered 3,544. Of these, 2,869 were employed upon the National forests and 675 were engaged in administrative, scientific, and clerical work at the Washington and district headquarters. Of the employes on National forests, the force engaged principally in protective work numbered 1,993 men, as follows: Forest Rangers, 1,098; Assistant Forest Rangers, 37; Forest Guards, 858. The protective force was therefore about one man for every 77,800 acres, or 121 square miles.

From April 1, 1911, to June 30, 1917, proposals were received covering 4,689,414 acres, of which 4,020,-114 acres were within the general areas in the White Mountains and the Southern Appalachians which had been selected for purchase. During the same period 2,345,314 acres were examined, and 1,501,357 acres were approved by the National Forest Reservation Commission. The total surveyed acreage under protection, including acquired and additional areas approved for purchase, is as follows: Alabama, 22,131 acres; Georgia, 108,292 acres; Maine, 27,881 acres; New Hampshire, 358,652 acres; North Carolina, 283,000 acres; South Carolina, 18,456 acres; Tennessee, 229,316 acres; Virginia, 314,370 acres; West Virginia, 104,833 acres. As these lands are acquired they are administered along the same lines as are the National forests in the West, and the above named areas will, as title is obtained and plans for handling them are prepared, be given formal designation as National forests.

The appropriations for the yearly support of the several State forest departments vary greatly. Those which appropriate over $25,000 are: Pennsylvania, $315,000; New York, $178,000; Minnesota, $118,000; Michigan, $105,000; Massachusetts, $78,000, in addition to $175,000 for the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moths; Maine, $73,000; New Hampshire, $39,000; Washington and Wisconsin, $35,000 each; Oregon, $30,000; and New Jersey, $43,000.

CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE National Conservation Association, with headquarters in the Munsey Building, Washington, D. C., is now the organized head of the conservation movement in the United States.

In a booklet explaining the objects of the association is the following:

"The National Conservation Association is fighting for the prompt and orderly development of our natural resources, for the welfare of ourselves and our children, and for the rights of the plain people. The association is bound neither by political considerations nor official connections. It is free to speak the whole truth.

"That conservation means the use of our natural resources for the benefit of us all and not merely for the profit of a few is already household knowledge. The task which the National Conservation Association has set for itself is to get this principle put into practical effect."

The association has no political affiliations, and is supported by membership dues and voluntary contributions. It publishes bulletins, legislative briefs, statements, and leaflets, and scrutinizes all Federal conservation legislation.

POLITICAL ASSASSINATIONS SINCE 1865.

Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, April 14, 1865.
Michael, Prince of Serbia, June 10, 1868.
Prim, Marshal of Spain, December 28, 1870.
Richard, Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, February 8, 1872.
Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, June 4, 1876.
Alexander II. of Russia, March 13, 1881.
James A. Garfield, President of the United States, July 2, 1881.
Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago, October 28, 1893.
Marie François Sadi-Carnot, President of France, June 24, 1894.
Stanislaus Stambouloff, Premier of Bulgaria, July 25, 1895.
Nasr-ed-Din, Shah of Persia, May 1, 1896.
Canovas Del Castillo, Prime Minister of Spain, August 8, 1897.
Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay, August 25, 1897.
José Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala, February 18, 1898.
Empress Elizabeth of Austria, September 10, 1898.
General Ulisses Heureuax, President of the Dominican Republic, July 26, 1899.
William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky, January 30, 1900.
Humbert, King of Italy, July 29, 1900.
William McKinley, President of the United States, September 6, 1901.
Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, June 11, 1903.
Bobrikoff, Gov.-General of Finland, June 16, 1904.
Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, July 28, 1904.
Soisalon Soininen, Procurator-General of Finland, February 6, 1905.
Delyannis, Grecian Premier, June 13, 1905.
Serglus, Grand Duke of Russia, February 17, 1905.
Carlos, King of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Louis Philippe, Crown Prince of Portugal, February 1, 1908.
Prince Ito of Japan, October 26, 1909.
Peter Arcadowitch Stolypin, Premier of Russia, September 14, 1911.
Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic, November 19, 1911.
José Canalejas, Prime Minister of Spain, November 12, 1912.
Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, January 23, 1913.
Manuel E. Araujo, Premier of Salvador, February 4, 1913.
Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
José Pino Suarez, Vice-President of Mexico, February 23, 1913.
George, King of Greece, March 18, 1913.
Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, June 28, 1914.
Jean L. Jaures, French Socialist leader, July 31, 1914.
Guillaume Sam, President of Hayti, July 28, 1915.
General Chen Chi-Nei, of Chinese revolutionary party, May 19.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

THE organization for the completion, maintenance, operation, government and sanitation of the Panama Canal and its adjuncts and the government of the Canal Zone consists of the following departments, offices and agencies, and such others as may be established by the Governor of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus or elsewhere with the approval of the President of the United States, all to be under the direction of the Governor, subject to the supervision of the Secretary of War:

Executive Department—Headquarters, Balboa Heights; Col. Chester Harding, U. S. A., Governor; M. B. Stevens, Secretary; C. A. McIlvaine, Executive Secretary; W. P. Copeland, Chief Clerk, Executive Office; Guy Johannes, Chief, Division of Police and Fire; Credé H. Calhoun, Chief, Division of Civil Affairs; A. R. Lang, Superintendent, Division of Schools; T. S. Booz, General Secretary, Bureau of Clubs and Playgrounds; Frank Feuille, Special Attorney, Ancon; Walter F. Van Dame, Assistant to the Special Attorney and Acting Land Agent, Ancon; Charles R. Williams, District Attorney, Ancon.

Joint Commission—Ricardo J. Alfaro, Panama City; Clement L. Bouve, Balboa Heights; Federico Boyd, Panama City, Ancon; J. A. Langston, Secretary.

The Canal has a summit elevation of 85 feet above the sea. It is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean. The distance from deep water to the shore line in Limon Bay is about 4 1-2 miles, and from the Pacific shore line to deep water is about 4 miles; hence the length of the Canal from shore to shore is approximately 44 1-2 miles. The channel ranges in width from 300 to 1,000 feet. The average bottom width of the channel in this project is 649 feet, and the minimum width is 300 feet. The Canal has a minimum depth of 41 feet. The time required for the passage of a ship of medium size through the entire length of the Canal is estimated at from 9 1-2 to 10 hours, and for larger vessels from 10 1-2 to 11 hours.

The Gatun Dam along the crest is 8,000 feet long, including the spillway, or about 1 1-2 miles, and 2,100 feet wide at its greatest width. The crest of the dam is at an elevation of 115 feet above sea level, or 30 feet above the normal level of Gatun Lake, and 100 feet wide. The width of the dam at the normal water level of the lake, *i. e.*, 85 feet above sea level, is about 388 feet.

The Panama Canal was opened to navigation on August 15, 1914.

The actual construction cost at present estimated for completing the Canal is $325,201,000, which includes $20,053,000 for sanitation and $7,382,000 for civil administration. These figures do not include the $50,000,000 paid to the New French Canal Company and to the Republic of Panama for property and franchises. Hence it is estimated that the total construction cost of the Canal to the United States will approximate $375,000,000.

Appropriations by Congress to June 30, 1917. $410,422,012 (which includes appropriations for other than construction purposes); fortifications, $28,580,347; total credits by United States Treasury to June 30, 1917, $439,002,360.

REVIEW OF CANAL TRAFFIC FOR YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1917.

The total number of ships making the transit of the Canal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, in seagoing traffic was 1,876. In the fiscal year 1916 the total was 787; in 1915, it was 1,088. The aggregate gross and net tonnages of the 1,876 ships in the year 1917, according to the rules of measurement for the Panama Canal, were 8,530,121 and 6,009,358 tons, respectively. The cargo carried through the Canal amounted to 7,229,255 tons of 2,240 pounds.

Ships making the passage of the Canal without cargo, including naval ships and pleasure craft which did not carry cargo, as well as merchant ships in ballast, aggregated 284. Of these, 187 were in transit from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and 97 from the Pacific to the Atlantic; net tonnages were 574,-881 and 219,907, respectively.

The average net tonnage of all ships was 3,203 tons. The average net tonnage of the ships carrying cargo was 3,275 tons. The average loading of the ships with cargo was 4,541 tons of 2,240 pounds.

The Canal has not been open to all traffic throughout any of the calendar years in which it has been in operation. In 1914 there were only four and one-half months of traffic, the Canal having been opened on August 15. In 1915 traffic was suspended from the middle of September to the close of the year, three and one-half months. In 1916 it was likewise suspended three and one-half months, from the beginning of the year until April 15. Of twenty-eight and one-half months of time, the Canal was open twenty-one and one-half months. This does not take into account temporary suspensions.

The total tolls from the coastwise trade in 1916 were $59,782.45. Tolls collected from ships on other routings than the coastwise trade amounted to $3,617,913.15. The aggregate revenue from tolls for the year was $3,677,695.60. The cost for operation and maintenance in the same period was $7,142,124.05.

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL OVER THE PRINCIPAL TRADE ROUTES.

ATLANTIC TO PACIFIC.

Route.	First Half Fiscal Year 1917.		
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Tons of Cargo.
United States coastwise	9	38,569	54,166
United States to South and Central America	82	254,725	364,209
United States to Far East and Australasia	91	394,230	623,332
Atlantic terminus of Canal to South America	104	187,689	118,423
Europe to west coast of North America	11	42,152	49,218
Europe to west coast of South America	23	79,372	78,588
Europe to Far East and Australia	10	66,541	68,981
Miscellaneous routings	18	52,911	81,708
Vessels in ballast	102	328,965	.....
Total	450	1,445,154	1,438,625

PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.

Route.	First Half Fiscal Year 1917.		
	Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Tons of Cargo.
United States coastwise	9	43,207	45,947
South and Central America to United States	150	539,992	962,430
Far East and Australasia to United States	25	116,289	171,987
South America to Atlantic terminus of Canal	110	196,067	167,652
West coast of North America to Europe	31	117,783	196,937
West coast of South America to Europe	74	252,019	416,907
Far East and Australia to Europe	18	115,458	98,427
Miscellaneous routings	10	30,223	43,655
Vessels in ballast	29	25,514	.....
Total	456	1,436,552	2,103,942

THE PANAMA CANAL—*Continued.*

NUMBER OF VESSELS OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES PASSING THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL, TO JULY 1, 1917.

AGGREGATES BY FISCAL YEARS, BOTH DIRECTIONS.

PERIOD.	Argentinan.	British.	Canadian	Chilean.	Costa Rican.	Cuban.	Danish.	Dutch.	French.	German.	Honduran.	Italian.	Japanese.	Mexican.	Nicaraguan.	Norwegian.	Panaman.	Peruvian.	Russian.	Spanish.	Swedish.	United States.	Total.
1917.....	...	780	...	90	23	6	43	74	9	6	...	2	72	13	2	150	7	86	2	20	18	464	1,876
1916.....	1	358	...	33	...	...	18	15	1	...	3	1	24	...	...	45	6	30	1	...	13	238	787
1915.....	...	465	1	35	...	...	23	7	3	...	3	2	6	...	1	42	2	4	6	...	18	470	1,088
Grand total	1	1,603	1	167	23	6	84	96	13	6	6	5	102	13	3	237	15	120	9	20	49	1,172	3,751

Distances from New York to San Francisco by water, former route, 13,135 miles; via Panama Canal, 5,262 miles. New York to Hawaii, former all-water route, 12,800 miles; by Canal, 7,000 miles. New York to Manila via Hawaii, former route, 17,800 miles; by Canal, 12,000 miles.

The Canal brings Callao 4,320 miles nearer Liverpool by steamer, reducing the distance from 10,230 miles to 5,910 miles and saving about 14 days in time. To Valparaiso the shortening in distance is 1,813 miles, making it 7,185 instead of 8,998, and the saving in time is about 6 days. By its means the United States has an all-sea route, which is from 2,500 to 3,000 miles shorter than routes from Europe. New York, via the Canal, is 3,779 miles from Callao, instead of 9,769 as formerly, while New Orleans is only 3,264 miles from Callao.

Between New York and Yokohama the reduction is 3,729 miles, and that Japanese city is brought nearer to New York than Liverpool by 1,805 miles. Shanghai is 1,629 miles nearer to New York. Sydney, Australia, is 3,806 miles nearer to New York, and the distance between the two cities is 2,382 miles less than the distance between Sydney and Liverpool. Wellington, New Zealand, is 2,542 miles nearer New York, and the distance between them is 2,759 miles less than between Wellington and Liverpool. Between New Zealand and Europe there is an average saving of 1,600 miles.—(From United States Consular Report.

PANAMA CANAL TOLL RATES.

1. On merchant vessels carrying passengers or cargo, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net vessel ton—each one hundred (100) cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

2. On vessels in ballast without passengers or cargo, forty (40) per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

3. Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, fifty (50) cents per displacement ton.

4. Upon Army and Navy transports, colliers, hospital ships and supply ships, one dollar and twenty cents ($1.20) per net ton, the vessels to be measured by the same rules as are employed in determining the net tonnage of merchant vessels.

The Panama Canal Act of 1912, providing for the permanent government of the Canal Zone and other regulations, was amended in a bill signed by the President on June 15, 1914, known as the "Panama Tolls Exemption Repeal Bill," whereby the clause exempting American coastwise vessels from paying tolls was repealed. Full text of the Panama Canal Act of 1912 was printed in the 1914 edition of THE WORLD ALMANAC.

NATIONAL GRANGE, PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Master—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Overseer*—W. H. Vary, Watertown, N. Y. *Lecturer*—E. E. Chapman, Ludlow, Mass. *Steward*—F. C. Bancroft, Wyoming, Del. *Assistant Steward*—J. A. Sherwood, Long Hill, Ct. *Chaplain*—A. P. Reardon, McLouth, Kan. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Eva S. McDowell, 6 Norfolk Terrace, Wellesley, Mass. *Secretary*—C. M. Freeman, Tippecanoe City, Ohio. *Gatekeeper*—C. L. Rice, Austin, Minn. *Ceres*—Mrs. Esther E. Pattee, Laconia, N. H. *Pomona*—Mrs. Cora E. Ketcham, Hastings, Mich. *Flora*—Mrs. Ella Peckham, Newport, R. I. *L. A. Steward*—Mrs. Mabel H. Harland, Payette, Idaho. *High Priest*—C. M. Gardner, Westfield, Mass. *Priest Archon*—Oliver Wilson, Peoria, Ill. *Priest Annalist*—C. E. Spence, Oregon City, Ore. Executive Committee: C. S. Stetson, Chairman, Greene, Me.; T. C. Atkeson, Buffalo, W. Va.; W. N. Cady, Secretary, Middlebury, Vt.

The National Grange has established over 30,000 subordinate granges throughout the United States.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD.

HEADQUARTERS, 1001 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. Wm. D. Haywood, General Secretary-Treasurer. Executive Board—F. H. Little, Francis Miller, Richard Brazier, C. L. Lambert, Wm. Wertola.

PREAMBLE—The working class and the employing class have nothing in common.

Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production, and abolish the wage system.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

THE Commonwealth of Australia consists of the six original Australian Colonies: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Each of these is a self-governing state, except as to the powers reserved to the Confederation. The Commonwealth of Australia was proclaimed at Sydney, January 1, 1901. Legislative power is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the King—represented by a Governor-General—a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate consists of thirty-six Senators—six for each State—chosen for six years. The House of Representatives consists of seventy-five members, distributed as follows: New South Wales, 27; Victoria, 22; Queensland, 9; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; Tasmania, 5.

THE WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL UNION.

HEADQUARTERS, Detroit, Mich. General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Detroit; General Organizer, Rudolph Katz, Maywood, N. J. General Executive Board—Joseph Yannarelli, textile industry, Paterson, N. J.; August Gilhaus, engineering, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. Gierginsky, metal and machinery, Hartford, Ct.; Ingvar Paulsen, Local 121, Dorchester, Mass.; Frank Kalcec, M. and M. industry, Cleveland, O.

THE SHERMAN LAW.

THE following is the text concerning Trusts:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

SEC. 1. Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared to be illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize, or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments, in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 3. Every contract, combination in form or trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce in any Territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, or in restraint of trade or commerce between any such Territory and another, or between any such Territory or Territories and State or States or the District of Columbia, or with foreign nations, or between the District of Columbia and any State or States or foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal. Every person who shall make any such contract, or engage in any such combination or conspiracy, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or by both said punishments in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 4. The several Circuit Courts of the United States are hereby invested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this act; and it shall be the duty of the several District-Attorneys of the United States, in their respective districts, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to institute proceedings in equity to prevent and restrain such violations. Such proceedings may be by way of petition setting forth the case and praying that such violation shall be enjoined or otherwise prohibited. When the parties complained of shall have been duly notified of such petition the Court shall proceed, as soon as may be, to the hearing and determination of the case; and pending such petition and before final decree, the Court may at any time make such temporary restraining order or prohibition as shall be deemed just in the premises.

SEC. 5. Whenever it shall appear to the Court before which any proceeding under sec. 4 of this act may be pending, that the ends of justice require that other parties should be brought before the Court, the Court may cause them to be summoned, whether they reside in the district in which the Court is held or not; and subpoenas to that end may be served in any district by the marshal thereof.

SEC. 6. Any property owned under any contract or by any combination, or pursuant to any conspiracy (and being the subject thereof) mentioned in sec. 1 of this act, and being in the course of transportation from one State to another, or to a foreign country, shall be forfeited to the United States, and may be seized and condemned by like proceedings as those provided by law for the forfeiture, seizure and condemnation of property imported into the United States contrary to law.

SEC. 7. Any person who shall be injured in his business or property by any other person or corporation by reason of anything forbidden or declared to be unlawful by this act may sue therefor in any Circuit Court of the United States in the district in which the defendant resides or is found, without respect to the amount in controversy, and shall recover threefold the damages by him sustained, and the costs of suit, including a reasonable attorney's fee.

SEC. 8. That the word "person" or "persons" wherever used in this act shall be deemed to include corporations and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of either the United States, the laws of any of the Territories, the laws of any State or the laws of any foreign country.

Approved July 2, 1890.

SECTIONS IN THE CLAYTON ACT OF OCTOBER 15, 1914, AMENDING THE SHERMAN LAW.

SEC. 12. That any suit, action, or proceeding under the antitrust laws against a corporation may be brought not only in the judicial district whereof it is an inhabitant, but also in any district wherein it may be found or transacts business; and all process in such cases may be served in the district of which it is an inhabitant, or wherever it may be found.

SEC. 13. That in any suit, action, or proceeding brought by or on behalf of the United States subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any judicial district in any case, civil or criminal, arising under the antitrust laws may run into any other district: *Provided*, That in civil cases no writ of subpoena shall issue for witnesses living out of the district in which the court is held at a greater distance than one hundred miles from the place of holding the same without the permission of the trial court being first had upon proper application and cause shown.

SEC. 14. That whenever a corporation shall violate any of the penal provisions of the antitrust laws, such violation shall be deemed to be also that of the individual directors, officers, or agents of such corporation who shall have authorized, ordered, or done any of the acts constituting in whole or in part such violation, and such violation shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction therefor of any such director, officer, or agent he shall be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000 or by imprisonment for not exceeding one year, or by both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 16. That any person, firm, corporation, or association shall be entitled to sue for and have injunctive relief, in any court of the United States having jurisdiction over the parties, against threatened loss or damage by a violation of the antitrust laws, including sections two, three, seven and eight of this Act, when and under the same conditions and principles as injunctive relief against threatened conduct that will cause loss or damage is granted by courts of equity, under the rules governing such proceedings, and upon the execution of proper bond against damages for an injunction improvidently granted and a showing that the danger of irreparable loss or damage is immediate, a preliminary injunction may issue: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to entitle any person, firm, corporation, or association, except the United States, to bring suit in equity for injunctive relief against any common carrier subject to the provisions of the Act to regulate commerce, approved February fourth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect of any matter subject to the regulations, supervisions, or other jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SEC. 17. That no preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the opposite party. No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the opposite party unless it shall clearly appear from specific facts shown by affidavit or by the verified bill that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage will result to the applicant before notice can be served and a hearing had thereon. Every such temporary restraining order shall be indorsed with the date and hour of issuance, shall be forthwith filed in the clerk's office and entered of record, shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable and why the order was granted without notice, and shall by its terms expire within such time after entry, not to exceed ten days, as the court or judge may fix, unless within the time so fixed the order is extended

for a like period for good cause shown, and the reasons for such extension shall be entered of record. In case a temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice in the contingency specified, the matter of the issuance of a preliminary injunction shall be set down for a hearing at the earliest possible time and shall take precedence of all matters except older matters of the same character; and when the same comes up for hearing the party obtaining the temporary restraining order shall proceed with the application for a preliminary injunction, and if he does not do so the court shall dissolve the temporary restraining order. Upon two days' notice to the party obtaining such temporary restraining order the opposite party may appear and move the dissolution or modification of the order, and in that event the court or judge shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of justice may require.

SAFEGUARDING OF TEMPORARY INJUNCTIONS.

SEC. 18. That, except as otherwise provided in section 16 of this Act, no restraining order or interlocutory order of injunction shall issue, except upon the giving of security by the applicant in such sum as the court or judge may deem proper, conditioned upon the payment of such costs and damages as may be incurred or suffered by any party who may be found to have been wrongfully enjoined or restrained thereby.

SEC. 19. That every order of injunction or restraining order shall set forth the reasons for the issuance of the same, shall be specific in terms, and shall describe in reasonable detail, and not by reference to the bill of complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be restrained, and shall be binding only upon the parties to the suit, their officers, agents, servants, employés, and attorneys, or those in active concert or participating with them, and who shall, by personal service or otherwise, have received actual notice of the same.

SEC. 20. That no restraining order or injunction shall be granted by any court of the United States, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employés, or between employers and employés, or between employés, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving, or growing out of, a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described, with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney. And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacebly assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violations of any law of the United States.

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

SEC. 21. That any person who shall willfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia by doing any act or thing therein, or thereby forbidden to be done by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of the United States, or under the laws of any State in which the act was committed, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 22. That whenever it shall be made to appear to any district court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any district attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue a rule requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which rule, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged, with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged, a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court: *Provided, however*, That if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the rule to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

In all cases within the purview of this Act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge therof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned, as provided by law, to attend at the time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and impaneled as upon a trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prosecuted by indictment or upon information.

If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the United States or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them as the court may direct, but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the United States exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of $1,000, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months: *Provided*, That in any case the court or a judge thereof may, for good cause shown, by affidavit or proof taken in open court or before such judge and filed with the papers in the case, dispense with the rule to show cause, and may issue an attachment for the arrest of the person charged with contempt; in which event such person, when arrested, shall be brought before such court or a judge thereof without unnecessary delay and shall be admitted to bail in a reasonable penalty for his appearance to answer to the charge or for trial for the contempt; and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same as provided herein in case the rule had issued in the first instance.

GRANTING OF WRITS OF ERROR.

SEC. 23. That the evidence taken upon the trial of any persons so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon writ of error in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon the granting of such writ of error, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court, or by any justice, or any judge of any district court of the United States or any court of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 24. That nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of, or on behalf of, the United States, but the same, and all other

THE SHERMAN LAW—*Continued.*

cases of contempt not specifically embraced within section twenty-one of this Act, may be punished in conformity to the usages at law and in equity now prevailing.

SEC. 25. That no proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from the date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this Act.

SEC. 26. If any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this Act shall, for any reason, be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

WAR PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE SHERMAN AND CLAYTON ACTS.

During the year 1917, the Sherman Law was applied for the first time to a new situation growing out of the International War. Indictments were found in New York City and San Francisco against persons charged with conspiring to restrain trade by endeavoring to interfere with shipments of munitions and war supplies to the French and British Governments. Among those named in the indictment found in New York were a former congressman and a former attorney general of the State of Ohio. The trial of this indictment resulted in a conviction of some of the defendants and disagreement as to others. The trial of the indictment at San Francisco resulted in the conviction of some of the parties, and sentence of imprisonment.

At the beginning of the year 1917, owing to the abnormally high and mounting prices of commodities, the Department of Justice undertook a nationwide investigation to ascertain whether such increase was in any way due to combinations in violation of the Sherman Law. The investigation in New York was conducted by Frank M. Swacker, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, and Robert P. Stephenson, and resulted in indictments being returned against one hundred and sixty-four corporations and sixty-five individuals, coal operators producing so-called smokeless coal in the State of West Virginia on a charge of combining to fix prices for their output. On the trial of one of these inidctments, the defendants were acquitted.

Indictments were also returned in Boston against alleged combinations with respect to onions, and another in Chicago with respect to eggs. Other prosecutions under the Sherman Law began during the year affected alleged combinations with respect to cement, automobile accessories, sisal, creamery products, milk, news print paper, tiles, plumbing goods, fish, bread and monuments.

NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL LAW FOR PHYSICAL TRAINING.

WITH the opening of school early in September, 1917, the new State Law for Physical Training for both elementary and high schools went fully into effect. The general plan was prepared by the Military Training Commission and reported by the commission to the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. The plan as finally adopted contemplates:

First—That physical training be construed as covering: (1) Individual health examination and personal health instruction (medical inspection). (2) Instruction concerning the care of the body and concerning the important facts of hygiene (recitations in hygiene). (3) Physical exercise as a health habit, including gymnastics, elementary marching and organized supervised play, recreation and athletics.

Second—(1) That the class teacher assist in individual health examination and personal health instruction of pupils through (a) daily morning inspection—that is, a rapid inspection of all pupils at the beginning of each day's session; (b) reference to the proper authority of all children showing need of personal examination and advice; (c) appropriate exercise and recreational provision for all pupils reported by the medical inspector as organically unfitted for regular physical exercise; (d) the following out of all health advice that can be followed out. This assistance from the regular class teacher is not to take the place of that given by the medical inspector or school nurse. (2) That plans for the individual health examination, personal hygienic instruction and following up of advice be corelated with the medical inspection service in the schools.

Third—(1) That class instruction concerning the care of the body and the important facts of hygiene be given by the class teacher, except in schools where special teachers be appointed. (2) That at least two periods of ten or fifteen minutes each be devoted weekly to this instruction during each and every term. (3) That the instruction in hygiene includes such subjects as the hygiene of the teacher, sanitation of the schoolroom and playground, hygiene of the janitor, the use of pupils as health officers or sanitary inspectors. That the syllabus for elementary grades contain as central topics, cleanliness, posture (care of the bones and joints), cheerfulness (care of the emotions), care of the skin, digestion, muscles, eyes, ear, nose, throat, lungs, heart and circulation and nervous system. That the syllabus for secondary schools contain as central topics laws of health, the causes of poor health and disease, the contributory causes of poor health, the defenses of health, personal hygiene, domestic hygiene and community hygiene.

Fourth—(1) That the instruction in physical exercise include practice in such activities as gymnastics, marching, play, recreational exercise and athletics. (2) That in the elementary schools a two-minute drill be conducted at the beginning of each school period or at least four times a day. (3) That in the secondary schools a two-minute drill be conducted at the beginning of each school hour or at least four times a day. (4) That three additional hours of supervised recreation be required each week in all classes and in all elementary and secondary schools.

INTEREST RATES ON UNITED STATES BONDS DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

(From the *Wall Street Journal.*)

AT the opening of the Civil War, the United States Treasury was depleted, and the national credit reduced to a 12% basis. In 1860, failing to place a 6% loan, the Government borrowed on one-year treasury notes at from 6 to 12% discount; while in 1861 the Secretary of the Treasury sold a small amount of twenty year 6s at 9 1-2%. The great popular loan at the beginning of the Civil War, Harvey Fisk & Sons point out, was the 6% 5-20 year loan of 1862. This loan was placed directly with the people through one general agent and 2,850 sub-agents. There were $514,771,600 of this loan placed at par in currency. The other great war loan was the 7.30% three-year loan issued in 1864 and 1865, of which $829,992,500 were sold at par in currency. The Civil War loans (with the exception of the 6s of 1861, $18,415,000 of which were sold at an average price of 89.03%) were all placed at par in currency, but commissions ranging from 1-8% to 1% were allowed to the bankers distributing the bonds. However, it is worth noting that while the average interest nominally paid by the Government on its bonds during the war period was almost exactly 6%, the fact that payment was received in currency made the rate of interest actually paid much higher. The average gold value of United States notes in 1862 was 88.03%, resulting in an actual interest rate for that year of about 6 3-4%. In 1863 the value of a currency dollar fell to 68.9%, consequently the interest rate rose to about 8 3-4%. In 1864 the Government's credit reached low-water mark in an average market value in gold for its notes of 49.2%, resulting in an actual interest rate of about 12%. At one time during the year the gold value of the notes was only 38.7%. At this valuation the interest basis was about 15 1-2%. In 1865 the notes averaged 63.6% in value, bringing the interest rate down to about 9 1-2%. In the three following years the currency dollar was worth around 72% in gold, making the interest basis about 8 3-8%.

BRITISH INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

(American Consular Report, May, 1915.)

It is probable that the total number of income-tax payers in Great Britain is somewhat under 1,000,000, many workingmen escaping payment of the tax because of the difficulty of obtaining an accurate record of individual earnings. In 1914 there were 709,356 assessments on individuals with incomes between £160 and £10,000 ($780 and $48,665) and 390 whose incomes exceeded the latter figure, the gross income of the 709,746 individuals being $1,228,226,600. Classified by incomes these tax payers numbered:

Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	Income.	Number of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
$780 to $975	257,499	$230,059,500	$4,380 to $4,865	7,445	$35,199,100
$975 to $1,460	237,434	286,987,400	$4,865 to $9,735	16,363	110,137,900
$1,460 to $1,945	85,557	147,357,500	$9,735 to $14,600	3,381	40,748,000
$1,945 to $2,435	46,053	102,762,600	$14,600 to $19,465	1,231	20,916,800
$2,435 to $2,920	23,411	63,537,300	$19,465 to $24,330	678	15,155,100
$2,920 to $3,405	13,383	42,772,100	$24,330 to $48,665	882	30,320,100
$3,405 to $3,895	10,250	37,844,200	$48,665 and over	390	40,440,400
$3,895 to $4,380	5,779	23,988,100			

The foregoing schedule does not indicate the returns made by 55,949 firms nor the returns on incomes of public companies and local authorities.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CREDIT MEN.

The National Association of Credit Men has for its object the improving and safeguarding of the conditions under which credit is extended through the co-operation of its 22,175 members. It aims to secure the enactment of laws beneficial to the honest debtor and creditor. It strives for better mercantile agency service, the prevention of commercial fraud, the bettering of credit department methods, the dissemination of literature of general interest to credit men and the education of his customers in the use of the financial statement, observance of discount terms, etc.

The work is done through a number of standing committees appointed by the national organization, which works with the co-operation of similar committees appointed by one hundred and fifteen affiliated branches. A number of the local branches operate bureaus for the exchange of credit information between their members, and bureaus for the friendly adjustment of insolvent estates.

President—S. J. Whitlock, Chicago, Ill. *First Vice-President*—Ira D. Kingsbury, Rochester, N. Y. *Second Vice-President*—H. H. Humphrey, Boston, Mass. *Secretary-Treasurer*—J. H. Tregoe, 41 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

INVENTIONS.

EPOCH-MAKING INVENTIONS BY PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST FIFTY YEARS, AS LISTED IN THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE.

Invention.	Inventor.	Date.	Invention.	Inventor.	Date.
Telephone	Bell	1876	Type-bar casting	Mergenthaler	1885
Typewriter	Sholes	1878	Chrome tanning	Schulz	1884
Cash register	Patterson	1885	Disk ploughs (modern type)	Hardy	1896
Incandescent lamp	Edison	1880	Welt machine	Goodyear	1871
Talking machine	Edison	1878	Electric lamp	Brush	1879
Electric furnace reduction	Cowles	1885	Recording adding machine	Burroughs	1888
Electrolytic alkali prod'ction	Castner	1890	Celluloid	Hyatt	1870
Transp'rent photograph film	Eastman	1888	Automatic knot-tying harvester machine	Appleby	1880
Motion-picture machine	Edison	1893	Water gas	Lowe	1875
Buttonhole-sewing machine	Reece	1881	Machine for making barbed wire	Glidden	1875
Carborundum	Acheson	1891	Rotary converter	Bradley	1887
Calcium carbide	Willson	1888	Automatic car-coupler	Janney	1873
Artificial graphite	Acheson	1896	High-speed steel	Taylor & White	1901
Split-phase induction motor	Tesla	1887	Dry-air process for blast furnace	Gayley	1894
Air brake	Westinghouse	1869	Block signals for railways	Robinson	1872
Electric welding	Thomson	1889	Trolley car	Van Depoele & Sprague	1884-87
Chain-stitch shoe-sewing machine	French & Myers	1881	Harveyized armor plate	Harvey	1891
Continuous-process match machine	Beecher	1888			
Single-type composing machine	Lanston	1887			

As compared with this list, note the following list of important inventions that have been made during the same period by foreigners, which has been compiled from information furnished by the 43 examining divisions of the Patent Office:

Invention.	Date.	Inventor.	Nationality.
Electric steel	1900	Heroult	French.
Dynamite	1867	Nobel	Swedish.
Artificial alizarene (dye)	1869	Graebe & Lieberman	German.
Siphon recorder	1874	Thompson	English.
Gas engine, Otto cycle	1877	Otto	German.
Wireless telegraphy	1900	Marconi	Italian.
Smokeless powder	1886	Vielle	French.
Diesel oil-motor	1900	Diesel	German.
Centrifugal creamer	1880	De Laval	Swedish.
Manganese steel	1884	Hadfield	English.
Electric transformer	1883	Gaulard & Gibbs	English.
Cyanide process for extracting metal	1888	Arthur & De Forrest	English.
Mantle burner	1890	Welsbach	Austrian.
By-product coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian.

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

IN AREA, POPULATION, AND MATERIAL INDUSTRIES.

(Statement prepared by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1917. *a*
Area *b* ..... square miles	892,135	2,997,119	3,026,789	3,026,789	3,026,789
Population *c* ..... no.	5,308,483	23,191,876	50,155,783	75,994,575	103,500,473
Population per square mile *c* ..... no.	6.47	7.88	16.86	25.55	34.80
Wealth *d e* ..... dols.	.....	7,135,780,000	42,642,000,000	88,517,300,775	*f*187,739,071,090
Wealth, per capita *d e* ..... dols.	.....	307.69	850.20	1,164.79	*f*1,965.00
Public debt, less cash in Treasury *g* .. dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,919,326,748	1,107,711,258	1,726,850,631
Public debt, per capita ..... dols.	15.63	2.74	38.27	14.52	16.58
Interest bearing debt *h* ..... dols.	82,976,294	63,452,774	1,723,993,100	1,023,478,860	1,691,562,250
Annual interest charge ..... dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	79,633,981	33,545,130	45,110,212
Interest, per capita ..... dols.	0.64	0.16	1.59	0.44	0.44
Gold coined ..... dols.	317,760	31,981,739	62,308,279	99,272,943	*i*18 525,026
Silver coined ..... dols.	224,296	1,866,100	27,411,694	36,345,321	*i*4,114,082
Gold in circulation *j* ..... dols.	16,000,000	147,395,456	225,695,779	610,806,472	*k*764,412,156
Silver in circulation *j* ..... dols.			68,622,345	142,050,334	*k*266,245,065
Gold certificates in circulation ..... dols.	.....	.....	7,963,900	200,733,019	*l*1,747,891,829
Silver certificates in circulation ..... dols.	.....	.....	5,789,569	408,465,574	477,507,136
United States notes (Greenbacks) in circulation ..... dols.	.....	.....	327,895,457	313,971,545	336,251,854
National bank notes in circulation ... dols.	.....	.....	337,415,178	300,115,112	698,632,391
Federal Reserve notes ..... dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	544,749,215
Federal Reserve bank notes ..... dols.	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,669,660
Miscellaneous currency in circulation *m* dols.	10,500,000	131,366,526	.....	79,008,942	1,970,414
Total circulation of money ..... dols.	26,500,000	278,761,982	973,382,228	2,055,150,998	4,850,359,720
Per capita ..... dols.	5.00	12.02	19.41	26.93	46.57
National banks ..... no.	.....	.....	2,076	3,732	7,589
Capital ..... dols.	.....	.....	455,909,565	621,536,461	1,079,669,000
Bank clearings, New York ..... dols.	.....	.....	37,182,128,621	51,964,588,564	*i*147,180,709,461
Total United States ..... dols.	.....	.....	.....	84,582,450,081	*i*241,407,541,000
Deposits in National banks ..... dols.	.....	.....	833,701,034	2,158,092,758	*n*9,696,459,000
Deposits in savings banks ..... dols.	.....	43,431,130	819,106,973	2,389,719,951	*i*5,088,589,295
Depositors in savings banks ..... no.	.....	251,354	2,335,582	6,107,083	*i*11,148,392
Farms and farm property *d* ..... dols.	.....	3,967,343,580	12,180,501,538	*o*20,439,901,161	*p*40,991,449,090
Farm products, value *d* ..... dols.	.....	.....	2,212,450,927	4,417,069,972	*q*13,449,310,000
Manufacturing establishments *d* ..... no.	.....	123,025	253,852	*q*207,514	*r*275,791
Value of products *d* ..... dols.	.....	1,019,106,616	5,369,579,191	*r*11,406,926,701	*r*14,368,088,831
United States Government receipts—net ordinary *s* ..... dols.	10,848,749	43,592,889	333,526,501	567,240,852	1,122,576,230
Customs ..... dols.	9,080,933	39,668,686	186,522,065	233,164,871	225,981,934
Internal revenue ..... dols.	809,397	.....	124,009,374	295,327,927	*s*809,215,998
United States Government, disbursements, net ordinary *u* ..... dols.	10,813,971	40,948,383	264,847,637	487,713,792	1,041,635,117
War ..... dols.	2,560,879	9,687,025	38,116,916	134,774,768	*t*164,635,577
Navy ..... dols.	3,448,716	7,904,725	13,536,985	55,953,078	*t*155,029,426
Pensions ..... dols.	64,131	1,866,886	56,777,174	140,877,316	*t*159,302,351
Interest on public debt ..... dols.	3,402,601	3,782,393	95,757,575	40,160,333	*t*22,900,313
Imports of merchandise ..... dols.	91,252,768	173,509,526	667,954,746	849,941,184	2,659,355,185
Per capita ..... dols.	17.19	7.48	*v*12.51	10.93	*v*25.32
Exports of merchandise ..... dols.	70,971,780	144,375,726	835,638,658	1,394,483,082	6,293,806,090
Per capita ..... dols.	13.37	6.23	*v*16.43	17.76	59.93
Imports, silk, raw ..... lbs.	.....	.....	2,562,236	11,252,310	33,868,885
Rubber, crude ..... lbs.	.....	.....	16,826,099	49,377,138	333,373,711
Tin plates ..... lbs.	.....	.....	379,902,880	147,963,804	1,370,462
Iron and steel, manufactures of ..... dols.	.....	20,145,067	71,266,699	20,478,728	27,809,829
Domestic exports, iron and steel manufactures ..... dols.	52,144	1,953,702	14,716,524	121,913,548	1,129,341,616
Domestic exports, all manufactures ... dols.	.....	23,223,106	121,818,298	484,846,235	4,135,711,189
Farm animals, value ..... dols.	.....	544,180,516	1,576,917,556	2,228,123,134	6,685,020,000
Cattle ..... no.	.....	17,778,907	33,258,000	43,902,414	63,617,000
Horses ..... no.	.....	4,336,719	11,201,800	13,537,524	21,126,000
Sheep ..... no.	.....	21,773,220	40,765,900	41,883,065	48,483,000
Mules ..... no.	.....	559,331	1,729,500	2,086,027	4,639,000
Swine ..... no.	.....	30,354,213	34,034,100	37,079,356	67,453,000
Production of gold ..... dols.	.....	50,000,000	36,000,000	79,171,000	*w*92,316,400
Silver, commercial value ..... dols.	.....	50,900	34,717,000	35,741,100	*x*47,945,879
Coal ..... long tons	.....	6,266,233	63,822,830	240,789,310	*y*474,660,256
Petroleum ..... gals.	.....	.....	1,104,017,166	2,672,062,218	*z*11,806,372,368
Pig iron ..... tons	.....	563,755	3,835,191	13,789,242	*z*29,916,213
Steel ..... tons	.....	.....	1,247,335	10,188,329	*z*32,151,036
Tin plates ..... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	84,004,022	*z*2,766,401,227
Copper ..... long tons	.....	650	27,000	270,588	*z*619,647
Wool ..... lbs.	.....	52,516,959	232,500,000	288,636,621	*z*288,490,000
Wheat ..... bush.	.....	100,485,944	498,549,868	522,229,505	*z*639,886,000
Corn ..... bush.	.....	592,071,104	1,717,434,543	2,105,102,516	*z*2,583,241,000
Cotton ..... bales	153,509	2,454,142	6,605,750	10,245,602	*z*11,150,156
Cane sugar ..... lbs.	.....	247,577,000	178,872,000	322,549,071	621,799,360
Sugar consumed ..... lbs.	.....	.....	1,979,221,478	4,477,175,236	*z*7,960,362,762
Per capita ..... lbs.	.....	.....	39.46	58.91	*z*78.13
Cotton consumed ..... 500-lb. bales	18,829	422,626	1,865,922	3,603,516	*z*7,055,760
Domestic cotton exported ..... lbs.	.....	638,381,604	1,822,061,114	3,100,583,188	3,088,067,295
Railways operated ..... miles	.....	9,021	93,267	194,262	*y*263,378
Passengers carried ..... no.	.....	.....	.....	576,831,251	*y*976,303,602
Freight carried 1 mile ..... short tons	.....	.....	.....	141,596,551,161	*y*276,830,302,723
Revenue, ton per mile ..... cents	.....	.....	.....	0.729	*y*0.732
Passenger cars ..... no.	.....	.....	.....	34,713	*y*55,705
Other cars ..... no.	.....	.....	.....	1,416,125	*y*2,452,272

PROGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

	1800.	1850.	1880.	1900.	1917. *a*
American vessels built *z* ..... tons	106,261	279,255	157,409	393,790	¢325,413
Trading, domestic, etc. ..... tons	301,919	1,949,743	2,715,224	4,338,145	¢6,277,934
Trading, foreign ..... tons	669,921	1,585,711	1,352,810	826,694	¢2,191,715
On Great Lakes ..... tons	.....	198,266	605,102	1,565,587	¢2,760,815
Vessels passing through Sault Ste. Marie Canal ..... tons	.....	.....	1,734,890	22,315,834	¢66,824,463
Commercial failures ..... no.	.....	.....	4,735	10,774	(1)7,488
Amount of liabilities ..... dols.	.....	.....	65,752,000	138,495,673	(1)94,721,356
Post-Offices ..... no.	903	18,417	42,989	76,688	55,413
Receipts of P.-O. Department ..... dols.	280,804	5,499,985	33,315,479	102,354,579	¢312,057,689
Telegrams sent (2) ..... no.	.....	.....	29,215,509	63,167,783	(3)90,000,000
Newspapers, etc. (4) ..... no.	.....	2,526	9,723	20,806	23,387
Public schools, salaries (5) ..... dols.	.....	.....	55,942,972	137,687,746	*p*344,668,690
Patents issued ..... no.	.....	993	13,947	26,499	¢45,927
Immigrants arrived (6) ..... no.	.....	369,980	457,257	448,572	¢298,826

a Figures of 1917 are somewhat preliminary and subject to revision. *b* Exclusive of Alaska and islands belonging to the United States. *c* Census figures, relating to Continental United States; the figures for 1917 represent an estimate. *d* Census figures. *e* True valuation of real and personal property. *f* 1912. *g* 1800 to 1850, outstanding principal of the public debt, January 1. *h* Figures for the years 1800 to 1850 include the total public debt. *i* 1916. *j* Gold and silver cannot be stated separately prior to 1876. From 1862 to 1875, inclusive, gold and silver were not in circulation, except on the Pacific Coast, where it is estimated that the average specie circulation was about $25,000,000, and this estimate is continued for the three following years under the head of gold. After that period gold was available for circulation. *k* As the result of a special investigation by the Director of the Mint, a reduction of $135,000,000 was made in the estimate of gold coin in circulation on July 1, 1907, as compared with the basis of previous years, and on September 1, 1910, a reduction of $9,700,000 was made in the estimate of silver coin. *l* Includes $347,-695,000 Federal Reserve Gold Settlement Fund, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. *m* Includes notes of Bank of United States; State bank notes; demand notes of 1862 and 1863; fractional currency, 1870; Treasury notes of 1890-1891 to date, and currency certificates, act of June 8, 1892-1900. *n* Includes all deposits, demand and time. *o* Includes value of buildings, $3,556,639,496. The Twelfth Census was the first to collect statistics of buildings on farms. *r* Includes value of buildings, $6,325,451,528. *q* Wealth production on farms, estimate of the Department of Agriculture, 1916. The figures of the various censuses are not comparable, reasons for which will be found in census reports. *r* Exclusive of neighborhood industries and hand trades, included in years previous to 1905. Figures under the head of 1917 relate to 1914. *s* "Ordinary receipts" include receipts from customs, internal revenue, direct tax, public lands, and "miscellaneous," but do not include receipts from loans, premiums, Treasury notes, or revenues of Post-Office Department. *t* Includes corporation and individual income taxes, $360,006,142 in 1917. *u* "Ordinary disbursements" include disbursements for war, navy, Indians, pensions, payments for interest, and "miscellaneous," but do not include payments for premiums, principal of public debt, or disbursements for postal service paid from revenues thereof. *v* Imports for consumption after 1850. *w* Based on general imports. *x* Domestic exports only after 1860. *y* 1915. *z* Includes canal boats and barges prior to 1880. (1) First six months. (2) Figures relate to the Western Union only and after 1900 do not include messages sent over leased wires or under railroad contracts. (3) Estimated 1912. (4) 1800 to 1850, inclusive, from census of 1880; from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, from Rowell's Newspaper Directory; after 1900 from Ayer's American Newspaper Annual. Figures for 1916 include outlying possessions. (5) Includes salaries for teachers only. (6) 1850, total alien passengers arrived; 1850, 15 months ending December 31; after 1850, fiscal years ending June 30.

IRRIGATION, UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PROJECTS.

IRRIGATION and crop results on projects, 1916. (Source: The Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior.)

State.	Project.	Irrigable Acreage.	Irrigated Acreage.	Cropped Acreage.	Value of Crops. Total.	Value of Crops. Average Per Acre Cropped.
Arizona	Salt River	219,691	192,464	173,359	$8,435,719	$48.65
Arizona-California	Yuma	72,440	29,483	28,283	1,435,403	50.75
California	Orland	20,533	9,357	7,011	342,339	48.83
Colorado	Grand Valley	15,000	1,741	1,561	54,692	35.03
	Uncompahgre Valley	77,713	49,273	48,352	1,949,529	40.32
Idaho	Boise	103,370	76,922	72,581	2,327,494	32.07
	Minidoka	120,800	88,333	81,362	2,800,431	34.50
	Huntley	32,905	18,635	18,581	489,071	26.32
Montana	Milk River	40,358	5,518	4,592	70,016	15.25
	Sun River	16,321	4,717	4,700	86,950	18.50
Montana-North Dakota	Lower Yellowstone	42,288	6,020	6,020	124,586	20.70
Nebraska-Wyoming	North Platte	112,016	75,620	74,766	1,633,390	21.85
Nevada	Truckee-Carson	69,100	39,449	38,249	791,446	20.70
New Mexico	Carlsbad	24,775	16,600	14,500	399,901	27.58
	Hondo	2,918	1,324	1,219	32,200	26.42
New Mexico-Texas	Rio Grande	85,000	62,513	61,818	2,893,740	46.81
Oregon	Umatilla	17,000	5,477	3,900	139,800	35.84
Oregon-California	Klamath	45,272	29,351	29,351	509,865	17.37
South Dakota	Belle Fourche	78,567	48,468	46,909	557,319	11.88
Utah	Strawberry Valley	50,000	30,722	25,066	1,320,135	52.70
Washington	Okanogan	10,099	7,850	5,242	328,385	62.64
	Yakima:					
	Sunnyside Unit	98,226	73,000	59,449	4,341,940	73.04
	Tieton Unit	34,000	23,000	21,000	1,102,536	52.50
Wyoming	Shoshone	42,623	29,977	28,695	600,903	20.94
	Totals for irrigated areas covered by crop reports	1,426,015	*a* 925,814	856,566	$32,767,790	$38.25

a Unreported areas would bring total to well over a million acres irrigated.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY OCCUPATION.

(Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

NUMBER AND PER CENT. OF DEATHS OF WHITE MALES FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES IN ALL OCCUPATIONS (EXCLUDING "RETIRED"), BY AGE PERIODS, 15 YEARS AND OVER.

[Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.—Industrial Department—Mortality Experience, 1911 to 1913.]

Line No.	Cause of Death.	Ages 15 Years and Over.		Age Periods (Years).												Average Age at Death (Years).	Line No.
				15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and Over.			
		No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent.		
1	Typhoid fever	1,390	1.5	581	5.2	356	2.7	211	1.4	128	0.8	81	0.4	33	0.2	31.1	1
2	Influenza	769	.8	64	.6	65	.5	94	.6	113	.7	189	1.0	244	1.3	53.3	2
3	Tuberculosis of the lungs	19,349	20.5	3,753	33.8	5,292	40.9	5,017	32.9	3,084	18.5	1,640	8.6	563	2.9	37.1	3
4	Cancer (all forms)	4,578	4.9	76	.7	103	.8	357	2.3	989	5.9	1,665	8.7	1,388	7.3	57.8	4
5	Acute articular rheumatism	380	.4	105	.9	46	.4	52	.3	75	.4	51	.3	51	.3	41.1	5
6	Chronic rheumatism and gout	69	.1	4	....	6	....	6	....	10	.1	20	.1	23	.1	54.9	6
7	Diabetes	913	1.0	110	1.0	92	.7	100	.7	171	1.0	249	1.3	191	1.0	49.7	7
8	Alcoholism	889	.9	21	.2	182	1.4	314	2.1	227	1.4	106	.6	39	.2	43.1	8
9	Chronic lead poisoning	81	.1	3	....	8	.1	24	.2	24	.1	14	.1	8	....	47.4	9
10	Other occupational and chronic poisonings	31	....	4	....	4	....	7	....	7	....	4	....	5	....	45.8	10
11	Cerebral hemorrhage; apoplexy; paralysis	5,825	6.2	52	.5	160	1.2	350	2.3	864	5.2	1,845	9.6	2,554	13.4	60.9	11
12	Organic diseases of the heart	11,323	12.0	640	5.8	697	5.4	1,181	7.7	1,850	11.1	3,048	15.9	3,907	20.4	55.6	12
13	Acute and chronic bronchitis	804	.9	30	.3	36	.3	52	.3	103	.6	213	1.1	370	1.9	59.9	13
14	Pneumonia (lobar and undefined)	6,766	7.2	599	5.4	952	7.3	1,228	8.1	1,369	8.2	1,431	7.5	1,197	6.3	48.1	14
15	Pleurisy	276	.3	46	.4	30	.2	40	.3	59	.4	55	.3	46	.2	46.1	15
16	Cirrhosis of the liver	2,136	2.3	22	.2	154	1.2	389	2.6	635	3.8	593	3.1	343	1.8	52.0	16
17	Bright's disease	9,059	9.6	276	2.5	577	4.5	1,190	7.8	1,851	11.1	2,553	13.3	2,612	13.7	55.1	17
18	Suicide (all forms)	2,150	2.3	308	2.8	402	3.1	436	2.9	428	2.6	383	2.0	193	1.0	43.1	18
19	Accidental violence	8,752	9.3	2,130	19.2	1,616	12.5	1,516	9.9	1,419	8.5	1,236	6.5	835	4.4	39.3	19
20	All other causes	18,719	19.9	2,292	20.6	2,175	16.8	2,678	17.6	3,290	19.7	3,759	19.6	4,525	23.7	.....	20
21	All causes	94,269	100.0	11,116	100.0	12,953	100.0	15,242	100.0	16,696	100.0	19,135	100.0	19,127	100.0	47.9	21

SPECIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH LISTED IN ASCENDING ORDER OF AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH—WHITE MALES—AGES 15 YEARS AND OVER

Cause of Death.	Average Age (Years).	Cause of Death.	Average Age (Years).	Cause of Death.	Average Age (Years).
Typhoid fever	31.1	Chronic lead poisoning	47.5	Cancer (all forms)	57.8
Tuberculosis of the lungs	37.1	Pneumonia	48.1	Acute and chronic bronchitis	59.9
Accidental violence	39.3	Diabetes	49.7	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, and paralysis	60.9
Acute articular rheumatism	41.1	Cirrhosis of the liver	52.0		
Alcoholism	43.1	Influenza	53.3		
Suicide	43.1	Chronic rheumatism and gout	54.9	All causes	47.9
Other occupational and chronic poisonings	45.8	Bright's disease	55.1		
Pleurisy	46.1	Organic diseases of the heart	55.6		

CAUSES OF DEATH BY OCCUPATIONS—*Continued.*

AVERAGE AGE OF WHITE MALES AT DEATH, BY OCCUPATION.

	Average Age at Death.		Average Age at Death.
Bookkeepers and office assistants	36.5	Cigarmakers and tobacco workers	49.5
Enginemen and trainmen (railway)	37.4	Bakers	50.6
Plumbers, gas fitters, and steam fitters	39.8	Railway track and yard workers	50.7
Compositors and printers	40.2	Coal miners	51.3
Teamsters, drivers, and chauffeurs	42.2	Laborers	52.8
Saloonkeepers and bartenders	42.6	Masons and bricklayers	55.0
Machinists	43.9	Blacksmiths	55.4
Longshoremen and stevedores	47.0	Farmers and farm laborers	58.5
Textile-mill workers	47.6		
Iron molders	48.0	All occupations	47.9
Painters, paperhangers, and varnishers	48.6		

AVERAGE AGE OF DECEDENTS, FOR EACH OF THE SPECIFIED CAUSES OF DEATH, BY SEX.

Cause of Death.	Average Age at Death of—		Cause of Death.	Average Age at Death of—	
	Females.	Males.		Females.	Males.
Puerperal state	29.0		Pneumonia (lobar and undefined)	54.6	48.1
Typhoid fever	31.6	31.1	Cancer (all forms)	55.8	57.8
Chronic lead poisoning	34.0	47.5	Bright's disease	56.3	55.1
Tuberculosis of the lungs	34.1	37.1	Diabetes	56.9	49.7
Suicide (all forms)	36.7	43.1	Organic diseases of the heart	57.4	55.6
Alcoholism	41.8	43.1	Influenza	58.4	53.3
Occupational and chronic poisonings, excluding lead poisoning	44.3	45.8	Chronic rheumatism and gout	60.3	54.9
Acute articular rheumatism	44.4	41.1	Cerebral hemorrhage, apoplexy, and paralysis	62.0	60.9
Pleurisy	47.9	46.1	Acute and chronic bronchitis	63.4	59.9
Accidental violence	50.5	39.3	All causes	51.1	47.9
Cirrhosis of the liver	53.3	52.0			

OCCUPATIONS OF WHITE FEMALE DECEDENTS, AGES FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent. of Total.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Per Cent. of Total.
Housewives and housekeepers	88,151	86.0	Bookkeepers and office assistants	1,235	1.2
Domestic servants	4,235	4.1	Store clerks and saleswomen	794	.8
Dressmakers and garment workers	2,172	2.1	Other specified occupations	4,138	4.0
Textile-mill workers	1,742	1.7	All specified occupations	102,467	100.0

AVERAGE AGE OF WHITE FEMALES AT DEATH, BY OCCUPATION.

	Average Age at Death.		Average Age at Death.
Clerks, bookkeepers, and office assistants	26.1	Domestic servants	49.1
Store clerks and saleswomen	28.0	Housewives and housekeepers	53.3
Textile-mill workers	33.9		
Dressmakers and garment workers	42.0	All specified occupations	51.1

EARTHQUAKE AREAS OF THE EARTH.

From Major de Montessus de Balore's catalogue of 130,000 shocks, indicating with some scientific accuracy how the symptoms of seismic activity are manifested over the earth's surface. The observation covers a recent period of fifty years; but there is no reason to suppose that a longer time would materially affect the proportionate numbers.

Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.	Area.	Earthquakes.
Scandinavia	646	Greece	10,306	United States, Atlantic Coast	937
British Isles	1,139	Russia	258	Mexico	5,586
France	2,793	Asia Minor	4,451	Central America	2,739
Spain and Portugal	2,656	India	813	West Indies	2,561
Switzerland	3,895	Japan	27,562	South America	8,081
Italy	27,672	Africa	179	Java	2,155
Holland and North Germany	2,326	Atlantic Islands	1,704	Australia and Tasmania	83
Sicily	4,331	United States, Pacific Coast	4,467	New Zealand	1,925

The most shaken countries of the world are Italy, Japan, Greece, South America (the Pacific Coast), Java, Sicily, and Asia Minor. The lands most free from these convulsions are Africa, Australia, Russia, Siberia, Scandinavia, and Canada. As a rule, where earthquakes are most frequent they are most severe. But to this general statement there are exceptions—Indian shocks, though less numerous, being often very disastrous. Loss of life in many cases depends, however, on density of population rather than on the intensity of the earth movement. Numerically, also, France has registered more seismic tremors than Spain and Portugal, but France in historic times has experienced no earthquake disaster approaching the havoc wrought by the one calamity at Lisbon.

TERRITORIAL EXPANSION OF THE UNITED STATES.

ADDITIONS to the original territory of the Union include Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands, Samoa and Guam, in the Pacific, and Porto Rico and the Pine and Virgin Islands, in the West Indies, and the Panama Canal Zone. The area of the original thirteen States (years 1783-1817) comprised 892,135 square miles.

The additions to the territory of the United States subsequent to the peace treaty with Great Britain of 1783 are shown by the following table:

ADDITIONS TO THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES FROM 1800 TO 1900.

TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Yr.	Area Added. Square Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Yr.	Area Added. Square Miles.	TERRITORIAL DIVISION.	Yr.	Area Added. Square Miles.
Louisiana purchase..	1803	827,987	Gadsden purchase...	1853	29,670	Addit'nal Philippines	1901	68
Gained through treaty with Spain.	1819	13,435	Alaska.....	1867	590,884	Panama Canal Zone.	1904	436
Florida.....	1819	58,666	Hawaiian Islands...	1898	6,449	Danish West Indies (now Virgin Isl.)..	1917	142
Texas.....	1845	389,166	Porto Rico.....	1898	3,435			
Oregon.....	1846	286,541	Guam.....	1898	210			
Mexican cession....	1848	529,189	Philippine Islands...	1898	114,958	Total added area..	..	2,851,313
			Samoa.....	1899	77	Total United States including original 13 States.		3,743,448

Payments for above were made by the United States as follows: Louisiana purchase, $15,440,000; Gadsden purchase, $10,000,000; Alaska, $7,200,000; Florida, $5,000,000; Hawaiian Islands, public debt assumed to the amount of $4,000,000.

By treaty of February 2, 1848, a payment of $8,250,000 was made to Mexico in consideration of the extension acquired by the boundaries of the United States, as defined in that treaty.

The Treaty of Paris, of December 10, 1898, terminating the Spanish-American War, provided for a money payment to Spain (for relinquishing claim to Porto Rico, Guam and Philippine Islands) of $20,000,000, and a subsequent treaty of November 7, 1900, provided for a further payment of $100,000 for other Philippine Islands.

By the first treaty the Philippine Islands were ceded to the United States, and the later treaty of November 7, 1900, ceded certain outlying islands of the Philippines not included in the first cession.

A payment of $10,000,000 was made to the Republic of Panama under treaty stipulations governing the control of the Panama Canal strip.

For the Danish West Indies, consisting of the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John, the United States paid $25,000,000, and took possession on March 31, 1917. They have 32,000 population.

No money payments were made upon the acquisition of the other Territories mentioned in the list.

The United States did not acquire, by the Isthmian Canal Convention of November 18, 1903, any title to territory in the Republic of Panama, but merely a perpetual right of occupation use and control of and over a zone of land ten miles in width. For this privilege it paid to the Republic of Panama the sum of $10,000,000, and undertook to pay the sum of $250,000 annually so long as such occupancy continued, such payments beginning on February 26, 1913.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE PHILIPPINES.

THE Philippine Islands, lying off the southern coast of Asia, between Formosa and Borneo, in longitude 116° 40′ and 126° 34′ E., and latitude 4° 40′ and 21° 3′ N., embrace 3,141 islands and islets, of which only 1,668 are named. The total land area is about 115,026 square miles. The two islands, with areas exceeding 10,000 square miles each, are Luzon, 40,969, being about the size of New York, and Mindanao, with 36,292 square miles. The only other islands having areas of over 1,000 square miles are:

Samar.....	5,031	Paragua...	4,027	Cebu.....	1,762
Negros.....	4,881	Mindoro...	3,851	Bohol.....	1,441
Panay.....	4,611	Leyte.....	2,722	Masbate...	1,236

POPULATION.

The estimated population for 1915 was 8,937,597. Racially the people are principally of Malay stock. The civilized tribes are practically all adherents of the Catholic Church, the religion being introduced into the country by the Spaniards when they took possession of the islands in 1565. The Moros are Mohammedans and the other wild peoples have no recognized religious beliefs. The wild tribes form about 10 per cent. of the entire population.

There are about twenty-five different tribes in the islands speaking some one of nineteen dialects, the most populous tribe being the Visayans, who constitute 47 per cent. of the entire civilized population; second, Tagalogs, 20 per cent.; third, Ilocanos, about 10 per cent.; Bicols, 7 per cent.; Pangasinan, 6 per cent.; Pampangan, 5 per cent.; Cagayan, 3 per cent., and Zambalan, 2 per cent.

By the Act of Congress approved August 29, 1916, the Philippine Commission was abolished, there being substituted as the Upper House of the Legislature a Senate composed of 24 members, and instead of the Assembly, a House of Representatives of 90 members, all elected at triennial elections, excepting two Senators and nine Representatives, appointed by the Governor-General to represent the non-Christian provinces.

PORTO RICO.

The island of Porto Rico, over which the flag of the United States was raised in token of formal possession on October 18, 1898, is the most eastern of the Greater Antilles in the West Indies and is separated on the east from the Danish island of St. Thomas by a distance of about fifty miles, and from Hayti on the west by the Mona passage, seventy miles wide. Distances from San Juan, the capital, to important points are as follows: New York, 1,411 miles; Charleston, S. C., 1,200 miles; Key West, Fla., 1,050 miles; Havana, 1,000 miles.

The island is a parallelogram in general outline, 108 miles from the east to the west, and from 37 to 43 miles across, the area being about 3,604 square miles, or somewhat less than half that of the State of New Jersey (Delaware has 2,050 square miles and Connecticut 4,990 square miles). The population according to an enumeration made by the United States Government in 1900 was 953,243, of whom 589,426 were white and 363,817 colored. The density was 260 to the square mile in 1900; 83.2 per cent. of the population could not read. The population in 1915 is reported as 1,198,970.

Porto Rico is unusually fertile, and its dominant industries are agriculture and lumbering. In elevated regions the vegetation of the temperate zone is not unknown. There are more than 500 varieties of trees found in the forests, and the plains are full of palm, orange, and other trees. The principal crops are sugar, coffee, tobacco, and maize, but oranges, bananas, rice, pineapples, and many other fruits are important products. The largest article of export from Porto Rico is sugar. The next is tobacco. Other exports in order of amount are coffee, fruits, molasses, cattle, timber, and hides.

PORTO RICO—*Continued.*

The principal minerals found in Porto Rico are gold, carbonates, and sulphides of copper and magnetic oxide of iron in large quantities. Lignite is found at Utuado and Moca, and also yellow amber. A large variety of marbles, limestones, and other building stones are deposited on the island, but these resources are very undeveloped. There are salt works at Guanica and Salina on the south coast, and at Cape Rojo on the west, and these constitute the principal mineral industry in Porto Rico.

The principal cities are Mayaguez, with 16,939, Ponce, 35,027 inhabitants; and San Juan, the capital, with 48,716.

GUAM.

The island of Guam, the largest of the Mariana Archipelago, was ceded by Spain to the United States by article 2 of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, December 10, 1898. It lies in a direct line from San Francisco to the southern part of the Philippines, and is 5,044 miles from San Francisco and 1,506 miles from Manila. It is about 30 miles long and 100 miles in circumference, and has a population of 12,517. The inhabitants are mostly immigrants or descendants of immigrants from the Philippines, the original race of the Mariana Islands being nearly extinct. The prevailing language is English.

TUTUILA (AMERICAN SAMOA).

Tutuila, the Samoan island which, with its attendant islets of Manu'a, Olosega, Ofu, Aunuu and Rose, became a possession of the United States by virtue of the tripartite treaty with Great Britain and Germany in 1899, covers, according to the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce, fifty-five square miles, and has (by census of February 1, 1912) 7,251 inhabitants. It possesses the most valuable island harbor, Pago-Pago, in the South Pacific, and perhaps in the entire Pacific Ocean. Commercially the island is unimportant at present, but is extremely valuable in its relations to the commerce of any nation desiring to cultivate trans-Pacific commerce.

WAKE AND OTHER ISLANDS.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island on July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment Philippine expedition. It is a small island in the direct route from Hawaii to Hongkong, about 2,000 miles from the first and 3,000 miles from the second.

The United States possesses a number of scattered small islands in the Pacific Ocean, some hardly more than rocks or coral reefs, over which the flag has been hoisted from time to time. They are of little present value and mostly uninhabited. The largest are Christmas, Gallego, Starbuck, Penrhyn, Phœnix, Palmyra, Howland, Baker, Johnston, Gardner, Midway, Morell, and Marcus Islands. The Midway Islands are occupied by a colony of telegraphers in charge of the relay in the cable line connecting the Philippines with the United States, in all about forty persons.

The Santa Barbara group is a part of California and the Aleutian chain, extending from the peninsula of Kamchatka in Asiatic Russia to the promontory in North America which separates Bering Sea from the North Pacific, a part of Alaska.

HAWAII.

HAWAII was annexed to the United States by joint resolution of Congress July 7, 1898. A bill to create Hawaii a Territory of the United States was passed by Congress and approved April 30, 1900.

The area of the several islands of the Hawaiian group is as follows: Hawaii, 4,210 square miles; Maui, 760; Oahu, 600; Kauai, 590; Molokai, 270; Lanai, 150; Niihau, 97; Kahoolawe, 63. Total, 6,740 square miles.

At the time of the discovery of the islands by Captain Cook in 1778 the native population was about 200,000. This has steadily decreased, so that at the census of 1910 the native born numbered but 98,157. Total foreign born (1910), 93,752.

CUBA.

THE island of Cuba is 760 miles long, and its width varies from about 25 miles to 100 miles. Its area comprises 45,881 square miles, or about that of Pennsylvania. It has numerous safe and commodious harbors, that of Havana being one of the largest and finest in the world. Measuring from points of nearest approach to its neighbors, Cuba is about 100 miles from Key West, Fla., north; 54 miles from Hayti, east; 130 miles from Yucatan, west, and 85 miles from Jamaica, south. There are 2,360 miles of railway lines and 200 miles of electric railways.

The two principal agricultural staples of the island are sugar and tobacco. It also produces in considerable quantities fruits, vegetables, timber and metals, mainly iron, manganese and copper ore, and is adapted to coffee and cotton raising. The ground has no rival for fertility, and when duly cultivated gives marvellous results. The sugar cane when planted in superior ground is cut during 50 years without being planted again. Cuba is superior to the rest of the tropical lands, with the possible exception of Porto Rico. The whole land is mantled with rich soils, fertile calcareous loams, which, under constant humidity, yield in abundance every form of useful vegetation of the tropical and temperate climes. It has 1,246 miles of shaded roads and highways. The average fluctuation of the temperature is 12 degrees. The average in January is 70.3; July, 82.4; extremes, 60 to 92. Value of farms, plantations, etc., $120,000,000; tobacco crop, calculated at $32,000,000, and although there are but few plantations, oranges, grapefruit, etc., produce annually $10,000,000, while pineapples, cocoa, molasses, asphalt, iron, nickel, mahogany, cedar, etc., produce $10,000,000 also. Cuba's annual sugar crop exceeds $130,000,000.

The Government is republican in form. The President, who is chosen by popular suffrage, serves four years and appoints his own Cabinet. The Congress consists of a Senate and House of Representatives, one Representative being chosen for every 25,000 inhabitants, as nearly as possible. The provinces, of which there are six, corresponding to the American States, elect their own Governors and control their own internal affairs. Population of Cuba in 1915, 2,511,098.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

President—Gen. Mario Garcia Menocal.
Vice-President—Gen. Emilio Nuñez.
Secretary of State—Dr. Pablo Desvernine.
Secretary of the Treasury—Leopoldo Cancio y Luna.
Secretary of Government—Dr. Juan Montalvo.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Luis Azcarate.
Secretary of Public Works—Col. José Ramon Villalón.
Secretary of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor—Gral. Dr. Eugenio Sanchez Agramonte.
Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts—Ezequiel Garcia Enseñat.
Secretary of Public Health and Charities—Dr. Mendez Capote.
Secretary of the Presidency—Dr. Rafael Montoro.
Secretary of War and Marine—Gen. Jose Marti y Zayas Bazan (new Cabinet portfolio).
President of the Senate—Dr. Ricardo Dolz.
Speaker of the House of Representatives (Temporary)—Miguel Coyula.

UNITED STATES STEAMBOAT INSPECTION SERVICE.

THE Steamboat Inspection Service, by act of Congress approved February 14, 1903, was transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Commerce. The transfer went into effect July 1, 1903. The Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Inspection Service, George Uhler, reported to the Secretary of Commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1916: Number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic steam, motor vessels, and barges, 7,109; number of certificates issued to foreign steamers, 240; total number of annual certificates of inspection issued to domestic and foreign, 7,349. Decrease in number of certificates to domestic vessels from previous year, 123; decrease in number of certificates to foreign vessels from previous year, 81; decrease in number of certificates of all kinds of vessels from previous year, 204. Gross tonnage of domestic vessels, all kinds, inspected, 5,838,275; increase over previous year, 226,244. Gross tonnage of foreign steamers inspected, 1,536,530; decrease from previous year, 574,478. Number of officers' licenses issued, 18,102. Decrease in number of officers' licenses issued from previous year, 310. Number of certificates of service issued to able seamen, 24,425. Number of certificates of efficiency issued to lifeboat men, 29,323. Number of new life preservers inspected, 203,017, of which number 5,074 were rejected. Increase in number of new life preservers inspected over previous year, 41,682. Increase in number of life preservers rejected over previous year, 4,[illegible]7. Number of marine boiler plates inspected at the mills by assistant inspectors, 4,553.

CAUSES.	Lives Lost.	CAUSES.	Lives Lost.
Fire	7	Accidental drowning	130
Collision	33	Suicides	42
Explosions and escape of steam	18	Miscellaneous	20
Wrecks	38		
Foundered in storm	138	Total	1,276
Sinking	850		

Number of accidents resulting in loss of life, 247, an increase of 57 over previous year. Increase in number of lives lost over previous year, 908. During the year 317,066,553 passengers were carried on steam vessels that are required by law to report the number of passengers carried. Dividing this number by 917, the total number of passengers lost shows that 345,765 passengers were carried for each passenger lost.

KNOWLEDGE OF CONSULAR LAW NEEDED IN TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bulletin, September 23, 1915.)

AN understanding of the main principles of the customs and consular regulations of the United States affecting imports and exports will enable the American exporter to look at the question of the rules prevailing in other countries from the foreign point of view, and to avoid the tendency to consider every foreign consular regulation as mere red tape and imposition, in the view of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, which has made a close study of the problems to be solved by those engaged in selling American goods.

It has been found, for instance, that the exporter to Latin-American countries is apt to grumble considerably at having to fill out the many details on his consular invoice, but is often unaware that just as many, if not more details are required by the United States in American consular invoices.

It is pointed out that one of the main requisites for a good all-round export man is a thorough knowledge of such regulations, especially those affecting the Republics of Central and South America. In order thoroughly to grasp these regulations, the student should analyze the purpose for which they are promulgated. He will find that the main objects are two, in all countries. The fees exacted for consular certification are largely for the upkeep of the consulates in the various cities and for the remuneration of the consular officers. The bulk of the regulations, however, are made and enforced in order to comply with and carry out the import customs requirements of the countries of destination, each country naturally having its own customs laws and provisions.

In advocating a mastery of American requirements as preliminary to a proper understanding of those of foreign lands, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce mentions a few of the details which have been found to be of importance. Any brief statement, however, must of necessity be a kind of bibliography to be studied by the commercial student at his leisure, and to be enlarged upon by him according to the particular subject that may really be of interest to him.

For all goods imported into the United States amounting to $100 or more, there must be taken out a consular invoice, which must be certified by the United States Consul at the point of sale, manufacture, or shipment of the merchandise. The fee for each certification is $2.50. Three copies of the consular invoice are usually made out. The original copy is retained by the Consul for his files, a duplicate is given to the exporter, stamped with the official seal of the Consul and bearing the revenue stamp of $2.50; a triplicate is forwarded by the Consul to the Collector of Customs at the port to which the goods are consigned, and sometimes a quadruplicate is given to the shipper as an extra file copy.

There are two forms of consular invoices—one a blue form for showing when goods have been purchased outright and are the property of the consignee, and a white form issued when the goods are sent to the United States on consignment and are still the property of the shipper.

On arrival in the American port, the shipment has to be entered within forty-eight hours of the official entry of the vessel at the Custom House. Goods not entered within forty-eight hours are sent to the general order warehouse as unclaimed, often entailing heavy storage and cartage expenses.

Several kinds of entries can be made. If goods are free of duty or if they are needed for immediate consumption, an import or consumption entry is made. If they are not needed immediately a warehouse entry is made, and goods are stored in warehouse, to be withdrawn at a later date in one or more package lots. Parts of packages cannot be withdrawn from bond.

Another entry is an I. T. (immediate transportation) entry, which means that goods are shipped through to another city of the United States in bond (in sealed cars), and that the required entry will be made by the ultimate consumer or his agent in that city.

Forms or blanks approved by the Treasury Department must be used in clearing merchandise. When properly filled out by the importer or his representative, they are filed with the consular invoice and bill of lading in the Custom House, and duty is assessed at the appropriate rates, gauged from the invoice description. A portion of the consignment is designated by the Collector's representative for examination by the appraiser, and the balance of the shipment is delivered to the importer. If the appraiser finds that the goods are correct in value and invoice description, and there are no other facts known to the authorities which lead them to doubt the correctness of the invoice in general, the entire consignment is considered as released and the importer secures a delivery permit for the portion retained for examination.

Should the appraiser desire to examine any other cases than those preliminarily examined, he orders the additional cases to the appraiser's warehouse, under the conditions of a bond given by the importer at the time of entry.

GOVERNING ACT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS.

CONGRESS has provided as follows for the government of the Danish West Indies, acquired early this year:

An Act to provide a temporary government for the West Indian Islands acquired by the United States from Denmark by the convention entered into between said countries on the fourth day of August, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, except as hereinafter provided, all military, civil, and judicial powers necessary to govern the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark shall be vested in a governor and in such person or persons as the President may appoint, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President shall direct until Congress shall provide for the government of said islands: *Provided*, That the President may assign an officer of the Army or Navy to serve as such governor and perform the duties appertaining to said office: *And provided further*, That the governor of the said islands shall be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *And provided further*, That the compensation of all persons appointed under this Act shall be fixed by the President.

SEC. 2. That until Congress shall otherwise provide, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, the laws regulating elections and the electoral franchise as set forth in the code of laws published at Amaliienborg the sixth day of April, nineteen hundred and six, and the other local laws, in force and effect in said islands on the seventeenth day of January, nineteen hundred and seventeen, shall remain in force and effect in said islands, and the same shall be administered by the civil officials and through the local judicial tribunals established in said islands, respectively; and the orders, judgments, and decrees of said judicial tribunals shall be duly enforced. With the approval of the President, or under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, any of said laws may be repealed, altered, or amended by the colonial council having jurisdiction. The jurisdiction of the judicial tribunals of said islands shall extend to all judicial proceedings and controversies in said islands to which the United States or any citizen thereof may be a party. In all cases arising in the said West Indian Islands and now reviewable by the courts of Denmark, writs of error and appeals shall be to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit, and, except as provided in sections two hundred and thirty-nine and two hundred and forty of the Judicial Code, the judgments, orders, and decrees of such court shall be final in all such cases.

SEC. 3. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles coming into the United States or its possessions, from the West Indian Islands ceded to the United States by Denmark, the rates of duty and internal revenue taxes which are required to be levied, collected, and paid upon like articles imported from foreign countries: *Provided*, That all articles, the growth or product of, or manufactured in such islands from materials the growth or product of such islands or of the United States, or of both, or which do not contain foreign materials to the value of more than twenty per centum of their total value, upon which no drawback of customs duties has been allowed therein, coming into the United States from such islands shall hereafter be admitted free of duty.

SEC. 4. That until Congress shall otherwise provide all laws now imposing taxes in the said West Indian Islands, including the customs laws and regulations, shall, in so far as compatible with the changed sovereignty and not otherwise herein provided, continue in force and effect, except that articles the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States shall be admitted there free of duty: *Provided*, That upon exportation of sugar to any foreign country, or the shipment thereof to the United States or any of its possessions, there shall be levied, collected, and paid thereon an export duty of $8 per ton of two thousand pounds irrespective of polariscope test, in lieu of any export tax now required by law.

SEC. 5. That the duties and taxes collected in pursuance of this Act shall not be covered into the general fund of the Treasury of the United States, but shall be used and expended for the government and benefit of said islands under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of taking over and occupying said islands and of carrying this Act into effect and to meet any deficit in the revenues of the said islands resulting from the provisions of this Act the sum of $100,000 is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the sum of $25,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid in the city of Washington to the diplomatic representative or other agent of His Majesty the King of Denmark duly authorized to receive said money, in full consideration of the cession of the Danish West Indian islands to the United States made by the convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Denmark entered into August fourth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and ratified by the Senate of the United States on the seventh day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen.

SEC. 8. That this Act, with the exception of section seven, shall be in force and effect and become operative immediately upon the payment by the United States of said sum of $25,000,000. The fact and date of such payment shall thereupon be made public by a proclamation issued by the President and published in the said Danish West Indian Islands and in the United States. Section seven shall become immediately effective and the appropriation thereby provided for shall be immediately available.

Approved, March 3, 1917.

BOOK PUBLISHING RECORD SINCE 1890.

A SUMMARY of book publishing in the United States during the period 1890-1916, just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, shows that the output did not vary much until 1900, when a marked upward tendency began, culminating in 1910, in which year 13,470 titles were recorded. The effects of the European war were shown especially in 1915, when the number of books published was only 9,734, but in 1916 the number rose to 10,445. The panic of 1893 was followed by a decrease of books in 1894, and the Wall Street panic of 1907 appears to have been responsible for a slight decrease in 1908. Fewer than one-third of the books published in this country are by foreign authors. The most surprising feature of the record, says the *Scientific American*, is the fact that there has been for many years a marked decrease in the number of works of fiction published annually in this country, both absolutely and in proportion to the total output of books.

HOW PLANTS SECRETE NECTAR.

A RECENT bulletin of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, by L. A. Kenoyer, presents a resume of all the work in this line up to date, including a series of investigations made by the author. Among the facts ascertained are: The secretion of water but not of sugar from the nectaries is increased with increasing atmospheric humidity. Dilution and washing by rain result in the loss of much sugar from nectar. The rate of secretion of both water and sugar increases with atmospheric temperature up to a certain optimum, but the most favorable condition for sugar secretion is an alternation of low and high temperatures. Nectar is most abundant early in the blooming season, other things being equal. Accumulation and secretion of sugar are most pronounced near the time of the opening of the flower.

PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION OF THE HAGUE.

ESTABLISHED BY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION, SIGNED JULY 29, 1899.

THE Administrative Council consists of the Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs and the diplomatic representatives there of the ratifying Powers.

The United States delegation to the court is as follows:

Mr. George Gray, formerly United States Senator.

Mr. Oscar Straus, formerly Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Constantinople.

Mr. Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, Secretary of War, and United States Senator.

Mr. John Bassett Moore, Professor of International Law at Columbia University, formerly Counsellor of the Department of State.

DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE COURT.

October 14, 1902—In the matter of the case of the Pius Fund of the Californias between the United States and Mexico.

February 22, 1904—Respecting the preferential claims of the creditor nations of Venezuela under the protocols of May 7, 1903.

May 22, 1905—In the difference between France, Germany and Great Britain on the one hand, and Japan on the other, respecting leases held in perpetuity.

May 22, 1909—In the matter of the Casablanca dispute between France and Germany.

August 8, 1909—In the matter of the dispute between Great Britain and France, respecting the right of certain Muscat dhows to fly the French flag.

October 23, 1909—Respecting the maritime boundary between Norway and Sweden.

September 7, 1910—In the North Atlantic Fisheries case between the United States and Great Britain.

October 25, 1910—In the Orinoco steamship case between the United States and Venezuela.

February 24, 1911—In the "Savarkar" case between Great Britain and France.

November 11, 1912—In the "Interest" case between Russia and Turkey.

May 3, 1912—In the "Canevaro" case between Italy and Peru.

May 6, 1913—In the "Carthage" case between France and Italy.

May 6, 1913—In the "Manouba" case between France and Italy.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE.

General Headquarters—No. 300 Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

President—E. J. Watson, Columbia, S. C. *Executive Secretary*—Clarence J. Owens, Washington, D. C.

The National Association of Commissioners of Agriculture is composed of the State Commissioners of Agriculture of the States of the United States. The association is composed of the following State officials:

City and State.	Members.	Title.
Montgomery, Ala	J. A. Wade	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Tucson, Ariz	Geo. F. Freeman	Director, University of Arizona.
Little Rock, Ark	J. H. Page	Commissioner of Agriculture.
San Francisco, Cal	Harris Weinstock	State Market Director.
Denver, Col	John E. Ramer	Secretary of State.
Hartford, Conn	L. H. Healey	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Dover, Del	Wesley Webb	" " " "
Tallahassee, Fla	W. A. McRae	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Atlanta, Ga	J. J. Brown	" " "
Moscow, Idaho	H. C. Iddings	Dean, Agricultural Department, University of Idaho.
Springfield, Ill	B. M. Davison	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Indianapolis, Ind	Clem Graves	President " " "
Des Moines, Iowa	A. E. Corey	Secretary " " "
Topeka, Kan	J. C. Mohler	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Frankfort, Ky	Mat S. Cohen	" " "
Baton Rouge, La	Harry D. Wilson	" " "
Augusta, Me	John A. Roberts	" " "
College Park, Md	A. F. Woods	President Maryland Agricultural College.
Boston, Mass	Wilfrid Wheeler	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
East Lansing, Mich	Frank M. Kedzie	President " " "
St. Paul, Minn	E. M. Freeman	Dean State Agricultural College.
Jackson, Miss	P. P. Garner	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Columbia, Mo	Jewell Mayes	Secretary Board of Agriculture.
Helena, Mont	Seth Maxwell	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Reno, Nev	Chas. Norcross	President University of Nevada.
Lincoln, Neb	W. R. Mellor	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Concord, N. H	A. L. Felker	" " " "
Trenton, N. J	Jos. S. Frelinghuysen	President " " " "
State College, N. M	Fabian Garcia	President Agricultural College, New Mexico.
Albany, N. Y	Chas. S. Wilson	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Raleigh, N. C	W. A. Graham	" " "
Bismarck, N. D	R. F. Flint	" " "
Columbus, Ohio	G. A. Stauffer	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Oklahoma City, Okla	F. M. Gault	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Corvallis, Ore	W. J. Kerr	President State Agricultural College.
Harrisburg, Pa	Chas. E. Patton	Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Providence, R. I	John J. Dunn	" " " " "
Columbia, S. C	E. J. Watson	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Pierre, S. D	Chas. McCaffree	" " "
Nashville, Tenn	H. K. Bryson	" " "
Austin, Tex	Fred W. Davis	" " "
Logan, Utah	E. D. Ball	Director Experiment Station.
Montpelier, Vt	V. S. Brigham	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Richmond, Va	Geo. W. Kolner	" " "
Olympia, Wash	H. T. Graves	Acting " " "
Charleston, W. Va	J. H. Stewart	Commissioner of Agriculture.
Madison, Wis	C. P. Norgord	" " "
Laramie, Wyo	C. A. Duniway	Acting Director Experiment Station.

GOVERNMENT'S PLAN FOR ECONOMICAL MEALS.

THE National Food Administration authorizes the following:

For the information of housewives who wish accurate information on relative costs in planning economical and at the same time nutritious meals, the Food Administration has issued a table showing the comparative cost and food values of fifty foods. Bread is taken as the standard of comparison, and the cost per pound and the relative cost per hundred calories of the other materials is shown. The prices given are averages of those in twenty-five places throughout the country on August 1. The table shows that twelve articles are cheaper than bread on the basis of calories obtained for the money, two are of equal value, and thirty-six higher. Corn meal, notwithstanding its present high price, continues to give the most food value for the money. Broiler chickens stand at the foot of the list.

The experts of the Food Administration think that an intelligent use of this table will help housewives. They point out that it would be impossible for a family to keep in health if it were fed exclusively on the foods in the lower part of the table. Their advice is that the housewife continue to prepare the usual meal of varied diet, and utilize this table as a guide in making combinations that will save money and at the same time be nutritious. The table follows:

	Cents Per Pound.	Relative Cost With Bread.		Cents Per Pound.	Relative Cost With Bread.
Corn meal	6.1	47.4	Cocoa, bulk	29.0	191.0
Rolled oats, bulk	6.9	48.4	Cheese, American	31.8	196.2
Wheat flour	7.1	55.1	Sweet potatoes	7.0	198.7
Hominy grits	7.7	61.5	Milk	5.3	219.2
Graham flour	7.9	61.5	Pineapples, canned	13.6	248.7
Rye flour	7.8	62.8	Ham, sliced	40.3	271.8
Sugar, granulated	9.4	66.7	Salt mackerel	21.9	280.8
Corn syrup	8.1	71.8	Pork chops	30.3	315.4
Pearl barley	10.7	84.6	Onions	5.1	326.9
Pure leaf lard	27.1	84.6	Corn, canned	12.5	364.1
Rice, fancy head	10.7	85.9	Leg of mutton	29.0	426.9
Cottonseed oil	29.9	96.2	Salmon, red Alaska, canned	24.1	466.7
Bread	9.3	100.0	Salmon	24.9	498.7
Macaroni, bulk	12.7	100.0	Leg of lamb	32.8	500.0
Corn oil	31.0	100.0	Beef, round steak	28.0	552.6
Crackers, bulk, soda	16.5	111.5	Eggs, fresh gathered	26.4	564.1
Oleomargarine	30.9	116.7	Peas, canned	11.8	605.1
White potatoes	3.3	141.0	Sardines, domestic	49.2	684.6
Evaporated apples	14.8	143.6	Halibut	24.5	697.4
Lima beans	18.5	150.0	Peaches, canned	14.2	728.2
Navy beans	19.5	159.0	Whitefish	18.2	729.5
Italian olive oil	51.2	164.1	Salt cod	20.9	744.9
Creamery butter	45.7	167.9	Veal cutlets	33.5	859.0
Prunes, medium sized	15.8	174.4	Tomatoes, canned	9.6	1,230.8
String beans, canned	12.8	175.6	Chicken, broilers	34.5	1,524.4
Comb honey	21.4	185.9			

$14,550,000 IN UNITED STATES FUNDS FOR STATES TO BUILD ROADS.

THE Secretary of Agriculture has announced the apportionment of $14,550,000 of Federal funds to be used in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, by the several States in the construction and maintenance of rural post roads, as follows:

STATE.	Sum Apportioned.	STATE.	Sum Apportioned.
Alabama	$313,456.47	Nevada	193,229.82
Arizona	205,540.58	New Hampshire	62,610.11
Arkansas	250,018.47	New Jersey	177,357.22
California	456,167.23	New Mexico	238,634.55
Colorado	257,278.92	New York	749,674.20
Connecticut	92,216.45	North Carolina	342,556.47
Delaware	24,411.99	North Dakota	229,585.91
Florida	170,723.88	Ohio	558,043.42
Georgia	403,909.45	Oklahoma	346,489.34
Idaho	182,471.55	Oregon	236,332.74
Illinois	658,323.48	Pennsylvania	690,145.78
Indiana	406,230.18	Rhode Island	34,972.38
Iowa	434,653.61	South Carolina	215,014.08
Kansas	429,131.88	South Dakota	243,175.61
Kentucky	292,984.62	Tennessee	340,663.51
Louisiana	203,755.29	Texas	876,986.70
Maine	144,807.42	Utah	170,763.17
Maryland	130,871.43	Vermont	68,128.92
Massachusetts	221,261.85	Virginia	298,120.77
Michigan	435,356.37	Washington	216,530.19
Minnesota	425,865.40	West Virginia	159,713.89
Mississippi	268,751.60	Wisconsin	382,707.20
Missouri	508,603.98	Wyoming	183,805.78
Montana	298,520.89		
Nebraska	319,445.25	Total	$14,550,000.00

This is the third apportionment under the act, $4,850,000 having been apportioned for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and $9,700,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

LEAGUE TO ENFORCE PEACE.

President—William Howard Taft. *Chairman Executive Committee*—A. Lawrence Lowell. *Vice-President*—Alton B. Parker. Office, No. 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. The league was formed in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 17, 1915. Its motto is: "By the entrance of our country into the war on the basis declared by President Wilson on April 2, such a league of nations to maintain the peace of the world as the League to Enforce Peace advocates has become a reality. It remains now to insure its successful continuance by committing the people and the Congress of the United States to this high purpose of the war."

THE WORLD'S TIN-PLATE SHORTAGE.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

A CENSUS of tin-plate production, as compared with mill obligations, by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, brings out some very interesting facts in connection with the shortage of tin plate throughout the world at the present time.

Returns received from fifteen of the leading tin-plate producers of the country indicate an increase of approximately 25 per cent. in the domestic production of tin plate this year over last year, the returns for this year being actual for the first half and estimated for the second half.

	Boxes.
Production:	
1914	20,271,683
1915	22,925,437
1916	26,979,994
1917, first half	16,038,732
1917, second half (estimated)	16,859,865
1917, total	32,898,597
Contracted for delivery first half of 1917 and not shipped June 30, 1917:	
Domestic	2,424,261
Export	982,984
Contracted for delivery second half of 1917:	
Domestic	13,747,730
Export	1,346,293
Total obligations of mills for delivery last half of 1917	18,501,218
Estimated 1917 production for export	3,405,071

DIGESTIBILITY AND ENERGY OF FOODS.

Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.	Kind of Food.	Protein.	Fat.	Carbohydrates.	Availability of Energy.
	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.		P. C.	P. C.	P. C.	P. C.
Meat and fish	97	95	..	87	Sugars and starches	..	..	98	98
Eggs	97	95	98	89	Vegetables	83	90	95	91
Dairy products	97	95	98	93	Fruits	85	90	90	88
Total animal foods of mixed diet	97	95	98	89	Total vegetable foods of mixed diet	84	90	97	92
Cereals	85	90	98	91	Total food	92	95	97	91
Legumes, dried	78	90	97	83					

LENGTH OF TIME DIFFERENT FOODS REMAIN IN THE STOMACH.

		H.	M.			H.	M.
Apples, sweet	Raw	1	30	Liver (calves')	Fried or sautéed	2	30
Asparagus	Boiled	1	30	Lamb	Grilled	2	30
Beans	Boiled	2	30	Milk	Raw	3	15
Beef, lean	Roasted	3	00	Mutton	Boiled and broiled	3	00
Beef, fresh salted	Boiled	2	45	Nuts		5	00
Beets	Boiled	3	45	Oysters	Raw	2	55
Bread, fresh	Baked	3	30	Onions	Stewed	3	30
Cabbage	Pickled	4	30	Pork, fat	Roasted	5	15
Celery	Boiled	1	30	Pork, salt	Boiled	3	15
Chicken	Boiled	2	00	Potatoes	Fried or baked	2	30
Cheese, old		3	30	Rice	Boiled	1	00
Duck	Roasted	2	00	Sausage	Grilled	3	30
Eggs, fresh	Raw	2	00	Tripe	Boiled	1	00
Eggs, fresh	Soft boiled	3	00	Trout	Boiled	1	30
Fish, not fat	Boiled	1	30	Turkey	Roasted	2	30
Fish, not fat	Fried	3	00	Veal	Roasted or grilled	5	00

SOBRIQUETS OR BY-NAMES OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Albany—The Capital City.
Atlanta—The Gate City of the South.
Baltimore—The Monumental City.
Birmingham—Birmingham the Beautiful.
Boston—The Hub, Bean Town, Athens of America.
Brooklyn—The City of Churches.
Buffalo—The Queen City of the Lake.
Charleston, S. C.—The Palmetto City.
Chicago—The Windy City and Garden City.
Cincinnati—The Queen City and Porkopolis.
Cleveland—The Forest City.
Dallas—The City of the Hour.
Dayton—The Gem City.
Denver—The City of the Plains.
Des Moines—The City of Certainties.
Detroit—The City of the Straits.
Duluth—The Zenith City of the Unsalted Sea.
Galveston—The Oleander City.
Hannibal, Mo.—The Bluff City.
Hartford—Insurance City and Charter Oak City.
Indianapolis—The Railroad City.
Jacksonville—The Gateway City.
Kansas City, Mo.—The Heart of America.
Keokuk, Iowa—The Gate City.
Little Rock—The City of Roses.
Los Angeles—The Metropolis of the West and The City of the Angels.
Louisville—The Falls City.
Lowell—The City of Spindles.
Lynn—The City of Shoes.
Madison, Wis.—The Lake City.
Memphis—The Bluff City.
Milwaukee—Milwaukee the Bright Spot and The Cream City.
Minneapolis—The Flour City.
Nashville—The City of Rocks.
Newark—Newark Knows How.
New Bedford—The Whaling City.
New Haven—The City of Elms.
New Orleans—The Crescent City.
New York—The Empire City, Gotham, The Metropolis.
Omaha—The Gate City of the West.
Paterson—The Silk City and the Lyons of America.
Philadelphia—The City of Brotherly Love and The Quaker City.
Pittsburgh—The Iron City and The Smoky City.
Portland, Me.—The Forest City.
Portland, Ore.—The Rose City.
Providence—The Gateway of Southern New England.
Reading—The Pretzel City.
Rochester—The Flower City.
St. Joseph—The City Worth While.
St. Louis—The Mound City.
St. Paul, Minn.—The Saintly City and The Gem City.
Salt Lake City—The City of the Saints.
San Francisco—The Golden Gate City.
Savannah, Ga.—The Forest City of the South.
Scranton—The Electric City.
Seattle—The Queen City.
Springfield, Ill.—The Flower City.
Springfield, Mass.—The City of Homes.
Springfield, Ohio—The Flower City.
Syracuse—The Salt City and the Central City of the Empire State.
Toledo—The Corn City.
Troy—The Collar City.
Washington—The City of Magnificent Distances.
Worcester—The Heart of the Commonwealth.

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTES.

PRINCE JEROME BONAPARTE (King of Westphalia), born Ajaccio, Corsica, November 15, 1784; died at Ville Genis, near Paris, June 24, 1860. Married, first, at Baltimore, Md., December 24, 1803, Elizabeth, daughter of William Patterson, Esq. She was born at Baltimore, February 6, 1785, and died in that city April 4, 1879. The issue of the marriage was:

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Camberwell, England, July 7, 1805; died at Baltimore, Md., June 17, 1870. Married, November 3, 1829, Susan May, daughter of Benjamin Williams, who was born in Roxbury, Mass., but spent his life in Baltimore, Md. She was born April 2, 1812, and died September 15, 1881. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., November 5, 1830; died at Beverly, Mass., September 3, 1893. He was educated at and graduated from West Point Military Academy, and served for two years in the American Army, entered the French Army in 1854, took part in the Crimean and Italian campaigns and resigned after seventeen years' service at the close of the Franco-German war with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

He was married September 7, 1871, to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Samuel Appleton, granddaughter of Daniel Webster, and widow of Newbold Edgar. She died November 19, 1911. The issue of the marriage was:

(1) Louise Eugenie Bonaparte, born February 7, 1873. Married December 29, 1896, Comte Adam de Moltke-Huitfeldt, of Denmark, and has issue: (1) Marie Louise Caroline, born November 7, 1897; (2) Leon Charles Joseph, born November 14, 1898; (3) Jerome Eugene Otto, born January 14, 1902; (4) Adam Nicolas, born May 17, 1908; (5) Eyler Helweg.

(2) Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, born Paris, France, February 26, 1878. Harvard B. A. and Georgetown University. Lives in Washington, D. C. Married April 8, 1914, to Blanche Pierce Strebeigh.

(2) Charles Joseph Bonaparte, born at Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1851. Married September 1, 1875, Ellen Channing, daughter of Thomas Mills Day, of Hartford, Ct. No issue. Mr. Bonaparte is a Harvard B. A., 1871; LL. B., 1875; a lawyer. Was Secretary of the Navy from July 1, 1905, to December 17, 1906, and Attorney-General of the United States from December 17, 1906, to March 5, 1909; is now President of Enoch Pratt Library of Baltimore and was for 12 years Overseer of Harvard; is now Trustee Catholic University.

EXAMINATIONS FOR THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

IN pursuance of the Executive order of June 27, 1906, whereby the President promulgated regulations governing appointments and promotions in the consular service, the following rules have been adopted by the Board of Examiners, who, under that order, have been designated to formulate rules for and hold examinations of applicants for admission to the consular service whom the President shall have designated for examination to determine their eligibility for appointment therein:

1. The examinations will be the same for all grades and will be to determine a candidate's eligibility for appointment in the consular service, irrespective of the grade for which he may have been designated for examination and without regard to any particular office for which he may be selected.

2. The examinations will consist of an oral and a written one, the two counting equally. The object of the oral examination will be to determine the candidate's business ability, alertness, general contemporary information, and natural fitness for the service, including moral, mental, and physical qualifications, character, address, and general education and good command of English. In this part of the examination the applications previously filed will be given due weight by the Board of Examiners, especially as evidence of the applicant's business experience and ability. The written examination will include those subjects mentioned in the Executive order, to wit: French, German, or Spanish; the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to possibilities of increasing and extending the foreign trade of the United States; political economy, and the elements of international, commercial and maritime law. It will likewise include American history, government, and institutions; political and commercial geography; arithmetic (as used in commercial statistics, tariff calculations, exchange, accounts, etc.); the modern history, since 1850, of Europe, Latin-America, and the Far East, with particular attention to political, commercial and economic tendencies. In the written examination, composition, grammar, punctuation, spelling, and writing will be given attention.

3. To become eligible for appointment, except as student interpreter, in a country where the United States exercises extra-territorial jurisdiction, the applicant must pass the examination outlined above, but supplemented by questions to determine his knowledge of the fundamental principles of common law, the rules of evidence, and the trial of civil and criminal cases.

4. The examinations to be given candidates for appointment as student interpreters will follow the same course as in the case of other consular officers, provided, however, that no one will be examined for admission to the consular service as a student interpreter who is not between the ages of nineteen and twenty-six, inclusive, and unmarried; and, provided further, that upon appointment each student interpreter shall sign an agreement to continue in the service so long as his services may be required, within a period of five years.

5. Upon the conclusion of the examinations the names of the candidates who shall have attained upon the whole examination an average mark of at least eighty, as required by the Executive order, will be certified by the board to the Secretary of State as eligible for appointment in the consular service, and the successful candidates will be informed that this has been done.

6. The names of candidates will remain on the eligible list for two years, except in the case of such candidates as shall within that period be appointed or shall withdraw their names, and of candidates holding subordinate positions in the consular service, when eligibility shall not expire until appointment to consular rank or until separation from the service. Candidates whose names have thus been dropped from the eligible list will not be eligible for appointment unless upon fresh application, designation anew for examination, and the successful passing of such second examination.

RED CROSS ARMY RANK AND INSIGNIA.

To facilitate the discharge of their authorized functions, duly qualified members of the American Red Cross, other than units, sections, and individuals accepted for service by the War Department and incorporated in the commissioned or enlisted strength of the Medical Department of the Army (paragraphs 6-8, Regulations Governing the Employment of the American Red Cross, December 18, 1916) are recognized by titles with assimilated rank and for appropriate duties, as shown in the following table:

OFFICIALS.

Grade	Title.	Assimilated Rank.	Duties.
1	Chairman Central Committee.	Major-General	Indicated by title.
	Chairman War Council	" "	" " "
	Members of War Council	Brigadier-General	" " "
2	Vice-Chairman Central Committee	" "	" " "
3	Director-General	Colonel	1. In charge of civilian relief. 2. In charge military relief.
4	Assistant Director-General	Lieutenant-Colonel	1. Indicated by title. 2. Directors of certain bureaus. 3. Other duties of like importance.
	Commissioner	" "	1. Commissioners to any theatre of war (as France, Italy, Russia, etc.).
5	Director	Major	1. Directors of certain bureaus. 2. Representing American National Red Cross at Army or Corps Headquarters; at headquarters of line of communications or base abroad; or at a divisional camp or cantonment in the United States. 3. Base hospitals. 4. Supply depots. 5. Other duties of like importance.
6	Assistant Director	Captain	1. Representing the American National Red Cross with any detachment of the Army less than above. 2. Storekeeper.
7	" "	First Lieutenant	3. Assistant to any official of higher grade. 4. Adjutant or Quartermaster of a base hospital. 5. Other duties of like importance.

EMPLOYEES.

8	Secretary	Sergeant-Major	Clerical.

RED CROSS BASE HOSPITALS.

9	Red Cross Master Hospital Sergeant	Master Hospital Sergeant, Medical Dept	Base hospitals.
10	Red Cross Hospital Sergeant	Hospital Sergeant, Medical Dept	" "
11	Red Cross Sergeant, First Class	Sergeant, First Class, Medical Dept	" "
12	Red Cross Sergeant	Sergeant, Medical Dept	" "
13	Red Cross Corporal	Corporal, Medical Dept	" "
14	Red Cross Cook	Cook, Medical Dept	" "
15	Red Cross Private, First Class	Private, First Class, Medical Dept	" "
16	Red Cross Private	Private, Medical Dept	" "
17	Red Cross Laborer	" " "	Any duty imposed.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF WAR RISK INSURANCE.

William C. De Lanoy, Director (Salary, $5,000); Wm. C. Rader, Gilbert J. Murray, and John J. Crowley, Assistant Directors; Edgar Mabie, Superintendent. Headquarters, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

THE Bureau of War Risk Insurance was created by Act of Congress on September 2, 1914, to cover American vessels and their cargoes against the risks of war. It was to expire September 2, 1916, but on August 11, 1916, was extended for a further period of one year, and was again extended on March 3, 1917, for an additional year, making a total of four years, or to September 2, 1918.

During the time that the bureau has been covering war risks many vessels which could not secure insurance in the open market have been assisted by this bureau, and enabled to sail on voyages which would not have been possible had the bureau not been in existence. To what extent the commerce of the United States has been assisted can best be understood when it is stated that the total amount insured by the bureau up to June 30, 1917, was nearly $650,000,000.

From September 2, 1914, to June 30, 1917, the bureau issued 6,883 policies, insuring ships and cargoes of a value of $646,727,912, for which the Government received in premiums $15,208,730.37, with known losses to date of $11,649,697.13.

All expense in connection with the conduct of the bureau up to June 30, 1917, a period of 34 months, has been $73,156.79.

The original act carried an appropriation of $100,000 for expenses and $5,000,000 for payment of losses. The March 3, 1917, amendment increased the appropriation for the payment of losses from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000, and the June 12, 1917, amendment increased the appropriation for expenses from $100,000 to $250,000, and the appropriation for the payment of losses from $15,000,000 to $50,000,000.

The June 12, 1917, amendment provided for the issuance of insurance against war risks on masters, officers, and crews on American merchant vessels, and on June 19, Secretary McAdoo announced that the law would be effective for sailings through the war zone from the United States beginning June 26, and sailings from abroad beginning July 10.

A further extension of the activities of the bureau is embodied in an amended War Risk Bill before the Congress in September, 1917, for action, in which it is proposed to insure the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy under a system that will adequately protect the fighting men on land and sea and their dependent families.

THE NATIONAL BANKS AND THE LIBERTY LOAN OF JUNE, 1917.

THE Comptroller of the Currency makes the following announcement showing the part played by the National banks in placing the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan of June, 1917:

Of the $3,035,000,000 of subscriptions which were sent in at the time of the placing of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty Loan, $1,700,000,000, or 56 per cent., were made by or through the National banks of the country. Of the $2,000,000,000 of bonds allotted to subscribers, $1,088,000,000, or 54 per cent., were made to those whose subscriptions were made through National banks.

A noteworthy feature of the subscriptions was that $582,000,000 of these subscriptions were sent in through the country banks, exceeding by two millions the total subscriptions sent in through National banks in the central reserve cities and by $43,000,000 the subscriptions received through all National banks in other reserve cities.

Of the $1,088,000,000 of bonds allotted on subscriptions made through National banks, $465,000,000 were allotted to subscribers whose subscriptions were received through the country banks; to subscribers whose subscriptions were received through the National banks in central reserve cities of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis, the allotment was only $270,000,000; to subscribers who sent their subscriptions through National banks in other reserve cities the amount allotted was $353,000,000.

The total amount of Liberty Bonds subscribed for by the National banks of the country for investment for their own account was $338,000,000. Of this amount the country banks subscribed for $149,000,000, the National banks in central reserve cities $100,000,000, and the National banks in other reserve cities $89,000,000.

The proportion of subscriptions made for themselves and others by all the National banks of the United States to their total resources was 10.59 per cent. The proportion of subscriptions sent in for themselves and others by the central reserve city banks to their total resources was 13 per cent.; other reserve cities 11.75 per cent., and country banks 8.2 per cent.

The proportion of bonds allotted to all National banks on their own account to their total resources was 1½ per cent.

The proportion of Liberty Bonds allotted to the National banks in central reserve cities on their own account was seven-tenths of 1 per cent. of total resources; in other reserve cities nine-tenths of 1 per cent., and for country banks the percentage of bonds allotted for their own account to their total resources was 1½ per cent.

The proportion of Liberty Bonds still held by the National banks of the country on their own account on July 23, 1917, about one month after the allotments were made, was very small.

The amount thus held by all National banks was only $88,000,000, of which $64,000,000 were held by the country banks, $7,000,000 by the National banks in central reserve cities, and $17,000,000 by the National banks in other reserve cities.

The twenty-five States (including the District of Columbia) whose National banks sent in for themselves and customers the largest amount of subscriptions to the Liberty Loan were as follows: New York, $565,300,000; Pennsylvania, $194,000,000; Massachusetts, $136,500,000; Ohio, $104,700,000; Illinois, $97,400,000; California, $72,800,000; New Jersey, $45,000,000; Texas, $35,400,000; Missouri, $35,200,000; Connecticut, $30,600,000; Minnesota, $29,700,000; Michigan, $27,400,000; Indiana, $26,600,000; Wisconsin, $26,300,000; Iowa, $20,300,000; Maryland, $18,000,000; Oklahoma, $16,900,000; Nebraska, $15,000,000; Colorado, $14,200,000; Kentucky, $13,700,000; Washington, $13,700,000; District of Columbia, $10,900,000; Kansas, $10,300,000; Tennessee, $10,200,000; West Virginia, $9,200,000.

The twenty-five States (including District of Columbia) in which subscribers to the Liberty Bonds received the largest allotments of bonds were, in the order named: New York, $273,800,000; Pennsylvania, $133,000,000; Massachusetts, $102,600,000; Ohio, $76,500,000; Illinois, $59,200,000; California, $52,500,000; New Jersey, $34,200,000; Missouri, $25,100,000; Connecticut, $25,000,000; Texas, $24,300,000; Minnesota, $20,100,000; Wisconsin, $19,300,000; Indiana, $17,900,000; Michigan, $15,800,000; Virginia, $14,200,000; Iowa, $13,900,000; Maryland, $13,900,000; Kentucky, $11,600,000; Oklahoma, $10,500,000; Washington, $10,400,000; Colorado, $9,700,000; Nebraska, $8,900,000; New Hampshire, $8,100,000; District of Columbia, $8,000,000; Tennessee, $7,600,000.

FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER'S APPEAL TO THE NATION.

MORE than 3,000,000 Americans have signed a pledge to do as urged in the following appeal from National Food Administrator Herbert C. Hoover.

"Save the Wheat—One wheatless meal a day. Use corn, oatmeal, rye, or barley bread, and non-wheat breakfast foods. Order bread 24 hours in advance so your baker will not bake beyond his needs. Cut the loaf on the table and only as required. Use stale bread for cooking, toast, etc. Eat less cake and pastry.

"Our wheat harvest is far below normal. If each person weekly saves one pound of wheat flour that means 150,000,000 more bushels of wheat for the Allies to mix in their bread. This will help them to save democracy.

"Save the Meat—Beef, mutton, or pork not more than once daily. Use freely vegetables and fish. At the meat meal serve smaller portions, and stews instead of steaks. Make made dishes of all left-overs. Do this and there will be meat enough for every one at a reasonable price.

"We are to-day killing the dairy cows and female calves as the result of high prices. Therefore eat less and eat no young meat. If we save an ounce of meat each day per person we will have additional supply equal to 2,200,000 cattle.

"Save the Milk—The children must have milk. Use every drop. Use buttermilk and sour milk for cooking and making cottage cheese. Use less cream.

"Save the Fats—We are the world's greatest fat wasters. Fat is food. Butter is essential for the growth and health of children. Use butter on the table as usual, but not in cooking. Other fats are as good. Reduce use of fried foods. Soap contains fats. Do not waste it. Make your own washing soap at home out of the saved fats.

"Use one-third ounce less per day of animal fat and 375,000 tons will be saved yearly.

"Save the Sugar—Sugar is scarcer. We use to-day three times as much per person as the Allies. So there may be enough for all at reasonable price. Use less candy and sweet drinks. Do not stint sugar in putting up fruit and jams. They will save butter.

"If every one in America saves one ounce of sugar daily, it means 1,100,000 tons for the year.

"Save the Fuel—Coal comes from a distance and our railways are overburdened hauling war material. Help relieve them by burning fewer fires. Use wood when you can get it.

"Use the Perishable Foods—Fruits and vegetables we have in abundance. As a nation we eat too little greenstuffs. Double their use and improve your health. Store potatoes and other roots properly and they will keep. Begin now to can or dry all surplus garden products.

"Use Local Supplies—Patronize your local producer. Distance means money. Buy perishable food from the neighborhood nearest you and thus save transportation."

THE NEW YORK PEACE SOCIETY.

THIS society was founded in 1815, merged with the American Peace Society in 1828, refounded in 1906 and incorporated in 1910.

The officers of the society are: *President*—Andrew Carnegie. *Assistant Secretary*—Anne M. Molter. *Treasurer*—Central Trust Company of New York, Forty-second Street branch. Headquarters, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WAR PENSIONS IN CANADA.

PENSIONS AND MONEY ALLOWANCES TO MEMBERS OF CANADIAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES SINCE BEGINNING OF WAR.

THE following scale of pensions has been in effect since September 1, 1914, for militiamen wounded or disabled in active service:

RANK HELD AT TIME OF INJURY OR ILLNESS.	First Degree.	Second Degree.	Third Degree.	Fourth Degree.
Rank and file	$264	$192	$132	$75
Sergeant	336	252	168	100
Squad, battery or company, sergeant major	372	282	186	108
Squad, battery or company, quartermaster sergeant	372	282	186	108
Color sergeant	372	282	186	108
Staff sergeant	372	282	186	108
Regimental sergeant major, not warrant officer	432	324	216	132
Master gunner, not warrant officer	432	324	216	132
Regimental quartermaster sergeant	432	324	216	132
Warrant officer	480	360	240	144
Lieutenant	480	360	240	144
Captain	720	540	360	216
Major	960	720	480	288
Lieutenant colonel	1,200	900	600	360
Colonel	1,440	1,080	720	456
Brigadier general	2,100	1,620	1,050	636

In explanation of the above table the report states that the first degree shall be applicable to those only who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy; that the second degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty, or are rendered materially incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy; that the third degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered materially incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty, or rendered in a small degree incapable as a result of wounds or injuries received or illness contracted in action or in the presence of the enemy; and that the fourth degree shall be applicable to those who are rendered in a small degree incapable of earning a livelihood as a result of injuries received or illness contracted on active service, during drill or training, or on other duty. The monthly pensions being granted to dependents, based on the rank held by the deceased soldier, are as follows:

RATES OF PENSIONS BEING PAID TO DEPENDENTS OF MILITIAMEN IN CANADA.

RANK HELD BY SOLDIER AT TIME OF DEATH.	Widow's Allowance.	Allowance for Each Child.	RANK HELD BY SOLDIER AT TIME OF DEATH.	Widow's Allowance.	Allowance for Each Child.
Rank and file	$22.00	$5.00	Master gunner, not warrant officer	30.00	5.00
Sergeant	28.00	5.00	Regimental quartermaster sergeant	30.00	5.00
Squad, battery or company, sergeant major	30.00	5.00	Warrant officer	32.00	5.00
Squad, battery or a. m. sergeant	30.00	5.00	Lieutenant	37.00	6.00
Color sergeant	30.00	5.00	Captain	45.00	7.00
Staff sergeant	30.00	5.00	Major	50.00	8.00
Regimental sergeant major, not warrant officer	30.00	5.00	Lieutenant colonel	60.00	10.00
			Colonel	75.00	10.00
			Brigadier general	100.00	10.00

INJUNCTIONS UNDER THE FEDERAL ANTI-TRUST LAW

(By the United States Department of Labor.)

THE Act of Congress of July 2, 1890, forbidding contracts, combinations, and conspiracies in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, popularly known as the Sherman Act, in its fourth section authorizes injunctions to prevent and restrain violations of the act. Certain lumber companies undertook to obtain an injunction against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and other labor organizations and their officials on account of alleged conspiracy to restrain interstate trade and commerce in the products of the complainants' woodworking mills, the method used being mutual agreements and boycotts. The United States District Court, Southern District of New York, found that the defendant organizations were engaged in a combination directly restraining competition between manufacturers and operating to restrain interstate commerce in violation of both Federal and State acts. This court dismissed the bill for an injunction, however, on the ground that such relief under the Federal anti-trust law could be procured only at the instance of the United States acting through its officers. The law of the State of New York was also relied upon. The court held that only the State of New York could act, so that the complainants were without power to obtain relief personally in this suit.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals took the same view as the court below as to the nature of the combination between the labor organizations and affirmed a decree dismissing the complaint. This court took the ground that the acts of the organizations were not malicious and not directed against the individual complainants personally, so that relief by injunction could not be granted, irrespective of whether or not the particular combination in question was obnoxious either to the common law or to the statutes.

The case then came to the Supreme Court on appeal, the majority of the court holding, June 11, 1917, that violations of the Federal anti-trust act were not to be remedied by an injunction on the suit of a private person, citing as authority their prior opinion in Minnesota *vs.* Northern Securities Co., 1904.

NATURE REVEGETATING A SALTON SEA ISLAND.

THE present Salton Sea was formed by floods from the Colorado River in 1907; a certain hill was so nearly submerged that its summit was repeatedly washed by the slightly salty water. All the vegetation on the hill was thus destroyed and all seeds were sterilized. This hilltop, now known as Cormorant Island, is two miles from any other island and still further from the main shore. Under the direction of Dr. D. T. MacDougal, in charge of the Desert Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution, the revegetation of this barren island has been observed with more care, probably, than has ever before been expended by naturalists upon the investigation of a similar process. In 1908 two plants were found growing on the island, viz., one specimen each of *Pluchea sericea* and *Baccharis glutinosa*. In 1912 there were 33 plants of six species, says the *Scientific American*, and in 1916, 470 plants of ten species, while one of the species observed in 1908 had disappeared. The methods by which seeds were brought to the island included transportation.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT OF BREAK WITH GERMANY.

DELIVERED BY MR. WILSON PERSONALLY TO THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS ON FEBRUARY 3, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS—The Imperial German Government on the thirty-first of January announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the first day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on the eighteenth of April last, in view of the sinking, on the twenty-fourth of March, of the cross-Channel passenger steamer Sussex by a German submarine, without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers aboard her, this Government addressed a note to the Imperial German Government, in which it made the following declaration:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines, without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether."

In reply to this declaration the Imperial German Government gave this Government the following assurance:

1. The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war, for the rest of its duration, to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

2. The German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of search and destruction of merchant vessels, recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

3. But, it added, neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an effective weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

To this the Government of the United States replied on the eighth of May, accepting, of course, the assurances given, but adding:

"The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth inst. might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

"In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way, or in the slightest degree, be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and non-combatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative."

To this note of the eighth of May the Imperial German Government made no reply. On the thirty-first of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

"The Imperial Government, therefore, does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

"Under these circumstances, Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after February 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, etc. All ships met within the zone will be sunk."

I think that you will agree with me that in view of this declaration which, suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind, deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth of May, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the eighteenth of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing, and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have therefore directed the Secretary of State to announce to His Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed, and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordnace with this decision, to hand to His Excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deeply deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Governments, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do.

I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the wilful prosecution of the ruthless naval programme they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders, in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our

people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course.

We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it, and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life.

These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of wilful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMED NEUTRALITY MESSAGE.

DELIVERED IN A PERSONAL ADDRESS TO CONGRESS FEBRUARY 26, 1917.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS—I have again asked the privilege of addressing you because we are moving through critical times during which it seems to me to be my duty to keep in close touch with the houses of Congress, so that neither counsel nor action shall run at cross-purposes between us. On the third of February I officially informed you of the sudden and unexpected action of the Imperial German Government in declaring its intention to disregard the promises it had made to this Government in April last and undertake immediate submarine operations against all commerce, whether of belligerents or of neutrals, that should seek to approach Great Britain and Ireland, the Atlantic coasts of Europe or the harbors of the eastern Mediterranean and to conduct those operations without regard to the established restrictions of international practice without regard to any considerations of humanity even which might interfere with the object.

That policy was forthwith put into practice. It has now been in active exhibition for nearly four weeks. Its practical results are not fully disclosed. The commerce of other neutral nations is suffering severely, but not, perhaps, very much more severely than it was already suffering before the first of February, when the new policy of the Imperial Government was put into operation. We have asked the co-operation of the other neutral Governments to prevent these depredations, but I fear none of them has thought it wise to join us in any common course of action. Our own commerce has suffered, is suffering, rather in apprehension than in fact, rather because so many of our ships are timidly keeping to their home ports than because American ships have been sunk.

Two American vessels have been sunk, the Housatonic and the Lyman M. Law. The case of the Housatonic, which was carrying foodstuffs consigned to a London firm, was essentially like the case of the Frye, in which, it will be recalled, the German Government admitted its liability for damages, and the lives of the crew, as in the case of the Frye, were safeguarded with reasonable care. The case of the Law, which was carrying lemon box staves to Palermo, disclosed a ruthlessness of method which deserves grave condemnation, but was accompanied by no circumstances which might not have been expected at any time in connection with the use of the submarine against merchantmen as the German Government has used it.

In sum, therefore, the situation we find ourselves in with regard to the actual conduct of the German submarine warfare against commerce and its effect upon our own ships and people is substantially the same that it was when I addressed you on the third of February, except for the tying up of our shipping in our own ports because of the unwillingness of our ship owners to risk their vessels at sea without insurance or adequate protection, and the very serious congestion of our commerce which has resulted—a congestion which is growing rapidly more and more serious every day.

This, in itself, might presently accomplish, in effect, what the new German submarine orders were meant to accomplish, so far as we are concerned. We can only say, therefore, that the overt act which I have ventured to hope the German commanders would in fact avoid has not occurred. But while this is happily true, it must be admitted that there have been certain additional indications and expressions of purpose on the part of the German press and the German authorities which have increased rather than lessened the impression that, if our ships and our people are spared, it will be because of fortunate circumstances or because the commanders of the German submarines which they may happen to encounter exercise an unexpected discretion and restraint, rather than because of the instructions under which those commanders are acting.

It would be foolish to deny that the situation is fraught with the gravest possibilities and dangers. No thoughtful man can fail to see that the necessity for definite action may come at any time, if we are, in fact and not in word merely, to defend our elementary rights as a neutral nation. It would be most imprudent to be unprepared. I cannot in such circumstances be unmindful of the fact that the expiration of the term of the present Congress is immediately at hand by constitutional limitation and that it would in all likelihood require an unusual length of time to assemble and organize the Congress which is to succeed it.

I feel that I ought, in view of that fact, to obtain from you full and immediate assurance of the authority which I may need at any moment to exercise. No doubt I already possess that authority without special warrant of law, by the plain implication of my constitutional duties and powers; but I prefer in the present circumstances not to act upon general implication. I wish to feel that the authority and the power of the Congress are behind me in whatever it may become necessary for me to do. We are jointly the servants of the people and must act together and in their spirit, so far as we can divine and interpret it. No one doubts what it is our duty to do. We must defend our commerce and the lives of our people in the midst of the present trying circumstances with discretion but with clear and steadfast purpose. Only the method and the extent remain to be chosen, upon the occasion, if occasion should indeed arise.

Since it has unhappily proved impossible to safeguard our neutral rights by diplomatic means against the unwarranted infringements they are suffering at the hands of Germany, there may be no recourse but to armed neutrality, which we shall know how to maintain and for which there is abundant American precedent. It is devoutly to be hoped that it will not be necessary to put armed forces anywhere into action. The American people do not desire it, and our desire is not different from theirs. I am sure that they will understand the spirit in which I am now acting, the purpose I hold nearest my heart and would wish to exhibit in everything I do.

I am anxious that the people of the nations at war also should understand and not mistrust us. I hope that I need give no further proofs and assurances that I have already given throughout nearly three years of anxious patience that I am the friend of peace and mean to preserve it for America so long as I am able. I am not proposing or contemplating war or any steps that need lead to it. I merely request that you will accord me by your own vote and definite bestowal the means and the authority to safeguard in practice the right of a great people, who are at peace and who are desirous of exercising none but the rights of peace to follow the pursuit of peace in quietness and good-will-rights recognized time out of mind by all the civilized nations of the world.

No course of my choosing or of theirs will lead to war. War can come only by the wilful acts and aggressions of others. You will understand why I can make no definite proposals or forecasts of action now

THE PRESIDENT'S ARMED NEUTRALITY MESSAGE—*Continued.*

and must ask for your supporting authority in the most general terms. The form in which action may become necessary cannot yet be foreseen.

I believe that the people will be willing to trust me to act with restraint, with prudence, and in the true spirit of amity and good faith that they have themselves displayed throughout these trying months; and it is in that belief that I request that you will authorize me to supply our merchant ships with defensive arms should that become necessary, and with the means of using them, and to employ any other instrumentalities or methods that may be necessary and adequate to protect our ships and our people in their legitimate and peaceful pursuits on the seas. I request also that you will grant me at the same time, along with the powers I ask, a sufficient credit to enable me to provide adequate means of protection where they are lacking, including adequate insurance against the present war risks.

I have spoken of our commerce and of the legitimate errands of our people on the seas, but you will not be misled as to my main thought—the thought that lies beneath these phrases and gives them dignity and weight. It is not of material interest merely that we are thinking. It is, rather, of fundamental human rights, chief of all the right of life itself.

I am thinking not only of the rights of Americans to go and come about their proper business by way of the sea, but also of something much deeper, much more fundamental than that. I am thinking of those rights of humanity without which there is no civilization. My theme is of those great principles of compassion and of protection which mankind has sought to throw about human lives, the lives of non-combatants, the lives of men who are peacefully at work keeping the industrial processes of the world quick and vital, the lives of women and children and of those who supply the labor which ministers to their sustenance. We are speaking of no selfish material rights, but of rights which our hearts support and whose foundation is that righteous passion for justice upon which all law, all structures alike of family, of State, and of mankind must rest, as upon the ultimate base of our existence and our liberty.

I cannot imagine any man with American principles at his heart hesitating to defend these things.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS TO CONGRESS.

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES, APRIL 2, 1917. THIS WAS HIS WAR MESSAGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS—I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making. On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats.

The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world.

By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defence of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain

to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defence but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twenty-second of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twenty-sixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their native majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what

it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves, but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us—however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it toward all who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, APRIL 6, 1917.

WHEREAS, the Congress of the United States in the exercise of the constitutional authority vested in them have resolved, by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives bearing date this day "That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared";

Whereas, it is provided by section 4067 of the Revised Statutes, as follows:

"Whenever there is declared a war between the United States and any foreign nation or government, or any invasion or predatory incursion is perpetrated, attempted, or threatened against the territory of the United States, by any foreign nation or government, and the President makes public proclamation of the event, all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of the hostile nation or government, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States, and not actually naturalized, shall be liable to be apprehended, restrained, secured, and removed, as alien enemies. The President is authorized, in any such event, by his proclamation thereof, or other public act, to direct the conduct to be observed, on the part of the United States, toward the aliens who become so liable; the manner and degree of the restraint to which they shall be subject, and in what cases, and upon what security their residence shall be permitted, and to provide for the removal of those who, not being permitted to reside within the United States, refuse or neglect to depart therefrom; and to establish any other regulations which are found necessary in the premises and for the public safety;"

Whereas, by sections 4068, 4069, and 4070, of the Revised Statutes, further provision is made relative to alien enemies;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim to all whom it may concern that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial German Government; and I do specially direct all officers, civil or military, of the United States that they exercise vigilance and zeal in the discharge of the duties incident to such a state of war; and I do, moreover, earnestly appeal to all American citizens that they, in loyal devotion to their country, dedicated from its foundation to the principles of liberty and justice, uphold the laws of the land, and give undivided and willing support to those measures which may be adopted by the constitutional authorities in prosecuting the war to a successful issue and in obtaining a secure and just peace;

And, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution of the United States and the said sections of the Revised Statutes, I do hereby further proclaim and direct that the conduct

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT, APRIL 6, 1917—*Continued.*

to be observed on the part of the United States towards all natives, citizens, denizens, or subjects of Germany, being males of the age of fourteen years and upwards, who shall be within the United States and not actually naturalized, who for the purpose of this proclamation and under such sections of the Revised Statutes are termed alien enemies, shall be as follows:

All alien enemies are enjoined to preserve the peace towards the United States and to refrain from crime against the public safety, and from violating the laws of the United States and of the States and Territories thereof, and to refrain from actual hostility or giving information, aid or comfort to the enemies of the United States, and to comply strictly with the regulations which are hereby or which may be from time to time promulgated by the President; and so long as they shall conduct themselves in accordance with law, they shall be undisturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their lives and occupations and be accorded the consideration due to all peaceful and law abiding persons, except so far as restrictions may be necessary for their own protection and for the safety of the United States; and towards such alien enemies as conduct themselves in accordance with law, all citizens of the United States are enjoined to preserve the peace and to treat them with all such friendliness as may be compatible with loyalty and allegiance to the United States.

And all alien enemies who fail to conduct themselves as so enjoined, in addition to all other penalties prescribed by law, shall be liable to restraint, or to give security, or to remove and depart from the United States in the manner prescribed by sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes, and as prescribed in the regulations duly promulgated by the President;

And pursuant to the authority vested in me, I hereby declare and establish the following regulations, which I find necessary in the premises and for the public safety:

1. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession, at any time or place, any firearm, weapon or implement of war, or component part thereof, ammunition, maxim or other silencer, bomb or explosive or material used in the manufacture of explosives:

2. An alien enemy shall not have in his possession at any time or place, or use or operate any aircraft or wireless apparatus, or any form of signalling device, or any form of cipher code, or any paper, document or book written or printed in cipher or in which there may be invisible writing.

3. All property found in the possession of an alien enemy in violation of the foregoing regulations shall be subject to seizure by the United States;

4. An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one-half of a mile of any Federal or State fort, camp, arsenal, aircraft station, Government or naval vessel, navy yard, factory, or workshop for the manufacture of munitions of war or of any products for the use of the army or navy;

5. An alien enemy shall not write, print, or publish any attack or threats against the Government or Congress of the United States, or either branch thereof, or against the measures or policy of the United States, or against the person or property of any person in the military, naval, or civil service of the United States, or of the States or Territories, or of the District of Columbia, or of the municipal governments therein;

6. An alien enemy shall not commit or abet any hostile act against the United States, or give information, aid or comfort to its enemies;

7. An alien enemy shall not reside in or continue to reside in, to remain in, or enter any locality which the President may from time to time designate by Executive Order as a prohibited area in which residence by an alien enemy shall be found by him to constitute a danger to the public peace and safety of the United States, except by permit from the President and except under such limitations or restrictions as the President may prescribe;

8. An alien enemy whom the President shall have reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or to be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety of the United States, or to have violated or to be about to violate any of these regulations, shall remove to any location designated by the President by Executive Order, and shall not remove therefrom without a permit, or shall depart from the United States if so required by the President;

9. No alien enemy shall depart from the United States until he shall have received such permit as the President shall prescribe, or except under order of a court, judge, or justice, under sections 4069 and 4070 of the Revised Statutes;

10. No alien enemy shall land in or enter the United States, except under such restrictions and at such places as the President may prescribe;

11. If necessary to prevent violations of these regulations, all alien enemies will be obliged to register;

12. An alien enemy whom there may be reasonable cause to believe to be aiding or about to aid the enemy, or who may be at large to the danger of the public peace or safety, or who violates or attempts to violate, or of whom there is reasonable ground to believe that he is about to violate, any regulation duly promulgated by the President, or any criminal law of the United States, or of the States or Territories thereof, will be subject to summary arrest by the United States Marshal, or his deputy, or such other officer as the President shall designate, and to confinement in such penitentiary, prison, jail, military camp, or other place of detention as may be directed by the President.

This proclamation and the regulations herein contained shall extend and apply to all land and water, continental or insular, in any way within the jurisdiction of the United States.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. (Seal) Done at the City of Washington, this sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

By the President: ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State. WOODROW WILSON.

MAYOR MITCHEL'S PROCLAMATION, APRIL 6, 1917.

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW YORK—Upon just grounds and after long and patient forbearance, the President and the Congress of the United States have declared that by the act of the autocratic government which rules in the Empire of Germany war exists between the two countries, and the free people of America are about entering into the great World Conflict. Millions of the people of this city were born in the countries engaged in this great war. No part of the earth is without its representatives here.

I enjoin upon you all that you honor the Liberty which so many of you have sought in this land, and the free self-government of the American Democracy in which we all find our opportunity and individual freedom, by exercising kindly consideration, self-control and respect to each other and to all others who dwell within our limits, that you one and all aid in the preservation of order and in the exercise of calm and deliberate judgment in this time of stress and tension.

There will be some exceptional cases of malign influence and malicious purpose among you, and, as to them, I advise you all that full and timely preparation has been made adequate to the exigency which exists for the maintenance of order throughout the City of New York; and, for the warning of the ill-disposed, I quote the Statute of the United States which is applicable to all residents enjoying the protection of our laws whether they be citizens or not: "Whoever owing allegiance to the United States levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid or comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason." The punishment prescribed by law for the crime of treason is death or, at the discretion of the court, imprisonment for not less than five years and a fine of not less than $10,000. All officers of the police have been especially instructed to give their prompt and efficacious attention to the enforcement of this law. JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

DECLARATION BY CONGRESS OF WAR ON GERMANY.

(An Official Copy of the Resolution of Congress, April 2, 1917.)

PUBLIC Resolution No. 1, Sixty-fifth Congress [S. J. Res. 1]. Sixty-fifth Congress of the United States of America, at the first session, begun and held at the City of Washington on Monday, the second day of April, 1917.

Joint resolution declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States is hereby formally declared; and that the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and the resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial German Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all of the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

CHAMP CLARK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
THOS. R. MARSHALL,
Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved, April 6, 1917, WOODROW WILSON.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE COUNTRY, APRIL 16, 1917.

MY FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—The entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest parts of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world. To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice, it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do, and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless:

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause, in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves but cannot now afford the men, the materials, or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been; and what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches. The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike, will be a great national, a great international, Service Army—a notable and honored host engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces of the nation as the men under fire.

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms: The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies, and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America. Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure, rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and no labor is lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the Governments of the several States stand ready to cooperate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of the crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy and we shall not fall short of it!

This let me say to the middlemen of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE COUNTRY, APRIL 16, 1917—*Continued.*

materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego unusual profits, to organize and expedite shipments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that those arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power. To the merchant let me suggest the motto, "Small profits and quick service;" and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied and supplied at once. To the miner let me say that he stands where the farmer does; the work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great Service Army. The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process; and I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest, also, that every one who creates or cultivates a garden helps, and helps greatly, to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations; and that every housewife who practises strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest, also, to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition. And I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily from their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act, and serve together!

WOODROW WILSON.

THE JUNE, 1917, LIBERTY BONDS—HOW THEY WERE ALLOTTED.

MORE than 4,000,000 men and women of the United States bought the first issue of $2,000,000,000 in Liberty Loan bonds of 1917. The issue was announced May 2. The bonds were dated June 15, and bear 3½ per cent. interest. They mature June 15, 1947, but may be redeemed on or after June 15, 1932. The coupon bonds ranged from $50 to $1,000; the registered bonds varied from $100 to $100,000. There were twenty-one individual subscribers for $5,000,000 or more each; but 99 per cent. of the subscriptions, totalling $1,296,684,850, ranged from $50 to $10,000. In making the allotment of $2,000,000,000 out of the $3,035,226,850 subscribed, the Secretary of the Treasury decided to allot in full all subscriptions for bonds from $50 to $10,000. The subscriptions by Federal reserve districts were as follows:

Boston	$332,447,600	Richmond	$109,737,100	Minneapolis	$70,255,500
New York	1,186,788,400	Atlanta	57,878,550	Kansas City	91,758,850
Philadelphia	232,309,250	Chicago	357,195,950	Dallas	48,948,350
Cleveland	286,148,700	St. Louis	86,134,700	San Francisco	175,623,900

Allotments of bonds were made as follows:

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		Allotments.	
Up to and including $10,000	$1,296,684,850	100 per cent	$1,296,684,850
Over $10,000 up to and including $100,000	560,103,050	60 per cent., but not less than $10,000 bonds	336,061,850
Over $100,000 up to and including $250,000	220,455,600	45 per cent., but not less than $60,000 bonds	99,205,000
Over $250,000 up to and including $2,000,000	601,514,900	30 per cent., but not less than $112,500 bonds	184,381,800
Over $2,000,000 up to and including $6,000,000	234,544,300	25 per cent., but not less than $600,000 bonds	58,661,250
Over $6,000,000 up to and including $10,000,000	46,674,150	21 per cent	9,801,600
$25,000,000	50,000,000	20 (22) per cent	10,110,000
$25,250,000	25,250,000	20 (17) per cent	5,093,650
Total subscriptions	$3,035,226,850		
Total allotment			$2,000,000,000

COURSE, WHEN DEATHS OCCUR AMONG AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

IN event of death among officers or enlisted men of the army, the Adjutant-General's Office will continue the present practice of sending individual notices to the next of kin immediately upon receipt of such notice. This notice will generally consist of a brief notice giving the date, place, and cause of death. The details attending the death will be given by the deceased's late organization commander. All deaths occurring among the troops of the expeditionary forces in France will be published in the *Official Bulletin* as soon as notice thereof has been received.

Under the law a deceased soldier's commanding officer has full jurisdiction in the matter of disposing of any personal effects that may have been in the possession of the soldier at the time of his death; and when the effects are not claimed by the legal representative within a reasonable period, the proceeds of the sale are deposited in the United States Treasury subject to the claim of the legal representative, and all such claims are settled by the Auditor for the War Department. If it is desired to make claim for the personal effects an application for the same should be at once addressed to the commanding officer of the late soldier's company. This application should be accompanied with affidavits of the fact that the claimant is the legal representative entitled to receive the effects of the deceased soldier.

The accounts of deceased soldiers are settled by the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C., who is the official of the Treasury Department charged by law with the settlement of claims of this character and to whom application should be made by the legal representative of the late soldier for settlement of his accounts. Any correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of the deceased soldier, for the place of burial, should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General of the Army, Washington, D. C. In cases of death among troops in the United States the commanding officer at the place of death communicates with the relatives of the deceased as to the disposal of the remains. In event, however, that burial has already taken place all correspondence relative to the removal of the remains of the deceased should be addressed to the Quartermaster-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

Historic Messages and Documents of the Period Previous to the Breaking of Relations Between the United States and Germany.

THE four historic documents printed on the immediately preceding pages of this ALMANAC—President Wilson's announcement, on February 3, of the breaking of relations with Germany; his armed neutrality message of February 26; his war declaration to Congress on April 2, followed by the proclamation of war on April 6; and his address to the country— were preceded by a number of other events and documents of scarcely less interest and importance.

ALLIES' REPLY TO WILSON'S PEACE NOTE OF DECEMBER 18, 1916.

First there came, on January 11, from the Secretary of State at Washington, the text of a reply from the Allies to the President's so-called Peace Note to the Belligerents, in which they said they were resolved to fight on for the attainment of their ends. Here is the text of the note:

The Allied Governments have received the note which was delivered to them in the name of the Government of the United States on the 19th of December, 1916. They have studied it with the care imposed upon them both by the exact realization which they have of the gravity of the hour and by the sincere friendship which attaches them to the American people. In a general way they desire to declare their respect for the lofty sentiments inspiring the American note and their whole-hearted agreement with the proposal to create a league of nations which shall assure peace and justice throughout the world. They recognize all the benefits which will accrue to the cause of humanity and civilization from the institution of international arrangements designed to prevent violent conflicts between nations and so framed as to provide the sanctions necessary to their enforcement, lest an illusory security should serve merely to facilitate fresh acts of aggression. But a discussion of future arrangements for assuring a durable peace presupposes a satisfactory settlement of the present conflict. The Allies have as profound a desire as the Government of the United States to terminate as soon as possible a war for which the Central Empires are responsible and which inflicts such cruel sufferings upon humanity, but in their judgment it is impossible to obtain at this moment such a peace as will not only secure to them the reparation, the restitution, and the guarantees justly due them, by reason of the act of aggression, the guilt of which is fixed upon the Central Powers, while the very principle from which it sprung, was undermining the safety of Europe, and at the same time such a peace as will enable future European nations to be established upon a sure foundation.

The Allied nations are conscious that they are not fighting for selfish interests, but above all to safeguard the independence of peoples, of right, and of humanity. The Allies are fully aware of the losses and suffering which the war causes to neutrals as well as to belligerents and they deplore them; but they do not hold themselves responsible for them, having in no way either willed or p ovoked this war, and they strive to reduce these damages in the measure compatible with the inexorable exigencies of their defense against the violence and the wiles of the enemy. It is with satisfaction, therefore, that they take note of the declaration that the American communication is in no wise associated in its origin with that of the Central Powers transmitted on the 18th of December by the Government of the United States. They did not doubt, moreover, the resolution of that Government to avoid even the appearance of a support, even moral, of the author responsible for the war. The Allied Governments feel it their duty to challenge in the most friendly, but also in the clearest way, the analogy drawn between the two groups of belligerents. This analogy, based on public declarations of the Central Powers, is in direct conflict with the evidence, both as regards responsibility for the past and guarantees for the future. President Wilson, in alluding to this analogy, did not, of course, intend to adopt it as his own.

SCORNS PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY.

If there is an historical fact established at the present date, it is the wilful aggression of Germany and Austria-Hungary to insure their hegemony over Europe and their economic domination over the world. By her declaration of war, by the instant violation of Belgium and Luxemburg, and by her methods of warfare, Germany has proved that she systematically scorns every principle of humanity and all respect due to small states. More and more, as the struggle has progressed, has the attitude of the Central Powers and their allies been a constant challenge to humanity and civilization. Is it necessary to recall the horrors which accompanied the invasion of Belgium and Serbia, the atrocious regime imposed upon the invaded countries, the massacre of hundreds of thousands of inoffensive Armenians, the barbarities perpetrated against the populations of Syria, the raids of Zeppelins on open towns, the destruction by submarines of passenger steamers and of merchantmen even under neutral flags, the cruel treatment inflicted upon prisoners of war, the judicial murders of Miss Cavell, of Capt. Fryatt, the deportation and the reduction to slavery of the civil populations, et cetera? The execution of such a series of crimes perpetrated without any regard for universal reprobation fully explains to President Wilson the protest of the Allies. They consider that the note which they sent to the United States in reply to the German note will be a response to the questions put by the American Government, and, according to the exact words of the latter, constitute "a public declaration as to the conditions upon which the war is to be terminated."

AIM TO END PRUSSIAN MILITARISM.

President Wilson desires more; he desires that the belligerent powers openly affirm the objects which they seek by continuing the war. The Allies experience no difficulty in replying to this request. Their objects in the war are well known; they have been formulated on many occasions by the chiefs of their divers Governments. Their object in the war will not be made known in detail, with all the equitable compensations and indemnities for damages suffered, until the hour of negotiations. But the civilized world knows that they imply in all necessity and in the first instance the restoration of Belgium, of Serbia and of Montenegro and the indemnities which are due them; the evacuation of the invaded territories of France, of Russia and of Roumania, with just reparation; the reorganization of Europe, guaranteed by a stable settlement, based alike upon the principle of nationalities, on the right which all peoples, whether small or great, have to the enjoyment of full security and free economic development and also upon territorial agreements and international arrangements so framed as to guarantee land and sea frontiers against unjust attacks; the restitution of provinces or territories wrested in the past from the Allies by force or against the will of their populations; the liberation of Italians, of Slavs, of Roumanians, and of Czech-Slavs from foreign domination; the enfranchisement of populations subject to the bloody tyranny of the Turks; the expulsion from Europe of the Ottoman Empire, which has proved itself so radically alien to Western civilization.

The intentions of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia regarding Poland have been clearly indicated in the proclamation which he has just addressed to his armies. It goes without saying that if the Allies wish to liberate Europe from the brutal covetousness of Prussian militarism, it never has been their design, as has been alleged, to encompass the extermination of the German peoples and their political disappearance. That which they desire above all is to insure a peace upon the principles of liberty and justice, upon the inviolable fidelity to international obligation with which the Government of the United States has never ceased to be inspired. United in the pursuit of this supreme object, the Allies are determined, individually and collectively, to act with all their power and to consent to all sacrifices to bring to a victorious close a conflict upon which they are convinced not only their own safety and prosperity depends, but also the future of civilization itself.

WILSON'S PEACE WITHOUT VICTORY ADDRESS.

THE President's "Peace Without Victory" address to the Senate was made on January 22, and was as follows:

"On the 18th of December last I addressed an identic note to the Governments of the nations now at war requesting them to state, more definitely than they had yet been stated by either group of belligerents, the terms upon which they would deem it possible to make peace. I spoke on behalf of humanity and of the rights of all neutral nations, like our own, many of whose most vital interests the war puts in constant jeopardy. The Central Powers united in a reply which stated merely that they were ready to meet their antagonists in conference to discuss terms of peace. The Entente Powers have replied much more definitely and have stated, in general terms, indeed, but with sufficient definiteness to imply details, the arrangements, guarantees and acts of reparation which they deem to be the indispensable conditions of a satisfactory settlement. We are that much nearer a definite discussion of the peace which shall end the present war. We are that much nearer the discussion of the international concert which must thereafter hold the world at peace. In every discussion of the peace that must end this war, it is taken for granted that that peace must be followed by some definite concert of power which will make it virtually impossible that any such catastrophe should ever overwhelm us.

"Every lover of mankind, every sane and thoughtful man must take that for granted. I have sought this opportunity to address you because I thought that I owed it to you as the council associated with me in the final determination of our international obligations, to disclose to you, without reserve, the thought and purpose that have been taking form in my mind in regard to the duty of our Government in these days to come, when it will be necessary to lay afresh and upon a new plan the foundations of peace among the nations.

UNITED STATES SHOULD TAKE PART.

"It is inconceivable that the people of the United States should play no part in that great enterprise. To take part in such a service will be the opportunity for which they have sought to prepare themselves by the very principles and purposes of their polity and the approved practices of their Government ever since the days when they set up a new nation in the high and honorable hope that it might in all that it was and did show mankind the way to liberty. They cannot, in honor, withhold the service to which they are now about to be challenged. They do not wish to withhold it. But they owe it to themselves and to the other nations of the world to state the conditions under which they will feel free to render it.

"That service is nothing less than this—to add their authority and their power to the authority and force of other nations to guarantee peace and justice throughout the world. Such a settlement cannot now be long postponed. It is right that before it comes this Government should frankly formulate the conditions upon which it would feel justified in asking our people to approve its formal and solemn adherence to a league for peace. I am here to attempt to state those conditions. The present war must first be ended; but we owe it to candor and to a just regard for the opinion of mankind to say that so far as our participation in guarantees of future peace is concerned, it makes a great deal of difference in what way and upon what terms it is ended. The treaties and agreements which bring it to an end must embody terms which will create a peace that is worth guaranteeing and preserving, a peace that will win the approval of mankind, not merely a peace that will serve the several interests and immediate aims of the nations engaged. We shall have no voice in determining what those terms shall be, but we shall, I feel sure, have a voice in determining whether they shall be made lasting or not by the guarantees of a universal covenant, and our judgment upon what is fundamental and essential as a condition precedent to permanency should be spoken now, not afterward, when it may be too late.

"No covenant of co-operative peace that does not include the peoples of the New World can suffice to keep the future safe against war, and yet there is only one sort of peace that the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing. The elements of that peace must be elements that engage the confidence and satisfy the principles of the American Governments, elements consistent with their political faith and the practical convictions which the peoples of America have once for all embraced and undertaken to defend. I do not mean to say that any American Government would throw any obstacle in the way of any terms of peace the Governments now at war might agree upon, or seek to upset them when made, whatever they might be. I only take it for granted that mere terms of peace between the belligerents will not satisfy even the belligerents themselves. Mere agreements may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected, that no nation, no probable combination of nations, could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.

LASTING PEACE BASED ON EQUALITY.

"The terms of the immediate peace agreed upon will determ ne whether it is a peace for which such a guarantee can be secured. The question upon which the whole future peace and policy of the world depends is this: Is the present war a struggle for a just and secure peace, or only for a new balance of power? If it be only a struggle for a new balance of power, who will guarantee, who can guarantee, the stable equilibrium of the new arrangement? Only a tranquil Europe can be a stable Europe There must not only be a balance of power but a community of power; not organized rivalries but an organized common peace. Fortunately, we have received very explicit assurances on this point. The statesmen of both of the groups of nations now arrayed against one another have said, in terms that could not be misinterpreted, that it was no part of the purpose they had in mind to crush their antagonists. But the implications of these assurances may not be equally clear to all—may not be the same on both sides of the water. I think it will be serviceable if I attempt to set forth what we understand them to be.

"They imply, first of all, that it must be a peace without victory. It is not pleasant to say this. I beg that I may be permitted to put my own interpretation upon it and that it may be understood that no other interpretation was in my thought. I am seeking only to face realities and to face them without soft concealments. Victory would mean peace forced upon the loser, a victor's terms imposed upon the vanquished. It would be accepted in humiliation, under duress, at an intolerable sacrifice, and would leave a sting, a resentment, a bitter memory upon which terms of peace would rest not permanently but only as upon quicksand. Only a peace between equals can last; only a peace the very principle of which is equality and a common participation in a common benefit. The right state of mind, the right feeling between nations, is as necessary for a lasting peace as is the just settlement of vexed questions of territory or of racial and National allegiance. The equality of nations upon which peace must be founded, if it is to last, must be an equality of rights; the guarantees exchanged must neither recognize nor imply a difference between big nations and small, between those that are powerful and those that are weak. Right must be based upon the common strength, not upon the individual strength, of the nations upon whose concert peace will depend. Equality of territory or of resources there of course cannot be, nor any other sort of equality not gained in the ordinary peaceful and legitimate development of the peoples themselves. But no one asks or expects anything more than an equality of rights. Mankind is looking now for freedom of life, not for equipoises of power.

PLEADS FOR SMALL NATIONS.

"And there is a deeper thing involved than even equality of rights among organized nations. No peace can last, or ought to last, which does not recognize and accept the principle that Governments derive all their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that no right anywhere exists to hand peoples about from sovereignty to sovereignty as if they were property. I take it for granted, for instance, if I

may venture upon a single example, that statesmen everywhere are agreed that there should be a united, independent and autonomous Poland, and that henceforth inviolable security of life, of worship and of industrial and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples who have lived hitherto under the power of Governments devoted to a faith and purpose hostile to their own. I speak of this not because of my desire to exalt an abstract political principle which has always been held very dear by those who have sought to build up liberty in America, but for the same reason that I have spoken of the other conditions of peace which seem to me clearly indispensable, because I wish frankly to uncover realities. Any peace which does not recognize and accept this principle will inevitably be upset. It will not rest upon the affections or the convictions of mankind. The ferment of spirit of whole populations will fight subtly and constantly against it and all the world with sympathize. The world can be at peace only if its life is stable, and there can be no stability where the will is in rebellion, where there is not tranquillity of spirit and a sense of justice, of freedom and of right.

"So far as practicable, moreover, every great people now struggling toward a full development of its resources and of its powers should be assured a direct outlet to the great highways of the sea. Where this cannot be done by the cession of territory, it can no doubt be done by the neutralization of direct rights of way under the general guarantee which will assure the peace itself. With a right comity of arrangement no nation need be shut away from free access to the open paths of the world's commerce. And the paths of the sea must alike in law and in fact be free. The freedom of the seas is the sine qua non of peace, equality and co-operation. No doubt a somewhat radical reconsideration of many of the rules of international practice hitherto sought to be established may be necessary in order to make the seas indeed free and common in practically all circumstances for the use of mankind, but the motive for such changes is convincing and compelling. There can be no trust or intimacy between the peoples of the world without them. The free, constant, unthreatened intercourse of nations is an essential part of the process of peace and of development. It need not be difficult to define or to secure the freedom of the seas if the Governments of the world sincerely desire to come to an agreement concerning it.

FAVORS LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT.

"It is a problem closely connected with the limitation of naval armaments and the co-operation of the navies of the world in keeping the seas at once free and safe. And the question of limiting naval armaments opens the wider and perhaps more difficult question of the limitation of armies and of all programmes of military preparation. Difficult and delicate as these questions are, they must be faced with the utmost candor and decided in a spirit of real accommodation if peace is to come with healing in its wings and come to stay. Peace cannot be had without concession and sacrifice. There can be no sense of safety and equality among the nations if great, preponderating armies are henceforth to continue here and there to be built up and maintained. The statesmen of the world must plan for peace and nations must adjust and accommodate their policy to it as they have planned for war and made ready for pitiless contest and rivalry. The question of armaments, whether on land or sea, is the most immediately and intensely practical question connected with the future fortunes of nations and of mankind.

"I have spoken upon these great matters without reserve and with the utmost explicitness, because it has seemed to me to be necessary if the world's yearning desire for peace was anywhere to find free voice and utterance. Perhaps I am the only person in high authority among all the peoples of the world who is at liberty to speak and hold nothing back. I am speaking as an individual, and yet I am speaking also, of course, as the responsible head of a great Government, and I feel confident that I have said what the people of the United States would wish me to say. May I not add that I hope and believe that I am in effect speaking for liberals and friends of humanity in every nation and of every programme of liberty? I would fain believe that I am speaking for the silent mass of mankind everywhere who have as yet had no place or opportunity to speak their real hearts out concerning the death and ruin they see to have come already upon the persons and the homes they hold most dear. And in holding out the expectation that the people and Government of the United States will join the other civilized nations of the world in guaranteeing the permanence of peace upon such terms as I have named, I speak with the greater boldness and confidence because it is clear to every man who can think that there is in this promise no breach in either our traditions or our policy as a Nation, but a fulfilment rather of all that we have professed or striven for.

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR ALL THE WORLD.

"I am proposing, as it were, that the nations should with one accord adopt the doctrine of President Monroe as the doctrine of the world: That no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every people should be left free to determine its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful. I am proposing that all nations henceforth avoid entangling alliances which would draw them into competitions of power, catch them in a net of intrigue and selfish rivalry, and disturb their own affairs with influences intruded from without. There is no entangling alliance in a concert of power. When all unite to act in the same sense and with the same purpose all act in the common interest and are free to live their own lives under a common protection. I am proposing government by the consent of the governed; that freedom of the seas which in international conference after conference representatives of the United States have urged with the eloquence of those who are the convinced disciples of liberty, and that moderation of armaments which makes of armies and navies a power for order merely, not an instrument of aggression or of selfish violence.

"These are American principles, American policies. We can stand for no others. And they are also the principles and policies of forward looking men and women everywhere, of every modern nation, of every enlightened community. They are the principles of mankind and must prevail."

GERMANY'S "UNRESTRICTED" WARFARE.

Then came, on January 31, Germany's formal notice to the United States and other powers that she would enter on an unrestricted warfare, and in which these words were used:

"Every day in which the fearful struggle goes on brings new devastation, new misery, new deaths. Every day by which the war is shortened will preserve on both sides the lives of thousands of brave soldiers, and means a blessing for the tortures of tortured humanity. The Imperial Government, before its own conscience and before history, would be unable to assume the responsibility if it left untried any one means to hasten the end of the war. Together with the President of the United States it had hoped to obtain this aim by negotiations."

BERLIN'S NEW PROPOSAL AND WILSON'S REJECTION.

And on February 12 Secretary of State Lansing gave out this statement:

"In view of the appearance in the newspapers of February 11 of a report that Germany was initiating negotiations with the United States in regard to submarine warfare, the Department of State makes the following statement: A suggestion was made orally to the Department of State late Saturday afternoon by the Minister of Switzerland that the German Government is willing to negotiate with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England would not be interfered with. At the request of the Secretary of State this suggestion was made in writing and presented to him by the Swiss Minister Sunday night. The communication is as follows:

"'Memorandum: The Swiss Government has been requested by the German Government to say

that the latter is now, as before, willing to negotiate, formally or informally, with the United States, provided that the commercial blockade against England will not be broken thereby. P. RITTER.'

"This memorandum was given immediate consideration and the following reply was despatched to-day:

"'My Dear Mr. Minister: I am requested by the President to say to you, in acknowledging the memorandum which you were good enough to hand to me on the 11th inst., that the Government of the United States will gladly discuss with the German Government any question that it might propose for discussions were it to withdraw its proclamation of Jan. 31, in which it cancelled the assurances given this Government on the 4th of May last, but that it does not feel that it can enter into any discussion with the German Government concerning the policy of submarine warfare against neutrals which it is now pursuing unless and until the German Government renews its assurances of the 4th of May and acts upon the assurances.'

"No other interchange on this subject has taken place between this Government and any other Government or person."

THE SELECTIVE CONSCRIPTION LAW, AND THE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT THEREWITH.

(The Act, passed by Congress, was approved by Mr. Wilson on May 18, 1917.)

IN proclaiming what since has commonly been called the Selective Draft Law, and in fixing June 5 as the day of National military registration of all males between 21-31 years, President Wilson said to the country:

"And I do charge those who through sickness shall be unable to present themselves for registration that they apply on or before the day of registration to the county clerk of the county where they may be for instructions as to how they may be registered by agent. Those who expect to be absent on the day named from the counties in which they have their permanent homes may register by mail, but their mailed registration cards must reach the places in which they have their permanent homes by the day named herein. They should apply as soon as practicable to the county clerk of the county wherein they may be for instructions as to how they may accomplish their registration by mail. In case such persons as, through sickness or absence, may be unable to present themselves personally for registration shall be sojourning in cities of over thirty thousand population, they shall apply to the city clerk of the city wherein they may be sojourning rather than to the clerk of the county. The clerks of counties and of cities of over thirty thousand population in which numerous applications from the sick and from non-residents are expected are authorized to establish such subagencies and to employ and deputize such clerical force as may be necessary to accommodate these applications.

"The power against which we are arrayed has sought to impose its will upon the world by force. To this end it has increased armament until it has changed the face of war. In the sense in which we have been wont to think of armies there are no armies in this struggle. There are entire nations armed. Thus the men who remain to till the soil and man the factories are no less a part of the army that is France than the men beneath the battle flags. It must be so with us. It is not an army that we must shape and train for war; it is a nation. To this end our people must draw close in one compact front against a common foe. But this can not be if each man pursues a private purpose. All must pursue one purpose. The Nation needs all men; but it needs each man, not in the field that will most pleasure him, but in the endeavor that will best serve the common good.

"Thus, though a sharpshooter pleases to operate a trip-hammer for the forging of great guns, and an expert machinist desires to march with the flag, the Nation is being served only when the sharpshooter marches and the machinist remains at his levers. The whole Nation must be a team in which each man shall play the part for which he is best fitted. To this end, Congress has provided that the Nation shall be organized for war by selection and that each man shall be classified for service in the place to which it shall best serve the general good to call him.

"The significance of this can not be overstated. It is a new thing in our history and a landmark in our progress. It is a new manner of accepting and vitalizing our duty to give ourselves with thoughtful devotion to the common purpose of us all. It is in no sense a conscription of the unwilling; it is rather selection from a nation which has volunteered in mass. It is no more a choosing of those who shall march with the colors than it is a selection of those who shall serve an equally necessary and devoted purpose in the industries that lie behind the battle line.

"The day here named is the time upon which all shall present themselves for assignment to their tasks. It is for that reason destined to be remembered as one of the most conspicuous moments in our history. It is nothing less than the day upon which the manhood of the country shall step forward in one solid rank in defense of the ideals to which this Nation is consecrated. It is important to those ideals no less than to the pride of this generation in manifesting its devotion to them that there be no gaps in the ranks.

"It is essential that the day be approached in thoughtful apprehension of its significance and that we accord to it the honor and the meaning that it deserves. Our industrial need prescribes that it be not made a technical holiday, but the stern sacrifice that is before us urges that it be carried in all our hearts as a great day of patriotic devotion and obligation when the duty shall lie upon every man, whether he is himself to be registered or not, to see to it that the name of every male person of the designated ages is written on these lists of honor.

Following is the verbatim text of the Selective Conscription Law:

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO INCREASE TEMPORARILY THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in view of the existing emergency, which demands the raising of troops in addition to those now available, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized—

First—Immediately to raise, organize, officer, and equip all or such number of increments of the Regular Army provided by the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, or such parts thereof as he may deem necessary; to raise all organizations of the Regular Army, including those added by such increments, to the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law. Vacancies in the Regular Army created or caused by the addition of increments as herein authorized which can not be filled by promotion may be filled by temporary appointment for the period of the emergency or until replaced by permanent appointments or by provisional appointments made under the provisions of section twenty-three of the national defense act, approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, and hereafter provisional appointments under said section may be terminated whenever it is determined, in the manner prescribed by the President, that the officer has not the suitability and fitness requisite for permanent appointment.

Second—To draft into the military service of the United States, organize, and officer, in accordance with the provisions of section one hundred and eleven of said national defense act, so far as the provisions of said section may be applicable and not inconsistent with the terms of this act, any or all members of the National Guard and of the National Guard Reserves, and said members so drafted into the military service of the United States shall serve therein for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That when so drafted the organizations or units of the National Guard shall, so far as practicable, retain the State designations of their respective organizations.

Third—To raise by draft as herein provided, organize and equip an additional force of five hundred

thousand enlisted men, or such part or parts thereof as he may at any time deem necessary, and to provide the necessary officers, line and staff, for said force and for organizations of the other forces hereby authorized, or by combining organizations of said other forces, by ordering members of the Officers' Reserve Corps to temporary duty in accordance with the provisions of section thirty-eight of the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; by appointment from the Regular Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, from those duly qualified and registered pursuant to section twenty-three of the act of Congress approved January twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three (Thirty-second Statutes at Large, page seven hundred and seventy-five), from the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, from those who have been graduated from educational institutions at which military instruction is compulsory, or from those who have had honorable service in the Regular Army, the National Guard, or in the volunteer forces, or from the country at large; by assigning retired officers of the Regular Army to active duty with such force with their rank on the retired list and the full pay and allowances of their grade; or by the appointment of retired officers and enlisted men, active or retired, of the Regular Army as commissioned officers in such forces: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organizations of the Regular Army: *Provided further*, That the President is authorized to increase or decrease the number of organizations prescribed for the typical brigades, divisions, or army corps of the Regular Army, and to prescribe such new and different organizations and personnel for army corps, divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, squadrons, companies, troops, and batteries as the efficiency of the service may require: *Provided further*, That the number of organizations in a regiment shall not be increased nor shall the number of regiments be decreased: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize, officer, and equip for each Infantry and Cavalry brigade three machine-gun companies, and for each Infantry and Cavalry division four machine-gun companies, all in addition to the machine-gun companies comprised in organizations included in such brigades and divisions: *Provided further*, That the President in his discretion may organize for each division one armored motor-car machine-gun company. The machine-gun companies organized under this section shall consist of such commissioned and enlisted personnel and be equipped in such manner as the President may prescribe: *And provided further*, That officers with rank not above that of colonel shall be appointed by the President alone, and officers above that grade by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate: *Provided further*, That the President may in his discretion recommission in the Coast Guard persons who have heretofore held commissions in the Revenue-Cutter Service or the Coast Gaurd and have left the service honorably, after ascertaining that they are qualified for service physically, morally, and as to age and military fitness.

Fourth—The President is further authorized, in his discretion and at such time as he may determine, to raise and begin the training of an additional force of five hundred thousand men organized, officered, and equipped, as provided for the force first mentioned in the preceding paragraph of this section.

Fifth—To raise by draft, organize, equip, and officer, as provided in the third paragraph of this section, in addition to and for each of the above forces, such recruit training units as he may deem necessary for the maintenance of such forces at the maximum strength.

Sixth—To raise, organize, officer, and maintain during the emergency such number of ammunition batteries and battalions, depot batteries and battalions, and such artillery parks, with such numbers and grades of personnel as he may deem necessary. Such organizations shall be officered in the manner provided in the third paragraph of this section, and enlisted men may be assigned to said organizations from any of the forces herein provided for or raised by selective draft as by this act provided.

Seventh—The President is further authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment, to organize, and equip, not to exceed four infantry divisions, the officers of which shall be selected in the manner provided by paragraph three of section one of this act: *Provided*, That the organization of said force shall be the same as that of the corresponding organization of the Regular Army: *And provided further*, That there shall be no enlistments in said force of men under twenty-five years of age at time of enlisting: *And provided further*, That no such volunteer force shall be accepted in any unit smaller than a division.

SEC. 2. That the enlisted men required to raise and maintain the organizations of the Regular Army and to complete and maintain the organization embodying the members of the National Guard drafted into the service of the United States, at the maximum legal strength as by this act provided, shall be raised by voluntary enlistment, or if and whenever the President decides that they can not effectually be so raised or maintained, then by selective draft; and all other forces hereby authorized, except as provided in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall be raised and maintained by selective draft exclusively; but this provision shall not prevent the transfer to any force of training cadets from other forces. Such draft as herein provided shall be based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty years, both inclusive, and shall take place and be maintained under such regulations as the President may prescribe not inconsistent with the terms of this act. Quotas for the several States, Territories and the District of Columbia, or subdivisions thereof, shall be determined in proportion to the population thereof, and credit shall be given to any State, Territory, District, or subdivision thereof, for the number of men who were in the military service of the United States as members of the National Guard on April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, or who have since said date entered the military service of the United States from any such State, Territory, District, or subdivision, either as members of the Regular Army or the National Guard. All persons drafted into the service of the United States and all officers accepting commissions in the forces herein provided for shall, from the date of said draft or acceptance, be subject to the laws and regulations governing the Regular Army, except as to promotions, so far as such laws and regulations are applicable to persons whose permanent retention in the military service on the active or retired list is not contemplated by existing law, and those drafted shall be required to serve for the period of the existing emergency unless sooner discharged: *Provided*, That the President is authorized to raise and maintain by voluntary enlistment or draft, as herein provided, special and technical troops as he may deem necessary, and to embody them into organizations and to officer them as provided in the third paragraph of section one and section nine of this act. Organizations of the forces herein provided for, except the Regular Army and the divisions authorized in the seventh paragraph of section one, shall, as far as the interests of the service permit, be composed of men who come, and of officers who are appointed from, the same State or locality.

SEC. 3. No bounty shall be paid to induce any person to enlist in the military service of the United States; and no person liable to military service shall hereafter be permitted or allowed to furnish a substitute for such service; nor shall any substitute be received, enlisted, or enrolled in the military service of the United States; and no such person shall be permitted to escape such service or to be discharged therefrom prior to the expiration of his term of service by the payment of money or any other valuable thing whatsoever as consideration for his release from military service or liability thereto.

SEC. 4. That the Vice President of the United States, the officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, regular or duly ordained ministers of religion, students who at the time of the approval of this act are preparing for the ministry in recognized theological or divinity schools, and all persons in the military and naval service of the United States shall be exempt from the selective draft herein prescribed; and nothing in this act contained shall be construed to require or compel any person to serve in any of the forces herein provided for who is found to be a member of any well-recognized religious sect or organization at present organized and existing and whose existing creed or principles forbid its members to participate in war in any form and whose religious convictions are against war or participation therein in accordance with the creed or prin-

ciples of said religious organizations, but no person so exempted shall be exempted from service in any capacity that the President shall declare to be noncombatant; and the President is hereby authorized to exclude or discharge from said selective draft and from the draft under the second paragraph of section one hereof, or to draft for partial military service only from those liable to draft as in this act provided, persons of the following classes: County and municipal officials; customhouse clerks; persons employed by the United States in the transmission of the mail; artificers and workmen employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, and such other persons employed in the service of the United States as the President may designate; pilots, mariners actually employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States; persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment or the effective operation of the military forces or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency; those in a status with respect to persons dependent upon them for support which renders their exclusion or discharge advisable; and those found to be physically or morally deficient. No exemption or exclusion shall continue when a cause therefor no longer exists: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the exemptions enumerated herein, each State, Territory, and the District of Columbia shall be required to supply its quota in the proportion that its population bears to the total population of the United States.

The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to create and establish throughout the several States and subdivisions thereof and in the Territories and the District of Columbia local boards, and where, in his discretion, practicable and desirable, there shall be created and established one such local board in each county or similar subdivision in each State, and one for approximately each thirty thousand of population in each city of thirty thousand population or over, according to the last census taken or estimates furnished by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Such boards shall be appointed by the President, and shall consist of three or more members, none of whom shall be connected with the Military Establishment, to be chosen from among the local authorities of such subdivisions or from other citizens residing in the subdivision or area in which the respective boards will have jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such boards shall have power within their respective jurisdictions to hear and determine, subject to review as hereinafter provided, all questions of exemption under this act, and all questions of or claims for including or discharging individuals or classes of individuals from the selective draft, which shall be made under rules and regulations prescribed by the President, except any and every question or claim for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft under the provisions of this act authorizing the President to exclude or discharge from the selective draft "Persons engaged in industries, including agriculture, found to be necessary to the maintenance of the Military Establishment, or the effective operation of the military forces, or the maintenance of national interest during the emergency."

The President is hereby authorized to establish additional boards, one in each Federal judicial district of the United States, consisting of such number of citizens, not connected with the Military Establishment, as the President may determine, who shall be appointed by the President. The President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to establish more than one such board in any Federal judicial district of the United States, or to establish one such board having jurisdiction of an area extending into more than one Federal judicial district.

Such district boards shall review on appeal and affirm, modify, or reverse any decision of any local board having jurisdiction in the area in which any such district board has jurisdiction under the rules and regulations prescribed by the President. Such district boards shall have exclusive original jurisdiction within their respective areas to hear and determine all questions or claims for including or excluding or discharging persons or classes of persons from the selective draft, under the provisions of this act, not included within the original jurisdiction of such local boards.

The decisions of such district boards shall be final except that, in accordance with such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe, he may affirm, modify, or reverse any such decision.

Any vacancy in any such local board or district board shall be filled by the President, and any member of any such local board or district board may be removed and another appointed in his place by the President, whenever he considers that the interest of the Nation demands it.

The President shall make rules and regulations governing the organization and procedure of such local boards and district boards, and providing for and governing appeals from such local boards to such district boards, and reviews of the decisions of any local board by the district board having jurisdiction and determining and prescribing the several areas in which the respective local boards and district boards shall have jurisdiction, and all other rules and regulations necessary to carry out the terms and provisions of this section, and shall provide for the issuance of certificates of exemption, or partial or limited exemptions, and for a system to exclude and discharge individuals from selective draft.

SEC. 5. That all male persons between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, both inclusive, shall be subject to registration in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the President; and upon proclamation by the President or other public notice given by him or by his direction stating the time and place of such registration it shal be the duty of all persons of the designated ages, except officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, to present themselves, for and submit to registration under the provisions of this act; and every such person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this act upon the publication of said proclamation or other notice as aforesaid given by the President or by his direction; and any person who shall wilfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration or to submit thereto as herein provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered: *Provided*, That in the call of the docket precedence shall be given, in courts trying the same, to the trial of criminal proceedings under this act: *Provided further*, That persons shall be subject to registration as herein provided who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the day set for the registration, and all persons so registered shall be and remain subject to draft into the forces hereby authorized, unless exempted or excused therefrom as in this act provided: *Provided further*, That in the case of temporary absence from actual place of legal residence of any person liable to registration as provided herein such registration may be made by mail under regulations to be prescribed by the President.

SEC. 6. That the President is hereby authorized to utilize the service of any or all departments and any or all officers or agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and subdivisions thereof, in the execution of this act, and all officers and agents of the United States and of the several States, Territories, and subdivisions thereof, and of the District of Columbia, and all persons designated or appointed under regulations prescribed by the President whether such appointments are made by the President himself or by the governor or other officer of any State or Territory to perform any duty in the execution of this act, are hereby required to perform such duty as the President shall order or direct, and all such officers and agents and persons so designated or appointed shall hereby have full authority for all acts done by them in the execution of this act by the direction of the President. Correspondence in the execution of this act may be carried in penalty envelopes bearing the frank of the War Department. Any person charged as herein provided with the duty of carrying into effect any of the provisions of this act or the regulations made or directions given thereunder who shall fail or neglect to perform such duty; and any person charged with such duty or having and exercising any authority under said act, regulations, or directions, who shall knowingly make or be a party to the making of any false or incorrect registration, physical examination, exemption, enlistment, enrollment, or muster; and any per-

son who shall make or be a party to the making of any false statement or certificate as to the fitness or liability of himself or any other person for service under the provisions of this act, or regulations made by the President thereunder, or otherwise evades or aids another to evade the requirements of this act or of said regulations, or who, in any manner, shall fail or neglect fully to perform any duty required of him in the execution of this act, shall, if not subject to military law, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in the district court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, or, if subject to military law, shall be tried by court-martial and suffer such punishment as a court-martial may direct.

SEC. 7. That the qualifications and conditions for voluntary enlistment as herein provided shall be the same as those prescribed by existing law for enlistments in the Regular Army, except that recruits must be between the ages of eighteen and forty years, both inclusive, at the time of their enlistment; and such enlistments shall be for the period of the emergency unless sooner discharged. All enlistments, including those in the Regular Army Reserve, which are in force on the date of the approval of this act and which would terminate during the emergency shall continue in force during the emergency unless sooner discharged; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to shorten the period of any existing enlistment: *Provided*, That all persons enlisted or drafted under any of the provisions of this act shall as far as practicable be grouped into units by States and the political subdivisions of the same: *Provided further*, That all persons who have enlisted since April first, nineteen hundred and seventeen, either in the Regular Army or in the National Guard, and all persons who have enlisted in the National Guard since June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen, upon their application, shall be discharged upon the termination of the existing emergency.

The President may provide for the discharge of any or all enlisted men whose status with respect to dependents renders such discharge advisable; and he may also authorize the employment on any active duty of retired enlisted men of the Regular Army, either with their rank on the retired list or in higher enlisted grades, and such retired enlisted men shall receive the full pay and allowances of the grades in which they are actively employed.

SEC. 8. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, is authorized to appoint for the period of the existing emergency such general officers of appropriate grades as may be necessary for duty with brigades, divisions, and higher units in which the forces provided for herein may be organized by the President, and general officers of appropriate grade for the several Coast Artillery districts. In so far as such appointments may be made from any of the forces herein provided for, the appointees may be selected irrespective of the grades held by them in such forces. Vacancies in all grades in the Regular Army resulting from the appointment of officers thereof to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall be filled by temporary promotions and appointments in the manner prescribed for filling temporary vacancies by section one hundred and fourteen of the national defense act approved June third, nineteen hundred and sixteen; and officers appointed under the provisions of this act to higher grades in the forces other than the Regular Army herein provided for shall not vacate their permanent commissions nor be prejudiced in their relative or lineal standing in the Regular Army.

SEC. 9. That the appointments authorized and made as provided by the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh paragraphs of section one and by section eight of this act, and the temporary appointments in the Regular Army authorized by the first paragraph of section one of this act, shall be for the period of the emergency, unless sooner terminated by discharge or otherwise. The President is hereby authorized to discharge any officer from the office held by him under such appointment for any cause which, in the judgment of the President, would promote the public service; and the general commanding any division and higher tactical organization or territorial department is authorized to appoint from time to time military boards of not less than three nor more than five officers of the forces herein provided for to examine into and report upon the capacity, qualification, conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his command other than officers of the Regular Army holding permanent or provisional commissions therein. Each member of such board shall be superior in rank to the officer whose qualifications are to be inquired into, and if the report of such board be adverse to the continuance of any such officer and be approved by the President, such officer shall be discharged from the service at the discretion of the President with one month's pay and allowances.

SEC. 10. That all officers and enlisted men of the forces herein provided for other than the Regular Army shall be in all respects on the same footing as to pay, allowances, and pensions as officers and enlisted men of corresponding grades and length of service in the Regular Army; and commencing June one, nineteen hundred and seventeen, and continuing until the termination of the emergency, all enlisted men of the Army of the United States in active service whose base pay does not exceed $21 per month shall receive an increase of $15 per month; those whose base pay is $24, an increase of $12 per month; those whose base pay is $30, $36, or $40, an increase of $8 per month; and those whose base pay is $45 or more, an increase of $6 per month: *Provided*, That the increases of pay herein authorized shall not enter into the computation of the continuous-service pay.

SEC. 11. That all existing restrictions upon the detail, detachment, and employment of officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army are hereby suspended for the period of the present emergency.

SEC. 12. That the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, is authorized to make such regulations, governing the prohibition of alcoholic liquors in or near military camps and to the officers and enlisted men of the Army as he may from time to time deem necessary or advisable: *Provided*, That no person, corporation, partnership, or association shall sell, supply, or have in his or its possession any intoxicating or spirituous liquors at any military station, cantonment, camp, fort, post, officers' or enlisted men's club, which is being used at the time for military purposes under this act, but the Secretary of War may make regulations permitting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. It shall be unlawful to sell any intoxicating liquor, including beer, ale, or wine, to any officer or member of the military forces while in uniform, except as herein provided. Any person, corporation, partnership, or association violating the provisions of this section or the regulations made thereunder shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 13. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, empowered, and directed during the present war to do everything by him deemed necessary to suppress and prevent the keeping or setting up of houses of ill fame, brothels, or bawdy houses within such distance as he may deem needful of any military camp, station, fort, post, cantonment, training, or mobilization place, and any person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving or permitting to be received for immoral purposes any person into any place, structure, or building used for the purpose of lewdness, assignation, or prostitution within such distance of said places as may be designated, or shall permit any such person to remain for immoral purposes in any such place, structure, or building as aforesaid, or who shall violate any order, rule, or regulation issued to carry out the object and purpose of this section shall, unless otherwise punishable under the Articles of War, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000, or imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both.

SEC. 14. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby suspended during the period of this emergency.

Approved, May 18, 1917.

FOOD PRICES IN 1917 AND 1916 COMPARED.

BY THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

A COMPARISON of prices on May 15 of 1917 and those of the same date of the year preceding shows an advance of 39 per cent. in the year on all articles combined. Potatoes and flour made the greatest increases, 149 per cent. and 122 per cent., respectively. Each of the other articles for which prices are reported also advanced in price.

In the four-year period from May 15, 1913, to May 15, 1917, prices as a whole advanced 56 per cent. Potatoes increased 285 per cent., or to nearly four times the price in May, 1913; flour increased 164 per cent., or to about two and two-thirds times the May, 1913 price. Sugar advanced 87 per cent. and corn meal 82 per cent.

The table below shows average and relative prices for May 15 of this year and of the four years preceding:

AVERAGE MONEY RETAIL PRICES AND RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD ON MAY 15 OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1917.

ARTICLE.	Unit.	Average Money Price, May 15.					Relative Price, May 15.				
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Sirloin steak	Pound	$0.257	$0.259	$0.257	$0.278	$0.322	94	95	94	102	118
Round steak	"	.223	.233	.230	.250	.296	91	95	94	102	121
Rib roast	"	.199	.201	.199	.216	.257	94	95	94	102	121
Chuck roast	"	.....	.170	.163	.175	.218	.....	99	95	102	127
Plate boiling beef	"	.....	.125	.123	.131	.166	.....	98	96	102	130
Pork chops	"	.209	.222	.209	.229	.306	92	98	92	101	135
Bacon	"	.270	.267	.264	.284	.416	94	93	92	99	145
Ham	"	.268	.268	.256	.318	.388	91	91	87	108	132
Lamb	"	.158	.156	.151	.201	.278	90	89	86	115	159
Hens	"	.222	.227	.215	.241	.293	94	96	91	102	124
Salmon, canned	"	.....	.....	.198	.200	.257	.....	.....	98	99	127
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	.263	.266	.263	.281	.388	70	71	70	75	106
Butter, creamery	Pound	.359	.327	.347	.370	.465	91	83	88	94	118
Cheese	"	.....	.....	.235	.248	.338	.....	.....	91	96	131
Milk	Quart	.088	.089	.087	.088	.105	97	98	96	97	115
Bread	16-oz. loaf*	.....	.055	.064	.062	.085	.....	.....	85	98	130
Flour	¼-bbl. bag	.809	.798	1.110	.959	2.134	75	74	103	89	198
Corn meal	Pound	.030	.031	.033	.033	.054	87	92	97	96	158
Rice	"	.....	.....	.091	.091	.105	.....	.....	100	100	115
Potatoes	Peck	.239	.292	.235	.369	.919	59	72	58	91	227
Onions	Pound	.....	.....	.043	.061	.086	.....	.....	87	104	176
Beans, navy	"	.....	.....	.076	.094	.194	.....	.....	69	85	174
Prunes	"	.....	.....	.137	.133	.153	.....	.....	102	99	114
Raisins	"	.....	.....	.125	.126	.144	.....	.....	97	98	112
Sugar	"	.054	.050	.068	.085	.100	67	62	85	106	125
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.299	.299	.302	.....	.....	100	100	101
Tea	"	.....	.....	.546	.546	.557	.....	.....	100	100	102
All articles combined		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85	86	88	96	133

*16 ounces (weight of dough).

WAR PROFITS OF RUSSIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

(Translation and abstract of article in Vyestnik Finansof, Petrograd.)

THE textile industry is one of the important Russian industries that have been called upon to work for the defense of the country. The cotton and woolen industries have been of especial importance, followed by the linen industry. Prices to be paid Government contractors have been fixed temporarily by committees organized in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The establishments for which data are given represent a majority of the textile factories required by law to publish annual statements. According to the Yearbook of the Ministry of Finance, the number of such establishments in 1912 was 132 in the cotton industry, 58 in the woolen industry, and 30 in the flax, hemp, and jute industries. The capital invested in the textile industries in 1912 totaled 445,692,000 rubles for the cotton mills, 85,470,000 rubles for the woolen mills, and 54,694,000 rubles for the flax, hemp, and jute mills.

Comparing the profits of 1915 with those earned during 1913, the last year before the war, it will be seen that the profits increased from 14.5 to 37.9 per cent. of the capital invested in the cotton industry; from 11.8 to 36.9 per cent. in the woolen industry, and from 18.9 to 61.4 per cent. in the linen industry. The industries as a whole showed an increase from 14.6 to 39.7 per cent. In some individual cases the war profits were much larger, approaching or even exceeding the amount of capital invested. Taking the profits of 1913 as 100 and adjusting the rate of profits earned in 1915 to the purchasing power of the ruble in Russia, the real war profits of the latter year will be found to have been 147.5 in the cotton industry, 186.3 in the woolen, 182.5 in the linen industry, and 154.5 in all these industries as a whole. Thus there can be no doubt that the real profits of the textile industry as a whole were much higher in 1915 than the rates earned in times of peace.

FREE PARCEL POST TO UNITED STATES SOLDIERS IN FRANCE.

THE Minister of Finance of France authorizes the entry without payment of duties of parcels sent from foreign contries by private persons to soldiers of the American Expeditionary Corps. No other examination will be required than an identification of the parcel and the transmission to the destination as marked. The same facilities are extended to shipments made to wounded soldiers under medical attendance in hospitals; they include tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, playing cards, and beverages. Those invoices are exempt from customs duties, statistic dues, and, if any, internal revenue taxes. The order includes shipments made by the Y. M. C. A.

THE SELECTIVE DRAFT NUMBERS.

Here are the 10,500 draft numbers as drawn at Washington. Read each column downwards. The largest registration in any one district of New York City was 4,996.

Col. 1	Col. 2	Col. 3	Col. 4	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8	Col. 9	Col. 10	Col. 11	Col. 12	Col. 13	Col. 14	Col. 15	Col. 16	Col. 17
258	3505	1732	4089	10326	18	4568	2730	4795	8922	3796	981	4131	549	3953	4334	900
2522	1117	755	3254	1045	652	117	972	6904	9277	9943	7566	525	1132	9520	10002	3761
9613	8343	107	3586	1031	3787	2330	983	9781	7034	5538	1848	3342	7430	6122	360	1981
4532	1572	3786	9072	1705	927	6920	757	7664	2100	9350	10441	1417	440	7605	1657	8858
10218	5897	5773	1324	5023	2868	5787	5170	4109	982	8698	6145	9207	1485	4647	9069	4214
458	2762	6926	8047	3149	7964	602	9970	298	4125	8740	3376	1574	5926	5350	2055	7273
3403	9594	1546	604	3540	7681	2675	5419	8472	7365	4953	8795	2034	1674	6374	6306	3535
10015	1748	1563	7851	1331	6279	5293	4238	6877	7125	2607	9695	7291	741	10375	4817	6604
9899	5938	2099	3317	5654	1484	390	966	8603	5255	7011	6902	8853	8875	2448	1217	6642
8934	7952	8512	5442	8837	6967	2233	5828	4349	8655	2473	7935	2434	1054	5230	6495	3252
1436	9316	1369	8750	8371	9043	6280	6669	8409	7663	8970	9414	10374	9958	7957	571	8480
2624	2195	9352	4268	10451	9974	8555	5831	4942	7227	7796	5364	8488	2336	2108	1873	10353
4762	4487	8843	4807	9175	7285	2990	3462	4032	3325	10477	5456	5110	9878	10408	10318	7640
854	8159	2691	3359	7423	739	6556	3819	7677	2467	4002	7467	9241	1275	6863	7938	1617
6985	837	4688	8689	4751	1751	6945	3251	3273	7990	4516	9211	10102	8499	8349	10446	2303
7183	5019	9726	43	8923	601	8863	868	9129	9325	8802	5802	8073	2316	1358	5257	10460
6597	9369	6206	8614	5692	3024	5071	6026	8424	726	3319	5842	3770	8341	5041	488	10204
5977	9730	416	9930	7575	1322	5577	6521	3690	3529	8190	4588	3087	3160	2503	3455	363
1894	2036	6087	9567	1685	6111	3293	7078	5715	6706	9992	4977	760	7347	10403	7636	2421
4614	8671	373	10390	6287	10478	5356	5791	8275	7765	7119	2662	6463	9581	5873	1543	5131
4501	5997	4299	4629	6990	4649	5414	7718	8321	15	6149	8174	4641	7826	7043	2102	6148
9922	7376	1676	3706	7869	7210	75	2230	10020	4985	1470	4987	183	4752	923	2955	4254
1878	10254	1266	5180	487	4356	3189	2456	9082	905	7241	10341	7363	3334	6919	704	1287
4142	337	1891	2181	3744	8146	5139	9768	8237	6196	645	9095	3435	8477	9660	8557	9318
4083	5810	8135	8998	9057	6449	6201	8439	4668	7881	4215	1570	56	2225	3742	3404	3371
10425	676	775	3852	6802	1146	3974	8965	6000	633	2135	5120	2695	10260	7513	5017	7389
9018	6446	3183	8029	1282	3615	8255	332	3176	10363	4240	3932	8985	711	4956	8085	5072
8251	6768	2684	1763	3090	1103	4555	9371	2438	3009	9098	2884	4061	1022	6358	10133	3006
6423	7355	8412	4940	5558	2319	8040	6807	4027	3478	6775	2885	1276	7629	1305	5267	7526
9736	275	7327	9051	1323	8649	6547	3857	8106	7819	4670	1817	9999	5941	5239	9101	9257
3257	6047	3557	6229	1847	8350	6931	5300	10098	6743	2622	2577	7831	7261	341	72	7380
5799	6833	3159	1548	9317	4072	8594	9532	2850	2331	9361	770	6403	841	2517	10053	4472
10240	6259	7282	1264	797	9605	6326	2090	5017	9354	7727	8253	4476	8586	3117	4686	3672
6767	9985	8685	1066	3546	9270	1818	10467	9235	1531	4496	882	8961	10176	9964	9651	5547
1095	4419	486	5748	10023	6935	9709	379	3073	3613	218	10406	3685	6938	8319	3934	1142
8666	3827	3499	924	9457	8410	3828	6615	7360	7212	620	6535	7067	3502	6999	3530	5852
2022	509	692	9234	140	6957	7623	9237	4150	2861	1334	10131	1791	638	5451	1896	10014
3383	1185	3721	9302	2599	1395	3481	1560	675	6134	3084	8741	1956	4244	2376	7466	2495
6551	564	600	5447	4819	6546	4219	3795	6534	3079	550	8900	792	7237	4732	7977	10134
6952	4056	8381	8823	8498	2479	6624	10167	7109	4004	3245	10042	2128	9170	2532	6109	2439
9420	10088	3256	10024	1536	9360	8872	5533	7662	3978	3123	4123	7313	6788	8672	7709	1765
3382	5637	9221	2455	4369	9825	7072	3663	4823	7711	7419	3570	9427	6246	1007	5661	9497
9258	2166	4805	4920	5349	606	4709	542	9785	5207	1611	2078	3612	2795	9264	8921	4811
4306	945	3496	2501	10073	182	4586	2107	7864	2915	4481	7616	4798	6090	7738	1709	6
4320	1913	7579	7335	5604	1771	772	6487	6492	5003	10090	6910	3311	4673	6020	7776	6922
7103	8806	1986	3992	1922	513	1456	3212	5090	6360	10416	677	6590	3405	1764	9446	4973
9852	10496	10135	7556	2952	4592	6171	3559	3015	9147	7257	8912	4139	2454	5524	4	7244
4881	596	3539	3171	4110	5834	2939	5953	3930	8433	7195	2129	3692	8687	7607	8252	3658
1155	10070	8230	7975	8792	7822	3528	7354	6988	2209	8566	2360	6724	5634	7300	9413	7262
3659	5980	6832	420	1723	9180	4381	194	2132	1288	9334	5439	7209	1032	9461	6666	5038
6183	3543	8784	1014	2808	9971	721	874	1769	5619	4423	9739	5251	8634	6593	112	2796
3755	5830	4701	4115	4813	46	7631	7511	1294	5803	574	749	7551	623	391	8320	6140
783	3067	810	7748	3358	4925	8206	5015	8207	7288	3556	8816	8889	9478	8778	1067	4023
1313	2620	4097	9216	4103	5190	3064	7599	1148	452	6292	8221	6818	269	9995	2590	2167
8162	2936	4644	1178	9949	1020	5580	5245	10395	9000	4666	4281	3469	8128	5182	8126	3654
2787	9309	8697	5608	1779	3232	1419	5234	1647	5833	2778	2269	8747	685	1366	8346	9918
1858	1267	4189	5597	7249	1651	2390	9947	2558	5670	31	9390	7357	6553	9619	3077	4475
8239	4433	9364	514	1236	1099	786	4143	9038	3572	10188	7260	3059	4069	4627	8866	8774
2389	3746	1539	4463	2247	1955	8978	7962	1354	355	9725	3304	9776	7077	8314	6934	4486
10385	5510	9636	2374	7461	3208	4243	8713	1906	9443	9986	8805	7740	7896	4507	3220	8707
5034	2148	10334	5894	4585	9220	9767	5585	7706	1843	4768	3450	7573	4611	7309	4495	8074
7269	536	7510	433	3818	6880	1549	552	8131	9415	1432	6261	4550	6147	5673	8463	4300
8904	3812	10036	5573	2011	6174	4669	4464	2017	4986	9152	8797	6707	3055	3609	2082	327
5706	1495	2549	10116	4361	4339	5289	8592	2397	6021	6481	6272	5	7340	2396	2116	3916
3567	2453	1682	8010	7880	5233	4981	2665	9737	7785	7331	8200	350	4278	6004	7221	6848
3637	7191	4712	1329	9493	2441	7752	10016	6817	530	1727	6868	10054	3564	353	8064	7140
9938	3640	5338	10170	8449	4788	1476	3152	4420	4928	2047	4646	10413	8914	6913	6011	5040
5227	10092	507	7424	432	2749	3272	2595	343	809	3895	2592	1580	1141	7944	5376	10342
1752	10242	5316	9111	3285	10253	8874	3687	9851	7223	3711	6680	10271	1314	9345	128	3108
5497	7753	10500	2945	7009	8032	10067	6849	9570	5886	3230	8260	54	3728	970	2012	2653
8830	548	7196	8218	9112	2628	3620	1300	2008	2579	8936	8132	2698	5172	4869	8547	2765
8596	126	6874	3300	4317	1636	280	6498	10238	4784	8448	7235	7226	1016	637	7150	6139
4520	3070	6689	9324	2719	9610	9539	2124	3862	1114	10289	3736	7060	8864	4916	679	6745
2494	7319	6218	6595	6041	5862	9962	10220	7690	3206	2817	7553	2365	1688	4440	7528	7929
6453	7025	8691	7418	10055	10222	3239	8362	6257	3715	7377	2578	3831	6397	5443	805	7654
4137	9149	3553	10	4844	7729	3965	5242	10114	4753	8419	5570	7726	8068	6071	11	9456
5885	1679	7256	3926	3053	5363	2322	10047	8569	3808	7523	6282	10194	339	1675	5965	5413
3674	5678	9583	2725	5747	223	10163	1673	2414	6917	7801	1868	2615	1430	7856	8116	4199
5939	9453	6484	7934	6896	5519	4292	10358	3997	2826	10010	1509	870	9133	7878	10151	3417
5769	3604	309	2783	5151	7328	3671	5588	8193	5890	7828	7676	5922	2005	2870	3096	7154
3200	3331	8155	2756	2962	2066	1292	1887	6940	6376	4764	3863	1714	493	2024	9978	8069
3082	7719	10267	4776	9300	4417	6157	6016	7052	5605	4893	1211	8242	3100	7117	2989	7769
6132	1237	437	2993	6937	7459	7533	5948	7203	9028	2740	7701	4533	4225	4900	10096	9451
6809	784	2967	8192	7408	1441	10437	2707	1613	8072	8722	9338	5975	4960	9247	5849	604

Col. 18	Col. 19	Col. 20	Col. 21	Col. 22	Col. 23	Col. 24	Col. 25	Col. 26	Col. 27	Col. 28	Col. 29	Col. 30	Col. 31	Col. 32	Col. 33	Col. 34
4181	4510	4898	9087	5736	7416	6056	9477	2585	4169	3005	10310	2933	9447	1690	7577	9146
9671	7645	5697	5241	9972	9174	7692	6328	6747	1139	2873	4757	3228	2769	3937	5967	6735
9692	556	5743	7255	10154	8351	7527	9389	7852	5662	5860	441	6354	10062	1156	5543	5354
93	6241	9546	4371	321	6187	3080	2953	1511	1214	7474	9440	4872	2893	6458	1588	5156
8618	7830	8062	5643	3660	4041	4503	3341	2815	10423	4178	9865	10185	1780	7388	1591	8608
9269	8379	7113	2922	5157	1919	1537	5680	9484	5732	2191	5158	10072	5431	3879	3264	4265
4524	1565	3722	944	7503	2476	8399	1626	7821	336	8808	7717	800	4155	6729	4066	2917
10003	8676	3260	1866	736	1339	6720	6883	5294	6288	2071	5571	8334	3677	6416	4766	3910
9459	9262	3814	5365	7341	9926	7228	1284	8055	5402	6947	7234	9504	5521	7059	5837	3520
3320	9917	406	9306	8610	2405	7943	7760	7001	2342	7378	3962	6040	4366	1393	8430	2844
6359	2109	2502	9268	2994	814	9333	4620	4731	7097	3619	4267	6064	714	3190	10035	5601
5306	7301	10196	3347	4714	7565	2548	4886	7613	2857	9835	6594	10365	1528	7948	9881	1121
1448	8640	4866	3701	6579	1175	4354	5593	1188	4727	10223	8535	9675	6834	6614	5330	5550
5347	8732	10139	4448	4781	6678	8514	6437	4407	1952	5853	6711	1747	4060	4749	5783	1150
7143	8142	519	9803	1628	10264	3970	90	6105	212	8855	4345	1447	3083	1593	4001	450
4229	8441	9442	10180	5396	1070	1474	191	10008	1357	1464	880	7638	7790	9956	7349	7916
1722	6436	1730	8248	2611	4676	7570	9670	8450	49	1257	1776	1049	4890	3013	2465	6606
8945	154	25	9814	7978	738	1414	4735	7033	7855	5505	4530	1442	5020	10206	7358	5479
957	6348	4856	7031	3043	9572	5940	10221	2845	8	1077	6154	8941	9689	3847	7561	2244
7736	7809	392	2937	9604	9801	3806	3865	2279	2793	1961	7470	715	8809	9385	10217	1390
1557	5873	3369	1808	2853	4028	2283	6971	5432	6351	9905	6417	4878	5961	7784	2480	10337
10499	9853	2081	4640	5124	6373	6840	9240	5105	6302	9122	10245	6942	7698	7879	8169	9952
7699	10294	4014	3918	707	5366	2300	2430	2234	2954	7862	9246	9608	86	4841	9355	9049
4715	5213	2231	1943	7384	9472	2732	9119	2213	2700	8495	5805	961	7792	3967	1909	113
9171	1281	10324	3199	4665	7435	5540	3558	6223	4573	9423	10037	10418	1997	3759	9363	10311
2833	10351	10231	8046	3707	5307	1616	2204	657	2485	2616	4891	539	1024	6993	1686	6335
7166	51	5566	7304	2559	8717	292	8330	7904	7772	3708	7509	6490	8612	3375	2058	8924
4943	3508	889	6825	9996	8026	4859	9074	1995	9794	10483	5222	3780	4303	6113	2773	1658
1744	717	10475	8552	10118	1167	6801	5094	175	4565	5188	3144	5823	6274	4773	4262	8079
4431	1057	383	1677	7081	8396	822	2646	3378	1707	2551	8835	7931	5757	1850	8692	8653
1112	5950	1166	4197	3279	6690	10371	9756	2147	3665	8451	4152	4651	1291	7086	8714	8310
2462	10144	1712	10273	6472	4852	5185	9164	3085	5048	781	3102	4402	8479	4179	1391	2084
3171	5021	6850	2941	3025	4269	6708	477	5220	9225	5490	5373	8286	2973	8881	9330	10137
7339	4926	2186	8801	1425	8869	504	1187	300	8652	2131	8811	6025	9375	8703	1272	5536
3921	9733	9826	2706	1002	9653	1064	7538	9342	9805	2666	4380	10160	871	9673	8442	5518
6042	4574	6447	3735	2987	2652	7841	8096	6053	5175	5304	4596	4077	1341	4570	1525	6334
2516	9008	8754	122	3712	5043	4560	2871	3982	9438	2751	357	349	4029	6515	6505	5991
5387	9624	588	10281	9189	3549	3590	1179	278	2039	2690	8119	8880	10404	6826	8134	1472
6866	5453	6683	8105	9931	9891	2557	9432	2177	2872	5931	23	1596	7888	8505	7877	3512
10012	1256	5992	1783	8873	7322	6475	753	2432	1160	1415	6998	10207	6249	7602	3639	9910
345	7478	4929	7493	5031	8435	3092	9577	5113	9811	5557	1173	9753	8494	4165	6225	725
9397	1073	9032	7307	1151	1097	9078	2158	3487	7239	1035	7697	6037	4830	6401	9147	7598
10383	4992	3099	3498	5878	4362	1205	4605	3296	4217	5325	9519	7537	2563	2013	3933	10432
3091	30	6325	5199	1101	5459	5792	3587	10237	5672	3623	6300	7407	7245	8397	7802	1004
5009	5986	2591	8937	5118	4747	6618	130	6121	4358	1634	4101	5008	9357	4107	3354	9392
5892	3046	9817	4718	9902	9501	2286	858	7099	1192	7874	331	562	6074	9554	10386	4250
8264	5971	4612	642	368	4488	9201	9266	10021	3313	958	1881	4299	1556	4721	2598	6725
10274	9598	856	6408	974	8790	5530	5011	5693	5065	10230	5369	4742	7618	555	2348	9906
5174	5876	7485	3673	7774	6773	4892	2546	7156	1660	8833	6797	2436	6736	5746	5561	3699
1595	5901	4968	8507	1698	9399	8856	6161	1622	6658	6008	4068	7499	10232	10087	877	4777
4383	4195	8404	9596	9492	4954	2689	7508	1240	305	8553	3337	9233	2159	7147	5850	9957
2184	7457	7933	7947	4302	5694	2370	5032	6293	10029	323	1108	4937	8161	978	435	1975
6908	5920	705	939	5641	5554	4421	1996	5138	7383	1343	3551	1407	6587	6240	2016	6580
7463	199	7133	1639	10115	7310	8244	5764	9292	3813	8595	9759	3948	8842	1260	9256	1521
5351	5784	8091	5815	3995	9304	4255	8716	5782	9384	2444	2617	7773	8540	4222	5495	2824
7651	9365	9439	6668	5393	8187	8814	168	6974	3996	6202	2489	5724	4889	7323	9016	7782
4557	8167	1346	222	6165	3308	6009	6402	8579	4677	6158	5718	6611	9089	2674	681	5107
9218	388	3802	2364	4702	5256	8807	5064	2461	9193	2491	4540	501	4263	3288	9105	3886
1355	8641	3638	6803	320	1191	2152	3566	524	6101	1439	3362	4333	4251	7660	4207	156
9788	5471	5822	8611	6107	10224	8642	5386	2111	7979	8139	9837	5645	7892	9391	7762	6013
6550	1423	9341	3216	950	5186	8140	1023	911	1143	9106	2794	7184	2212	4705	10306	2997
8184	4416	4287	1715	3396	9102	8836	5602	3214	6785	1804	8278	5421	2728	2375	2705	2222
9515	6075	3249	906	3411	1234	6312	7886	5211	6633	5646	2790	6860	5221	10422	6419	5958
103	4774	4394	7268	6072	6582	1510	6045	8141	10453	8558	9328	8772	1043	9382	6027	6958
6309	2458	9969	9026	6915	1781	3290	1932	6793	9843	857	7608	2386	1606	3441	3622	10468
5346	7074	2835	1337	9197	5077	1091	5372	6613	5099	9928	5744	9545	10323	6950	10026	1034
4729	1716	9587	7391	4547	7292	9167	1774	6172	4661	6050	5526	8307	9199	9232	6889	3851
7047	4428	6864	4239	8355	4782	3805	424	9831	6062	5434	4301	5177	1934	10320	713	808
4033	773	2263	3681	3182	8111	4129	4314	6925	9091	9039	1910	6687	9791	506	6909	1604
6954	4888	10302	2226	7686	9077	2139	3973	9665	7071	10168	6339	3253	71	8973	2145	5470
4330	6538	2053	700	4939	1360	8216	3515	9721	6989	2950	7333	4326	9937	5236	4191	8744
2196	6873	2051	6679	10295	8335	6765	10256	10033	5305	1554	7835	5741	8902	4946	3955	2650
8515	3858	1957	8656	3179	848	470	9720	4546	557	1401	6742	102	7330	4280	4616	1571
2752	5675	3915	9160	926	2323	7483	6170	1172	2886	5344	9020	2025	5422	3316	3156	6723
1585	3350	3107	6055	6051	7129	3963	5918	532	7114	2677	492	7248	1520	8070	8654	9890
1912	9332	7996	1250	1010	1118	6824	3629	1517	6701	1303	6307	7368	5659	3022	9303	8643
8482	10319	4584	4364	3950	2938	312	8686	2623	4173	2151	8098	10250	2137	7982	8868	4625
6384	3906	8804	8952	3939	121	6647	9775	3778	1652	5146	10393	1915	3718	6466	1478	4337
10059	3952	9646	6324	7472	2536	2984	5487	1851	5288	9888	6254	4261	4687	6851	3294	2280
9299	608	7481	1195	7480	221	2693	9779	6816	5427	963	1201	9993	6057	8443	1929	5951
5046	4057	7780	3236	2827	6634	1507	8270	6005	1433	8145	8502	1411	7016	2639	7973	3675
7369	10074	8391	8739	1857	4223	6007	5624	1924	2143	4963	1978	5390	6018	2221	8651	7450
1221	8271	4460	4406	5244	8524	9454	6519	10498	1640	433	2199	1979	4438	7201	935	6346
6918	7720	576	2406	9185	5319	4198	9953	8932	1798	7361	565	5631	6184	6677	5714	3628
8020	6527	7152	5915	3548	5565	3427	8432	6230	622	8859	6311	5704	3644	6907	5785	5200
6887	5619	2023	4315	3477	9166	7230	7568	6956	5119	4091	8729	8087	1972	5137	7155	9647
1102	9639	2566	297	919	2655	7695	840	9699	6608	9846	9966	7089	6052	9842	2091	8390
9897	10495	5778	8123	8580	3262	4865	4180	8000	2409	878	6227	875	9522	5616	8277	780
1625	4471	8690	4671	656	4879	1729	1347	5240	585	1059	6808	7661	2427	4352	10356	1971

Col. 35	Col. 36	Col. 37	Col. 38	Col 39	Col. 40	Col. 41	Col. 42	Col. 43	Col. 44	Col. 45	Col. 46	Col. 47	Col. 48	Col. 49	Col. 50	Col. 51
4626	7308	6214	1785	6557	3265	3433	5275	7002	4386	344	2816	8910	1760	672	2597	6168
6995	10354	8298	9482	2356	8043	8154	5821	3029	10465	6641	7807	9279	4425	1363	52	2737
6433	3650	5171	8624	5246	7453	3608	9470	2887	7603	6102	1373	1937	9933	7006	4582	6749
9343	2920	5362	2678	9293	1443	9578	9426	5527	6566	2072	4205	10179	3884	1940	105	617
10286	8719	8738	2509	5060	1654	6961	2423	7181	3919	1766	4076	3666	7175	3392	2384	6853
10045	4552	8152	6637	6645	6667	8746	6760	4025	1326	10486	9013	5534	6363	3449	7723	4284
9021	6435	1109	5753	1933	2367	8009	10239	7266	3634	2869	3846	9723	3688	949	5770	3321
6305	8753	7344	8947	2335	10046	6352	8302	7930	3195	4545	1465	2995	5314	10235	5298	4804
9310	7659	8156	5499	8625	7670	9179	2573	7898	4017	4566	2602	895	4134	9047	7703	7685
2760	9206	9411	2554	6900	3611	430	1258	6603	6414	6577	4360	9140	2457	6023	5380	4973
7907	4871	155	6592	6859	9511	2582	9823	838	9435	3299	8585	3340	1877	2879	650	526
4075	8201	284	1313	146	4822	2304	10181	8258	9351	9909	10493	7808	3593	1350	3289	9311
9642	3162	6705	9597	4410	8100	2344	8621	5632	2274	2433	883	744	5231	10296	1420	4466
4857	10369	3771	2584	4848	3352	8562	4034	9544	4156	6836	2136	6044	10017	4275	1553	10049
3088	10150	10461	9882	6756	3312	2122	5445	7280	3849	3350	8622	4541	8938	9514	8017	7390
1183	1633	9083	3730	2883	5879	9576	2529	5658	9701	824	9079	10075	7302	4040	2101	609
4842	7220	9552	7854	4449	150	6710	9261	9988	7775	3007	1161	979	735	2118	5772	2275
5583	989	5136	1602	4827	8883	328	2627	5560	4130	5054	1861	582	6581	9137	836	613
6955	4522	5825	9761	10490	4064	965	3307	7894	712	7951	769	8818	7945	3975	36	316
2179	5463	4910	8768	843	10355	6599	929	9027	5765	6970	1152	1409	1863	4340	5310	3202
4397	1702	7722	3560	8232	7026	4536	9807	6396	5555	3141	6331	3764	2526	3864	7420	9286
8930	7004	7731	6035	6073	19	7124	4485	7153	5435	8751	7657	1876	4792	1823	8745	7358
267	6930	3466	8946	7779	6461	2075	1508	5628	5282	10094	7705	4906	9962	393	10252	9205
5028	6852	133	9314	5195	7091	96	4789	635	17	5737	776	7449	8571	3850	7887	2138
5204	9184	8402	6578	4730	400	1519	5663	6870	2821	6789	3532	9797	10209	993	9134	9005
6639	4632	5045	1968	3940	4374	8309	6081	6939	10244	2970	5150	9548	5018	4232	1387	374
9836	3322	8265	8983	2643	2321	3292	5229	3848	4051	442	8436	2508	634	2712	5771	3518
7958	4099	8018	3302	1050	10110	8364	3397	6659	5078	4095	6082	6636	5606	5759	2968	4500
6792	9757	4080	8405	6177	1547	896	3038	3366	3890	1213	3646	3618	6740	1306	2203	3480
8209	2786	8813	8964	8525	10083	6929	7976	7373	802	8718	10357	6343	4743	4325	8205	8447
1550	9954	4456	7593	9313	6411	1098	8188	5648	9251	8192	1380	4713	8370	3774	8374	1837
2809	8538	8283	4637	8478	1875	7473	9001	2717	8045	7242	10155	7100	1879	3426	1491	5423
7766	8024	807	7455	2864	8077	1976	9017	5541	1255	6786	1293	10018	2363	3414	9374	948
3488	1304	7578	2811	7552	5216	624	6823	6897	9335	4478	8322	10165	3569	8976	5618	1283
3277	6568	8162	3019	10426	1320	8762	8083	8238	7107	5913	10315	4995	3231	1513	3410	968
5775	6588	7694	8861	10471	5610	2106	7051	5144	9625	1799	1907	3147	8226	7788	8980	4681
567	6207	4297	8425	1376	9915	570	2410	6700	1999	202	9627	4806	6112	6607	10389	4969
1218	2270	5804	4458	5341	6704	6996	7079	3514	8588	7180	4357	10428	3492	5998	985	5733
421	3867	9599	9531	6540	1977	6216	6485	8028	4633	9275	6888	9896	2999	6911	6389	8075
8067	7837	3238	4525	3191	8870	7825	6503	1416	4924	9529	566	1740	7272	1048	4009	5711
4736	5225	7953	1119	9982	3957	6365	6167	2261	6906	10335	5582	9866	7546	5924	3947	4128
2372	8376	10169	1864	1379	7870	2369	2045	3384	10346	6381	2030	5116	3709	1065	6092	8542
6979	6372	3861	6413	1008	4	7263	6215	2802	3459	164	8109	9944	2333	851	352	9370
5567	1107	4976	10044	6024	10011	5088	10438	9509	2192	268	5577	4018	1504	4917	5375	3925
2565	9273	867	5927	7144	1859	6555	5994	7594	5149	5914	6696	5949	326	8854	3349	2613
1700	7447	10348	5411	2472	4505	544	5946	4944	8575	5148	7655	7857	6782	8989	5377	3324
10340	6410	7824	1963	5104	1871	9708	7900	8006	2297	272	3600	1367	1575	6891	3605	8389
3784	8825	2715	7326	229	1735	7179	4833	6559	4704	10213	6153	10101	7584	7917	7244	3704
10173	8766	930	1917	5106	115	4850	1194	9278	8464	5723	9792	5297	3571	4053	3032	1710
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6286	6442	185	560	5612	5841	3956	8175	2593	691	9934	6281	4653	5266	7246	2748	1821
940	5145	3111	303	6927	8054	2948	5073	4024	373	5962	4441	2111	1453	1181	418	8668
7885	8519	8658	4108	410	1180	3017	4411	4384	4483	1248	8044	829	2065	3885	920	7456
3370	8712	3047	8933	5259	2350	1021	1965	3356	6842	7234	8001	3198	9920	1545	4602	4887
10304	10497	8438	3596	9976	7346	9698	8548	5952	3542	1174	4785	9664	447	2874	456	4802
2846	1270	8373	9063	4365	2648	3522	3789	6061	5461	8584	6959	2702	10397	2346	6881	8781
2281	9467	9181	8158	6139	4135	7431	138	5081	5867	3775	6364	5916	7913	7318	9294	8948
1232	7497	2681	2121	9883	8894	9873	2618	6266	6058	964	581	240	8520	5037	3274	2033
4124	6036	8951	7192	9904	206	5603	2822	2440	1083	866	6271	2801	3445	4266	3044	9849
7777	7890	1398	563	299	6576	9108	4767	3804	8014	8609	4081	1028	1728	1400	9301	8377
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1254	9772	2723	211	3790	1865	8127	9839	10095	8708	593	1777	2092	5123	2552	4631	8532
2310	4534	2900	1435	5122	8211	8124	3027	6114	2206	3004	10127	5153	5871	1811	5299	8827
169	9743	9911	7462	3945	6308	9738	5989	8288	3428	7063	311	2123	10113	8360	4870	546
3412	8428	3700	1784	8665	2178	9263	9713	7044	5720	3979	6221	8458	1947	6010	806	4154
6136	4778	4591	5010	8394	6117	2190	2426	861	3901	6567	3749	5391	76	7041	6752	3738
5788	5731	265	2513	10392	5888	3303	10025	8638	4791	8991	4162	4839	3776	8631	4387	7557
5617	862	2064	7905	1075	9633	9593	3832	9340	237	7687	6628	4542	1897	4119	8682	2580
9879	9550	7519	2002	3783	2692	2144	6726	7771	3824	4655	7624	499	5679	7536	1953	766
2504	3479	6349	3928	4446	4755	4499	2763	4980	7611	407	8897	10051	2519	6377	10372	8905
8812	8581	3186	1163	10128	10470	747	3365	633	5932	262	2625	10370	6528	1413	8565	3363
2860	1638	9118	10455	2391	10069	2540	7614	4415	5454	8203	1227	2027	9728	3309	3377	3589
4514	2791	7110	2981	3389	228	1883	5607	9687	9243	886	9874	5687	9436	1767	10431	734
3740	9092	10338	9132	10085	8013	3662	1667	9586	8959	7700	7370	2387	7003	158	9773	7275
436	3563	6660	10396	8060	4193	9143	2890	5050	2966	4224	2306	9024	2792	7569	6847	8868
1477	8411	285	5102	3106	8416	2497	3801	3517	422	1820	2486	8224	6758	8728	2094	7563
5855	8380	9686	4318	4011	9213	8306	9860	4685	5425	1561	4818	6200	6600	2362	2383	9941
4163	6195	6839	4883	4706	1489	1269	6226	4578	3878	6693	124	1011	6585	4984	7297	4994
9872	1406	2325	9244	8035	2892	9054	1199	4220	2295	8913	3922	5407	1319	2894	1176	3244
8176	257	3138	2605	1189	7963	5492	9337	7135	6810	4146	4190	590	8257	9004	9114	8589
9086	4679	8393	1989	2606	6303	5206	4166	6953	4760	6144	3574	7876	5928	778	5368	3854
9496	9145	6190	9760	6228	4277	8777	1619	5405	9429	4708	481	9696	1592	3	1717	10187
396	6479	9535	6393	7037	136	2810	4196	4756	7902	1901	7446	1105	6827	3229	6176	6459
8148	1824	1720	6344	750	9939	4324	1794	6855	619	5082	6094	444	8632	187	7131	7590
7632	4699	9517	8217	58	872	2506	3223	9130	5800	5988	5263	636	2831	3201	8644	2435
3344	8088	4799	9473	6686	8456	6983	4853	5630	1058	4911	9208	6562	3935	4098	416	4209
7789	6083	6584	7867	7492	8185	2543	3524	10361	4473	1772	3169	9452	8907	9536	3844	6106
3769	2848	5923	8481	2394	3174	6253	2168	5066	6510	6141	6815	4716	8876	4102	4707	7675
4697	6661	2863	2789	2049	2803	7488	91	7995	7491	4052	2415	5942	7402	10414	3456	2855

Col. 52	Col. 53	Col. 54	Col. 55	Col. 56	Col. 57	Col. 58	Col. 59	Col. 60	Col. 61	Col. 62	Col. 63	Col. 64	Col. 65	Col. 66	Col. 67	Col. 68
3977	5280	647	2130	9900	9649	6126	9044	5277	5621	3511	7188	5384	2312	942	3845	8636
8300	2171	6533	8620	1348	5910	640	5254	10272	6467	5532	5301	561	4903	5169	6252	1630
2745	9178	2679	6237	4447	1835	8033	1683	2877	4145	1609	6794	4765	847	5578	9462	8764
6038	4955	6385	5953	2104	818	9281	9820	7049	6539	2899	5529	5777	302	4904	6432	1826
10435	10028	6313	6409	3960	4963	9249	1614	8556	4212	4113	9014	4748	9305	9203	6084	8607
7540	241	6663	1684	8693	6532	1950	8629	745	8593	5880	3969	2258	4775	1701	8635	4638
4323	5542	5071	3237	1564	1534	7512	287	2287	3283	6263	1584	4270	9528	9819	5212	5640
3578	3429	864	3258	9827	762	2249	10004	573	2291	8354	4575	4367	2676	1145	7417	6732
2086	40	6992	6398	2958	8541	8366	4327	5870	6239	3868	5899	1621	6069	10197	6143	5824
6739	9272	4808	9231	63	3023	9315	8063	1789	8031	2308	9821	6270	6482	5688	3114	1992
2215	1527	8736	10123	2174	8824	3225	586	7085	3543	9696	6123	195	26	7298	10076	5793
4875	2358	6142	1829	8674	931	127	9494	1742	6751	4024	7669	4608	5055	4295	5418	8076
3247	7057	1492	5103	4432	5525	1086	260	5615	8339	7755	2511	7336	8627	1860	3263	4803
8796	2553	29	1463	9159	9431	9784	3239	6441	6896	6265	4711	3120	5333	9611	9838	8198
1072	8050	3653	3820	994	5749	6189	8348	6032	3903	9088	5154	8493	5336	9255	8434	10186
3607	8720	1830	6771	6104	1998	5482	5814	3614	9260	10199	5528	6310	6238	975	5168	10421
4650	6879	5674	4606	10060	5248	1481	4021	9084	4535	7810	9488	1061	1844	9347	5595	6602
4465	9350	8395	986	6856	5558	8383	9153	3490	9818	8793	3323	145	5808	1274	8506	9634
5963	3173	918	1505	9667	4630	6829	4236	7394	6245	217	4003	3164	8086	8582	7981	2647
7936	8839	2988	2447	3388	5181	1643	5173	5069	4111	10009	702	1310	8340	82	10457	372
9124	7238	2469	209	3418	2908	4617	2524	8957	6430	10278	9173	5160	5134	2474	7646	6619
7701	9810	7337	7151	6412	10312	10284	527	7069	2257	2507	3791	6006	3133	478	8290	6941
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7013	8598	9771	6884	1278	10458	6766	5719	7413	4359	259	8919	2738	6828	7543	6470	8882
5592	2925	6128	9358	4931	6932	4921	3834	1106	10216	5721	4720	1053	8528	1884	4154	4860
7648	9989	1530	3314	4905	3318	7625	3676	7295	3993	1295	6716	1184	9685	1429	8215	5559
511	4639	8935	777	2393	5676	88	254	7600	4151	3731	7846	801	3126	4831	2713	10084
4311	6685	6080	8496	2614	7702	4192	4313	7532	7725	9465	2207	9468	6427	3095	1209	5112
205	6452	4391	9677	8679	2260	2518	6800	7814	4461	8572	8664	10164	8871	479	7410	2896
5590	8826	9561	5581	4430	9997	4322	2735	9252	3484	6284	2755	2918	1123	8173	3972	3021
1908	8968	10275	7098	2250	7619	10152	7550	7648	7490	9156	4908	6078	662	55	6355	8318
2531	4253	6182	9679	7374	5416	5730	8118	2525	2797	5625	9056	9688	9680	7906	6198	42
9783	7739	5265	4462	362	8282	1890	9592	8471	1055	6780	4654	6784	475	1898	5522	2935
6049	10280	5322	33	5260	9291	4363	9400	3697	1225	1756	9168	286	641	592	4293	431
8982	9798	7897	4681	9177	4636	3584	4264	308	7199	7371	3112	5515	3423	7912	1993	1428
7464	8468	9884	1480	4938	6186	4274	2211	8928	4434	8752	4257	8247	1661	3140	8150	3710
7932	3170	6243	5061	2020	5717	7232	5268	8561	6796	8860	604	5502	6421	3869	5858	9908
1576	2914	533	6656	10158	8723	2127	5494	5911	9433	7050	5409	990	2337	8865	9377	7039
9735	5816	3086	7479	1842	8743	1494	4116	8361	3094	2067	3457	2222	4551	5818	9125	1496
913	10417	6531	6120	2670	6682	9066	7708	9154	3636	2578	9002	8122	2859	461	8879	10327
2507	3846	5840	4122	2074	5283	7162	3246	4790	6353	2572	7240	7471	4046	8829	5594	10086
6889	6540	1159	8338	5025	6017	4016	2451	4733	3081	8225	9155	2442	3008	7763	3166	10378
342	9975	1529	8323	1170	1013	3702	3118	9035	7494	9523	5051	1573	5768	5205	9834	6552
9945	1692	2626	9378	7735	5296	4208	8929	429	9062	5486	1927	6455	1392	6721	8222	4050
5620	10032	3576	8940	8136	1042	6804	446	7671	7438	2708	8229	44	6370	8089	5420	639
8414	4918	1370	2823	6337	5995	3758	8058	7096	7218	6493	7399	3853	2077	6987	6151	7836
3139	572	3493	2608	10140	10040	9793	7375	1833	1025	10480	10077	9096	6089	1921	2604	9950
3219	100	8529	5121	8554	8415	8755	10048	9499	417	1068	198	4141	2324	8926	10091	3880
6357	4279	1397	8497	2542	6640	7311	8511	8053	7211	1374	1421	3207	1749	8639	7496	9722
3197	1076	5187	7486	9582	10424	3291	10184	3946	354	2882	7891	4055	9239	8669	2985	8675
8036	2768	114	7712	3833	2219	7254	4563	7673	10183	7965	5647	226	2654	1345	5042	4078
860	8851	151	2907	10444	4835	1797	1888	1703	6133	5642	9379	2112	1104	1512	7028	8345
8955	3145	2851	1935	7534	4598	1074	89	9228	8347	5517	6367	2183	5868	2726	1127	4581
4934	5001	1336	1671	816	8963	6759	9616	1451	9556	1268	9502	9115	9386	8143	3986	10227
3050	9541	9040	6841	9100	10030	7683	10111	1383	8071	7202	10130	1746	2398	5562	10157	5287
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2746	2403	10484	2759	5056	449	1518	6290	6217	5969	8702	7665	7	7580	6108	6672	4634
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2233	10071	9912	4144	5412	2972	10081	2902	9065	9081	4964	5238	7008	9254	6233	4868	1230
2926	9946	1984	3286	6675	9405	4470	3475	2050	9731	1631	1018	10208	8705	6222	7348	5165
6368	157	5945	2919	371	1241	6425	6609	6129	9148	3602	8969	7658	4291	5779	3109	5919
2847	4678	6835	32	9833	7425	2169	4998	2164	8673	4459	2727	2494	3745	5844	4724	9658
10159	2307	6431	4172	5639	8522	5708	1197	3076	1931	8007	4899	5970	4120	1962	6898	9319
499	236	8279	8822	4048	41	6003	2282	10309	8725	10057	9559	8235	8563	7468	6404	2603
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427	5887	1487	5795	6702	2146	827	2975	7214	8988	1450	5014	8661	3726	3045	9507	2305
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9338	1168	7128	4993	2642	2327	1903	4347	2041	8093	5766	8406	9163	6525	3573	3830	4206
8773	214	2243	951	2774	6563	7560	5141	2320	7909	5452	8695	3582	8486	5392	3542	9383
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2559	5126	4682	5966	1559	3066	2252	1377	2341	3765	9778	2581	8457	6445	5956	6572	1627
5984	3678	4656	5668	529	10476	1038	6518	5331	7895	7064	6059	8313	6451	7061	8056	2916
3985	8885	8015	7092	9774	8219	10219	7366	6489	5836	1120	6321	9474	1500	8660	7405	24
5127	2010	8181	5026	2640	48	1386	6536	6601	445	1365	3536	4549	1506	6443	674	2671
3822	629	6655	3042	1498	38	976	5960	10459	5348	6798	5273	9034	5665	10331	8329	3255
4942	9718	9979	2888	64	3018	5832	5864	6795	8886	9067	9885	398	5682	9715	4286	9650
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8378	4863	2298	6617	7193	8992	473	863	1608	9139	5408	5882	4567	4508	8967	2110	4816
666	2747	9498	10290	3941	4941	8763	6336	7816	6665	4093	7396	5053	9573	9099	3655	7985
8599	6632	6681	9196	4854	9458	8597	358	6483	1497	242	5342	2658	852	8421	7412	6462
5838	3390	618	5758	382	7956	3750	4336	1459	1819	8197	6694	4271	9765	8012	6103	5516
5544	5269	8204	6541	224	742	8280	451	5250	5100	6299	7840	2411	2241	2875	9344	7168
8157	8384	4133	1071	8005	4965	6951	3001	9182	9412	1333	8960	216	4604	3876	2466	4923

Col. 69	Col. 70	Col. 71	Col. 72	Col. 73	Col. 74	Col. 75	Col. 76	Col. 77	Col. 78	Col. 79	Col. 80	Col. 81	Col. 82	Col. 83	Col. 84	Col. 85
10105	4161	271	4922	1598	3703	7174	2934	6248	10007	7216	8646	2339	6697	9745	3659	5095
2903	3799	375	7032	5549	2428	8293	5201	531	8011	5929	9376	1302	4662	5763	1147	9702
3381	8059	1424	5097	346	6569	817	7620	1770	109	9280	3914	5935	5633	8987	6521	2129
2340	8144	5361	6014	1251	10337	2939	4226	5796	4273	4710	845	8245	2478	2061	1562	10039
1469	6964	5806	7960	4403	8667	4408	6514	6499	6862	6980	1422	3063	1009	4643	3843	6002
4045	8977	7966	8172	7653	614	2788	7173	468	2852	9629	4527	6770	189	7656	9136	9210
5650	8039	8254	4523	6622	9590	4672	2352	859	2373	9603	10443	8273	1853	7637	4537	365
8230	1795	8568	4700	2385	6991	1855	7243	2242	3280	6591	3836	1904	6727	6278	9417	7305
1754	8372	2153	4168	9422	8630	4218	10347	9580	3938	7142	6517	1457	3598	8466	8487	9655
1886	7889	8560	7829	4989	7820	10287	4160	3181	8423	6119	4454	4233	9085	3385	959	8178
1144	4577	9786	7843	5358	8133	7111	1526	663	3521	6844	1129	3968	659	4376	6033	9076
3792	5276	8299	5067	1404	6076	2353	7601	9751	4147	8367	4684	6304	5378	5323	3691	144
7815	176	65	9229	8369	9475	6741	2686	8117	4961	1177	7992	5500	3165	5087	1939	3788
7094	4658	2512	1069	9892	7524	59	5163	9710	8663	6921	7903	10399	8730	4204	329	7567
7030	9566	7287	6537	9746	2621	1831	4694	8852	1852	8191	6644	2359	3936	1601	8626	2964
4211	10228	282	7793	2276	7758	815	7312	2338	5460	879	1925	4435	7439	5937	10212	3062
1618	1711	9656	2589	2288	2429	1126	7367	5552	6212	9789	2600	7615	1743	4426	6843	9011
2413	9861	2484	5115	457	4388	612	10380	8114	5426	5114	6882	569	2271	3052	5829	8440
8896	3648	9983	5722	5224	1382	2221	7020	7627	2073	1695	4174	7387	6977	8617	3121	9219
8097	6236	9424	2296	1262	2062	6744	2481	1807	7719	9135	8817	5117	5406	9555	2523	4210
10259	415	4480	5854	9346	1134	869	3250	469	892	746	7160	7539	361	3625	9630	10319
1216	1467	8726	2482	9741	3440	5974	8400	5636	1449	3393	10027	9259	8030	1096	628	7046
462	4329	7589	751	9828	2009	4203	4754	3533	3163	1582	10300	9758	5563	8082	426	3281
8101	8266	7941	2545	2912	5007	7910	1815	7343	3525	5004	873	9265	1836	8195	8510	5029
1586	6124	7190	8981	62	2256	4445	8895	9637	1298	3693	3793	8177	9297	9615	7105	5039
8791	6978	2126	9558	4999	4932	1538	7920	10481	782	2392	10407	10143	709	8336	6440	5178
8165	8202	5480	4815	2515	1544	8446	9968	7163	251	7185	9626	3494	6658	5826	1452	3326
4738	10146	9308	7893	3860	1653	1599	497	9075	4106	6319	4127	5155	6434	9192	6713	4948
4096	409	8233	2739	2470	4991	4680	9113	2239	6100	8956	4015	5657	6638	1691	5415	3358
8262	1597	8180	9894	9691	7531	3882	1990	8357	3713	8327	7744	6651	5359	7959	2544	4619
9195	6066	2379	1796	207	5210	7299	8574	9678	1589	5184	2663	8821	9955	1788	6276	9871
5401	9549	1458	1046	67	10452	5063	667	2514	9812	2978	7583	3912	2246	1408	5243	9172
8737	5698	9320	9830	4613	3224	9913	9607	245	3399	5399	2535	2069	6973	3989	5140	6999
6814	6231	1988	1663	646	5964	8276	2721	580	180	655	2007	10262	909	4482	823	8223
8426	8783	10211	615	1967	160	1637	6418	8008	7574	523	1036	9190	5444	6512	3026	2289
9691	5754	7535	5125	2185	10303	6034	1037	7112	2854	7783	7641	6691	4012	163	246	10226
3349	2498	4914	9659	1750	6757	3717	5847	4771	3028	9965	2157	4832	2399	665	1610	9893
2657	3538	2965	2777	9471	7053	7292	6162	9867	1389	2878	6220	7448	6962	10343	4597	10317
3983	9973	7995	2742	9093	4825	6342	4126	1734	5843	2380	10172	2574	6131	6717	731	10291
2142	6327	1300	5208	5096	2596	4456	6450	7158	9327	9940	4594	553	5006	4950	9742	1301
1299	5626	1158	1029	6965	4140	6160	463	9989	3891	10202	790	4761	6664	1115	8758	1495
9669	4930	4675	6627	4307	7090	7791	9486	10052	6135	2716	4741	2015	4982	1224	10210	[illegible]
9348	10398	6488	4283	4836	9869	5355	6899	8953	6175	4249	9090	8308	3413	5514	5727	[illegible]
3581	6188	2924	5760	1081	2318	7146	5623	8268	598	6586	1155	7597	6030	6454	9276	73[illegible]
8974	6544	8944	455	7937	10103	764	9022	6523	1846	7157	6345	7794	129	904	3167	5549
1594	9813	9914	2220	3689	8927	5979	2632	5898	825	3737	1210	1839	8470	1202	9882	2957
7239	7865	10394	853	6480	5309	7672	5493	351	2150	10229	7415	2814	2255	6255	7205	6015
4368	4285	9288	2301	528	8467	4037	1515	2408	7252	7276	5360	5080	3859	6180	682	6068
2932	8129	1605	1757	9932	2766	359	4609	1607	9298	2001	8890	9202	596	6369	6695	4039
6911	10381	7265	4797	7514	1252	4079	7868	5564	960	8659	3896	4539	2807	5943	4840	1926
2876	2891	1920	8518	10492	9850	5976	8037	4304	5318	3451	4915	6763	10448	1015	9419	3054
10201	453	5281	5587	9562	283	1583	1838	8166	1670	1810	7919	1084	5217	4800	3434	3825
7236	2841	9977	8491	9870	10175	6497	8382	8212	4252	830	1486	1440	3754	4149	7080	5895
7315	973	3769	7436	9069	1471	984	2165	8898	1171	995	6506	4528	8662	4479	768	5488
2673	7517	3729	1885	10283	1514	7005	3725	1454	9863	6116	1540	7139	8113	10172	1215	2031
238	5388	4338	7493	912	5274	1725	9864	1200	5252	914	2085	1289	9960	4489	9770	10117
1080	5308	10236	5311	1938	8023	724	5930	94	7258	1551	6501	4429	10333	7500	8081	8151
4847	9120	6574	10119	7062	9286	4576	3355	5382	2492	9855	174	7429	6623	7290	3332	5857
2060	3617	10269	6407	6621	7130	4959	8021	6465	7924	8418	7213	7137	3588	5183	8325	4241
3125	2309	5313	8048	8272	5465	9847	10193	5576	658	9042	8986	6865	2371	1946	955	1136
3497	2175	4970	6548	4044	3194	938	8911	5856	4519	3724	6019	8724	10257	7332	7345	10270
1437	4628	6476	4404	1327	1027	5883	6610	6966	10447	7927	310	625	3732	3893	3386	551
2193	7120	6486	4758	3031	5786	3000	1914	9534	6805	1899	3580	6892	8228	1164	6478	5027
3048	4200	7991	8274	77	2913	8121	7233	10456	1809	9212	4284	8840	1153	5214	1315	6029
6159	1773	988	2534	5690	3306	6885	7647	1297	7980	6301	7650	5416	9682	4259	6457	2688
6500	9271	9500	7798	3907	8285	4399	1718	4058	8742	791	2813	2633	6213	3871	4600	1394
4443	1822	7056	5912	2229	7134	5936	4148	4583	941	5713	4744	10411	7849	7169	8317	1285
1293	5271	8590	2858	7164	7395	10129	8564	148	10147	3743	1889	7277	7875	3905	627	7352
6031	5152	2825	7442	2771	2029	10141	9402	6549	7279	6783	1790	4422	10339	5904	3544	3985
3157	4348	2418	6632	4518	8305	10013	6179	2355	9007	5584	7834	3351	4958	3261	10307	7922
4453	9661	7678	2743	6299	10288	6831	4810	5874	8918	6169	2609	3552	1624	2217	1063	3716
8787	890	3003	4845	699	6473	5691	5049	4770	3407	4067	8694	7314	5128	5669	1567	8523
8359	294	5291	9489	5813	2982	3465	8906	6235	2724	9227	3734	5424	5331	3241	2317	2254
9705	1579	4439	8315	9487	8194	3420	4663	10190	4513	9948	3430	10061	8570	6573	4595	916
4812	408	1516	483	6844	8019	1317	2779	14	3458	7942	414	7844	1222	9617	99	9010
3763	8099	8316	9856	1758	7954	4745	4308	980	1131	69	763	402	10466	1659	8815	2539
9589	3680	9480	881	10445	2197	8765	5954	5512	7012	6722	5334	459	5164	405	9829	2929
7674	8841	3143	1087	6715	10215	9204	6320	6405	7502	8170	7757	2035	6424	7506	9716	9037
8120	1231	6395	4561	8551	6296	7306	8455	5627	4531	1116	3503	7628	1578	5272	5934	3327
1226	804	4607	4696	248	10469	2856	84	10314	6799	1361	307	5449	5328	4538	4390	4370
3924	4590	9393	5820	2134	8284	5166	2568	3192	1828	6630	9455	4086	8521	8700	9967	4725
4787	10313	1806	4450	8392	9188	1587	3448	4529	9508	2782	991	5909	4722	5629	3187	7989
6830	8788	3065	4006	2019	1737	4564	6283	7918	8296	2273	4558	2943	6260	2496	10474	4855
7520	5591	3842	4862	521	3800	7083	6091	5035	4780	4936	8431	9859	10038	8356	1277	9565
1479	2901	10415	8782	695	1003	4949	4659	8799	9476	7689	8454	10079	213	250	1482	4972
5483	3119	7707	3148	7507	8261	6070	4511	7167	4084	8600	3719	2659	2731	6819	3870	5057
9734	9110	8337	8365	3669	10066	7269	7122	4610	6295	7872	8049	8637	6361	8465	9712	9854
1338	2006	3204	7482	947	5691	8437	3218	5869	8267	5877	1845	161	465	885	8103	6362
1649	230	5228	4843	7421	8939	8942	2315	6232	1040	10124	3803	8601	6382	9790	5523	756

Col. 86	Col. 87	Col. 88	Col. 89	Col. 90	Col. 91	Col. 92	Col. 93	Col. 94	Col. 95	Col. 96	Col. 97	Col. 98	Col. 99	Col. 100	Col. 101	Col. 102
8909	10097	3797	9029	1641	8576	8993	6657	9717	1678	10301	10366	1856	2780	839	3240	2736
3036	5755	1445	3368	8539	7529	1325	8385	6338	10109	7489	10122	8536	4615	5921	10200	2741
9460	3999	649	1279	10248	10412	2784	5863	9144	7070	1644	3727	4457	7251	1249	9150	9068
428	3781	4104	7278	8862	9198	3266	6330	2750	210	5506	7610	1247	6526	7858	3537	1827
8027	4814	4187	6285	2949	87	4036	4971	8628	7592	153	1381	2645	3597	6199	2688	2018
8834	2059	10171	2412	4395	3821	7696	4648	1867	9512	8534	8460	1296	9483	10056	9290	8710
10325	6558	3069	9652	812	1427	270	3461	4043	1499	10362	8779	4022	4290	2905	4492	3838
5466	855	9543	1893	9569	9984	7504	3416	413	6420	6118	4399	7465	5285	5893	8838	8848
5827	5335	4026	6244	9326	7691	1680	3154	2278	6960	5013	1005	7274	5556	8489	8991	7286
1466	4569	10108	1385	554	8065	4864	5705	3361	9935	1017	3127	8061	10388	6375	5835	9469
9991	3287	3071	4227	4593	2299	3432	3641	3670	9621	3333	1882	9503	1307	9755	8915	5437
7036	9796	4734	3110	8616	8711	2076	1426	1033	9777	4861	380	8084	6813	3330	6277	811
1854	902	5774	1982	5394	2610	2232	5652	7606	6714	7559	2402	4512	1162	6730	8137	3391
8249	7542	3057	534	7667	8604	3012	2290	4296	4834	7799	7073	289	1974	7987	6631	10161
2302	891	3020	7713	6203	6975	9782	4121	10001	9036	5320	4343	9903	1047	8949	5903	5575
1090	6095	5861	7923	2800	7177	8997	720	7045	8094	231	3554	6652	9186	9732	2487	3741
7126	669	3892	4988	2446	2332	2463	5681	4328	7644	4424	1208	8475	1761	7750	1786	7082
10078	3683	6846	2651	3345	5474	4396	5790	5959	3923	6529	6085	1093	1803	10080	10305	8531
2026	6496	1900	2214	4587	6509	5226	190	5545	3491	2906	3188	1708	10382	7803	3215	3460
10191	7861	9396	119	3372	2208	2063	279	8591	381	3226	395	5906	728	7200	2483	12
4632	6155	10266	630	1966	2881	5501	844	3131	9126	5900	5295	3132	10463	3705	3221	897
3436	7883	4997	3135	10120	3909	5324	10401	1775	6728	969	6156	6589	690	6097	10205	7768
5683	9491	9929	6138	7469	9116	6341	6886	1462	6654	3158	2189	7621	1133	9183	922	7795
3990	7186	4392	7839	454	4820	5809	7516	2054	594	34	6491	4897	149	2089	6426	3927
821	1030	7015	1321	9683	7058	2956	5725	5726	9730	4411	27	9942	10376	1094	4418	6079
2052	2921	7068	1368	9418	915	4335	716	1665	10159	6762	8303	7382	3606	10138	2361	2685
2667	3954	6670	7848	3929	3394	7434	1082	9151	6291	8363	547	7381	4007	45	9356	9287
7317	104	9414	901	1689	8429	6224	8453	4517	6596	4621	6391	9142	10429	1535	3883	9961
8115	540	9015	1872	8199	6086	9071	3873	6063	2040	4769	3624	443	8756	8503	4902	9657
5264	9031	5303	7165	6905	1396	8704	2043	1739	8004	7914	3591	8243	8999	7863	1930	7967
10136	7102	7027	1612	3752	1713	2767	6861	6267	494	761	5751	10299	7588	6869	4801	4342
7334	7571	6242	7451	1079	4153	5198	2154	9645	9464	1190	5656	2161	482	5218	4082	2311
10462	6933	7362	10298	1892	1970	928	5776	7582	4276	787	8648	6991	3920	5767	9668	4571
7899	7022	5695	1052	4452	5846	9959	10377	1632	3203	680	7148	6088	5135	5985	2268	8263
3194	2942	8731	2038	10321	315	3406	5539	8887	3193	2974	1125	24	9495	5438	6649	3295
2716	7993	10121	9236	5848	9623	5881	4858	6894	4136	2329	7359	1552	97	605	6719	1759
850	4750	8583	4554	962	2042	543	8057	1759	4062	3723	884	5696	8344	9053	6146	3894
5002	5284	9711	2201	3603	3971	2493	5191	1378	5671	81	5738	5520	10251	8650	7754	3439
2443	2125	5397	2839	5130	3579	5068	3872	6963	10279	3463	8867	6378	3373	4884	8130	7847
4824	5537	7884	8877	5476	2056	9224	6673	4288	1650	8908	943	8709	5005	7999	9609	7585
3531	9419	9990	2420	9622	4739	6912	2668	4913	7853	10433	798	2656	6043	1936	253	1078
9285	7649	559	1501	2538	6731	2141	8878	9635	2992	288	2694	5036	3357	6821	1273	2834
3766	79	8971	1311	5417	4504	397	8966	7721	8312	7804	5385	7974	5379	2202	8681	6769
7118	4793	4159	8587	7733	4019	10329	10400	2445	5062	9585	1286	2932	6359	7679	9513	6712
1600	9366	899	6746	3647	8979	339	6986	9516	8501	2450	1384	6192	3315	2080	3826	748
3931	579	5503	9808	7170	6250	10488	4316	7811	2475	6513	6379	10391	1642	6054	5098	1916
9274	9574	3335	5756	7832	476	9505	3839	9857	8196	10336	6022	9795	1949	9747	9799	7007
7845	5667	4355	5340	8368	9662	4502	6211	3284	95	3168	9524	5622	7587	7961	8483	1541
1280	9349	5086	9176	6191	9764	8407	2560	3438	498	8699	7161	4683	1697	4796	4698	6858
3762	6247	4759	3074	2014	9161	8849	5193	1349	7633	9321	7303	1945	1239	7745	8333	6876
4344	3474	8509	803	1438	9103	3395	10243	5109	8292	5981	4952	3585	9510	4907	4373	108
9463	4996	1332	135	953	3346	9296	1243	8677	4248	3093	3645	4117	7087	1246	263	2960
9591	3899	10031	5511	6264	9406	2911	6130	5710	2847	4400	5428	6612	8342	8794	6646	6210
9538	6323	7501	9752	13	7217	9895	6787	10494	6194	3037	132	5203	2264	687	577	8549
523	6516	2087	10442	20	6368	10225	1400	6262	1991	4230	3243	1693	9600	2701	6429	3016
2840	1228	2459	5498	3486	5261	1805	1113	8990	3282	1186	4305	6733	219	6428	5223	8995
7458	740	10153	6204	1245	2088	3104	5016	8972	545	5716	6570	8769	5609	5345	5079	9409
2347	2187	6709	8657	835	8147	1207	5143	903	9003	7115	4112	9927	2499	186	8444	4436
9858	10292	7838	8546	467	1969	2381	8757	10261	92	3592	1233	9381	5689	9769	2690	2830
5933	6545	10162	5686	6943	2761	348	887	1801	8183	2680	5745	7743	7445	1135	4350	2240
6944	83	4182	1696	9800	9693	9620	4158	7065	4249	7247	2612	1629	2313	10214	7813	178
8311	3696	3409	3002	10430	6273	10364	2460	1699	8452	3476	8727	9194	1923	4228	5189	2564
8291	3817	7833	6093	6854	7149	4657	6001	2637	4184	2235	5586	5729	2155	4442	1741	7984
5302	7259	3875	648	6903	6502	318	4909	8767	831	5278	5735	5638	4070	7427	8943	2202
5179	3452	3881	6386	7437	1196	8831	4272	8090	10249	5496	589	9388	10100	7014	732	3633
3823	7400	1954	8102	9744	3213	4437	9428	1951	8680	826	2419	1768	9692	4194	8189	377
3122	2163	9284	643	7859	7222	2505	2775	9407	4580	8780	2245	9448	3887	9104	4030	10065
4740	6872	4484	6837	4389	2328	1299	9533	1905	1085	3616	3627	951	6269	541	10440	5339
9704	142	3934	1212	9312	2173	7042	8673	7521	1902	6275	8003	779	5327	2182	6166	7968
10132	4521	9289	8633	1503	8401	9408	5884	3756	306	296	8227	9073	2619	4010	7817	9
3447	4310	1149	1000	319	9070	7715	5337	2449	5262	3442	5089	8473	1577	4176	9162	8459
9222	8092	8647	10043	9924	3339	2044	9729	4821	8544	4509	534	3695	7040	1721	661	347
7141	9525	4377	9401	5947	2910	3841	2704	4049	6772	4389	8080	7950	9648	247	1620	4020
7545	6699	788	2812	3103	8994	5159	10203	5513	3276	5436	7159	9816	1568	2961	8706	7797
5357	9045	9994	5739	999	5780	2471	37	2537	7756	2799	6315	3855	4282	8545	6340	5572
5312	1399	3751	6444	131	313	7741	10006	697	998	8041	10246	9568	2272	9209	8916	8917
8250	4746	4477	2998	2521	1235	4401	7385	6737	3501	8931	4967	558	2388	3889	6994	5215
9394	9804	5999	9845	4372	8332	4642	7018	8022	317	10178	5475	3061	8297	1468	6946	3387
7971	9329	9564	4962	4726	5352	4031	3898	7604	4979	3516	10089	8775	9080	179	5400	2267
8331	9158	2567	2000	3772	1523	4398	910	4105	6185	8526	3798	3196	4201	5286	3472	70
4260	6388	2594	5509	3097	2683	1265	8770	2216	10064	4312	6923	4867	8903	4498	3667	5194
6890	3714	10277	946	9537	5196	5147	2928	6774	696	2003	1238	6067	9958	8066	2037	7379
5811	5761	1832	8975	6468	9434	8517	9981	2265	3682	10479	6761	6857	693	9998	727	10148
4247	4572	7555	291	3155	2070	6173	7680	6469	50	5367	7986	389	10434	3425	10420	6779
5664	7682	9684	1973	7076	6127	516	2927	3014	6530	3051	5599	6833	7066	684	7024	5450
1111	8445	7460	1012	8490	5569	1223	3509	2820	244	7207	7204	9267	9214	10112	4074	10082
7084	8231	2718	5279	7145	1335	491	4544	8606	4385	2959	325	6152	6867	9353	9584	3917
9387	3555	793	5290	9061	4556	3235	2097	10166	6981	4258	7737	3348	4947	8832	584	5742
1220	10454	5677	1312	5891	2200	5398	3991	5430	7518	4468	1460	10328	5839	997	496	5819

Col. 103	Col. 104	Col. 105	Col. 106	Col 107	Col. 108	Col. 109	Col. 110	Col. 111	Col. 112	Col. 113	Col. 114	Col. 115	Col. 116	Col. 117	Col. 118	Col. 119
16	184	3011	3657	2236	1704	937	4183	7208	1862	5161	765	7353	1446	894	5484	8420
9518	4413	8683	266	6916	6754	9059	7000	8733	6448	5403	5798	9762	3630	370	9404	4245
2378	6676	5750	9806	7350	1041	490	10050	10142	7171	333	8684	2083	5429	9430	264	4382
1496	9410	3698	9880	2253	3072	340	3242	9547	6984	6777	7767	6976	654	6718	1088	2180
9643	5973	3222	123	10005	10104	3575	7805	4599	7634	1812	5702	1244	3209	3328	215	5162
952	2880	4237	3210	5209	5996	1792	2555	2343	1006	5908	5462	4071	2630	7642	9200	8182
595	5111	9055	5613	9230	8771	8153	22	8408	181	3642	2703	1941	3305	2382	500	9824
8846	10258	2562	6197	7093	5598	4543	1412	8892	632	5326	3902	6399	8002	1124	5982	689
9740	3976	4846	1635	4409	6046	6662	7949	4763	1816	853	4013	7182	1475	7622	385	6734
9368	9921	6265	7530	7197	5249	4474	7564	7452	1483	9064	5132	3504	3777	898	1418	5370
7908	3747	9191	7778	2530	4667	1431	5925	5845	2776	794	4092	9697	8567	1558	6968	3136
9245	4974	5807	3033	3874	3177	5333	9640	9700	9331	5477	4690	865	9802	1841	1130	7746
789	5441	2228	8850	3364	9223	8559	2193	8108	7548	9253	3562	9506	10000	1259	6936	3981
849	5865	9750	1849	197	8387	9166	3809	10373	599	7253	5957	6208	366	3058	1681	9780
5371	7576	208	249	338	1229	706	171	9205	10195	1165	47	9840	1261	9295	3	2986
5709	5993	5176	2570	4826	4885	729	4506	7541	2711	5129	5660	8819	6811	1253	8530	2160
5685	5446	3129	3495	165	6317	401	10276	520	3987	235	2477	4231	1664	10409	3652	698
1983	3513	293	5611	6560	2571	3500	3150	8051	5491	3400	5905	177	10268	2940	3661	8516
134	9450	8042	7925	1351	3897	7812	2944	3421	9041	1991	1840	9445	6048	2500	2285	3565
7522	2541	9672	3959	1263	6096	6583	234	8602	1375	6333	3664	167	2021	6878	3489	10107
4157	8358	6561	8149	7055	644	8577	53	7525	1782	6383	3205	1532	5889	2422	1157	261
9876	5084	3938	10192	9282	3422	5075	276	4601	7029	7279	936	1340	7414	4185	4069	9724
3816	7315	4589	3944	2931	683	3856	1371	967	3526	2849	9416	3966	7714	2720	9557	3267
10410	4054	8527	1603	5644	1062	4047	774	4927	243	9109	2946	10156	9694	10450	710	8670
8884	4073	3632	9641	767	1502	719	2547	8761	6750	5458	8294	5383	537	4467	1793	4242
4455	5202	9822	9226	4873	6778	1802	4188	28	1206	9901	9654	2527	1738	6318	10041	907
10350	1645	1403	204	4719	3401	2836	439	9033	686	10330	6543	201	2357	143	10099	6684
1372	7138	771	10182	3101	6575	9425	4256	2004	5197	2248	10388	141	66	5270	3367	4895
607	7761	9398	387	4674	5553	515	6178	5101	5972	4894	5074	4880	5457	7440	678	6464
3904	10379	2660	3908	5983	8163	7397	820	1434	9563	1271	6316	9242	1987	4393	118	7946
5944	7955	785	1085	1193	7422	4038	6181	7250	7444	2079	9048	6703	7612	10125	3415	1330
7088	8844	6753	921	10439	412	9551	3964	3275	4213	4794	4405	6115	718	2520	2149	9019
7426	4088	6504	3581	334	2417	1669	8734	10233	9727	4094	5699	10405	752	3124	8240	172
3694	2866	404	4901	8623	1026	8578	10022	1388	8789	9815	111	6193	227	7596	1473	5655
7939	4933	137	6163	2996	996	2601	5651	2829	4298	971	9490	754	1869	3437	1895	7264
2561	7398	10285	8798	6415	8533	9706	4664	688	5258	8760	1444	3911	6092	1488	701	6060
5469	7404	9097	9530	8352	4703	7842	7198	472	170	8984	3146	10384	6924	3443	508	6366
8847	8950	2641	6928	8304	4838	5485	6653	10145	7652	1524	2904	3041	7338	120	505	1733
1964	6039	7324	8025	9169	4809	1100	5044	7759	4008	10293	5596	6564	290	7994	5551	3829
9128	10189	1736	1182	3278	6776	255	9521	7364	1942	3599	6110	1825	7495	3550	4497	7972
7630	6298	1362	8759	4100	3541	9887	3424	1778	367	8749	1623	4717	2644	434	1948	7983
9841	1724	3649	1668	9238	9877	4695	9187	1342	5192	9123	364	5812	5059	6065	8925	1918
6643	3060	7225	9923	10464	3767	5546	3358	9094	6477	2576	2129	7997	399	256	8785	200
2638	1542	2262	3527	7443	9373	568	9754	2951	2757	1944	2156	10367	2464	2210	737	2636
8138	819	4164	3301	7728	4341	538	4660	5902	1240	7562	3016	2930	3233	2294	4132	376
4526	3656	6157	3130	9588	10198	6471	2754	10019	8735	3161	3835	7547	9614	8125	5872	8328
9595	4427	369	7476	5797	301	6508	6125	1308	651	330	7734	7401	7454	9165	2349	192
10093	2805	2828	139	3227	1056	1569	10360	6400	9322	147	5907	5085	5253	8326	2028	7988
8645	5728	3519	5381	4548	9919	8259	1980	3113	6380	7901	125	4353	4332	7764	7781	7806
9674	2672	8241	8776	2923	8721	3626	225	9526	2838	3686	1731	908	1328	621	9719	4622
8386	7742	3419	9714	4779	733	3568	9571	4531	9898	39	5600	3610	1753	3105	5700	233
7393	1655	5508	9380	2170	2133	6554	6474	6394	3601	2976	5467	842	3464	660	3343	8550
8110	1959	575	57	9875	6781	6422	8920	5317	324	653	2947	4490	6895	3961	8287	4515
4837	166	2452	10265	8857	2424	9560	6332	5535	3757	273	522	7635	9006	2468	9050	3211
1344	2569	10436	6698	386	2909	4728	2431	4951	3446	9307	9749	8246	281	2862	7827	5896
374	5315	2983	8417	8828	8461	3980	9121	6258	7433	7749	8820	2016	448	3298	220	3807
3094	2842	8469	5455	2416	1044	1356	2334	3720	3900	4562	7231	1019	673	8888	7515	2093
5464	1039	2634	8398	5092	3651	6842	3336	2865	8168	9579	8891	3753	3773	1402	2979	977
6234	474	10034	5548	4186	7828	5389	3034	9336	4723	4235	2722	7342	2437	4319	3815	796
2425	5859	2697	2898	5990	587	7477	9012	484	3056	9009	6390	2105	9707	4737	813	3068
2818	60	4059	5473	4090	7609	10177	4114	6251	2785	3444	7716	4444	5987	1060	304	2218
4331	1566	10241	1656	1001	7554	3942	517	4451	502	2649	1555	4221	6012	2176	2980	2804
7136	8504	277	9663	10352	3739	2284	2971	5574	2259	9886	466	1646	6511	1203	6748	9248
7392	9766	2661	10149	3269	9809	4882	2510	2714	7595	7035	5083	2277	10332	7219	9138	1522
2314	2977	8485	4469	2696	8213	5489	5142	10322	7121	670	4849	8295	3913	7581	1169	578
2744	2046	7271	2664	10482	9141	8095	1122	3374	5237	7108	74	7019	464	485	3035	2753
1219	4919	987	4851	8748	10491	6875	85	2266	9323	7940	2895	7023	5332	5866	10126	3172
8034	4412	8996	2401	6635	2115	2138	4346	6605	8403	3454	2377	5781	730	6392	3184	2957
4170	6997	1694	10297	6438	3468	7818	5801	2734	10485	2781	9127	7194	3998	7787	4378	1662
925	4693	411	159	1710	5507	7325	893	9618	723	9763	626	8112	3510	7172	9527	6494
2490	8318	7021	2798	10473	9403	1706	73	722	9107	7850	3098	7428	1128	8164	8573	203
4118	6150	7873	6969	6571	7786	9481	5707	5321	3547	4618	5108	2770	1089	3078	5219	1870
8388	7770	5653	5478	4414	10492	5440	8786	7572	3153	7229	6671	4975	1672	3248	9703	611
1928	5504	6616	8696	10472	4493	2669	6620	2395	888	510	4783	3180	110	2	5033	403
173	5762	2237	9936	252	8615	3733	3010	2832	9690	8324	591	8256	8422	2819	876	196
9052	9421	5030	10058	78	828	6820	2897	6822	2587	9676	7409	9553	9030	4138	384	3810
3482	10419	5614	3075	3115	6164	2528	3329	2400	3943	9575	503	3470	512	8038	3234	7283
7101	3128	8210	3782	2583	3779	3595	4876	5024	101	917	5666	8107	9117	2048	8800	3379
4005	6674	3151	7626	6738	9787	3785	3951	8688	116	3271	7915	3175	8208	9157	9666	2991
8484	518	3635	10316	4829	7866	6871	9217	5167	2635	9441	7187	7668	4935	5401	3621	2205
4645	8954	4351	4603	8893	7926	5374	610	7406	795	35	2682	1140	6650	8605	6648	3030
2497	2326	6297	8281	6520	7724	7176	8810	7178	8104	7911	6219	9907	3631	7320	188	3217
9951	3483	4786	419	2631	1911	1648	7544	1590	5022	1316	6845	2162	7800	5329	8052	5794
8803	4553	8715	8375	9748	8701	2772	5395	314	7684	2556	4652	6949	6542	10106	956	
3178	759	80	3268	5712	3039	5472	10487	3594	1960	7403	3811	708	2251	5851	2098	
7236	1687	3089	1461	8543	6256	7591	1352	6790	535	5000	7095	992	1880	8160	471	
5752	10449	10255	3794	703	3768	9612	152	7871	193	6371	3583	495	8500	7123	3473	
7882	4874	8179	2843	7921	6982	4035	3338	4063	5740	6322	10308	7054	6755	4171	4000	
4990	7970	6565	3408	9362	1410	6507	2351	162	4175	1762	295	68	7693	3297	3040	

REGISTRATION UNDER THE SELECTIVE DRAFT AND ALIEN ENEMY LAWS.

(From Provost Marshal-General Crowder's data.)

THE registration throughout the Nation, under the Selective Draft Law which took place on June 5, and included all men within the ages 21-31 years. Estimates had been made of the number of registrations to be expected and the results showed a discrepancy of less than 4 per cent. The apparent shortage, about 298,000, was considerably less than the number of men 21 to 30 years of age, inclusive, who were estimated by the War Department to have been in the various branches of the military and naval services of the United States on June 5, and for that reason exempt from the requirement of registration. This number is 600,000. On the face of these figures, therefore, it appears that the number of men between the ages of 21 and 31 in the United States is somewhat in excess of the number estimated by the Census Bureau on May 12—10,079,000. The returns of registration available on September 30, are as follows:

REVISED DRAFT REGISTRATION.

STATES.	Aliens.	Alien Enemies.	Total of All Regist'd.	Total White.	Total Colored.	Per Cent. of Estimate.
Alabama	1,183	77	181,614	109,644	70,719	84.5
Arizona	14,652	193	36,932	22,118	348	107.6
Arkansas	517	73	149,444	103,049	45,803	94.3
California	67,464	3,948	297,532	222,972	3,148	88.1
Colorado	9,323	472	88[illegible]	18[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Connecticut	58,631	1,111	158,[illegible]	97,243	2,970	101.0
Delaware	2,883	92	21,854	15,631	3,267	73.3
District of Columbia	1,569	79	31,930	20,577	9,705	86.5
Florida	5,682	208	84,683	44,284	40,478	77.5
Georgia	1,224	120	231,418	127,645	102,429	90.8
Idaho	3,970	176	41,117	36,751	220	73.0
Illinois	95,145	6,051	672,498	556,837	23,114	107.2
Indiana	13,651	4,149	255,145	230,880	10,446	98.2
Iowa	11,714	1,822	216,299	200,636	2,427	101.6
Kansas	6,401	296	148,849	137,267	4,942	82.6
Kentucky	[illegible]	186	190,225	167,159	22,081	92.8
Louisiana	2,935	208	157,464	88,142	66,156	91.6
Maine	[illegible]	58	60,407	50,019	104	90.5
Maryland	4,603	896	120,345	89,054	22,792	95.3
Massachusetts	106,014	1,508	359,323	248,143	3,658	98.0
Michigan	70,099	2,750	374,220	295,158	6,213	114.3
Minnesota	24,599	1,971	221,715	195,378	1,017	90.6
Mississippi	567	45	139,525	64,334	74,579	78.6
Missouri	10,992	1,008	299,825	270,275	18,875	92.4
Montana	11,790	687	88,273	75,997	373	121.0
Nebraska	5,251	938	118,407	110,784	1,434	91.1
Nevada	3,793	77	12,038	8,111	57	72.7
New Hampshire	9,507	79	37,642	27,931	59	102.7
New Jersey	77,372	4,956	302,742	207,666	12,748	98.1
New Mexico	4,324	108	32,202	28,379	166	95.8
New York	235,538	30,965	1,060,693	746,434	19,082	92.7
North Carolina	532	34	203,096	137,459	65,072	104.6
North Dakota	7,205	615	65,007	57,099	88	84.3
Ohio	89,909	4,138	568,635	459,389	24,199	113.9
Oklahoma	2,947	219	159,211	158,844	12,359	58.0
Oregon	6,234	480	62,922	56,062	146	81.1
Pennsylvania	180,754	5,455	834,389	612,196	35,984	94.8
Rhode Island	15,043	126	53,458	37,422	867	87.9
South Carolina	447	58	128,039	60,981	67,547	93.6
South Dakota	2,666	417	58,251	55,019	149	85.9
Tennessee	987	72	189,573	146,564	41,950	96.4
Texas	27,024	1,043	413,852	309,391	76,394	97.3
Utah	7,145	344	41,952	34,314	149	90.2
Vermont	3,508	56	27,098	23,465	69	73.0
Virginia	2,575	179	181,826	120,740	58,972	98.2
Washington	16,001	791	108,330	91,685	485	51.3
West Virginia	10,521	470	119,978	97,860	11,127	83.9
Wisconsin	23,522	3,401	238,384	212,113	616	104.3
Wyoming	3,353	329	22,848	18,932	234	83.6
Porto Rico	.....	.....	104,550	.....	.....	.....
Indians	.....	.....	6,001	.....	.....	.....
National Parks	4	2	85	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1,275,902	80,538	9,780,685			

BOARD TO COLLECT MEDICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

THE Surgeon-General of the Army, Major-Gen. William C. Gorgas, has established a board to collect material for the medical and surgical history of American participation in the European War. This board is composed of Col. C. C. McCullock, librarian of the Army Medical Library; Major F. H. Garrison, Assistant Librarian in direct charge of work on the history; and Capt. John S. Fulton, Secretary of the Maryland State Board of Health, who will have charge of the statistical work.

One phase of the subject which will be given attention is the advance made in reducing both the number of cases of disease and the death rate among those cases occurring. This reduction is forecast by results during the mobilization of United States troops for service on the Mexican border and among the European armies engaged in the war.

Some European countries are known to be well along on medical histories of the war. The medical history of the Civil War in the United States is made up of six volumes, whose preparation covered a period of twenty-eight years from the end of the war.

It is planned to have the work done relatively soon after the end of the war, although the immense mass of reports to be gone through and analyzed and the material from them assembled will probably require many months' work.

THE ESPIONAGE ACT.

(Passed by Congress and approved by the President June 15, 1917.)

TITLE I.—ESPIONAGE.

SECTION 1. That (a) whoever, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting the National defense with intent or reason to believe that the information to be obtained is to be used to the injury of the United States, or to the advantage of any foreign nation, goes upon, enters, flies over, or otherwise obtains information concerning any vessel, aircraft, work of defense, navy yard, naval station, submarine base, coaling station, fort, battery, torpedo station, dockyard, canal, railroad, arsenal, camp, factory, mine, telegraph, telephone, wireless, or signal station, building, office, or other place connected with the National defense, owned or constructed, or in progress of construction by the United States or under the control of the United States, or of any of its officers or agents, or within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, or any place in which any vessel, aircraft, arms, munitions, or other materials or instruments for use in time of war are being made, prepared, repaired, or stored, under any contract or agreement with the United States, or with any person on behalf of the United States, or otherwise on behalf of the United States, or any prohibited place within the meaning of section 6 of this title; or (b) whoever for the purpose aforesaid, and with like intent or reason to believe, copies, takes, makes, or obtains, or attempts, or induces or aids another to copy, take, make, or obtain any sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, document, writing, or note of anything connected with the National defense; or (c) whoever, for the purpose aforesaid, receives or obtains or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain from any person, or from any source whatever, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note, of anything connected with the National defense, knowing or having reason to believe, at the time he receives or obtains, or agrees or attempts or induces or aids another to receive or obtain it, that it has been or will be obtained, taken, made or disposed of by any person contrary to the provisions of this title; or (d) whoever, lawfully or unlawfully having possession of, access to, control over, or being intrusted with any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, instrument, appliance, or note relating to the National defense, wilfully communicates or transmits or attempts to communicate or transmit the same to any person not entitled to receive it, or wilfully retains the same and fails to deliver it on demand to the officer or employé of the United States entitled to receive it; or (e) whoever, being intrusted with or having lawful possession or control of any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, model, note, or information, relating to the National defense, through gross negligence permits the same to be removed from its proper place of custody or delivered to any one in violation of his trust, or to be lost, stolen, abstracted, or destroyed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 2. (a) Whoever, with intent or reason to believe that it is to be used to the injury of the United States or to the advantage of a foreign nation, communicates, delivers, or transmits, or attempts to, or aids or induces another to communicate, deliver, or transmit, to any foreign government, or to any faction or party or military or naval force within a foreign country, whether recognized or unrecognized by the United States, or to any representative, officer, agent, employé, subject, or citizen thereof, either directly or indirectly, any document, writing, code book, signal book, sketch, photograph, photographic negative, blue print, plan, map, model, note, instrument, appliance, or information relating to the National defense, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twenty years: *Provided*, That whoever shall violate the provisions of subsection (a) of this section in time of war shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years; and (b) whoever, in time of war, with intent that the same shall be communicated to the enemy, shall collect, record, publish, or communicate, or attempt to elicit any information with respect to the movement, numbers, description, condition, or disposition of any of the armed forces, ships, aircraft, or war materials of the United States, or with respect to the plans or conduct, or supposed plans or conduct of any naval or military operations, or with respect to any works or measures undertaken for or connected with, or intended for the fortification or defense of any place, or any other information relating to the public defense, which might be useful to the enemy, shall be punished by death or by imprisonment for not more than thirty years.

SEC. 3. Whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully make or convey false reports or false statements with intent to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States or to promote the success of its enemies and whoever, when the United States is at war, shall wilfully cause or attempt to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty, in the military or naval forces of the United States, or shall wilfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service or of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or imprisonment for not more than twenty years, or both.

SEC. 4. If two or more persons conspire to violate the provisions of sections 2 or 3 of this title, and one or more of such persons does any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to such conspiracy shall be punished as in said sections provided in the case of the doing of the act the accomplishment of which is the object of such conspiracy. Except as above provided, conspiracies to commit offenses under this title shall be punished as provided by section 37 of the act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States approved March 4, 1909.

SEC. 5. Whoever harbors or conceals any person who he knows, or has reasonable grounds to believe or suspect, has committed, or is about to commit, an offense under this title shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 6. The President in time of war or in case of National emergency may by proclamation designate any place other than those set forth in subsection (a) of section 1 hereof in which anything for the use of the army or navy is being prepared or constructed or stored as a prohibited place for the purposes of this title: *Provided*, That he shall determine that information with respect thereto would be prejudicial to the National defense.

SEC. 7. Nothing contained in this title shall be deemed to limit the jurisdiction of the general courts-martial, military commissions, or naval courts-martial under sections 1342, 1343, and 1624 of the Revised Statutes as amended.

SEC. 8. The provisions of this title shall extend to all Territories, possessions, and places subject to the jurisdiction of the United States whether or not contiguous thereto, and offenses under this title when committed upon the high seas or elsewhere within the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States and outside the territorial limits thereof shall be punishable hereunder.

SEC. 9. The act entitled "An act to prevent the disclosure of National defense secrets," approved March 3, 1911, is hereby repealed.

TITLE II.—VESSELS IN PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

SECTION 1. Whenever the President by proclamation or Executive order declares a National emergency to exist by reason of actual or threatened war, insurrection, or invasion, or disturbance or threatened disturbance of the international relations of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may make, subject to the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the anchorage and movement of any vessel, foreign or domestic, in the territorial waters of the United States, may inspect such vessel at any time, place guards thereon, and, if necessary in his opinion in order to secure such vessels from damage or injury, or to prevent damage or injury to any harbor or waters of the United States, or to secure the ob-

servance of the rights and obligations of the United States, may take, by and with the consent of the President, for such purposes, full possession and control of such vessel and remove therefrom the officers and crew thereof and all other persons not specially authorized by him to go or remain on board thereof.

Within the territory and waters of the Canal Zone the Governor of the Panama Canal, with the approval of the President, shall exercise all the powers conferred by this section on the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. If any owner, agent, master, officer, or person in charge, or any member of the crew of any such vessel fails to comply with any regulation or rule issued or order given by the Secretary of the Treasury or the Governor of the Panama Canal under the provisions of this title, or obstructs or interferes with the exercise of any power conferred by this title, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and the person guilty of such failure, obstruction, or interference shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful for the owner or master or any other person in charge or command of any private vessel, foreign or domestic, or for any member of the crew or other person, within the territorial waters of the United States, wilfully to cause or permit the destruction or injury of such vessel or knowingly to permit said vessel to be used as a place of resort for any person conspiring with another or preparing to commit any offense against the United States, or in violation of the treaties of the United States or of the obligations of the United States under the law of nations, or to defraud the United States, or knowingly to permit such vessels to be used in violation of the rights and obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and in case such vessel shall be so used, with the knowledge of the owner or master or other person in charge or command thereof, the vessel, together with her tackle, apparel, furniture, and equipment, shall be subject to seizure and forfeiture to the United States in the same manner as merchandise is forfeited for violation of the customs revenue laws; and whoever violates this section shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 4. The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purpose of this title.

TITLE III.—INJURING VESSELS ENGAGED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall set fire to any vessel of foreign registry, or any vessel of American registry entitled to engage in commerce with foreign nations, or to any vessel of the United States as defined in section 310 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," or to the cargo of the same, or shall tamper with the motive power or instrumentalities of navigation of such vessel, or shall place bombs or explosives in or upon such vessel, or shall do any other act to or upon such vessel while within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, if such vessel is of American registry, while she is on the high sea, with intent to injure or endanger the safety of the vessel or of her cargo, or of persons on board, whether the injury or danger is so intended to take place within the jurisdiction of the United States, or after the vessel shall have departed therefrom; or whoever shall attempt or conspire to do any such acts with such intent, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than twenty years, or both.

TITLE IV.—INTERFERENCE WITH FOREIGN COMMERCE BY VIOLENT MEANS.

SECTION 1. Whoever, with intent to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct or attempt to prevent, interfere with, or obstruct the exportation to foreign countries of articles from the United States, shall injure or destroy by fire or explosives, such articles or the places where they may be while in such foreign commerce, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

TITLE V.—ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

SECTION 1. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may withhold clearance from or to any vessel, domestic or foreign, which is required by law to secure clearance before departing from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, or, by service of formal notice upon the owner, master, or person in command or having charge of any domestic vessel not required by law to secure clearances before so departing, to forbid its departure from port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any such vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, is about to carry fuel, arms, ammunition, men, supplies, dispatches, or information to any warship, tender, or supply ship of a foreign belligerent nation in violation of the laws, treaties, or obligations of the United States under the law of nations; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart.

SEC. 2. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, the President, or any person thereunto authorized by him, may detain any armed vessel owned wholly or in part by American citizens or any vessel, domestic or foreign (other than one which has entered the ports of the United States as a public vessel), which is manifestly built for warlike purposes or has been converted or adapted from a private vessel to one suitable for warlike use, until the owner or master, or person having charge of such vessel, shall furnish proof satisfactory to the President, or to the person duly authorized by him, that the vessel will not be employed by the said owners, or master, or person having charge thereof, to cruise against or commit or attempt to commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with which the United States is at peace, and that the said vessel will not be sold or delivered to any belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, by them or any of them, within the jurisdiction of the United States, or, having left that jurisdiction, upon the high seas.

SEC. 3. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 4. During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, in addition to the facts required by sections 4197, 4198, and 4200 of the Revised Statutes to be set out in the masters' and shippers' manifests before clearance will be issued to vessels bound to foreign ports, each of which sections of the Revised Statutes is hereby declared to be and is continued in full force and effect, every master or person having charge or command of any vessel, domestic or foreign, whether requiring clearance or not, before departure of such vessel from port shall deliver to the Collector of Customs for the district wherein such vessel is then located a statement duly verified by oath, that the cargo or any part of the cargo is or is not to be delivered to other vessels in port or to be transshipped on the high seas and, if it is to be so delivered or transshipped, stating the kind and quantities and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article so to be delivered or transshipped, and the name of the person, corporation, vessel, or government, to whom the delivery or transshipment is to be made; and the owners, shippers, or consignors of the cargo of such vessel shall in the same manner and under the same conditions deliver to the Collector like statements under oath as to the cargo or the parts thereof laden or shipped by them, respectively.

SEC. 5. Whenever it appears that the vessel is not entitled to clearance or whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that the additional statements under oath required in the foregoing section are false, the Collector of Customs for the district in which the vessel is located may, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, refuse clearance to any vessel, domestic or foreign, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is

not required by law, forbid the departure of the vessel from the port or from the jurisdiction of the United States; and it shall thereupon be unlawful for the vessel to depart.

SEC. 6. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this title, shall take, or attempt or conspire to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 7. Whoever, being a person belonging to the armed land or naval forces of a belligerent nation or belligerent faction of any nation and being interned in the United States, in accordance with the law of nations, shall leave or attempt to leave said jurisdiction, or shall leave or attempt to leave the limits of internment in which freedom of movement has been allowed, without permission from the proper official of the United States in charge, or shall wilfully overstay a leave of absence granted by such official, shall be subject to arrest by any marshal or deputy marshal of the United States, or by the military or naval authorities thereof, and shall be returned to the place of internment and there confined and safely kept for such period of time as the official of the United States in charge shall direct; and whoever, within the jurisdiction of the United States and subject thereto, shall aid or entice any interned person to escape or attempt to escape from the jurisdiction of the United States, or from the limits of internment prescribed, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 8. Section 13 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States or of any of its possessions, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or who takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than $3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

SEC. 9. That the President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

SEC. 10. Section 15 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 15. It shall be lawful for the President to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart from the United States or any of its possessions in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it ought not to remain, and to detain or prevent any foreign vessel from so departing in all cases in which, by the law of nations or the treaties of the United States, it is not entitled to depart."

SEC. 11. The joint resolution approved March 4, 1915, "To empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States," and any act of parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this title are hereby repealed.

TITLE VI.—SEIZURE OF ARMS AND OTHER ARTICLES INTENDED FOR EXPORT.

SECTION 1. Whenever an attempt is made to export or ship from or take out of the United States, any arms or munitions of war, or other articles, in violation of law, or whenever there shall be known or probable cause to believe that any such arms or munitions of war, or other articles, are being or are intended to be exported, or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, the several Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, Inspectors of Customs, and Marshals, and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and every other person duly authorized for the purpose by the President, may seize and detain any articles or munitions of war about to be exported or shipped from, or taken out of the United States, in violation of law, and the vessels or vehicles containing the same, and retain possession thereof until released or disposed of as hereinafter directed. If upon due inquiry as hereinafter provided, the property seized shall appear to have been about to be so unlawfully exported, shipped from, or taken out of the United States, the same shall be forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the person making any seizure under this title to apply, with due diligence, to the Judge of the District Court of the United States, or to the Judge of the United States District Court of the Canal Zone, or to the Judge of a Court of First Instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place within which the seizure is made, for a warrant to justify the further detention of the property so seized, which warrant shall be granted only on oath or affirmation showing that there is known or probable cause to believe that the property seized is being or is intended to be exported or shipped from or taken out of the United States in violation of law; and if the Judge refuses to issue the warrant, or application therefor is not made by the person making the seizure within a reasonable time, not exceeding ten days after the seizure, the property shall forthwith be restored to the owner or person from whom seized. If the Judge is satisfied that the seizure was justified under the provisions of this title and issues his warrant accordingly, then the property shall be detained by the person seizing it until the President, who is hereby expressly authorized so to do, orders it to be restored to the owner or claimant, or until it is discharged in due course of law on petition of the claimant, or on trial of condemnation proceedings, as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. The owner or claimant of any property seized under this title may, at any time before condemnation proceedings have been instituted, as hereinafter provided, file his petition for its restoration in the District Court of the United States, or the District Court of the Canal Zone, or the Court of First Instance in the Philippine Islands, having jurisdiction over the place in which the seizure was made, whereupon the Court shall advance the cause for hearing and determination with all possible dispatch, and, after causing notice to be given to the United States Attorney for the District and to the person making the seizure, shall proceed to hear and decide whether the property seized shall be restored to the petitioner or forfeited to the United States.

SEC. 4. Whenever the person making any seizure under this title applies for and obtains a warrant for the detention of the property, and (a) upon the hearing and determination of the petition of the owner or claimant restoration is denied, or (b) the owner or claimant fails to file a petition for restoration within thirty days after the seizure, the United States Attorney for the District wherein it was seized, upon direction of the Attorney General, shall institute libel proceedings in the United States District Court or the District Court of the Canal Zone or the Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands having jurisdiction over the place wherein the seizure was made, against the property for condemnation; and if, after trial and hearing of the issues involved, the property is condemned, it shall be disposed of by sale, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 5. The proceedings in such summary trials upon the petition of the owner or claimant of the property seized, as well as in the libel cases herein provided for, shall conform, as near as may be, to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in such libel cases, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States: *Provided*, That upon the payment of the costs and legal expenses of both the summary trials and the libel proceedings herein provided for, and the execution and delivery of a good and sufficient bond in an amount double the value of the property seized, conditioned that it will not be exported or used or employed contrary to the provisions of this title, the court, in its discretion, may direct that it be delivered to the owners thereof or to the claimants thereof.

SEC. 6. Except in those cases in which the exportation of arms and munitions of war or other articles is forbidden by proclamation or otherwise by the President, as provided in section 1 of this title, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to, or interfere with any trade in such commodities, conducted with any foreign port or place wheresoever, or with any other trade which might have been lawfully carried

on before the passage of this title, under the law of nations, or under the treaties or conventions entered into by the United States, or under the laws thereof.

SEC. 7. Upon payment of the costs and legal expenses incurred in any such summary trial for possession or libel proceedings, the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to order the release and restoration to the owner or claimant, as the case may be, of any property seized or condemned under the provisions of this title.

SEC. 8. The President may employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as he may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this title.

TITLE VII.—CERTAIN EXPORTS IN TIME OF WAR UNLAWFUL.

SECTION 1. Whenever during the present war the President shall find that the public safety shall so require, and shall make proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from or ship from or take out of the United States to any country named in such proclamation any article or articles mentioned in such proclamation, except at such time or times, and under such regulations and orders, and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President shall prescribe, until otherwise ordered by the President or by Congress: *Provided, however*, That no preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall export, ship, or take out, or deliver or attempt to deliver for export, shipment, or taking out, any article in violation of this title, or of any regulation or order made hereunder, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or, if a natural person, imprisoned for not more than two years, or both; and any article so delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, or so attempted to be delivered or exported, shipped, or taken out, shall be seized and forfeited to the United States; and any officer, director, or agent of a corporation who participates in any such violation shall be liable to like fine or imprisonment, or both.

SEC. 3. Whenever there is reasonable cause to believe that any vessel, domestic or foreign, is about to carry out of the United States any article or articles in violation of the provisions of this title, the Collector of Customs for the district in which such vessel is located is hereby authorized and empowered, subject to review by the Secretary of Commerce, to refuse clearance to any such vessel, domestic or foreign, for which clearance is required by law, and by formal notice served upon the owners, master, or person or persons in command or charge of any domestic vessel for which clearance is not required by law, to forbid the departure of such vessel from the port, and it shall thereupon be unlawful for such vessel to depart. Whoever, in violation of any of the provisions of this section shall take, or attempt to take, or authorize the taking of any such vessel, out of port or from the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and, in addition, such vessel, her tackle, apparel, furniture, equipment, and her forbidden cargo shall be forfeited to the United States.

TITLE VIII.—DISTURBANCE OF FOREIGN RELATIONS.

SECTION 1. Whoever, in relation to any dispute or controversy between a foreign government and the United States, shall wilfully and knowingly make any untrue statement, either orally or in writing, under oath before any person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which the affiant has knowledge or reason to believe will, or may be used to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government, or of any officer or agent of any foreign government, to the injury of the United States, or with a view or intent to influence any measure of or action by the Government of the United States, or any branch thereof, to the injury of the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever within the jurisdiction of the United States shall falsely assume or pretend to be a diplomatic or consular, or other official of a foreign government duly accredited as such to the Government of the United States with intent to defraud such foreign government or any person, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or in such pretended character shall demand or obtain, or attempt to obtain from any person or from said foreign government, or from any officer thereof, any money, paper, document, or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever, other than a diplomatic or consular officer or attaché, shall act in the United States as an agent of a foreign government without prior notification to the Secretary of State shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 4. The words "foreign government," as used in this act and in sections 156, 157, 161, 170, 171, 172, 173, and 229 of the act of March 4, 1909, entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," shall be deemed to include any government, faction, or body of insurgents within a country with which the United States is at peace, which government, faction, or body of insurgents may or may not have been recognized by the United States as a Government.

SEC. 5. If two or more persons within the jurisdiction of the United States conspire to injure or destroy specific property situated within a foreign country and belonging to a foreign government or to any political subdivision thereof with which the United States is at peace, or any railroad, canal, bridge, or other public utility so situated, and if one or more of such persons commits an act within the jurisdiction of the United States to effect the object of the conspiracy, each of the parties to the conspiracy shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both. Any indictment or information under this section shall describe the specific property which it was the object of the conspiracy to injure or destroy.

TITLE IX.—PASSPORTS.

SECTION 1. Before a passport is issued to any person by or under authority of the United States such person shall subscribe to and submit a written application duly verified by his oath before a person authorized and empowered to administer oaths, which said application shall contain a true recital of each and every matter of fact which may be required by law or by any rules authorized by law to be stated as a prerequisite to the issuance of any such passport. Clerks of the United States Courts, Agents of the Department of State, or other Federal officials authorized, or who may be authorized, to take passport applications and administer oaths thereon, shall collect, for all services in connection therewith, a fee of $1, and no more, in lieu of all fees prescribed by any statute of the United States, whether the application is executed singly, in duplicate, or in triplicate.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall wilfully and knowingly make any false statement in an application for passport with intent to induce or secure the issuance of a passport under the authority of the United States, either for his own use or the use of another, contrary to the laws regulating the issuance of passports or the rules prescribed pursuant to such laws, or whoever shall wilfully and knowingly use or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use, any passport the issue of which was secured in any way by reason of any false statement, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall wilfully and knowingly use, or attempt to use, any passport issued or designed for the use of another than himself, or whoever shall wilfully and knowingly use or attempt to use any passport in violation of the conditions or restrictions therein contained, or of the rules prescribed pursuant to the laws regulating the issuance of passports, which said rules shall be printed on the passport; or whoever shall wilfully and knowingly furnish, dispose of, or deliver a passport to any person, for use by another than the person for whose use it was originally issued and designed, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years or both.

SEC. 4. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered any passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, with intent to use the same, or with intent that the same may be used by another; or whoever

shall wilfully or knowingly use, or attempt to use, or furnish to another for use any such false, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered passport or instrument purporting to be a passport, or any passport validly issued which has become void by the occurrence of any condition therein prescribed invalidating the same shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

TITLE X.—COUNTERFEITING GOVERNMENT SEAL.

SECTION 1. Whoever shall fraudulently or wrongfully affix or impress the seal of any executive department, or of any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper of any description; or whoever, with knowledge of its fraudulent character, shall with wrongful or fraudulent intent use, buy, procure, sell, or transfer to another any such certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, to which or upon which said seal has been so fraudulently affixed or impressed, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 2. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, mutilate, or alter, or cause or procure to be made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, or shall willingly assist in falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, mutilating, or altering, the seal of any executive department, or any bureau, commission, or office of the United States, or whoever shall knowingly use, affix, or impress any such fraudulently made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered seal to or upon any certificate, instrument, commission, document, or paper, of any description, or whoever with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall have possession of any such falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered seal, knowing the same to have been so falsely made, forged, counterfeited, mutilated, or altered, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, alter, or tamper with any naval, military, or official pass or permit, issued by or under the authority of the United States, or with wrongful or fraudulent intent shall use or have in his possession any such pass or permit, or shall personate or falsely represent himself to be or not to be a person to whom such pass or permit has been duly issued, or shall wilfully allow any other person to have or use any such pass or permit, issued for his use alone, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

TITLE XI.—SEARCH WARRANTS.

SECTION 1. A search warrant authorized by this title may be issued by a Judge of a United States District Court, or by a Judge of a State or Territorial Court of record, or by a United States Commissioner for the district wherein the property sought is located.

SEC. 2. A search warrant may be issued under this title upon either of the following grounds:

1. When the property was stolen or embezzled in violation of a law of the United States; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was stolen or embezzled, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

2. When the property was used as the means of committing a felony; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from any house or other place in which it is concealed, or from the possession of the person by whom it was used in the commission of the offense, or from any person in whose possession it may be.

3. When the property, or any paper, is possessed, controlled, or used in violation of section 22 of this title; in which case it may be taken on the warrant from the person violating said section, or from any person in whose possession it may be, or from any house or other place in which it is concealed.

SEC. 3. A search warrant cannot be issued but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, naming or describing the person and particularly describing the property and the place to be searched.

SEC. 4. The Judge or Commissioner must, before issuing the warrant, examine on oath the complainant and any witness he may produce, and require their affidavits or take their depositions in writing and cause them to be subscribed by the parties making them.

SEC. 5. The affidavits or depositions must set forth the facts tending to establish the grounds of the application or probable cause for believing that they exist.

SEC. 6. If the Judge or Commissioner is thereupon satisfied of the existence of the grounds of the application, or that there is probable cause to believe their existence, he must issue a search warrant, signed by him with his name of office, to a civil officer of the United States duly authorized to enforce or assist in enforcing any law thereof, or to a person so duly authorized by the President of the United States, stating the particular grounds or probable cause for its issue and the names of the persons whose affidavits have been taken in support thereof, and commanding him forthwith to search the person or place named, for the property specified, and to bring it before the Judge or Commissioner.

SEC. 7. A search warrant may in all cases be served by any of the officers mentioned in its direction, but by no other person, except in aid of the officer on his requiring it, he being present and acting in its execution.

SEC. 8. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house, or any part of a house, or anything therein, to execute the warrant, if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

SEC. 9. He may break open any outer or inner door or window of a house for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered to aid him in the execution of the warrant, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

SEC. 10. The Judge or Commissioner must insert a direction in the warrant that it be served in the daytime, unless the affidavits are positive that the property is on the person or in the place to be searched, in which case he may insert a direction that it is to be served at any time of the day or night.

SEC. 11. A search warrant must be executed and returned to the Judge or Commissioner who issued it within ten days after its date; after the expiration of this time the warrant, unless executed, is void.

SEC. 12. When the officer takes property under the warrant, he must give a copy of the warrant, together with a receipt for the property taken (specifying it in detail), to the person from whom it was taken by him, or in whose possession it was found; or, in the absence of any person, he must leave it in the place where he found the property.

SEC. 13. The officer must forthwith return the warrant to the Judge or Commissioner and deliver to him a written inventory of the property taken, made publicly or in the presence of the person from whose possession it was taken, and of the applicant for the warrant, if they are present, verified by the affidavit of the officer at the foot of the inventory and taken before the Judge or Commissioner at the time, to the following effect: "I, R. S., the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all the property taken by me on the warrant."

SEC. 14. The Judge or Commissioner must thereupon, if required, deliver a copy of the inventory to the person from whose possession the property was taken and to the applicant for the warrant.

SEC. 15. If the grounds on which the warrant was issued be controverted, the Judge or Commissioner must proceed to take testimony in relation thereto, and the testimony of each witness must be reduced to writing and subscribed by each witness.

SEC. 16. If it appears that the property or paper taken is not the same as that described in the warrant, or that there is no probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, the Judge or Commissioner must cause it to be restored to the person from whom it was taken; but if it appears that the property or paper taken is the same as that described in the warrant and that there is probable cause for believing the existence of the grounds on which the warrant was issued, then the Judge or Commissioner shall order the same retained in the custody of the person seizing it, or to be otherwise disposed of according to law.

SEC. 17. The Judge or Commissioner must annex the affidavits, search warrant, return, inventory,

THE ESPIONAGE ACT—*Continued.*

and evidence, and if he has not power to inquire into the offense in respect to which the warrant was issued he must at once file the same, together with a copy of the record of his proceedings, with the Clerk of the Court having power to so inquire.

SEC. 18. Whoever shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any such officer or person in serving or attempting to serve or execute any such search warrant, or shall assault, beat, or wound any such officer or person, knowing him to be an officer or person so authorized, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years.

SEC. 19. Sections 125 and 126 of the Criminal Code of the United States shall apply to and embrace all persons making oath or affirmation or procuring the same under the provisions of this title, and such persons shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of said sections.

SEC. 20. A person who maliciously and without probable cause procures a search warrant to be issued and executed shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 21. An officer who in executing a search warrant wilfully exceeds his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 22. Whoever, in aid of any foreign government, shall knowingly and wilfully have possession of or control over any property or papers designed or intended for use or which is used as the means of violating any penal statute, or any of the rights or obligations of the United States under any treaty or the law of nations, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 23. Nothing contained in this title shall be held to repeal or impair any existing provisions of law regulating search and the issue of search warrants.

TITLE XII.—USE OF MAILS.

SECTION 1. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book, or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, in violation of any of the provisions of this act is hereby declared to be non-mailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter-carrier: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to authorize any person other than an employé of the Dead Letter Office, duly authorized thereto, or other person upon a search warrant authorized by law, to open any letter not addressed to himself.

SEC. 2. Every letter, writing, circular, postal card, picture, print, engraving, photograph, newspaper, pamphlet, book or other publication, matter or thing, of any kind, containing any matter advocating or urging treason, insurrection or forcible resistance to any law of the United States, is hereby declared to be non-mailable.

SEC. 3. Whoever shall use or attempt to use the mails or Postal Service of the United States for the transmission of any matter declared by this title to be non-mailable, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both. Any person violating any provision of this title may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed.

TITLE XIII.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

SECTION 1. The term "United States" as used in this act includes the Canal Zone and all territory and waters, continental or insular, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

SEC. 2. The several Courts of First Instance in the Philippine Islands and the District Court of the Canal Zone shall have jurisdiction of offenses under this act committed within their respective Districts, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of the United States of offenses under this act committed upon the high seas, and of conspiracies to commit such offenses, as defined by section 37 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, and the provisions of said section, for the purpose of this act, are hereby extended to the Philippine Islands and to the Canal Zone. In such cases the District Attorneys of the Philippine Islands and of the Canal Zone shall have the powers and perform the duties provided in this act for United States Attorneys.

SEC. 3. Offenses committed and penalties, forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the taking effect hereof under any law embraced in or changed, modified or repealed by any chapter of this act may be prosecuted and punished, and suits and proceedings for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the taking effect hereof may be commenced and prosecuted, in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 4. If any clause, sentence, paragraph or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair or invalidate the remainder thereof but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph or part thereof directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

Approved, June 15, 1917.

KAISER ASKED BY HIS MEXICAN ENVOY TO DECORATE SWEDISH CHARGE THERE.

THE Department of State has made public the following translation of a letter dated March 8, 1916, from the German Minister at Mexico City to the Imperial German Chancellor: "Imperial Legation, Mexico. To His Excellency, the Imperial Chancellor—Herr Folke Cronholm, the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires here, since his arrival here has not disguised his sympathy for Germany, and has entered into close relations with this legation. He is the only diplomat through whom information from a hostile camp can be obtained. Moreover, he acts as intermediary for official diplomatic intercourse between this legation and Your Excellency. In the course of this he is obliged to go personally each time to the telegraph office, not seldom quite late at night, in order to hand in the telegrams.

"Herr Cronholm was formerly at Peking and at Tokio, and was responsible for the preliminary arrangements which had to be made for the representation of his country in each case. Before he came out here he had been in charge of the Consulate-General at Hamburg. Herr Cronholm has not got a Swedish but only a Chinese order at present.

"I venture to submit to Your Excellency the advisability of laying before His Majesty, the Emperor, the name of Herr Cronholm, with a view to the Crown Order of the Second Class being bestowed upon him. It would perhaps be desirable in order not to excite the enemy's suspicion, to treat with secrecy the matter of the issue of the patents until the end of the war, should the decision be favorable to my suggestion. This would mean that the matter would be communicated to no one but the recipient and his Government, and even to them only under the seal of secrecy, while the publication of the bestowal of the declaration would be postponed until the end of the war.

"I should be particularly grateful to Your Excellency if I could be furnished with telegraphic news of the bestowal of the decoration, which I strongly recommend in view of the circumstances detailed above.

"VON ECKHARDT."

THE NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL LAW.

(PASSED BY CONGRESS AND APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT AUGUST 10, 1917.)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That by reason of the existence of a state of war, it is essential to the National security and defence, for the successful prosecution of the war, and for the support and maintenance of the army and navy, to assure an adequate supply and equitable distribution, and to facilitate the movement, of foods, feeds, fuel including fuel oil and natural gas, and fertilizer and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery, and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds, and fuel, hereafter in this act called necessaries; to prevent, locally or generally, scarcity, monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations, and private controls, affecting such supply, distribution, and movement; and to establish and maintain governmental control of such necessaries during the war. For such purposes the instrumentalities, means, methods, powers, authorities, duties, obligations, and prohibitions hereinafter set forth are created, established, conferred, and prescribed. The President is authorized to make such regulations and to issue such orders as are essential effectively to carry out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 2. That in carrying out the purposes of this act the President is authorized to enter into any voluntary arrangements or agreements, to create and use any agency or agencies, to accept the services of any person without compensation, to co-operate with any agency or person, to utilize any department or agency of the Government, and to co-ordinate their activities so as to avoid any preventable loss or duplication of effort or funds.

SEC. 3 That no person acting either as a voluntary or paid agent or employé of the United States in any capacity, including an advisory capacity, shall solicit, induce, or attempt to induce any person or officer authorized to execute or to direct the execution of contracts on behalf of the United States to make any contract or give any order for the furnishing to the United States of work, labor, or services, or of materials, supplies, or other property of any kind or character, if such agent or employé has any pecuniary interest in such contract or order, or if he or any firm of which he is a member, or corporation, joint-stock company, or association of which he is an officer or stockholder, or in the pecuniary profits of which he is directly or indirectly interested, shall be a party thereto. Nor shall any agent or employé make, or permit any committee or other body of which he is a member to make, or participate in making, any recommendation concerning such contract or order to any council, board, or commission of the United States, or any member or subordinate thereof, without making to the best of his knowledge and belief a full and complete disclosure in writing to such council, board, commission, or subordinate of any and every pecuniary interest which he may have in such contract or order and of his interest in any firm, corporation, company, or association being a party thereto. Nor shall he participate in the awarding of such contract or giving such order. Any wilful violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be punishable by a fine of not more than $10,000, or by imprisonment of not more than five years, or both: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not change, alter or repeal section 41 of chapter 321, Thirty-fifth Statutes at Large.

SEC. 4. That it is hereby made unlawful for any person wilfully to destroy any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof; knowingly to commit waste or wilfully to permit preventable deterioration of any necessaries in or in connection with their production, manufacture, or distribution; to hoard, as defined in section 6 of this act, any necessaries; to monopolize or attempt to monopolize, either locally or generally, any necessaries; to engage in any discriminatory and unfair, or any deceptive or wasteful practice or device, or to make any unjust or unreasonable rate or charge, in handling or dealing in or with any necessaries; to conspire, combine, agree, or arrange with any other person, (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, harvesting, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof, or (e) to exact excessive prices for any necessaries; or to aid or abet the doing of any act made unlawful by this section.

SEC. 5. That, from time to time, whenever the President shall find it essential to license the importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries, in order to carry into effect any of the purposes of this act, and shall publicly so announce, no person shall, after a date fixed in the announcement, engage in or carry on any such business specified in the announcement of importation, manufacture, storage, mining, or distribution of any necessaries as set forth in such announcement, unless he shall secure and hold a license issued pursuant to this section. The President is authorized to issue such licenses and to prescribe regulations for the issuance of licenses and requirements for systems of accounts and auditing of accounts to be kept by licensees, submission of reports by them, with or without oath or affirmation, and the entry and inspection by the President's duly authorized agents of the places of business of licensees. Whenever the President shall find that any storage charge, commission, profit, or practice of any licensee is unjust, or unreasonable, or discriminatory and unfair, or wasteful, and shall order such licensee, within a reasonable time fixed in the order, to discontinue the same, unless such order, which shall recite the facts found, is revoked or suspended, such licensee shall, within the time prescribed in the order, discontinue such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice. The President may, in lieu of any such unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory, and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, find what is a just, reasonable, nondiscriminatory and fair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, and in any proceeding brought in any court such order of the President shall be prima facie evidence. Any person who, without a license issued pursuant to this section, or whose license shall have been revoked, knowingly engages in or carries on any business for which a license is required under this section, or wilfully fails or refuses to discontinue any unjust, unreasonable, discriminatory and unfair storage charge, commission, profit, or practice, in accordance with the requirement of an order issued under this section, or any regulation prescribed under this section, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live-stock farmers, or other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him, nor to any retailer with respect to the retail business actually conducted by him, nor to any common carrier, nor shall anything in this section be construed to authorize the fixing or imposition of a duty or tax upon any article imported into or exported from the United States or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this act a retailer shall be deemed to be a person, co-partnership, firm, corporation, or association not engaging in the wholesale business whose gross sales do not exceed $100,000 per annum.

AS TO HOARDING OF NECESSITIES OF LIFE.

SEC. 6. That any person who wilfully hoards any necessaries shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding $5,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both. Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either (a) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; (b) held, contracted for, or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or other dealer in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessaries produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production or (c) withheld, whether by possession

or under any contract or arrangement, from the market by any person for the purpose of unreasonably increasing or diminishing the price *Provided*, That this section shall not include or relate to transactions on any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business as described in section 13 of this act that may be permitted by the President under the authority conferred upon him by said section 13: *Provided, however*, That any accumulating or withholding by any farmer or gardener, co-operative association of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers, or any other person, of the products of any farm, garden, or other land owned, leased, or cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be hoarding within the meaning of this act.

SEC. 7. That whenever any necessaries shall be hoarded as defined in section 6 they shall be liable to be proceeded against in any district court of the United States within the district where the same are found and seized by a process of libel for condemnation, and if such necessaries shall be adjudged to be hoarded they shall be disposed of by sale in such manner as to provide the most equitable distribution thereof as the court may direct, and the proceeds thereof, less the legal costs and charges, shall be paid to the party entitled thereto. The proceedings of such libel cases shall conform as near as may be to the proceedings in admiralty, except that either party may demand trial by jury of any issue of fact joined in any such case, and all such proceedings shall be at the suit of and in the name of the United States. It shall be the duty of the United States Attorney for the proper district to institute and prosecute any such action upon presentation to him of satisfactory evidence to sustain the same.

SEC. 8. That any person who wilfully destroys any necessaries for the purpose of enhancing the price or restricting the supply thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding $5,000 or imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 9. That any person who conspires, combines, agrees, or arranges with any other person (a) to limit the facilities for transporting, producing, manufacturing, supplying, storing, or dealing in any necessaries; (b) to restrict the supply of any necessaries; (c) to restrict the distribution of any necessaries; (d) to prevent, limit, or lessen the manufacture or production of any necessaries in order to enhance the price thereof shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not exceeding $10,000 or be imprisoned for not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 10. That the President is authorized, from time to time, to requisition foods, feeds, fuels, and other supplies necessary to the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy, or any other public use connected with the common defence, and to requisition, or otherwise provide, storage facilities for such supplies; and he shall ascertain and pay a just compensation therefor. If the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such necessaries or storage space, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the United States District Courts to hear and determine all such controversies: *Provided*, That nothing in this section, or in the section that follows, shall be construed to require any natural person to furnish to the Government any necessaries held by him and reasonably required for consumption or use by himself and dependents, nor shall any person, firm, corporation, or association be required to furnish to the Government any seed necessary for the seeding of land owned, leased, or cultivated by them.

SEC. 11. That the President is authorized from time to time to purchase, to store, to provide storage facilities for, and to sell for cash at reasonable prices, wheat, flour, meal, beans, and potatoes: *Provided*, That if any minimum price shall have been theretofore fixed, pursuant to the provisions of section 14 of this act; then the price paid for any such articles so purchased shall not be less than such minimum price. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the disposal by the United States of necessaries under this section may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 12. That whenever the President shall find it necessary to secure an adequate supply of necessaries for the support of the army or the maintenance of the navy, or for any other public use connected with the common defence, he is authorized to requisition and take over, for use or operation by the Government, any factory, packing house, oil pipe line, mine, or other plant, or any part thereof, in or through which any necessaries are or may be manufactured, produced, prepared, or mined, and to operate the same. Whenever the President shall determine that the further use or operation by the Government of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, is not essential for the National security or defence, the same shall be restored to the person entitled to the possession thereof. The United States shall make just compensation, to be determined by the President, for the taking over, use, occupation, and operation by the Government of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof. If the compensation so determined be unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation, in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code. The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for carrying out the purposes of this section, including the operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, the purchase, sale, or other disposition of articles used, manufactured, produced, prepared, or mined therein, and the employment, control, and compensation of employés. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the use or operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for the purpose of the continued use or operation of any such factory, mine, or plant, or part thereof, and the accounts of each such factory, mine, plant, or part thereof, shall be kept separate and distinct. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be paid into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 13. That whenever the President finds it essential in order to prevent undue enhancement, depression, or fluctuation of prices of, or in order to prevent injurious speculation in, or in order to prevent unjust market manipulation or unfair and misleading market quotations of the prices of necessaries, hereafter in this section called evil practices, he is authorized to prescribe such regulations governing, or may either wholly or partly prohibit, operations, practices, and transactions at, on, in, or under the rules of any exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business as he may find essential in order to prevent, correct, or remove such evil practices. Such regulations may require all persons coming within their provisions, to keep such records and statements of account, and may require such persons to make such returns, verified under oath or otherwise, as will fully and correctly disclose all transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business, including the making, execution, settlement, and fulfilment thereof. He may also require all persons acting in the capacity of a clearing house, clearing association, or similar institution, for the purpose of clearing, settling, or adjusting transactions at, in, or on, or under the rules of any such exchange, board of trade, or similar institution or place of business, to keep such records and to make such returns as will fully and correctly disclose all facts in their possession relating to such transactions, and he may appoint agents to conduct the investigations necessary to enforce the provisions of this section and all rules and regulations made by him in pursuance thereof, and may fix and pay the compensation of such agents. Any person who wilfully violates any regulation made pursuant to this section, or who knowingly engages in any operation, practice, or transaction prohibited pursuant to this section, or who wilfully aids or abets any

such violation or any such prohibited operation, practice, or transaction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding $10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than four years, or both.

GOVERNMENT TO FIX WHEAT PRICES.

SEC. 14. That whenever the President shall find that an emergency exists requiring stimulation of the production of wheat and that it is essential that the producers of wheat, produced within the United States, shall have the benefits of the guaranty provided for in this section, he is authorized, from time to time, seasonably and as far in advance of seeding time as practicable, to determine and fix and to give public notice of what, under specified conditions, is a reasonable guaranteed price for wheat, in order to assure such producers a reasonable profit. The President shall thereupon fix such guaranteed price for each of the official grain standards for wheat as established under the United States grain standards act, approved August 11, 1916. The President shall from time to time establish and promulgate such regulations as he shall deem wise in connection with such guaranteed prices, and in particular governing conditions of delivery and payment, and differences in price for the several standard grades in the principal primary markets of the United States, adopting number one northern spring or its equivalent at the principal interior primary markets as the basis. Thereupon, the Government of the United States hereby guarantees every producer of wheat produced within the United States, that, upon compliance by him with the regulations prescribed, he shall receive for any wheat produced in reliance upon this guarantee within the period, not exceeding eighteen months, prescribed in the notice, a price not less than the guaranteed price therefor as fixed pursuant to this section. In such regulations the President shall prescribe the terms and conditions upon which any such producer shall be entitled to the benefits of such guaranty. The guaranteed prices for the several standard grades of wheat for the crop of 1918, shall be based upon number one northern spring or its equivalent at not less than $2.00 per bushel at the principal interior primary markets. This guaranty shall not be dependent upon the action of the President under the first part of this section, but is hereby made absolute and shall be binding until May 1, 1919. When the President finds that the importation into the United States of any wheat produced outside of the United States materially enhances or is likely materially to enhance the liabilities of the United States under guaranties of prices therefor made pursuant to this section, and ascertains what rate of duty, added to the then existing rate of duty on wheat and to the value of wheat at the time of importation, would be sufficient to bring the price thereof at which imported up to the price fixed therefor pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section, he shall proclaim such facts, and thereafter there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon wheat when imported in addition to the then existing rate of duty, the rate of duty so ascertained; but in no case shall any such rate of duty be fixed at an amount which will effect a reduction of the rate of duty upon wheat under any then existing tariff law of the United States. For the purpose of making any guaranteed price effective under this section, or whenever he deems it essential in order to protect the Government of the United States against material enhancement of its liabilities arising out of any guaranty under this section, the President is authorized also, in his discretion, to purchase any wheat for which a guaranteed price shall be fixed under this section, and to hold, transport, or store it, or to sell, dispose of, and deliver the same to any citizen of the United States or to any Government engaged in war with any country with which the Government of the United States is or may be at war or to use the same as supplies for any department or agency of the Government of the United States. Any moneys received by the United States from or in connection with the sale or disposal of wheat under this section may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any balance of such moneys not used as part of such revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 15. That from and after thirty days from the date of the approval of this act no foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds shall be used in the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes: **Provided**, That under such rules, regulations, and bonds as the President may prescribe, such materials may be used in the production of distilled spirits exclusively for other than beverage purposes, or for the fortification of pure sweet wines as defined by the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue, and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916. Nor shall there be imported into the United States any distilled spirits. Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation, or prohibition of the use of foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors for beverage purposes, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such malt or vinous liquor, is essential, in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food, or that the National security and defense will be subserved thereby, he is authorized, from time to time, to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition, or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked no person shall, after a reasonable time prescribed in such notice, use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or import any such liquors except under license issued by the President aad in compliance with rules and regulations determined by him governing the production and importation of such liquors and the alcoholic content thereof. Any person who wilfully violates the provisions of this section, or who shall use any foods, fruits, food materials, or feeds in the production of malt or vinous liquors, or who shall import any such liquors, without first obtaining a license so to do when a license is required under this section, or who shall violate any rule or regulation made under this section, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize the licensing of the manufacture of vinous or malt liquors in any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any civil subdivision thereof, where the manufacture of such vinous or malt liquor is prohibited.

SEC. 16. That the President is authorized and directed to commandeer any or all distilled spirits in bond or in stock at the date of the approval of this act for redistillation, in so far as such redistillation may be necessary to meet the requirements of the Government in the manufacture of munitions and other military and hospital supplies, or in so far as such redistillation would dispense with the necessity of utilizing products and materials suitable for foods and feeds in the future manufacture of distilled spirits for the purposes herein enumerated. The President shall determine and pay a just compensation for the distilled spirits so commandeered; and if the compensation so determined be not satisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation for such spirits, in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

SEC. 17. That every person who wilfully assaults, resists, impedes, or interferes with any officer, employee, or agent of the United States in the execution of any duty authorized to be performed by or pursuant to this act shall upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding $1,000 or be imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 18. That the sum of $2,500,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available until June 30, 1918, for the payment of such rent, the expense, including postage, of such printing and publications, the purchase of such material and equipment, and the employment of such persons and means, in the city of Washington and elsewhere, as the President may deem essential.

SEC. 19. That for the purposes of this act the sum of $150,000,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be available during the time this act is in effect: *Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be expended for the purposes described in the preceding section: *Provided further*, That itemized statements covering all purchases and disbursements under this and the preceding section shall be filed with the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of

Representatives on or before the twenty-fifth day of each month after the taking effect of this act, covering the business of the preceding month, and said statements shall be subject to public inspection.

SEC. 20. That the employment of any person under the provisions of this act shall not exempt any such person from military service under the provisions of the selective draft law approved May 18, 1917.

SEC. 21. The President shall cause a detailed report to be made to the Congress on the first day of January each year of all proceedings had under this act during the year preceding. Such report shall, in addition to other matters, contain an account of all persons appointed or employed, the salary or compensation paid or allowed each, the aggregate amount of the different kinds of property purchased or requisitioned, the use and disposition made of such property, and a statement of all receipts, payments, and expenditures, together with a statement showing the general character, and estimated value of all property then on hand, and the aggregate amount and character of all claims against the United States growing out of this act.

SEC. 22. That if any clause, sentence, paragraph, or part of this act shall for any reason be adjudged by any court of competent jurisdiction to be invalid, such judgment shall not affect, impair, or invalidate the remainder thereof, but shall be confined in its operation to the clause, sentence, paragraph, or part thereof, directly involved in the controversy in which such judgment shall have been rendered.

SEC. 23. That words used in this act shall be construed to import the plural or the singular, as the case demands. The word "person," wherever used in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations, and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission, or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any partnership, association, or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission, or failure of such partnership, association, or corporation as well as that of the person.

PROVISIONS OF THE LAW END WITH THE WAR.

SEC. 24. That the provisions of this act shall cease to be in effect when the existing state of war between the United States and Germany shall have terminated, and the fact and date of such termination shall be ascertained and proclaimed by the President; but the termination of this act shall not affect any act done, or any right or obligation accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil case before the said termination pursuant to this act; but all rights and liabilities under this act arising before its termination shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if the act had not terminated. Any offense committed and all penalties, forfeitures, or liabilities incurred prior to such termination may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this act had not been terminated.

SEC. 25. That the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered, whenever and wherever in his judgment necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, to fix the price of coal and coke, wherever and whenever sold, either by producer or dealer, to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the method of production, sale, shipment, distribution, apportionment, or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign; said authority and power may be exercised by him in each case through the agency of the Federal Trade Commission during the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That if, in the opinion of the President, any such producer or dealer fails or neglects to conform to such prices or regulations, or to conduct his business efficiently under the regulations and control of the President as aforesaid, or conducts it in a manner prejudicial to the public interest, then the President is hereby authorized and empowered in every such case to requisition and take over the plant, business, and all appurtenances thereof belonging to such producer or dealer as a going concern, and to operate or cause the same to be operated in such manner and through such agency as he may direct during the period of the war or for such part of said time as in his judgment may be necessary.

That any producer or dealer whose plant, business, and appurtenances shall have been requisitioned or taken over by the President shall be paid a just compensation for the use thereof during the period that the same may be requisitioned or taken over as aforesaid, which compensation the President shall fix or cause to be fixed by the Federal Trade Commission.

That if the prices so fixed, or if, in the case of the taking over or requisitioning of the mines or business of any such producer or dealer the compensation therefor as determined by the provisions of this act be not satisfactory to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

While operating or causing to be operated any such plants or business, the President is authorized to prescribe such regulations as he may deem essential for the employment, control, and compensation of the employees necessary to conduct the same.

Or if the President of the United States shall be of the opinion that he can thereby better provide for the common defense, and whenever, in his judgment, it shall be necessary for the efficient prosecution of the war, then he is hereby authorized and empowered to require any or all producers of coal and coke, either in any special area or in any special coal fields, or in the entire United States, to sell their products only to the United States through an agency to be designated by the President, such agency to regulate the resale of such coal and coke, and the prices thereof, and to establish rules for the regulation of and to regulate the methods of production, shipment, distribution, apportionment, or storage thereof among dealers and consumers, domestic or foreign, and to make payment of the purchase price thereof to the producers thereof or to the person or persons legally entitled to said payment.

That within fifteen days after notice from the agency so designated to any producer of coal and coke that his, or its, output is to be so purchased by the United States as hereinbefore described, such producer shall cease shipments of said product upon his own account and shall transmit to such agency all orders received and unfilled or partially unfilled, showing the exact extent to which shipments have been made thereon, and thereafter all shipments shall be made only on authority of the agency designated by the President, and thereafter no such producer shall sell any of said products except to the United States through such agency, and the said agency alone is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase during the continuance of the requirement the output of such producers.

That the prices to be paid for such products so purchased shall be based upon a fair and just profit over and above the cost of production, including proper maintenance and depletion charges, the reasonableness of such profits and cost of production to be determined by the Federal Trade Commission, and if the prices fixed by the said commission of any such product purchased by the United States as hereinbefore described be unsatisfactory to the person or persons entitled to the same, such person or persons shall be paid seventy-five per centum of the amount so determined, and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to said seventy-five per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation in the manner provided by section 24, paragraph 20, and section 145 of the Judicial Code.

All such products so sold to the United States shall be sold by the United States at such uniform prices, quality considered, as may be practicable and as may be determined by said agency to be just and fair.

Any moneys received by the United States for the sale of any such coal and coke may, in the discretion of the President, be used as a revolving fund for further carrying out the purposes of this section. Any moneys not so used shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

That when directed by the President, the Federal Trade Commission is hereby required to proceed

THE NATIONAL FOOD CONTROL LAW—*Continued.*

to make full inquiry, giving such notice as it may deem practicable, into the cost of producing under reasonably efficient management at the various places of production the following commodities, to wit, coal and coke.

The books, correspondence, records, and papers in any way referring to transactions of any kind relating to the mining, production, sale, or distribution of all mine operators or other persons whose coal and coke have or may become subject to this section, and the books, correspondence, records, and papers of any person applying for the purchase of coal and coke from the United States shall at all times be subject to inspection by the said agency, and such person or persons shall promptly furnish said agency any data or information relating to the business of such person or persons which said agency may call for, and said agency is hereby authorized to procure the information in reference to the business of such coal-mine operators and producers of coke and customers therefor in the manner provided for in sections 6 and 9 of the Act of Congress approved September 26, 1914, entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," and said agency is hereby authorized and empowered to exercise all the powers granted to the Federal Trade Commission by said act for the carrying out of the purposes of this section.

Having completed its inquiry respecting any commodity in any locality, it shall, if the President has decided to fix the prices at which any such commodity shall be sold by producers and dealers generally, fix and publish maximum prices for both producers of and dealers in any such commodity, which maximum prices shall be observed by all producers and dealers until further action thereon is taken by the commission.

In fixing maximum prices for producers the commission shall allow the cost of production, including the expense of operation, maintenance, depreciation, and depletion, and shall add thereto a just and reasonable profit.

In fixing such prices for dealers, the commission shall allow the cost to the dealer and shall add thereto a just and reasonable sum for his profit in the transaction.

The maximum prices so fixed and published shall not be construed as invalidating any contract in which prices are fixed, made in good faith, prior to the establishment and publication of maximum prices by the commission.

Whoever shall, with knowledge that the prices of any such commodity have been fixed as herein provided, ask, demand, or receive a higher price, or whoever shall, with knowledge that the regulations have been prescribed as herein provided, violate or refuse to conform to any of the same, shall, upon conviction, be punished by fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. Each independent transaction shall constitute a separate offence.

Nothing in this section shall be construed as restricting or modifying in any manner the right the Government of the United States may have in its own behalf or in behalf of any other Government at war with Germany to purchase, requisition, or take over any such commodities for the equipment, maintenance, or support of armed forces at any price or upon any terms that may be agreed upon or otherwise lawfully determined.

SEC. 26. That any person carrying on or employed in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with or in the Territories or other possessions of the United States in any article suitable for human food, fuel, or other necessaries of life, who, either in his individual capacity or as an officer, agent, or employé of a corporation or member of a partnership carrying on or employed in such trade, shall store, acquire, or hold, or who shall destroy or make away with any such article for the purpose of limiting the supply thereof to the public or affecting the market price thereof in such commerce, whether temporarily or otherwise, shall be deemed guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both: *Provided*, That any storing or holding by any farmer, gardener, or other person of the products of any farm, garden, or other land cultivated by him shall not be deemed to be a storing or holding within the meaning of this act: *Provided further*, That farmers and fruit growers, co-operative and other exchanges, or societies of a similar character shall not be included within the provisions of this section: *Provided further*, That this section shall not be construed to prohibit the holding or accumulating of any such article by any such person in a quantity not in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for a reasonable time or in a quantity reasonably required to furnish said articles produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to repeal the act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman anti-trust act.

SEC. 27. That the President is authorized to procure, or aid in procuring, such stocks of nitrate of soda as he may determine to be necessary, and find available, for increasing agricultural production during the calendar years 1917 and 1918, and to dispose of the same for cash at cost, including all expenses connected therewith. For carrying out the purposes of this section, there is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, available immediately and until expended, the sum of $10,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and the President is authorized to make such regulations, and to use such means and agencies of the Government, as, in his discretion, he may deem best. The proceeds arising from the disposition of the nitrate of soda shall go into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts. Approved, August 10, 1917.

FINANCES OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

(By United States Consul Arthur McLean, Puerto Plata.)

THE total debt of the Dominican Republic is $21,500,000, consisting of one loan of $20,000,000 at 5 per cent. and $1,500,000 at 6 per cent. interest. Both of these loans are secured by the Custom House receipts, which were $4,035,355 for the calendar year 1916. In order to provide for the interest and amortization of the $20,000,000 loan, $100,000 is remitted monthly to the Guaranty Trust Company, fiscal agent of the Republic. A further remittance of $30,000 has been made each month to be applied to the loan of $1,500,000 held by the National City Bank, retired in September, 1917. The Dominican Republic is divided into 12 Provinces, which have been merely political and military sub-divisions of the Government and have not been empowered to make loans. The new constitution provides an autonomous form of government for the Provinces and empowers them to raise loans with the approval of the National Government. Municipalities in this Republic are self-governing communities with certain restrictions. The principal towns in the Puerto Plata consular district are La Vega, with a population of 5,000; Moca, 4,000; Monte Cristi, 3,000; Pimentel, 1,000; Puerto Plata, 7,000; Samana, 2,500; Sanchez, 2,500; San Francisco de Macoris, 5,000; and Santiago, 15,000.

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

(Sent August 14, 1914, and made public by Secretary of State Lansing, at Washington, three years later.)

The letter which disclosed the pre-war moves in Europe as gathered through the Kaiser's secret diplomatic channels, ran as follows:

Berlin via Copenhagen. Dated August 14, 1914, Received August 15, 7.30 P. M.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Washington:

August 14, 3 P. M.

The following was communicated personally to me by the Emperor in writing:

"Private and confidential. For the President personally.

"1. The Royal Highness Prince Henry was received by His Majesty King George V. in London, who empowered him to transmit to me verbally that England would remain neutral if war broke out on the continent involving Germany and France, Austria and Russia. This message was telegraphed to me by my brother from London after his conversation with His Majesty the King and repeated verbally on the 29th July.

"2. My Ambassador in London transmitted a message from Sir Edward Grey to Berlin saying that only in case France was likely to be crushed England would interfere.

"3. On the 30th my Ambassador in London reported that Sir Edward Grey, in the course of a private (sic) conversation, told him that if the conflict remained localized between Russia—not Servia—and Austria, England would not move, but if we mixed in the fray she would take quick decisions and grave maneuvers; in other words, if I left my ally, Austria, in the lurch to fight alone England would not touch me.

"4. This communication being directly counter to the King's message to me, I telegraphed to His Majesty on the 29th or 30th thanking him for kind message through my brother and begging him to use all his power to keep France and Russia, his allies, from making any warlike preparations calculated to disturb my work on mediation, stating that I was in constant communication with His Majesty the Czar. In the evening the King kindly answered that he had ordered his Government to use every possible influence with his allies to repudiate taking any provocative military measures. At the same time His Majesty asked me I should transmit to Vienna the British proposal that Austria was to take Belgrade and a few other Servian towns and a strip of country as a main mise (sic) to make sure that the Servian promises on paper should be fulfilled in reality. This proposal was in the same moment telegraphed to me from Vienna for London quite in conjunction with the British proposal; besides I had telegraphed to His Majesty the Czar the same as an idea of mine before I received the two communications from Vienna and London. As both were of the same opinion, I immediately transmitted the telegrams vice versa to Vienna and London. I felt that I was able to tide the question over and was happy at the peaceful outlook.

"5. While I was preparing a note to His Majesty the Czar the next morning to inform him that Vienna, London, and Berlin were agreed about the treatment of affairs, I received the telephone message from His Excellency the Chancellor that in the night before, the Czar had given the order to mobilize the whole of the Russian Army, which was of course also meant against Germany; whereas up till then the southern armies had been mobilized against Austria.

"6. In a telegram from London my Ambassador informed me he understood British Government would guarantee neutrality of France and wished to know whether Germany would refrain from attack. I telegraphed to His Majesty the King personally that mobilization being already carried out could not be stopped, but if His Majesty could guarantee with his armed forces the neutrality of France I would refrain from attacking her, leave her alone, and employ my forces elsewhere. His Majesty answered that he thought my offer was based on a misunderstanding, and as far as I can make out Sir Edward Grey never took my offer into serious consideration. He never answered it. Instead he declared England had to defend Belgian neutrality, which had to be violated by Germany on strategical grounds, news having been received that France was already preparing to enter Belgium and the King of the Belgians having refused my petition for a free passage under guarantee of his country's freedom. I am most grateful for the President's message. Wilhelm."

GERARD,
American Charge d'Affaires, Copenhagen.

DIRECTORY OF WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS.

AMBULANCE Chirurgicale Mobile No. 1. Directrice, Mrs. Borden Turner, Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., depository, N. Y.

American Aid for Homeless Belgian Children. Miss Marie Louise de Sadeleer, Treasurer, 9 East 39th St., N. Y. Gifts to be sent to National City Bank, N. Y.

American Ambulance Hospital in France. William R. Hereford, Secretary, 14 Wall St., N. Y. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.

American Ambulance in Russia. Philip M. Lydig, Secretary, 111 Broadway, N. Y. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Chairman Executive Committee, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

American Authors' Fund for the Relief of the Wounded Soldiers of the Allied Nations. Authors' Fund, care State Street Trust Co., 33 State St., Boston.

American Artists' Committee of One Hundred Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier-Artists. William Bailey Faxon, Treasurer, 215 West 57th St., N. Y.

American Branch of the Fatherless Children of France Fund. Walter W. Price, Treasurer, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

American Comfort Packet Committee, Mrs. Mary Hatch Willard, Chairman, 66 West 39th St., N. Y.

American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief. Charles R. Crane, Treasurer, 70 5th Ave., N. Y.

American Committee for Training in Suitable Trades the Maimed Soldiers of France. Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Biltmore Hotel, N. Y.

American Fund for French Wounded. Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Chairman, 122 Madison Ave., N. Y. Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer.

American Girls' Aid (French). Miss Gladys Hollingsworth, Chairman, 293 5th Ave., N. Y.

American Hostels for Refugees in Paris and Children of Flanders Rescue Committee. Henry W. Munroe, Jr., Treasurer, care Mrs. Mary Cadwalader Jones, 21 East 11th St., N. Y.

American Huguenot Committee. Edmond E. Robert, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St., N. Y.

American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War. Felix M. Warburg, Treasurer, 174 2d Ave., N. Y.

American Jewish Relief Committee. Herbert H. Lehman, Treasurer, 20 Exchange Place, N. Y.

American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Money should be sent to American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Merchandise should be sent, transportation prepaid, to American Red Cross Receiving and Shipping Station, Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y. C. S. Magee, Secretary, 162½ H St. NW., Washington, D. C.

American Society for Relief of French War Orphans. Thomas Cochran, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

American Students' Committee of the Ecole des Beaux Arts. Henry R. Sedgwick, Treasurer, 107 East 37th St., N. Y.

American Women's Committee for the Charities of the Queen of Belgium. John Moffat, Honorary Secretary, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

American Women's War Relief Fund. John Moffat, Fifth Avenue Building, N. Y.

Appui Belge. Miss Raymonde Coudert Glaenzer, Vice-President, 105 East 19th St., N. Y.

Australian War Relief Fund. A. J. Howard, Treasurer, 435 5th Ave., N. Y.

DIRECTORY OF WAR RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS—*Continued.*

Belgian Refugee Workshop Fund. Prof. Albert G. van Flecke, American Security & Trust Co., Washington, D. C.

Belgian Relief Fund. Rev. Father J. F. Stillemans, 431 West 47th St., N. Y.; J. P. Morgan & Co. depository, 10 Bridge St., N. Y.

Belgian Soldiers' Tobacco Fund, 949 Broadway, New York City.

Blue Cross Fund for Wounded Horses. Mrs. Elphinston Maitland, Secretary, 55 East 93d St., N. Y.

British-American War Relief Fund. Henry J. Whitehouse, Treasurer, 681 5th Ave., N. Y.

British Red Cross Committee. Edwin S. Marston, President, 12 Bridge St., N. Y.

British War Relief Association. Henry Clews, Treasurer, 542 5th Ave., N. Y.

Bulgarian Relief Committee. Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Treasurer, 30 Church St., N. Y.

Cardinal Mercier Fund, Maryland Committee. Hon. James Augustus Whiteley, Chairman, 223 West Lanvale St., Baltimore.

Cardinal Mercier Fund, New York Committee. Miss Marie La Montagne, Treasurer, Buckingham Hotel, N. Y.; J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., N. Y.

Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War. Harry Fischel, Treasurer, 63 Park Row, N. Y. In co-operation with the American Jewish Relief Committee.

Central Committee for the Relief of Lithuanian War Sufferers. M. Salcius, Secretary, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Children of America's Army of Relief. The Federal Trust Co., 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

Colonie de Franceville of Madame F. Berkeley Smith. Mrs. Walker D. Hines, 122 East 70th St., N. Y.

Commission for Relief in Belgium. Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

Commission for the Relief of Belgian Prisoners in Germany. James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Committee for Men Blinded in Battle. William Forbes Morgan, Jr., Treasurer, 17 East 38th St., N. Y.

Committee of Mercy. August Belmont, Treasurer, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Dollar Christmas Fund for Destitute Belgians. Henry Clews, Treasurer, 66 Broadway, N. Y.

Duryea War Relief. Mrs. Charles H. Ditson, 259 5th Ave., N. Y.

Emergency Aid Committee (Philadelphia). Mrs. J. Norman Jackson, Treasurer, 1428 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

Fatherless Children of France (Orphelinat des Armées). J. P. Morgan & Co., depository, Fifth Avenue Building, N. Y.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. Charles S. Macfarland, Treasurer, 105 East 22d St., N. Y.

Flotilla Committee. Miss Emily Chauncey, Executive Secretary, 38 West 39th St., N. Y.

Franco-American Committee for the Protection of the Children of the Frontier of France. Frederic R. Coudert, Treasurer, 2 Rector St., N. Y.

Franco-Serbian Field Hospital of America. Henry B. Britton, Treasurer, 17 West 30th St., N. Y.

General Italian Relief Committee, Longacre Building, West 42d St., N. Y.

International Reconstruction League. John Moffat, Executive Chairman, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Irish Relief Fund Committee. Thomas Hughes Kelley, Treasurer, 5 Beekman St., N. Y.

Lafayette Fund. Francis Roche, Treasurer, Vanderbilt Hotel, N. Y.

Le Bien-Etre du Blessé. John Munroe & Co., Treasurer, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Le Paquet du Soldat, 55 Pierrepont St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

L'Union des Arts, 712 5th Ave., N. Y.

Montenegrin Relief Association of America. Jane Stewart Cushman, Treasurer, 105 West 59th St., N. Y.

National Allied Relief Committee. Karl Davis Robinson, Secretary, 200 5th Ave., N. Y. James A. Blair, Jr., Treasurer.

New York Surgical Dressings Committee. Mrs. Edward Ringwood Hewitt, 19 East 59th St., N. Y.

Noel du Soldat Belge Fund. P. Dumont, 10 Bridge St., N. Y.

People's Relief Committee for the Jewish War Sufferers. Boris Fingerhood, Secretary, 196 East Broadway, N. Y. Isaac Goldberg, Treasurer, 171 East Broadway.

Permanent Blind Relief War Fund. F. A. Vanderlip, Honorary Treasurer, 590 5th Ave., N. Y.

Persian War Relief Fund. Edward M. Bulkeley, Treasurer, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Polish Hospital Supply and Clothing Committee (auxiliary of the Polish Relief Fund), 681 5th Ave. Miss Eleann Blodgett, Chairman.

Polish University Grants Committee of the Polish Victims' Relief Fund. Mme. Jane Arctowska, 33 West 42d St., N. Y.

Polish Victims' Relief Fund. W. O. Gorski, Executive Secretary, 33 West 42d St., N. Y.

Prince of Wales National Relief Fund. R. M. Stuart Wortley, Treasurer, 25 Broad St., N. Y.

Refugees in Russia. John Moffat, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Relief Fund for the Families of French Soldier Artists. William Anderson Coffin, Chairman, 58 West 57th St., N. Y.

Roumanian Relief Committee of America. 43 Cedar St., N. Y. Henry Clews, Treasurer.

Russian American Relief Association. Care National City Bank, 55 Wall St., N. Y.

Russian War Relief Committee. John Moffat, Secretary, 200 5th Ave., N. Y.

Secours National Fund for the Relief of Civilian War Sufferers in France. Mrs. Whitney Warren, 16 East 47th St., N. Y.

Serbian Distress Fund (Boston). John F. Moors, Treasurer, 111 Devonshire, St., Boston.

Serbian Hospital Fund. Otto T. Bannard, Treasurer, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Serbian Relief Committee. Miss F. Hastings, Secretary, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. Murray H. Coggeshall, Treasurer.

Shamrock Fund. Miss Mary Dougherty, Secretary, 165 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Siberian Regiments American Ambulance Society. Samuel McRoberts, Honorary Treasurer, Flatiron Building, N. Y.

Ukrainian War Relief Fund. Simon Yadlowsky, Treasurer, 83 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

Union Nationale des Eglises Réformées Evangéliques de France Emergency Relief Fund, 105 East 22d St., N. Y. Alfred R. Kimball, Treasurer.

Vacation War Relief Committee. Miss Emily Chauncey, Executive Secretary, 38 West 39th St., N. Y. Miss Anne Morgan, Chairman, Old Colony Club Building, Madison Ave., N. Y. Miss Robinson Smith, Treasurer, 30 West 30th St., New York City.

War Babies' Cradle. Mrs. Jules S. Bache, Treasurer, 42 Broadway, N. Y.

War Relief Clearing House for France and Her Allies. 40 Wall St., N. Y. Thomas W. Lamont, Treasurer.

Zionist Medical Unit. Miss Henrietta Szold, Chairman, 44 East 23d St., N. Y.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PREPAREDNESS.

Organized June 3, 1915. The committee publishes charts, bulletins, booklets, and pamphlets, and gratuitously distributes books on National defense. The officers are: *Chairman*—Henry A. Wise Wood, New York. *Treasurer*—Raymond B. Price, New York. *Secretary*—James E. Clark, New York. Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, New York City. Washington representatives, 806 Seventeenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The Pope's Peace Proposal.

THE text of the Pope's peace proposal, as made public by the State Department in Washington, August 16, 1917, is as follows:

To the Rulers of the Belligerent Peoples.

From the beginning of our Pontificate, in the midst of the horrors of the awful war let loose on Europe, we have had of all things three in mind: to maintain perfect impartiality toward all the belligerents, as becomes him who is the common father and loves all his children with equal affection, continually to endeavor to do them all as much good as possible, without exception of person, without distinction of nationality or religion, as is dictated to us by the universal law of charity as well as by the supreme spiritual charge with which we have been intrusted by Christ; finally, as also required by our mission of peace, to omit nothing, as far as it lay in our power, that could contribute to expedite the end of these calamities by endeavoring to bring the peoples and their rulers to more moderate resolutions, to the serene deliberation of peace, of a "just and lasting" peace.

Whoever has watched our endeavors in these three grievous years that have just elapsed could easily see that, while we remained ever true to our resolution of absolute impartiality and beneficent action, we never ceased to urge the belligerent peoples and Governments again to be brothers, although all that we did to reach this very noble goal was not made public.

About the end of the first year of the war we addressed to the contending nations the most earnest exhortations, and in addition pointed to the path that would lead to a stable peace honorable to all. Unfortunately, our appeal was not heeded, and the war was fiercely carried on for two years more, with all its horrors. It became even more cruel, and spread over land and sea, and even to the air, and desolation and death were seen to fall upon defenseless cities, peaceful villages, and their innocent people.

EUROPE RUSHING TO THE ABYSS.

And now no one can imagine how much the general suffering would increase if other months or, still worse, other years were added to this sanguinary triennium. Is this civilized world to be turned into a field of death, and is Europe, so glorious and flourishing, to rush, as carried by a universal folly, to the abyss and take a hand in its own suicide?

In so distressing a situation, in the presence of so grave a menace, we, who have no personal political aim, who listen to the suggestions or interests of none of the belligerents, but are solely actuated by the sense of our supreme duty as the common father of the faithful, by the solicitations of our children who implore our intervention and peace-bearing word, uttering the very voice of humanity and reason—we again call for peace, and we renew a pressing appeal to those who have in their hands the destinies of the nations. But no longer confining ourselves to general terms, as we were led to do by circumstances in the past, we will now come to more concrete and practical proposals and invite the Governments of both belligerent peoples to arrive at an agreement on the following points, which seem to offer the base of a just and lasting peace, leaving it with them to make them more precise and complete.

First, the fundamental point must be that the material force of arms shall give way to the moral force of right, whence shall proceed a just agreement of all upon the simultaneous and reciprocal decrease of armaments, according to the rules and guarantees to be established, in the necessary and sufficient measure for the maintenance of public order in every State; then, taking the place of arms, the institution of arbitration, with its high pacifying function, according to rules to be drawn in concert and under sanctions to be determined against any State which would decline either to refer international questions to arbitration or to accept its awards.

PLEADS FOR SUPREMACY OF RIGHT.

When supremacy of right is thus established, let every obstacle to ways of communication of the peoples be removed by insuring, through rules to be also determined, the true freedom and community of the seas, which, on the one hand, would eliminate any causes of conflict, and, on the other hand, would open to all new sources of prosperity and progress.

As for the damages to be repaid and the cost of the war, we see no other way of solving the question than by setting up the general principle of entire and reciprocal conditions which would be justified by the immense benefit to be derived from disarmament, all the more as one could not understand that such carnage could go on for mere economic reasons. If certain particular reasons stand against this in certain cases, let them be weighed in justice and equity.

But these specific agreements, with the immense advantages that flow from them, are not possible unless territory now occupied is reciprocally restituted. Therefore, on the part of Germany, there should be total evacuation of Belgium, with guarantees of its entire political, military, and economic independence toward any power whatever; evacuation also of the French territory; on the part of the other belligerents, a similar restitution of the German colonies.

As regards territorial questions, as, for instance, those that are disputed by Italy and Austria, by Germany and France, there is reason to hope that, in consideration of the immense advantages of durable peace with disarmament, the contending parties will examine them in a conciliatory spirit, taking into account, as far as is just and possible, as we have said formerly, the aspirations of the population, and, if occasion arises, adjusting private interests to the general good of the great human society.

The same spirit of equity and justice must guide the examination of the other territorial and political questions, notably those relative to Armenia, the Balkan States, and the territories forming part of the old Kingdom of Poland, for which, in particular, its noble historical traditions and suffering, particularly undergone in the present war, must win, with justice, the sympathies of the nations.

These we believe are the main bases upon which must rest the future reorganization of the peoples. They are such as to make the recurrence of such conflicts impossible and open the way for the solution of the economic question, which is so important for the future and the material welfare of all the belligerent States. And so, in presenting them to you, who at this tragic hour judge the destinies of the belligerent nations, we indulge a gratifying hope, that they will be accepted and that we shall thus see an early termination of the terrible struggle, which has more and more the appearance of a useless massacre.

IN THE NAME OF THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

Everybody acknowledges, on the other hand, that on both sides the honor of arms is safe. Do not, then, turn a deaf ear to our prayer, accept the international invitation which we extend to you in the name of the Divine Redeemer, Prince of Peace. Bear in mind your very grave responsibility to God and man. On your decision depend the quiet and joy of numberless families, the lives of thousands of young men, the happiness, in a word, of the peoples, for whom it is your imperative duty to secure this boon.

May the Lord inspire you with decisions conformable to His very holy will. May Heaven grant that in winning the applause of your contemporaries you will also earn from the future generations the great title of pacificators.

As for us, closely united in prayer and penitence with all the faithful souls who yearn for peace, we implore for you the divine spirit, enlightenment, and guidance.

Given at the Vatican, August 1, 1917.

BENEDICTUS P. M. XV.

President Wilson's Reply to the Pope.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 27, 1917.

To His Holiness Benedictus XV., Pope:

In acknowledgment of the communication of your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated Aug. 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of his Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force of the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts, and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante-bellum and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament, and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established; and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan States, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

It is manifest that no part of this program can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment, controlled by an irresponsible Government, which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long-established practices and long-cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow fiercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood—not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked, but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world.

This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by his Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments; and would result in abandoning the new-born Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world.

CANNOT TAKE THE KAISER'S WORD.

Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others, upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of Governments—the rights of peoples, great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world, the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved, or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing Government, on the one hand, and of a group of free peoples, on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter; and it is the test which must be applied.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world—to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues, we deem inexpedient, and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation, could now depend on.

We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

ROBERT LANSING,
Secretary of State of the United States of America.

GERMANY'S ANSWER TO THE POPE'S PROPOSAL.

(Addressed by Chancellor Michaelis to Cardinal Gasparri, Papal Secretary of State, and made public Sept. 21, 1917.)

"HERR CARDINAL—Your Eminence has been good enough, together with your letter of August 2, to transmit to the Kaiser and King, my most gracious master, the note of his Holiness, the Pope, in which his Holiness, filled with grief at the devastation of the world war, makes an emphatic peace appeal to the heads of the belligerent peoples. The Kaiser-King has deigned to acquaint me with your Eminence's letter and to entrust the reply to me. His Majesty has been following for a considerable time with high respect and sincere gratitude his Holiness's efforts, in a spirit of true impartiality, to alleviate as far as possible the sufferings of the war and to hasten the end of hostilities. The Kaiser sees in the latest step of his Holiness fresh proof of his noble and humane feelings, and cherishes a lively desire that for the benefit of the entire world the Papal appeal may meet with success. The effort of Pope Benedict is to pave the way to an understanding among all peoples and might more surely reckon on a sympathetic reception and whole-hearted

support from his Majesty, seeing that the Kaiser, since taking over the government, has regarded it as his principal and most sacred task to preserve the blessings of peace for the German people and the world. In his first speech from the throne at the opening of the German Reichstag, on June 25, 1888, the Kaiser promised that his love of the German army and his position toward it should never lead him into temptation to cut short the benefits of peace unless war were a necessity, forced upon us by an attack on the Empire or its allies. The German army should safeguard peace for us, and, should peace nevertheless be broken, it would be in a position to win it with honor. The Kaiser has, by his acts, fulfilled the promise he then made in twenty-six years of happy rule, despite provocations and temptations.

"In the crisis which led to the present world conflagration his Majesty's efforts were, up to the last moment, directed towards settling the conflict by peaceful means. After the war had broken out, against his wish and desire, the Kaiser in conjunction with his high allies was the first solemnly to declare his readiness to enter into peace negotiations. The German people supported his Majesty in his keen desire for peace. Germany sought within her national frontier the free development of her spiritual and material possessions and outside the imperial territory unhindered competition with nations enjoying equal rights and equal esteem. The free play of forces in the world in peaceable wrestling with one another would lead to the highest perfecting of the noblest human possessions. Disastrous concatenation of events in the year 1914 absolutely broke off all hopeful course of development and transformed Europe into a bloody battle arena. Appreciating the importance of his Holiness's declaration, the Imperial Government has not failed to submit the suggestion contained therein to earnest and scrupulous examination. Special measures, which the Government has taken in closest contact with representatives of the German people, for discussing and answering the questions raised prove how earnestly it desires, in accordance with his Holiness's desires and the peace resolution of the Reichstag on July 19, to find a practical basis for a just and lasting peace.

WANTS RECIPROCAL LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

"The Imperial Government greets with special sympathy the leading idea of the peace appeal wherein his Holiness clearly expresses the conviction that in the future the material power of arms must be superseded by the moral power of right. We are also convinced that the sick body of human society can only be healed by fortifying its moral strength of right. From this would follow, according to his Holiness's view, the simultaneous diminution of the armed forces of all states and the institution of obligatory arbitration for international disputes. We share his Holiness's view that definite rules and a certain safeguard for a simultaneous and reciprocal limitation of armaments on land, on sea, and in the air, as well as for the true freedom of the community and high seas, are the things, in treating which the new spirit that in the future should prevail in international relations should find first hopeful expression. The task would then of itself arise to decide international differences of opinion, not by the use of armed forces, but by peaceful methods, especially by arbitration, whose high peace-producing effect we together with his Holiness fully recognize. The Imperial Government will in this respect support every proposal compatible with the vital interest of the German Empire and people.

"Germany, owing to her geographical situation and economic requirements, has to rely on peaceful intercourse with her neighbors and with distant countries. No people, therefore, has more reason than the German people to wish that instead of universal hatred and battle that a conciliatory fraternal spirit should prevail between nations. If the nations are guided by this spirit it will be recognized to their advantage that the important thing is to lay more stress upon that which unites them in their relations. They will also succeed in settling individual points of conflict which are still undecided, in such a way that conditions of existence will be created which will be satisfactory to every nation and thereby a repetition of this great world catastrophe would appear impossible. Only on this condition can a lasting peace be founded which would promote an intellectual approachement and a return to the economic prosperity of human society. This serious and sincere conviction encourages our confidence that our enemies also may see a suitable basis in the ideas submitted by his Holiness for approaching nearer to the reparation of future peace under conditions corresponding to a spirit of reasonableness and to the situation in Europe."

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S REPLY TO THE POPE'S OFFER.

(Made public Sept. 21, 1917.)

"HOLY FATHER—With due veneration and deep emotion we take cognizance of the new representations Your Holiness, in fulfilment of the holy office intrusted to you by God, make to us and the heads of the other belligerent states with the noble intention of leading the heavily tried nations to a unity that will restore peace to them. With a thankful heart we receive this fresh gift of fatherly care which you, Holy Father, always bestow on all peoples without distinction, and from the depth of our heart we greet the moving exhortation which Your Holiness has addressed to the Governments of the belligerent peoples. During this cruel war we have always looked up to Your Holiness as to the highest personage, who, in virtue of his mission, which reaches beyond high earthly things, and, thanks to the high conception of the duties laid upon him, stands above the belligerent peoples, and who is inaccessible to all influence, was able to find a way which may lead to the realization of our own desire for peace, lasting and honorable for all parties. Since ascending the throne of our ancestors, and fully conscious of the responsibility which we bear before God and men for the fate of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, we have never lost sight of the high aim of restoring to our peoples as speedily as possible the blessings of peace. Soon after our accession to the throne it was vouchsafed to us, in common with our allies, to undertake a step which had been considered and prepared by our exalted predecessor, Francis Joseph, to pave the way for a lasting and honorable peace.

"We gave expression to this desire in a speech from the throne delivered at the opening of the Austrian Reichsrat, thereby showing that we are striving after a peace that shall free the future life of the nation from rancor and a thirst for revenge, and that shall secure them for generations to come from the employment of armed forces. Our joint Government has in the meantime not failed in repeated and emphatic declarations, which could be heard by all the world, to give expression to our own will and that of the Austro-Hungarian peoples to prepare an end to bloodshed by a peace such as Your Holiness has in mind. Happy in the thought that our desires from the first were directed toward the same object which Your Holiness to-day characterizes as one we should strive for, we have taken into close consideration the concrete and practical suggestions of Your Holiness and have come to the following conclusions:

FAVORS LIMITING ARMAMENTS.

"With deep rooted conviction we agree to the leading idea of Your Holiness that the future arrangement of the world must be based on the elimination of armed forces and on the moral force of right and on the rule of international justice and legality. We, too, are imbued with the hope that a strengthening of the sense of right would morally regenerate humanity. We support, therefore, Your Holiness's view that the negotiations between the belligerents should and could lead to an understanding by which, with the creation of appropriate guarantees, armaments on land and sea and in the air might be reduced simultaneously, reciprocally and gradually to a fixed limit, and whereby the high seas, which rightly belong to all the nations of the earth, may be freed from domination or paramountcy and be opened equally for the use of all. Fully conscious of the importance of the promotion of peace on the method proposed by Your Holiness, namely, to submit international disputes to compulsory arbitration, we are also prepared to enter into negotiations regarding this proposal.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S REPLY TO THE POPE'S OFFER—*Continued.*

"If, as we most heartily desire, agreements should be arrived at between the belligerents which would realize this sublime idea and thereby give security to the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy for its unhampered future development, it can then not be difficult to find a satisfactory solution of the other questions which still remain to be settled between the belligerents in a spirit of justice and of a reasonable consideration of the conditions for existence of both parties. If the nations of the earth were to enter, with a desire for peace, into negotiations with one another in the sense of Your Holiness's proposals, then peace could blossom forth from them. The nations could attain complete freedom of movement on the high seas, heavy material burdens could be taken from them and new sources of prosperity opened to them. Guided by a spirit of moderation and conciliation, we see in the proposals of Your Holiness a suitable basis for initiating negotiations with a view to preparing a peace just to all and lasting, and we earnestly hope our present enemies may be animated by the same ideas. In this spirit we beg that the Almighty may bless the work of peace begun by Your Holiness."

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE TO RUSSIA.

THE visit to Russia of the American Commission, headed by Elihu Root, was preceded by the following communication from President Wilson to the provisional Government of Russia: "In view of the approaching visit of the American delegation to Russia to express the deep friendship of the American people for the people of Russia and to discuss the best and most practical means of co-operation between the two peoples in carrying the present struggle for the freedom of all peoples to a successful consummation, it seems opportune and appropriate that I should state again, in the light of this new partnership, the objects the United States has had in mind in entering the war. Those objects have been very much beclouded during the past few weeks by mistaken and misleading statements, and the issues at stake are too momentous, too tremendous, too significant, for the whole human race to permit any misinterpretations or misunderstandings, however slight, to remain uncorrected for a moment. The war has begun to go against Germany, and in their desperate desire to escape the inevitable ultimate defeat, those who are in authority in Germany are using every possible instrumentality, are making use even of the influence of groups and parties among their own subjects to whom they have never been just or fair, or even tolerant, to promote a propaganda on both sides of the sea which will preserve for them their influence at home and their power abroad, to the undoing of the very men they are using.

"The position of America in this war is so clearly avowed that no man can be excused for mistaking it. She seeks no material profit or aggrandizement of any kind. She is fighting for no advantage or selfish object of her own, but for the liberation of peoples everywhere from the aggressions of autocratic force.

BERLIN'S PROJECT OF POWER.

"The ruling classes in Germany have begun of late to profess a like liberality and justice of purpose, but only to preserve the power they have set up in Germany and the selfish advantages which they have wrongly gained for themselves and their private projects of power all the way from Berlin to Bagdad and beyond. Government after Government has by their influence, without open conquest of its territory, been linked together in a net of intrigue directed against nothing less than the peace and liberty of the world. The meshes of that intrigue must be broken, but cannot be broken unless wrongs already done are undone, and adequate measures must be taken to prevent it from ever again being rewoven or repaired. Of course, the Imperial German Government and those whom it is using for their own undoing are seeking to obtain pledges that the war will end in the restoration of the status quo ante. It was the status quo ante out of which this iniquitous war issued forth, the power of the Imperial German Government within the Empire and its widespread domination and influence outside of that Empire. That status must be altered in such fashion as to prevent any such hideous thing from ever happening again. We are fighting for the liberty, the self-government, and the undictated development of all peoples, and every feature of the settlement that concludes this war must be conceived and executed for that purpose. Wrongs must first be righted and then adequate safeguards must be created to prevent their being committed again. We ought not to consider remedies merely because they have a pleasing and sonorous sound. Practical questions can be settled only by practical means. Phrases will not accomplish the result. Effective readjustments will, and whatever readjustments are necessary must be made.

"But they must follow a principle and that principle is plain. No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live. No territory must change hands except for the purpose of securing those who inhabit it a fair chance of life and liberty. No indemnities must be insisted on except those that constitute payment for manifest wrongs done. No readjustments of power must be made except such as will tend to secure the future peace of the world and the future welfare and happiness of its peoples. And then the free peoples of the world must draw together in some common covenant, some genuine and practical co-operation that will in effect combine their force to secure peace and justice in the dealings of nations with one another. The brotherhood of mankind must no longer be a fair but empty phrase; it must be given a structure of force and reality. The nations must realize their common life and effect a workable partnership to secure that life against the aggressions of autocratic and self-pleasing power.

"For these things we can afford to pour out blood and treasure. For these are the things we have always professed to desire, and unless we pour out blood and treasure now and succeed we may never be able to unite or show conquering force again in the great cause of human liberty. The day has come to conquer or submit. If the forces of autocracy can divide us they will overcome us; if we stand together victory is certain and the liberty which victory will secure. We can afford then to be generous, but we cannot afford then or now to be weak or omit any single guarantee of justice and security."

MILITARY SMALL ARMS.

ABOUT 1880 all the civilized countries began rearming their troops with magazine rifles of small calibre, using high power cartridges with smokeless powder. Modifications and improvements in these as well as in carbines and pistols, have materially added to their effectiveness. At the present time no great difference exists in the effectiveness of the kinds of rifles with which the armies of the great powers are supplied with regard to their ranges and shooting qualities. It is well known that the effectiveness of any arm depends greatly on the experience and skill of the men who use it, and that, other things being equal, the troops most thoroughly instructed and drilled in the use of the rifle are the most efficient in battle.

The military small arms of the United States are as follows: United States rifle, caliber .30, model of 1903; United States rifle, caliber .30, model of 1917.

PROPER METHOD OF DISPLAYING, HANGING AND SALUTING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

THE Adjutant-General of the War Department has issued the following: Many inquiries concerning the proper method of displaying, hanging, and saluting the United States flag are being received in the War Department with the evident object of securing some authoritative statement relating to the subject. In this connection it should be remarked that while it is within the province of the War Department to prescribe rules and regulations governing the matter in question for observance within the army, yet it is beyond its province to prescribe any such rules or regulations for the guidance of civilians or to undertake to decide questions concerning the subject that are presented by civilians. There is no Federal law now in force pertaining to the manner of displaying, hanging, or saluting the United States flag or prescribing any ceremonies that should be observed in connection herewith. In fact there are but two Federal laws on the statute books that have any bearing upon this subject, one the act of Congress, approved February 20, 1905 (33 Stat. L., p. 725), providing that a trademark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises, inter alia, "the flag, coat of arms, or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof," and the other the act of Congress approved February 8, 1917 (Public—No. 305—64th Cong.), providing certain penalties for the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag within the District of Columbia. Several States of the Union have enacted laws which have more or less bearing upon the general subject, and it seems probable that many counties and municipalities have also passed ordinances concerning the matter, to govern action within their own jurisdiction.

WARNING AGAINST DESECRATION.

"Warning against desecration of the American flag by aliens has been issued by the Department of Justice, which has sent the following notice to Federal attorneys and marshals: Any alien enemy tearing down, mutilating, abusing, or desecrating the United States flag in any way will be regarded as a danger to the public peace or safety within the meaning of regulation 12 of the proclamation of the President issued April 6, 1917, and will be subject to summary arrest and punishment." It is the practice in the army, each day in the year, to hoist the flag briskly at sunrise, irrespective of the condition of the weather, and to lower it slowly and ceremoniously at sunset, indicating the commencement and cessation of the activities of the day, and to display it at halfstaff on Memorial Day (May 30) from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset, and also on other days specially designated for that purpose by the proper authority, the flag always being first hoisted to the top of the staff before being lowered to the halfstaff position.

"There has been some question among civilians concerning the exact location of a flag hung at "halfstaff." Theoretically, the flag is always hung on a separate staff, much shorter than the staffs usually erected on buildings, and as a consequence a flag hung at halfstaff would be located much higher on the ordinary flagstaff than under the present practice, but still the custom of placing the halfstaffed flag in about the center of the flagpole, whatever its length may be, is rather generally observed throughout the country, and this department sees no real objection to this custom. Considerable discussion has arisen throughout the country concerning the proper manner of hanging and displaying the flag for decorative purposes. As already stated, there is no Federal law governing the subject, and individual opinion differs as to the procedure that should or should not be followed. It has been suggested that as far as possible the hanging of the flag should be restricted to suspending it from a flag pole, in the regular way, and not to displaying it otherwise; that for purposes of decoration only the national colors should be arranged in the form of bunting and not to be used in the form of the flag; that if it is nevertheless the desire to use the flag for decorative purposes it should always be hung flat whether on the inside or the outside of buildings, with the union to the north or east, so that there will be a general uniformity in the position of the union of each flag displayed; that the flag should rarely be displayed in a horizontal position or laid flat; that under no circumstances should it be hung where it can easily be contaminated or soiled, or be draped over chairs or benches to be used for seating purposes, and that no object or emblem of any kind should be placed above or upon it. This department sees no objection to flying the flag at night on civilian property provided it is not so flown for advertising purposes.

DAYS FOR DISPLAYING FLAG.

"It is becoming the practice throughout the country, among civilians, to display the national flag on all patriotic occasions, especially on the following days: Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Mothers' Day, Memorial Day, Flag Day, Independence Day, February 12, February 22, second Sunday in May, May 30, June 14, July 4. In certain localities other special days are observed in the same manner. It seems to be appropriate that where several flags or emblems are displayed on a pole, or otherwise, the United States flag should always be hoisted first and hung or displayed at the top; that in any parade the United States flag should always have the place of honor, and that the flag should never be hung or displayed with the union down except as a signal of distress at sea. Existing regulations governing the army provide that when officers and enlisted men pass the national flag, not encased, they will render honors as follows: If in civilian dress and covered, they will uncover, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder with the right hand; if uncovered, they will salute with the right hand salute. A flag unfurled and hung in a room in which officers or enlisted men of the army are present will be saluted by them the first time they may have occasion to pass it but not thereafter. The hand salute is as follows: Raise the right hand smartly till the tip of the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to left, forearm inclined to about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person saluted; drop the arm smartly to the side.

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM.

"No anthem, hymn, or musical air has been recognized by any Federal law as the national anthem, hymn, or air, but army and navy regulations provide that the musical composition familiarly known as the Star-Spangled Banner shall be designated as the national air of the United States of America. It should be stated, however, that these regulations are binding only upon the personnel of the military and naval service. Whenever the national air is played at any place where persons belonging to the military or naval service are present, all officers and enlisted men not in formation are required to stand at attention, facing toward the music, excepting when the flag is being lowered at sunset, on which occasion they are required to face toward the flag. If in civilian dress and uncovered, they are required to stand and salute at the first note of the air, retaining the position of salute until the last note of the air is played. If in civilian dress and covered, they are required to stand and uncover at the first note of the air, holding the headdress opposite the left shoulder until the last note is played, excepting in inclement weather, when the headdress may be held slightly raised. The custom of rising and remaining standing and uncovered while the Star-Spangled Banner is being played is growing in favor among civilians.

"Old or worn-out flags should not be used either for banners or for any secondary purpose. When a flag is in such a condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should not be cast aside nor used in any way that might be viewed as disrespectful to the national colors, but should be destroyed as a whole, privately, preferably by burning or by some other method lacking in any suggestion of irreverence or disrespect due the emblem representing our country. It should be borne in mind that the views set forth in this circular are merely suggestive and that it is not the intention of the department to give them out as authoritative."

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN FLAG AND ITS CHANGES IN DESIGN.

According to the Smithsonian Institution there were many forms of early flags, especially colonial types used by the individual colonies and militia regiments, before the flag of the United States was established by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777, now celebrated as Flag Day. This act required that the flag of the United States be of thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white, and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field, representing a new constellation, but it did not define how many points the stars should have, how they should be arranged, nor make provision for additional ones. One of the first occasions for public display of the "Stars and Stripes" is said to have been on August 6, 1777, when the new flag was hoisted over the troops at Fort Schuyler, Rome, N. Y. John Paul Jones is said to have been the first to fly the "Stars and Stripes" over the high seas, on the Ranger, in November, 1777. The National Museum has an early naval 12-star type flag said to have been flown by John Paul Jones during the War of the Revolution.

From the time of the Revolution the stars and stripes in the flag have varied. There were 13 stars during the Revolution, 15 in the War of 1812, 29 in the Mexican War, 33 to 35 in the Civil War, 45 in the Spanish War, and 48 today. The stripes were changed first from 13 to 15, and then back again to 13. It may be surprising to know that our national flag is among the oldest flags of the nations, being older than the present British Jack, the French Tricolor, and the flag of Spain, and many years older than the flags of Germany and Italy, some of which are either personal flags or those of the reigning families.

"STAR-SPANGLED BANNER."

The American flag of the highest historic and sentimental value to the whole country is in the National Museum collections. It is the original "Star-Spangled Banner," which flew over Fort McHenry in Baltimore Harbor, during the bombardment on September 13-14, 1814, and was the inspiration of Francis Scott Key's immortal poem, now sung as our national anthem. It is of the 15 star and stripe type, adopted after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky by an act approved by President Washington, January 13, 1794. The "Star-Spangled Banner" measures about 30 feet square, though it was probably somewhat longer, and is much battered and torn, with one star missing, possibly shot away. From 1795 this form continued as the standard flag until President Monroe's administration, when Congress enacted that it should thereafter be of thirteen stripes and twenty stars, with the addition of a star for each new state, commencing July 4, 1818.

NOT CARRIED BY ARMY UNTIL 1846.

It seems that for many years the army did not carry the Stars and Stripes in battle, though it had been in general use as a garrison flag. The land forces during this period and before carried what was known as national colors or standards of blue, with the coat of arms of the United States, comprising an eagle surmounted by a number of stars, emblazoned thereon, with the designation of the body of troops. In 1834, War Department regulations gave the artillery the right to carry the Stars and Stripes. The infantry and cavalry still used the national standards, which remained the colors of the infantry until 1841 and of the cavalry until 1887, when that branch of the army was ordered to carry the Stars and Stripes. From its adoption in 1777, however, naval vessels universally displayed the National Flag. The history of the flag thus indicates that the Stars and Stripes was not officially carried by American troops in battle until the period of the Mexican War, 1846-47. In that war a flag of 13 stars and stripes was carried by the battalion of volunteers from Maryland and the District of Columbia, and the flag of Company I, Fourth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of 13 stripes, with an eagle in the field. Ten flags of the National Museum collection pertain to the Civil War.

Other flags include some of the Spanish-American War, a flag used by Admiral Charles Wilkes, U. S. Navy; a miniature flag carried by Capt. C. F. Hall in the Arctic, 1864-1869; the American colors carried by Rear-Admiral Peary in his Arctic explorations in 1909; the flag carried by the Smithsonian African Expedition under the direction of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in 1909-10; and numerous examples of the National Ensign which has flown in notable engagements and during countless worthy achievements.

"CAMOUFLAGE"—WHAT IT MEANS.

(From the *London Mail.*)

I asked three people in one morning what it meant. "Camouflage?" said one; "oh, that's a sort of mine." "It's the French for aerial torpedo," ventured the second. "It's what people are always talking about without knowing what it means," answered the third. "I've got an idea that it has something to do with blowing people up."

And as I knew nothing about it myself I asked the military expert. "Camouflage," he told me, "means more things than any other word I know. The act of hiding anything from your enemy is termed 'camouflage.'

"Wherever you go you find 'tanks' and magazines covered with amorphous patches of vivid-colored paint that are supposed to disguise them—'camouflage' again. Guns are hidden by branches; false guns, made of tree trunks, are erected here and there to attract the enemy's fire; troops behind the lines spend hours digging a false trench, and then laugh gleefully when an enemy airman drops a flare over it, the signal to his gunners to fire—all examples of 'camouflage.'

"You have heard of snipers crawling out into the open with blades of grass in their caps, and I have seen a German prisoner with his face blotched with green and brown to render himself invisible. All these little ruses are examples in a small way of 'camouflage'—even the uniforms of all the armies are designed to make the men as inconspicuous as possible.

* * *

"But the great use of 'camouflage' is to hide advancing troops. In the old days an attack consisted of waves of advancing men, preceded, perhaps, by a heavy bombardment of the enemy trenches. Then came the Germans' gas, and then the 'barrage' to lessen the enemy's resistance. And now things are made still more favorable for the attacking troops by a 'camouflage.' As you stand in your trench a sudden alarm is given, and you see a dense white or colored cloud of smoke rolling towards you. A moment or so later the enemy's fire is upon you, and you are enveloped in the thick fog of his 'camouflage.' Of a sudden a row of figures looms up in the smoke in front of you; there follow a thrusting of bayonets, a struggle, yells and cries, spurts of flame, and the Huns slink back to their trenches again. And when the smoke screen rolls away there are dying and dead in 'No Man's Land.'

"The varieties, then, of 'camouflage' are infinite. Any little trick that can cause your enemy to see what does not exist; any ruse that will make him think that your guns are here when, in reality, they are there; any cloud of smoke that you can wrap around yourself, like the Trojans of old, when you advance to the attack; any trench upon which, by means of dummy figures, you can persuade your enemy to waste his ammunition—all such things come under the title of 'camouflage.'

"It may seem at first blush synonymous for 'deceit'—and it is true the Boche is generally very good at it—but the majority of its varieties are but those little points which form the ingredients of that great thing strategy."

V. B.

AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1851. *President*—Charles Holzhauer, Newark, N. J. *Honorary President*—W. L. DeWoody, Pine Bluff, Ark. *General Secretary*—W. B. Day, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis, Mo.

TEXT OF THE LIBERTY BOND LAW.

FOLLOWING is the text of the law of April 24, 1917, under which the two Liberty Bond issues were put forth:

The act of Congress authorizing an issue of bonds for war purposes reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the United States for the purposes of this act, and to meet expenditures authorized for the national security and defense and other public purposes authorized by law not exceeding the aggregate $5,000,000,000, exclusive of the sums authorized by section 4 of this act, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States. The bonds herein authorized shall be in such form and subject to such terms and conditions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturities, payment, and rate and time of payment of interest, not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The principal and interest thereof shall be payable in United States gold coin of the present standard of value and shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority; but such bonds shall not bear the circulation privilege. The bonds herein authorized shall first be offered at not less than par as a popular loan, under such regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury as will give all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to participate therein; and any portion of the bonds so offered and not subscribed for may be otherwise disposed of at not less than par by the Secretary of the Treasury; but no commissions shall be allowed or paid on any bonds issued under authority of this act.

MAY BUY FOREIGN BONDS.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of more effectually providing for the national security and defense and prosecuting the war by establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments, the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approval of the President, is hereby authorized, on behalf of the United States, to purchase, at par, from such foreign governments then engaged in war with the enemies of the United States, their obligations hereafter issued, bearing the same rate of interest and containing in their essentials the same terms and conditions as those of the United States issued under authority of this act; to enter into such arrangements as may be necessary or desirable for establishing such credits and for purchasing such obligations of foreign governments and for the subsequent payment thereof before maturity, but such arrangements shall provide that if any of the bonds of the United States issued and used for the purchase of such foreign obligations shall thereafter be converted into other bonds of the United States bearing a higher rate of interest than 3½ per cent per annum under the provisions of section 5 of this act, then and in that event the obligations of such foreign governments held by the United States shall be, by such foreign governments, converted in like manner and extent into obligations bearing the same rate of interest as the bonds of the United States issued under the provisions of section 5 of this act. For the purposes of this section there is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of $3,000,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary: *Provided*, That the authority granted by this section to the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds from foreign governments, as aforesaid, shall cease upon the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Treasury, under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe, is hereby authorized to receive on or before maturity payment for any obligations of such foreign governments purchased on behalf of the United States, and to sell at not less than the purchase price any of such obligations and to apply the proceeds thereof, and any payments made by foreign governments on account of their said obligations to the redemption or purchase at not more than par and accrued interest of any bonds of the United States issued under authority of this act; and if such bonds are not available for this purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury shall redeem or purchase any other outstanding interest-bearing obligations of the United States which may at such time be subject to call or which may be purchased at not more than par and accrued interest.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to issue the bonds not already issued heretofore authorized by section 39 of the act approved August 5, 1909, entitled "An act to provide revenue, equalize duties, and encourage the industries of the United States, and for other purposes;" section 124 of the act approved June 3, 1916, entitled "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes;" section 13 of the act of September 7, 1916, entitled "An act to establish a United States shipping board for the purpose of encouraging, developing, and creating a naval auxiliary and a naval reserve and a merchant marine to meet the requirements of the commerce of the United States with its Territories and possessions and with foreign countries, to regulate carriers by water engaged in the foreign and interstate commerce of the United States, and for other purposes;" section 400 of the act approved March 3, 1917, entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes;" and the public resolution approved March 4, 1917, entitled "Joint resolution to expedite the delivery of materials, equipment, and munitions and to secure more expeditious construction of ships," in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this act.

ADDITIONAL LOAN AUTHORIZED.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, in addition to the sum authorized in section 1 of this act, such additional amount, not exceeding $63,945,460 as may be necessary to redeem the 3 per cent. loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing August 1, 1918, and to issue therefor bonds of the United States in the manner and under the terms and conditions prescribed in section 1 of this act.

SEC. 5. That any series of bonds issued under authority of sections 1 and 4 of this act may, under such terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, be convertible into bonds bearing a higher rate of interest than the rate at which the same were issued if any subsequent series of bonds shall be issued at a higher rate of interest before the termination of the war between the United States and the Imperial German Government, the date of such termination to be fixed by a proclamation of the President of the United States.

SEC. 6. That in addition to the bonds authorized by sections 1 and 4 of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, for the purposes of this act and to meet public expenditures authorized by law, such sum or sums as, in his judgment may be necessary, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness at not less than par in such form and subject to such terms and conditions and at such rate of interest, not exceeding 3½ per centum per annum, as he may prescribe; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Certificates of indebtedness herein authorized shall not bear the circulation privilege, and the sum of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed in the aggregate $2,000,000,000, and such certificates shall be exempt, both as to principal and interest, from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes, imposed by authority of the United States, or its possessions, or by any State or local taxing authority.

SEC. 7. That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to deposit in such banks and trust companies as he may designate the proceeds, or any part thereof, arising from the sale of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act, or the bonds previously authorized as described in section 4 of this act, and such deposits may bear such rate of interest and be subject to such

TEXT OF THE LIBERTY BOND LAW.—*Continued.*

terms and conditions as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount so deposited shall not in any case exceed the amount withdrawn from any such bank or trust company and invested in such bonds or certificates of indebtedness plus the amount so invested by such bank or trust company, and such deposits shall be secured in the manner required for other deposits by section 5153, Revised Statutes, and amendments thereto: *Provided further*, That the provisions of section 5191 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Federal Reserve Act and the amendments thereof, with reference to the reserves required to be kept by national banking associations and other member banks of the Federal Reserve System, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositaries.

SEC. 3. That in order to pay all necessary expenses, including rent, connected with any operations under this act, a sum not exceeding one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of bonds and one-tenth of 1 per centum of the amount of certificates of indebtedness herein authorized is hereby appropriated, or as much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct: *Provided*, That, in addition to the reports now required by law, the Secretary of the Treasury, shall on the first Monday in December, 1917, and annually thereafter, transmit to the Congress a detailed statement of all expenditures under this act.

TREASON AND MISPRISION OF TREASON.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, all persons in the United States, citizens as well as aliens, should be informed of the penalties which they will incur for any failure to bear true allegiance to the United States;

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, hereby issue this proclamation to call especial attention to the following provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States:

Section 3 of Article III, of the Constitution provides, in part:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

The Criminal Code of the United States provides:

SECTION 1. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

SEC. 2. Whoever is convicted of treason shall suffer death; or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than ten thousand dollars, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

SEC. 3. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years, and fined not more than one thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

The courts of the United States have stated the following acts to be treasonable:

The use or attempted use of any force or violence against the Government of the United States, or its military or naval forces;

The acquisition, use, or disposal of any property with knowledge that it is to be, or with intent that it shall be, of assistance to the enemy in their hostilities against the United States;

The performance of any act or the publication of statements or information which will give or supply, in any way, aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States;

The direction, aiding, counselling, or countenancing of any of the foregoing acts.

Such acts are held to be treasonable whether committed within the United States or elsewhere; whether committed by a citizen of the United States or by an alien domiciled, or residing, in the United States, inasmuch as resident aliens, as well as citizens, owe allegiance to the United States and its laws.

Any such citizen or alien who has knowledge of the commission of such acts and conceals and does not make known the facts to the officials named in section 3 of the Penal Code is guilty of misprison of treason.

And I hereby proclaim and warn all citizens of the United States, and all aliens, owing allegiance to the Government of the United States, to abstain from committing any and all acts which would constitute a violation of any of the laws herein set forth; and I further proclaim and warn all persons who may commit such acts that they will be vigorously prosecuted therefor.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 16th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventeen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.] By the President: WOODROW WILSON.

ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

ADDITIONS TO AND LOSSES OF DUTCH SHIPPING.

(Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam, Netherlands.)

ACCORDING to statistics published by an Amsterdam trade periodical the following additions were made to Dutch shipping in the first six months of 1916 and 1917:

Place of Construction.	Steamships.		Sailing Ships.		Place of Construction.	Steamships.		Sailing Ships.	
	No.	Cubic Meters.	No.	Cubic Meters.		No.	Cubic Meters.	No.	Cubic Meters.
Built in Holland:					Built elsewhere:				
1916	16	40,558.70	8	4,599.19	1916	3	8,904.00	....	.....
1917	23	61,397.49	13	10,218.42	1917	1	9,177.08	1	343.31
6 months, 1916	19	49,462.70	8	4,599.19	6 months, 1917	24	70,574.57	14	10,561.73

While this shows a gain of 11 ships during the first six months of 1917 as compared with the corresponding period of 1916, more than that number of Dutch ships have been lost this year above the number lost during the corresponding period of six months in 1916 by disasters due to the war. Exact statistics are not yet available for the entire six months of 1917, but the losses during the first three months were 31 ships, compared with 27 ships during the entire first six months of 1916. In tonnage the ships lost averaged much the same as those built.

UNITED STATES ARMY DEPARTMENTS AS REORGANIZED.

(By direction of the President, taking effect May 1, 1917.)

EXISTING orders establishing the geographical departments and the territorial organization thereunder are amended so as to organize six such departments with territorial limits as follows:

The Northeastern Department—To embrace the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Headquarters at Boston, Mass.

The Eastern Department—To embrace the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, the District of Columbia, the Canal Zone, and the island of Porto Rico, with the islands and keys adjacent thereto. Headquarters at Governor's Island, N. Y.

The Southeastern Department—To embrace the States of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas, together with the coast defenses of Galveston. Headquarters at Charleston, S. Car.

The Central Department—To embrace the States of West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado. Headquarters at Chicago, Ill.

The Southern Department—To embrace the States of Texas (except the coast defenses of Galveston), Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Arizona. Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

The Western Department—To embrace the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, California, Nevada, Utah, and the Territory of Alaska. Headquarters at San Francisco, Cal.

THE NEW AMERICAN ARMY—ITS STRENGTH.

THE strength of the United States military forces was fixed by Congress, early in the war with Germany, at somewhat more than 1,500,000 men, as follows:

Regular Army	300,000
National Guard (16 divisions)	450,000
National Army (first call)	687,000

In addition to these forces there are enrolled a considerable number of reserve officers; over 50,000 men are the outcome of training camps; over 16,000 men are serving in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, and provision has been made for reserve forces for the Regular Army, the National Guard, and for special and technical corps to serve the National Army. The National registration on June 5 of men between 21 and 30, inclusive, showed a total enrollment for the United States of 9,659,382.

From the Regular Army, the National Guard, and the National Army come; in the main, America's fighting forces. The regiments, brigades, and divisions of each arm of the above three groups are numbered in a separate series, and the first number of each series is as indicated in the following table:

	Regiment.					Brigade.			Division.		
	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.	Engineers (Pioneers).		Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	Field Artillery.	Cavalry.
Regular Army	1	1	1	1	Regular Army	1	1	1	1	.....	*15
National Guard	101	101	101	101	National Guard	51	51	51	26	.....	.....
National Army	301	301	301	301	National Army	151	151	151	76	.....	.....

* This provides for the organization of Cavalry divisions, mounted or dismounted.

In September it became known that the War Department was planning for an American army of more than 2,300,000 men. Meantime the makeup of the military forces had undergone a complete reorganization, so that at maximum strength an infantry regiment comprises 103 officers and 3,652 men, made up as follows:

	Officers and Men.		Officers and Men.
1 headquarters and headquarters company	303	1 medical detachment	56
3 battalions of 4 rifle companies each	3,078		
1 supply company	140		3,755
1 machine-gun company	178		

Each rifle company has a strength of 250 men and 6 officers. It is composed of a company headquarters (2 officers and 18 men) and four platoons. Each platoon includes:

	Officers and Men.		Officers and Men.
1 headquarters	2	1 section auto riflemen (4 guns)	11
1 section bombers and rifle grenadiers	22		
2 sections riflemen, 12 each	24		59

MACHINE-GUN COMPANY.

The machine-gun company has 6 officers and 172 men. It consists of the headquarters (3 officers and 21 men), 3 platoons (each with 1 officer and 48 men), and a train (13 men). Its armament is 12 machine guns of heavy type and 4 spare guns. The transportation equipment of the regiment is: 22 combat wagons, 16 rolling kitchens, 22 baggage and ration wagons, 16 ration carts, 15 water carts, 3 medical carts, 24 machine-gun carts, 59 riding horses, 8 riding mules, 332 draft mules, 2 motorcycles with side cars, 1 motor car, 42 bicycles.

New fighting equipment for each regiment, in addition to the usual rifles, bayonets, pistols, etc., includes 480 trench knives (40 to each company), 192 automatic rifles (16 to each company), and 3 one-pounder cannon manned by the one-pounder cannon platoon of the regimental headquarters company.

Each regimental headquarters company is made up of 7 officers and 294 men, as follows: One headquarters platoon (93 officers and men), including 1 staff section (86 officers and men), 1 orderlies section (29 men), 1 band section (28 men). One signal platoon (77 officers and men), including 1 telephone section (51 men), 1 section with headquarters (10 men), 1 section with 3 battalions (16 officers and men), 1 sappers' and bombers' platoon (43 officers and men), including 1 section sappers (9 men) for digging and special work, 1 section bombers (34 officers and men), 1 pioneer platoon (55 officers and men) for engineer work, 1 1-pounder cannon platoon (33 officers and men).

INFANTRY DIVISIONS.

The following summary of the organization of an infantry division completes the general outline of organization of the United States Army for service in Europe. The figures are the total of officers and men for each entry. Each infantry division comprises:

THE NEW AMERICAN ARMY—ITS STRENGTH—*Continued.*

1 division headquarters	164
1 machine-gun battalion of 4 companies	768
2 infantry brigades, each composed of 2 infantry regiments and 1 machine-gun battalion of 3 companies	16,420
1 field artillery brigade composed of 3 field artillery regiments and 1 trench-mortar battery	5,068
1 field signal battalion	262
1 regiment of engineers	1,666
1 train headquarters and military police	337
1 ammunition train	962
1 supply train	472
1 engineer train	84
1 sanitary train composed of 4 field hospital companies and 4 ambulance companies	949
	27,152

ARTILLERY RATIO INCREASED.

The new organization increases the ratio of artillery and machine-gun strength to infantry. In place of the old division of three brigades with three infantry regiments in each are two brigades with two infantry regiments in each. But in the new, as in the old organization, there are three regiments of field artillery in each division, making the ratio of artillery to infantry regiments three to four, in place of three to nine. A trench mortar battery, added to the artillery brigade, and a 1-pounder platoon, attached to each infantry regiment headquarters company, adds to the gun strength of the division.

MACHINE-GUN STRENGTH.

A division now includes a total of 14 machine-gun companies. Each of the four infantry regiments has one; each of the two brigades has a machine-gun battalion of three companies; and the division has a machine-gun battalion of four companies. This gives each division a mobile machine-gun strength of 10 companies, which can be used as special needs require, while each regiment still has its own machine-gun equipment in one of its component companies. And, in addition, there are 48 sections of auto-riflemen, each section carrying four light machine guns (automatic rifles) one section in each of the four platoons making up each rifle company.

PAY IN THE AMERICAN ARMY.

(From Data Furnished by the Government.)

BEFORE the war with Germany the monthly pay of a private in the American Army during his first enlistment was $15.00. The present monthly pay table is as follows during first enlistments:

MONTHLY PAY FOR FIRST ENLISTMENT PERIOD.

Title.	Pay.
Private	$33.00
Private, Second Class	33.00
Bugler	33.00
Private, First Class	36.60
Corporal—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry	40.20
Saddler	40.20
Mechanic—Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Medical Department	40.20
Farrier	40.20
Wagoner	40.20
Corporal—Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department	40.80
Mechanic—Coast Artillery	40.80
Chief Mechanic—Field Artillery	40.80
Musician, Third Class—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers	40.80
Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry	44.00
Stable Sergeant—Field Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry	44.00
Supply Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry	44.00
Mess Sergeant—Artillery, Cavalry, Infantry	44.00
Cook	44.00
Horseshoer	44.00
Radio Sergeant	44.00
Fireman	44.00
Band Corporal	44.00
Musician, Second Class—Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, Engineers	44.00
Musician, Third Class—Military Academy	44.00
Sergeant—Engineers, Ordnance, Signal Corps, Quartermaster Corps, Medical Department	51.20
Stable Sergeant—Engineers	51.20
Supply Sergeant—Engineers	51.20
Mess Sergeant—Engineers	51.20
Color Sergeant	51.20
Electrician Sergeant, Second Class	51.20
Band Sergeant	51.20
Musician, First Class—Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers	$51.20
Musician, Second Class—Military Academy	51.20
Battalion Sergeant-Major—Field Artillery, Infantry	56.00
Squadron Sergeant-Major	56.00
Sergeant-Major, Junior Grade	56.00
Master Gunner	56.00
Sergeant Bugler	56.00
Assistant Band Leader	56.00
Regimental Sergeant-Major	60.00
Regimental Supply Sergeant	60.00
Sergeant-Major, Senior Grade	60.00
Quartermaster Sergeant — Quartermaster Corps	60.00
Ordnance Sergeant	60.00
First Sergeant	60.00
Battalion Sergeant-Major—Engineers	60.00
Battalion Supply Sergeant—Engineers	60.00
Electrician Sergeant, First Class	60.00
Sergeant, First Class—Quartermaster Corps, Engineers Signal Corps	60.00
Assistant Engineer	60.00
Musician, First Class—Military Academy	60.00
Sergeant, First Class—Medical Department	66.00
Sergeant, Field Musician—Military Academy	66.00
Hospital Sergeant	84.00
Master Engineer, Junior Grade	84.00
Engineer	84.00
Quartermaster Sergeant, Senior Grade—Quartermaster Corps	96.00
Band Leader	96.00
Master Signal Electrician	96.00
Master Electrician	96.00
Master Engineer, Senior Grade	96.00
Master Hospital Sergeant	96.00
Band Sergeant and Assistant Leader—Military Academy	96.00

Certain men because of special qualifications and service draw monthly pay beyond the regular enlistment rate, as follows:

PAY IN THE AMERICAN ARMY—*Continued.*

ADDITIONAL PAY PER MONTH.

Title.	Pay.	Title.	Pay.
Mess Sergeant	$6.00	Surgical Assistant	$5.00
Casemate Electrician	9.00	Expert First Class Gunner	5.00
Observer, First Class	9.00	Expert Rifleman	5.00
Plotter	9.00	Nurse (first class private)	3.00
Coxswain	9.00	Sharpshooter	3.00
Chief Planter	7.00	First Class Gunner	3.00
Chief Loader	7.00	Second Class Gunner	2.00
Observer, Second Class	7.00	Marksman	2.00
Gun Commander	7.00	Dispensary Assistant	2.00
Gun Pointer	7.00	Certificate of Merit	2.00

Enlisted men are provided free with all necessary clothing and equipment. Officers, in addition to fixed allowances for quarters, heat, and light, receive the following sums yearly, with provision for increase every five years for all ranks below Brigadier-General: Second Lieutenant, $1,700; First Lieutenant, $2,000; Captain, $2,400; Major, $3,000; Lieutenant-Colonel, $3,500; Colonel, $4,000; Brigadier-General, $6,000; Major-General, $8,000; Lieutenant-General, $11,000. While in France pay may be drawn either in French currency, at an exchange rate announced monthly, or in a check on the Treasury of the United States, which may easily be sent to the States or cashed in France at the current rate of exchange.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

THE Medical Department of the army has an enlisted personnel of over 70,000 men, compared with 6,600 just before the outbreak of the war. Over 13,000 officers have accepted commissions in the Medical Reserve Corps; the Dental Reserve Corps has over 2,600 commissioned officers and the Sanitary Corps over 250. In organizing for war work the Surgeon-General's office has added sections on internal medicine; medical officers' training camps; medical military instruction; psychology; neurology and psychiatry; surgery; infectious diseases and laboratories; head, eye, ear, mouth, and brain; military orthopedics; special hospitals and physical reconstruction; gas defense; food; office development and filing system. The Surgeon-General's office now has over 500 clerks and messengers and more than 100 officers, compared with 140 clerks and messengers and 10 officers which made up its personnel in March, 1917. The Regular Nurse Corps numbers over 300 members, with about 1,600 members in the Reserve Nurse Corps, as compared with 230 in the regular corps and 227 in the reserve corps in March, 1917.

ARMY AVIATION SERVICE.

MEN enlisted in the Signal Corps of the army may serve as non-fliers in the aviation section. Applicants must be between 18 and 35, unmarried, and able to pass a physical examination. Enlisted men, in general, are non-fliers, and repair the planes and motors, magnetos, carbureters, etc. They may also be promoted to the flier rank. A certain number of the enlisted men of the aviation section of the Signal Corps may be examined for the rating of aviation mechanic. In general, aviation mechanics are expert motormen, but only a very few are given an opportunity to fly.

THE SIGNAL OFFICERS' RESERVE CORPS, AVIATION SECTION.

The grades in this section are in the same proportion as those obtaining in the aviation section, Signal Corps, United States Army, to and including the grade of Major. Unless otherwise authorized by proper authority, all successful applicants for commissions in the aviation section, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, will enter as Private, first class. Applicants must establish that they have had a high school or preparatory-school education. Consideration will be given to the applicant's intelligence, business or other training, travel, tutoring, home study, activity, and military training. A candidate wishing to pursue the course of instruction under this class must enlist as a Private in the Signal Enlisted Reserve Corps. Before any flying is attempted the student must take an eight weeks' course in a School of Military Aeronautics. It is necessary for a good many trained fliers to take this course, which deals with various technical aspects of aerial warfare, some of which may be novel to the man who knows how to fly but not how to fight or scout at the same time. Ten thousand men can receive instruction yearly at these schools. The course includes military drill, calisthenics, machine gun, artillery observation, bombs and bombing, wireless and signalling, theory of flight, types of machines, care of machine, tools, map reading, reconnaissance, photography, stationary engines, meteorology, cross country and general flying.

THE SIGNAL ENLISTED RESERVE CORPS, AVIATION SECTION.

Service in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, aviation section, Signal Corps, is by enlistment. Applicants must be over 18 and under 45 years of age. They must be of good antecedents and habits and free from bodily defects and diseases. They must be citizens of the United States or have made legal declaration of their intention to become citizens of the United States and be able to speak, read, and write the English language. Before enlisting they are required to pass a physical examination, and give moral references. Applicants must show an interest in the subjects mentioned, be competent, keen, and of a sufficiently high order of intelligence to insure that they will develop along the proper lines in training. All enlisted men of the aviation section, Signal Corps, of the United States Army, in addition to their regular pay, receive rations, quarters, clothing, fuel, bedding, medicine, and medical attendance when required.

Applicants must have perfect sight and hearing, sound lungs, a first-class heart (the slightest weakness disqualifies). The physical examination includes a specially devised test of the applicant's ears, intended to show his ability to maintain an equilibrium under conditions peculiar to aeronautics. No applicant need consider the Aviation Service unless he is in the prime of health and athletic condition.

REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

BY direction of the President, the following regulations governing, for the duration of the war, the appointment and promotion of officers of the National Army and the National Guard are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The commanding generals of National Guard or National Army divisions serving within the limits of the United States or its possessions will submit recommendations to the Adjutant-General of the army as to promotions and appointments to fill vacancies in organizations forming part of their divisions.

Temporary appointments and promotions in their commands to all grades below that of general officer may, subject to the approval of the War Department, be made by division commanders when serving beyond the limits of the United States to vacancies occurring within their divisions, provided that when the division forms part of an army corps the corps commander shall make the temporary appointments upon the recommendation of the division commander.

At home or abroad, officers rendered surplus by the consolidation of units may be assigned by division commanders to vacancies existing in their grade and arm of service.

REGULATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION IN THE ARMY—*Continued.*

RESERVE CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

2. Second lieutenants of the Reserve Corps of the line of the army are available for appointment to the National Army or National Guard.

In making recommendations for appointment to the grade of second lieutenant, commanding officers will state specifically their opinion as to whether the best interests of the service will be served by the appointment of a Reserve Corps officer or of a member of the organization.

Appointments of Reserve Corps officers of the line to the grade of second lieutenant in the National Army and National Guard will be made in the order of their rank and will be announced by the Adjutant-General of the army.

3. All officers belonging to regiments, separate units, brigades, and divisions of the National Army or National Guard, whether members of the Regular Army, National Army, or National Guard, are equally eligible for selection in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, and recommendation for appointment or promotion must be based solely on demonstrated fitness and capacity without regard to seniority.

LINE OFFICERS EXCEPT THOSE OF COAST ARTILLERY.

4. Vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant not filled by the appointment of a Reserve Corps officer will be filled by the appointment of non-commissioned officers selected from the regiment or separate unit in which the vacancies occur. When this method, in the opinion of the division commander, would result in the appointment of unfit or unsuitable officers, selection will be made from non-commissioned officers of the same arm or corps in the division.

Vacancies in grades below that of lieutenant-colonel and above that of second lieutenant in any regiment or separate unit will be filled, as far as practicable, by the promotion of officers selected from the next lower grade in the regiment or separate unit in which the vacancy occurs. In case of necessity, the selection may be made from officers of the next lower grade in the same arm or corps within the division.

Vacancies in the grade of colonel and lieutenant-colonel will be filled, as far as practicable, by the promotion of officers selected from those serving in the next lower grade in the same arm of the service, in the same division to which the organization in which the vacancy occurs is assigned or attached for service.

5. Vacancies in any commissioned grade within a division forming part of an Army Corps, and actually serving under command of the corps commander, may be filled by transfer of officers of the same grade and arm or corps of the service from another division in the same corps when, in the opinion of the corps commander, the interests of the service demand such action. Orders for such transfers will be issued by the corps commander and be subject to the approval of the War Department.

6. When vacancies occur in a regiment or other organization of a division, the commanding officer of the organization in which the vacancy exists will advise the division commander by the most expeditious means of communication of the existing vacancy, and, if in the grade of second lieutenant, of his recommendation as to filling such vacancy. If the division is serving within the territorial limits of the United States the division commander will notify, by telegraph, the Adjutant-General of the army direct of the existence of the vacancy and, if the appointment of a Reserve Corps officer is not recommended, of the name of the person recommended by him for promotion to fill such vacancy.

If serving beyond the limits of the United States the division commander, unless his division is assigned to an army corps and serving under the command of the corps commander, will, unless the appointment of a Reserve Corps officer is recommended, announce in orders the temporary appointment or promotion of the officer selected and notify the Adjutant-General of the army, through channels, of his action.

COAST ARTILLERY.

7. When a vacancy occurs in an organization of the Coast Artillery of the National Guard or National Army not serving with a division or other tactical unit the Chief of Coast Artillery will submit recommendation to the Adjutant-General of the army relative to filling such vacancy.

8. When an organization of the Coast Artillery is serving with a division or other tactical unit the same rules with respect to appointment and promotion will apply as in the case of other arms of the service.

9. When a vacancy exists in a staff corps or department within the territorial limits of the United States in a grade above the lowest commissioned grade authorized by law, such vacancy shall be filled by promotion or assignment on recommendation of the chief of the bureau. When such vacancy exists in a staff corps or department in an expeditionary force the vacancy will be filled upon the recommendation of the commanding general of the expeditionary force in which the vacancy occurs, and the commander of such expeditionary force may fill such vacancies by temporary appointments or by assignments, subject to the approval of the War Department.

Vacancies in the lowest grade in each staff corps or department will be filled in accordance with law upon the recommendation of the chief of such staff corps or department.

10. Commanding officers of expeditionary forces serving abroad, to whom officers detached from tactical units and serving abroad report, will make recommendation as to promotion of such officers.

11. When any officer in the National Guard or National Army becomes incapacitated for military service, and such incapacity is not due to military service rendered after receipt of his appointment, he will be discharged from the office held by him under such appointment.

12. All promotions and appointments made as herein prescribed will be subject to examination as to physical fitness only.

HOW MUCH RAILROAD EQUIPMENT IS NEEDED TO MOVE AN ARMY?

A statement prepared by Lieut. Col. Chauncey B. Baker, of the Quartermaster Corps, United States Army, and distributed to the railroads of the country by the Special Committee on National Defense of the American Railway Association.

To move one field army of 80,000 men, consisting of three infantry divisions, one cavalry division, and a brigade, technically known as a brigade of field army troops—troops auxiliary to the infantry and cavalry divisions—requires a total of 6,229 cars made up into 366 trains, with as many locomotives. These 6,229 cars would be made up of 2,115 passenger, 385 baggage, 1,055 box, 1,899 stock and 775 flat cars. This quantity of equipment represents .7 of 1 per cent. of the locomotives owned by American railroads, 4.2 per cent. of their passenger cars, and .2 of 1 per cent. of their freight equipment. The railroad equipment required to move various organizations of the army at war strength is as follows:

INFANTRY REGIMENT—55 officers, 1,890 men, 177 animals, 22 vehicles. Cars Required—48 passenger, 5 baggage, 15 box, 9 stock, 8 flat or gondola. Total, 85 cars.

CAVALRY REGIMENT—54 officers, 1,284 men, 1,436 animals, 26 vehicles. Cars Required—36 passenger, 8 baggage, 25 box, 72 stock, 9 open. Total, 150 cars.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT (Light)—45 officers, 1,170 men, 1,157 animals, 32 vehicles, 24 guns. Cars Required—32 passenger, 9 baggage, 25 box, 58 stock, 46 flat. Total, 170 cars.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT (Horse)—45 officers, 1,173 men, 1,571 animals, 35 vehicles, 24 guns. Cars Required—34 passenger, 10 baggage, 25 box, 78 stock, 47 flat. Total, 194 cars.

ARTILLERY REGIMENT (Mountain)—45 officers, 1,150 men, 1,229 animals, 24 guns. Cars Required—30 passenger, 7 baggage, 30 box, 61 stock. Total, 124 cars.

ENGINEERS (Pioneer Battalion)—16 officers, 592 men, 165 animals, 12 vehicles. Cars Required—14 passenger, 2 baggage, 10 box, 8 stock, 4 flat. Total, 38 cars.

SIGNAL CORPS (Field Battalion)—9 officers, 171 men, 206 animals, 15 vehicles. Cars Required—6 passenger, 2 baggage, 5 box, 10 stock, 5 flat. Total, 28 cars.

NATIONAL ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD CANTONMENTS.

(General Orders No. 95, War Department, July 18, 1917.)

THE cantonments for troops of the National Army and camps for troops of the National Guard are named, as shown below, in honor of the men named who contributed their lives to the development of the United States and the acquisition by American citizenship of its present status.

NATIONAL ARMY.

SITE.	Organization.	Troops From—	Camp.	In Honor of—
Ayer, Mass.	76th Division.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.	Devens..	Brig.-Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., 1862. Born in Massachusetts. Bvt. Maj.-Gen., U. S. V. for campaign before Richmond. Attorney-General of United States, 1877-1881.
Yaphank, Long Island, N. Y.	77th Division.	Metropolitan portion of New York.	Upton...	Maj.-Gen. Emery Upton, U. S. V., 1864, for gallant conduct at Battle of Winchester. Born in New York. Author of "Military Policy of the United States," many of whose recommendations were given effect by the act of Congress approved May 18, 1917.
Wrightstown, N.J.	78th Division.	Remainder of New York and Northern Pennsylvania.	Dix.....	Maj.-Gen. John Adams Dix, U. S. V. Born in New Hampshire. U. S. Senator, New York, 1845-49. When Secretary of the Treasury under President Buchanan, ordered any man shot who lowered the flag. Minister to France, 1866-69. Governor of New York, 1873-75.
Annapolis Junction, Md.	79th Division.	Southern Pennsylvania.	Meade..	Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A. Served in Mexican and Civil Wars. Appointed from Pennsylvania. Thanks of Congress in 1864 for services at Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, when commanding Army of the Potomac.
Petersburg, Va.	80th Division.	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.	Lee.....	Robert E. Lee, General in Chief, C. S. A. Born in Virginia. Served in Mexican War and on frontier. Supt. U. S. M. A., 1852-55. Commanded Army of Northern Virginia from June 3, 1862, to Appomattox, April 9, 1865. Last campaign was in vicinity of Petersburg.
Columbia, S. C.	81st Division.	Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Florida.	Jackson.	Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A. Born in North Carolina. Served against Creek Indians, 1813. Member of Congress and U. S. Senator from Tennessee. Thanks of Congress, 1815, for services at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. President of the United States, 1829-37.
Atlanta, Ga.	82d Division.	Georgia and Alabama...	Gordon..	Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. A. Born in Georgia. Governor of Georgia and U. S. Senator from Georgia. Buried at Atlanta.
Chillicothe, Ohio.	83d Division.	Ohio, and West Virginia	Sherman	Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A. Born in Ohio. Served in Mexican War. Thanks of Congress in 1864 for Chattanooga. Commander in Chief, U. S. Army, 1869-83.
Louisville, Ky.	84th Division.	Indiana and Kentucky..	Taylor..	Maj.-Gen. Zachary Taylor, U. S. A. Born in Virginia. Appointed from Kentucky. Thanks of Congress for services in Mexican War. President of the United States, 1849-50.
Battle Creek, Mich.	85th Division.	Michigan and Wisconsin.	Custer..	Maj.-Gen. Geo. A. Custer, U. S. V. Born in Ohio. Commanded Michigan brigade in Civil War. Killed in command of 7th U. S. Cavalry, Little Big Horn, Mont., 1876.
Rockford, Ill.	86th Division.	Illinois.....	Grant...	Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A. Born in Ohio. Served in Mexican War. Col. 21st Ill. Inf., 1861. Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army, 1864-69. Thanks of Congress, 1863. President of the United States, 1869-77.
Little Rock, Ark.	87th Division.	Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi.	Pike....	Brig.-Gen. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A. Born in New Jersey. Explorer of the Southwest. Visited Pike's Peak, 1806. Killed April 27, 1813, in attack on York, Canada.
Des Moines, Iowa.	88th Division.	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota.	Dodge...	Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V. Born in Massachusetts. Appointed from Iowa. Commanded Iowa Volunteers in Civil War. Chief engineer Union Pacific Railway and superintendent of its construction.
Fort Riley, Kan.	89th Division.	Kansas, Missouri, and Colorado.	Funston.	Maj.-Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A. Born in Ohio. Col. 20th Kansas U. S. V., Philippine Insurrection. Captured Aguinaldo. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A. for this service. Died at San Antonio, Tex., 1917, while commanding troops, Mexican border.
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.	90th Division.	Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.	Travis...	Lieut.-Col. W. B. Travis, Texas Army. Defender of the Alamo, 1836.
American Lake, Wash.	91st Division.	Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming.	Lewis...	Capt. Meriwether Lewis, U. S. A. Born in Virginia. Commander of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition to the mouth of the Columbia, 1804.

NATIONAL GUARD.

Charlotte, N. C.	26th (old 5) Division.	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.	Greene..	Maj.-Gen. Nathanael Greene, Continental Army. Born in Rhode Island. Thanks of Congress in 1781 for campaign in South Carolina.

NATIONAL ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD CANTONMENTS—*Continued.*

Site.	Organization.	Troops From—	Camp.	In Honor of—
Spartanburg, S.C.	27th (old 6) Division.	New York	Wadsworth.	Brig.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V. Born in New York. Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Military Governor of Washington, 1862. Commanded division, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg. Killed during campaign of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, when commanding a corps.
Augusta, Ga.	28th (old 7) Division.	Pennsylvania	Hancock.	Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A. Born in Pennsylvania. Served in Mexican and Civil Wars. Thanks of Congress for Gettysburg and Spotsylvania campaigns. Nominated for Presidency in 1880.
Anniston, Ala.	29th (old 8) Division.	New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia.	McClellan.	Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A. Served in Mexican War. Observer of Crimean War. Commander-in-Chief, U. S. Army, 1861-62. Nominated for President 1864. Governor of New Jersey, 1878-81.
Greenville, S. C.	30th (old 9) Division.	Tennessee, North Carolina, and South Carolina.	Sevier...	Col. John Sevier. Born in Virginia. North Carolina Militia, 1777-81. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., 1798. Distinguished himself at Battle of King's Mountain, N. C., 1780. Member of Congress from North Carolina and first Governor of Tennessee.
Macon, Ga.	31st (old 10) Division.	Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.	Wheeler.	Lt.-Gen. Joseph Wheeler, C. S. A. Born in Georgia. Member of Congress from Alabama. Maj.-Gen., U. S. V. in Spanish-American War. Brig.-Gen., U. S. V. in Philippine Insurrection. Brig.-Gen., U. S. A., until death.
Waco, Tex	32d (old 11) Division.	Michigan and Wisconsin.	MacArthur.	Lt.-Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U. S. A. Born in Massachusetts. Commanded Wisconsin troops in Civil War. Battle of Manila 1898. Commanded troops in Philippines during insurrection, 1899-01.
Houston... Tex.	33d (old 12) Division.	Illinois.	Logan...	Maj.-Gen. John A. Logan, U. S. V. Born in Illinois. Served in Mexican War. U. S. Senator from Illinois, 1871-1877 and 1879-1886.
Deming, N. Mex.	34th (old 13) Division.	Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota.	Cody...	William F. Cody. Born in Iowa. 7th Kan. Cav. in Civil War. Chief of Scouts with U. S. Army, 1868-72, and with army at Wounded Knee, 1890. Member of Legislature of Nebraska, 1872. Died 1917.
Fort Sill, Okla.	35th (old 14) Division.	Missouri and Kansas.	Doniphan.	Col. A. W. Doniphan, 1st Mo. Cav. Born in Kentucky. Commander of expedition to Chihuahua during the Mexican War.
Fort Worth, Tex.	36th (old 15) Division.	Texas and Oklahoma...	Bowie...	James Bowie. Born in Georgia. Participated in revolution of Texas against Mexico. Col., 1835. Killed at the Alamo, 1836.
Montgomery, Ala.	37th (old 16) Division.	Ohio and West Virginia.	Sheridan.	Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A. Born in New York. Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., 1862. Maj.-Gen., U. S. A., 1864. Distinguished especially for campaign in Shenandoah Valley. Commanded at Five Forks. Present at Appomattox Court House. Thanks of Congress, 1865. Commander-in-Chief of the Army, 1883-1888. Observer Franco-Prussian War.
Hattiesburg, Miss.	38th (old 17) Division.	Indiana and Kentucky	Shelby..	Col. Isaac Shelby, Va. Militia. Born in Maryland. Distinguished at King's Mountain, 1780, and South Carolina campaign, 1781. First Governor of Kentucky, as which he received the thanks of Congress for the Battle of the Thames, 1813.
Alexandria, La.	39th (old 18) Division.	Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas.	Beauregard.	Gen. P. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A. Born in Louisiana. Distinguished in Mexican War in U. S. Army and Civil War in Confederate Army.
Linda Vista, Cal.	40th (old 19) Division.	California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico.	Kearny..	Brig.-Gen. S. W. Kearny, U. S. A. Born in New Jersey. Commander of expedition to California in Mexican War, establishing possession of much of this territory for the United States.
Palo Alto, Cal.	41st (old 20) Division.	Washington, Oregon, Montna, Idaho, and Wyoming.	Fremont	Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A. Known as "The Pathfinder." Explorer of the West, 1842-1849. U. S. Senator from California, 1850-1851. Nominated for President, from California, 1856.

By order of the Secretary of War. TASKER H. BLISS, Major-General, Acting Chief of Staff.
Official: H. P. McCAIN, the Adjutant-General.

LIFE AND DEATH MESSAGES.

THE Navy Department has arranged for the expedition of "life and death" messages passing between the officers and enlisted men of the navy and their families. Telegrams of such a nature are to be dispatched to the Bureau of Navigation at Washington and will be forwarded by telegraph or cable immediately to the proper naval station or ship, no matter at what port or in what waters the latter may be at the time. Other messages will pursue a slower means of transmission.

Orders have been issued to all naval personnel serving in the fleet directing them to inform their families that life and death telegrams are to be forwarded addressed to ships, care of the Bureau of Navigation, Washington, D. C. For example:

JOHN SMITH, U. S. S. Texas,
Care of Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

Telegrams of less importance are to be forwarded from distant points with the same form of address with the understanding that such telegrams will be forwarded by the Bureau of Navigation to the addressee by mail.

MAKING AN ARMY A VAST TASK.

SUPPLIES for a million men—a year's needs of everything from beef to shoe strings, and from cots to candy—is a measure of the task which Quartermaster-Gen. Sharpe's office has in providing for America's new armies. Nearly 200,000 tons of fresh beef (397,638,240 pounds) is one item, and besides that there is canned corned and canned roast beef, totalling nearly 8,000,000 pounds more, without including the canned corned beef hash, also among the items. All told, 343 different items of supplies appear in the Quartermaster-General's list of rations for issue and sale of clothing and of equipage. The figures given here are on the basis of supplying soldiers located in the United States, so give no help in computing additional needs of this country resulting from military participation in the war.

Regular rations of Uncle Sam's soldiers call for a list of forty-nine items. In it are over 29,600,000 pounds of coffee, four kinds of tea, and over 25,000 tons of granulated sugar; over 866,000 gallons of cucumber pickles; over 3,800,000 cans of black pepper and cinnamon, cloves, ginger, and nutmeg, totalling 372,000 cans; over 480,700,000 pounds of potatoes; over 55,200,000 pounds of onions; over 300,000,000 pounds of flour, besides hard bread; nearly 1,000,000 gallons of cane syrup; lemon and vanilla flavoring extracts; over 8,200,000 pounds of lard, and over 7,300,000 pounds of butter; canned and dried fish, canned vegetables, evaporated apples and peaches, etc. The variety of fare possible in regular rations is increased by a list of items for sale to soldiers at cost. The sale list totals 165 items, largely foodstuffs, but including also shaving mugs, pencils, pins, pens, shoe polish, letter paper (22,320 quires), 48,360 pipes, 22,320 razors, toilet articles (among which are 148,800 cans of talcum powder and 3,720 bottles of toilet water), 11,160 spools of thread, etc.

The foodstuffs in the sale list include canned mushrooms, a variety of canned fruits, vegetables, fish and meats, pickles, maple syrup, ginger ale, sauces, sausage, 305,000 pints of effervescent water, etc. Regular articles of clothing are twenty-nine in number. These are figured on initial requirements and upkeep for the first nine months. Here are a few of the items: Belts, 2,000,000; coats, cotton, 2,400,000; coats, woolen, 1,270,000; service hats, 1,825,000; shoe laces, 7,200,000; overcoats, 1,675,000.

Equipage includes ninety articles. Among them are 130,500 axes, 3,450,000 blankets, 23,000 bugles, 1,900,000 cots, 1,440,250 tents of seven kinds, over 1,000,000 gross of buttons, and 39,000,000 yards of cotton cloth.

For the army cantonments on Long Island more than 1,000,000 feet of boards was used.

In the Southern States camps there was used about 5,600,000 board feet of boards, 7,800,000 board feet of dimension stuff, 177,000 feet of 4 by 4 inch timbers, 2,800,000 feet of flooring, 1,200,000 feet of siding, and 1,400,000 feet of matched boards. To construct one of these cantonments in the South it was necessary to use over 2,500 kegs of nails, and in the Northern cantonments about 2,650 kegs. The buildings in a Southern cantonment required 4,800 rolls of sheathing paper, 6,300 squares of one-ply roofing, 21,900 squares of two-ply roofing, and about 2,100 rolls of tarred felt. In the Northern cantonments the amount of one-ply roofing was reduced to about 800 squares, while the amount of tarred felt was increased to 3,200 rolls.

The concrete work in a cantonment required 4,700 barrels of Portland cement, 1,400 cubic yards of sand, and 2,500 cubic yards of broken stone or screened gravel. The amount of electrical equipment varied with the shape of the cantonment. The estimate for the total requirements for the sixteen military cities amounted to 20,800,000 feet of insulated wire, 260,000 feet of lamp cord, and other items on a similar scale. In order to extinguish fires in these cantonments about 8,300 fire extinguishers were placed around the buildings. There were also at convenient places about 5,000 water casks similar to those used in shipping oil. The sixteen cantonments required nearly 120,000 fire pails. There were water mains running through the camps fitted with hydrants and about 380,000 feet of 2½-inch hose was provided for connection with the hydrant nozzles. About 4,000 cars were required to transport these materials to each cantonment, and while they were being delivered many more cars were required to furnish the supplies needed for the workmen, who numbered between 3,500 and 5,000, according to the condition of the work and the size of the cantonment.

MOTORIZED FIELD BATTERY FOR THE ARMY.

(From an announcement by the Federal authorities.)

THE United States Army has developed what is believed to be the first completely motorized field battery of medium calibre guns in the world. The problem of eliminating the horse entirely from the work of dragging such guns to the front is one on which both European and American engineers were working for years before the outbreak of the great war. Successful experiments by the Government authorities promise a substitution of the machine for the horse in handling nearly all forms of ordnance. The experimentation was carried on first with various types of tractors under the direction of the Field Artillery Board at Fort Sill, Okla., and by the Ordnance Department of the Army at Rock Island Arsenal, followed later at Fort Bliss, Tex., with a completely equipped battery. The work has been in charge of Major Lucian B. Moody. The tractor standards committee of the Society of Automotive Engineers was enlisted at the outbreak of war and has been actively co-operating in the study of the problem.

European armies have already reduced greatly the number of horses in artillery use, but it has not proved possible so far to eliminate them in hauling certain of the smaller and medium types of ordnance because of the lack of a proper tractor combination of speed and power. The big creeping type tractors capable of handling the heaviest guns which have so far been used in Europe have been unable to meet the demand for making the occasional bursts of speed necessary for getting the light field guns into position and using the minimum of space which conditions on the firing line frequently make vital. The new creeping or self-track-laying type of small or medium size developed by the American Army is built without the steering arrangement in front, and while possessing relatively as much power as the type now used in Europe is at the same time capable of turning within its own length by simply reversing or stopping one of the creeper drivers while the other side continues to move ahead. The development in this type in tractors powerful enough to haul the heaviest guns will make them entirely available for making the sharp turns and corners and fitting into the inconvenient spaces for which horses have so far had to be used at the very front. The experiments have proceeded far enough to justify plans for the successive motorization of all American artillery units except the smallest calibres required to move at very high speed over bad ground.

The new developments in ordnance traction make up another phase of the valuable experience the American Army gained on the Mexican border, as they are a direct outgrowth of experiments in hauling field guns with American tractors made at that time. The reasons making it highly desirable to substitute the tractor for the horse in all ordnance traction are both scientific and humane. From a scientific and military standpoint the tractor is much more efficient than the horse. It lasts longer, is capable of performing more work in a day, and costs less for repairs and fuel than the expense of upkeep of the horse. A tractor can, if necessary, be used 24 hours in a day, while the horse has to stop for rest, sleep, and feeding, and can seldom be worked more than 10 or 12 hours per day at the best. Repairs on tractors even at the front are usually comparatively brief tasks, unless the machine is completely destroyed by shell fire while horses are continually liable not only to wounds but to disease and injury from exposure and lack of proper care under field conditions. The care of machines, as compared with that which horses must have, is negligible, while the bulky food supply for horses is always a difficult problem. The humane reasons are equally obvious. The life of the artillery horse at the front is not only brief but often one full of agony. It is seldom possible to give the animals anything like proper shelter and care, and their usual lot is quick death by disease if they are not killed off by shell fire.

HONOR MEDALS FOR GALLANTRY IN HAYTI.

SECRETARY DANIELS has authorized the issue of medals of honor to the following named officers and enlisted men of the Marine Corps for conspicuous gallantry during operations in Hayti: Lieut.-Col. Smedley D. Butler, for conspicuous bravery during the attack on Fort Riviere (November 17, 1915). Capt. William P. Upshur, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement incident to the capture of Fort Dipitie (October 24 and 25, 1915). Capt. Edward A. Ostermann, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagement incident to the capture of Fort Dipitie (October 24 and 25, 1915). Gunnery Sergt. Daniel Daly, for conspicuous gallantry during the engagements incident to the capture of Fort Riviere and Fort Dipitie (October 24 and 25, and November 17, 1915). First Sergt. Ross L. Iams, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in entering Fort Riviere at the head of the attacking force, when such action on his part seemed almost certain to result in his being killed or wounded. Corp. Samuel Gross, for conspicuous coolness and bravery in entering Fort Riviere immediately behind Sergt. Iams, when such action on his part seemed almost certain to result in his being killed or wounded.

On October 22, 1915, Capt. Upshur, First Lieut. Ostermann, First Lieut. Miller, Asst. Surg. Borden, and 35 enlisted men of the Fifteenth Company of Marines, all mounted, left Fort Liberte, Hayti, for a six-day reconnaissance. After dark on the evening of October 24, while crossing the river in a deep ravine, the detachment was suddenly fired upon from three sides by about 400 Cacos concealed in bushes about 100 yards from the ford. The marine detachment fought its way forward to a good position, which it maintained during the night although subjected to a continuous fire from the Cacos. At daybreak, the marines in three squads, commanded by Capt. Upshur, Lieut. Ostermann, and Gunnery Sergt. Daly, advanced in three different directions, surprising and scattering the Cacos in all directions. The expeditionary commander (Gen. Waller) commented on the gallantry displayed by the officers and men of this detachment in the following language:

"The action of the 35 men in the attack made upon them during the night of October 24 can not be commended too highly. It is true that these men were in pitch darkness, surrounded by ten times their number and fighting for their lives, but the manner in which they fought during that long night, the steady, cool discipline that prevented demoralization is remarkable. Had one squad failed not one man of the party would have lived to tell the story. The actual assault upon the enemy, made in three different directions, and beginning as soon as the light permitted them to see, was splendid. It meant success or utter annihilation. It succeeded, thanks to the splendid examples given by the officers and non-commissioned officers supported by the men."

ATTACK AN OLD FORT.

On November 17, 1915, it was planned to attack Fort Riviere, Hayti, with a force made up of detachments from the Fifth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-third Companies and the marine detachment and sailors from the Connecticut. Fort Riviere was an old French bastion fort, about 200 feet on the side, with thick walls of brick and stone, loopholed for rifle fire. The original entrance had been on the north side, but had been blocked, a small breach in the south wall being used in its stead. As this breach in the wall was the only entrance into the fort, it was naturally covered by the defenders on the inside, making passage through it into the fort a hazardous undertaking for the leading men. Notwithstanding the fact that the fire of the Cacos was constantly passing through this breach in the wall, Sergt. Ross L. Iams, Fifth Company, unhesitatingly jumped through, closely followed by Private Samuel Gross, of the Twenty-third Company. A mêlée then ensued inside the fort for about 10 minutes, the Cacos fighting desperately with rifles, clubs, and stones, during which several jumped from the walls in an attempt to escape, but were shot down by the automatic guns of the Fifth Company and by the Thirteenth Company, advancing to the attack. The expeditionary commander (Gen. Waller) commented upon the gallantry of Lieut.-Col. Butler (then Major) in part as follows: "I further urge that he be given a medal of honor for his conspicuous bravery during the assault on Fort Riviere. Two men entered ahead of him, doing so to prevent him from being the first. Theirs was devotion to duty, while his action was devotion to duty. The assault inside the fort was made by 23 men, with the knowledge that no quarter would be given them."

VOLUNTEERING BY POSTAL EMPLOYES.

SECTION 161 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, edition of 1913, has been amended by the addition of the following paragraphs.

3. Any postal employé who has entered the military service of the United States or who shall hereafter enter it shall, upon being honorably discharged therefrom, be permitted to resume the position in the postal department which he left to enter such military service. (Act of July 28, 1916.)

4. * * * *And provided further*, That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the army, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the army the Postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of $5. (Act of June 3, 1916, "An act for making further and more effectual provision for the national defense, and for other purposes.")

5. * * * *And provided further*, That the President is authorized, in his discretion, to utilize the services of postmasters of the second, third, and fourth classes in procuring the enlistment of recruits for the navy and the Marine Corps, and for each recruit accepted for enlistment in the navy or the Marine Corps the postmaster procuring his enlistment shall receive the sum of $5. (Act of August 29, 1916, "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, and for other purposes.")

6. Postmasters will co-operate to the fullest extent with recruiting officers of the army and navy in carrying out the provisions of law as set forth in paragraphs 4 and 5 of this section.

Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913 (Sec. 211 of the Penal Code) forbids the transmission, through the mails, of matter tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination. That part of the above mentioned section covering this feature reads as follows: "And the term 'indecent' within the intendment of this section shall include matter of a character tending to incite arson, murder, or assassination." The offense is punishable by a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not more than five years, or both.

Section 480 of the Postal Laws and Regulations of 1913, as amended (act February 14, 1917), prohibits the mailing of letters, etc., containing certain threats against the President of the United States. This amendment reads as follows: "That any person who knowingly and willfully deposits or causes to be deposited for conveyance in the mail or for delivery from any post-office or by any letter carrier any letter, paper, writing, print, missive, or document containing any threat to take the life of or to inflict bodily harm upon the President of the United States, or who knowingly and willfully otherwise makes any such threat against the President, shall upon conviction be fined not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding five years, or both (Act February 14, 1917").

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

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QUALITIES AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOULD POSSESS.

Extracts from a course of thirty lessons issued by the War Department "for the benefit of men selected for service in the National Army, as a practical help in getting started in the right way."

The three basic qualities required by a soldier, the lessons point out, are loyalty, obedience, and physical fitness. The instructions add: "There is another group of three soldierly qualities that are especially needed during the periods of training, marching, and waiting between combats. They are intelligence, cleanliness, and cheerfulness. Although these qualities are associated chiefly with camp life, they are, of course, scarcely less helpful in all other phases of military service. Intelligence does not necessarily mean education, but rather quick observation and willingness to learn. There is plenty of need for intelligence in modern warfare. The National Army will be forced to absorb within a few months a training which would ordinarily extend over a period of two or three years. Those who intend to fit themselves for promotion should study thoroughly the manuals and the drill regulations which affect their duties. In time they should learn something about map making and map reading, the construction of field intrenchments, training and care of horses, signalling, the handling of complex pieces of machinery, and many other subjects Any practical knowledge that you may now possess will surely be useful and helpful to you in the army. Capt. Ian Hay Beith, of the English Army, points out that in the first British forces of the present war the previous trade or training of every soldier was sooner or later utilized.

"Cleanliness is important everywhere, but most of all in the army, where large bodies of men are brought together. In its true sense, it includes not only keeping your body clean, but also your mind and your actions. Fortunately, it is a virtue in which Americans generally rank high. There should be little difficulty in setting a satisfactory standard in the new army. This is a subject more fully treated later in this course. Cheerfulness is always a prominent trait of good soldiers. Here again Americans may be counted upon to make a splendid showing, even in the face of any unexpected hardships or difficulties that may be ahead of us. There are numerous episodes in American military history to justify this confidence.

"In January, 1863, the Union Army lay in camp at Falmouth, Va. About a month before had occurred the disastrous and bloody defeat of Fredericksburg. In the North it was the darkest hour of the war. Everywhere outside the army there was depression and fear. On January 21 the commanding general ordered the troops to break camp and move forward. At the same time 'a cold drizzling rain set in; the ground speedily became like a sea of glue; everything upon wheels sunk into the bottomless mud; it took 20 horses to start a single caisson; hundreds of them died in harness; but still the general persisted. But the rain persisted also, and it soon became a simple impossibility to go forward.' After two days of effort, it was necessary to have the men struggle and flounder "through the wilderness of mud back to their camp. Picture the situation: Recent defeat with heavy losses, retreat, a cheerless midwinter camp, rain, cold, mud, discouragement at home, a long march under the most trying conditions ending in a return to the same camping ground from which the troops had started. A little grumbling might reasonably have been expected. But the men of 1863 were too good soldiers to draw long faces. The historian goes on: The march was made in high good humor, the soldiers laughing and joking at their ill luck with that comic brightness characteristic of Americans in difficult circumstances.

THREE QUALITIES OF BATTLE.

"Finally, there are the three battle qualities of the good soldier: Spirit, tenacity, self-reliance. Unless a man has these three qualities—even though he possesses all the other six in good measure—he is after all only a camp-fire soldier. Spirit—fighting spirit—is far from being mere hatred of the enemy or blind fury, on the one hand; nor is it mere passive obedience to orders on the other. It means cool, self-controlled courage—the kind of courage which enables a man to shoot as straight on the battlefield as he does in target practice. However, it even goes a step beyond that point. Decisive victories can not be won by merely fury, on the one hand; nor is it mere passive obedience to orders on the other. It means cool, self-controlled courage—the kind of courage which enables a man to shoot as straight on the battlefield as he does in target practice. However, it even goes a step beyond that point. Decisive victories can not be won by merely repulsing the enemy. 'Only the offensive wins.' Like all other qualities of a soldier, spirit can be cultivated. An untrained army seldom possesses it. But it can be developed. You can and will develop it until it becomes as much a part of yourself as any of your easy-going civilian habits are now. Spirit carries a body of soldiers forward. Tenacity is the quality that makes them 'stick.' The thorough soldier is never ready to stop fighting until his part of the battle is won.

"Tenacity was never better expressed than in the words of John Paul Jones. Standing among his dead and wounded on his sinking ship which was 'leaking like a basket,' he replied to his adversary's invitation to surrender, 'Sir, I have not yet begun to fight.' Two hours later the battle came to a sudden end when the colors of the enemy's vessel were hauled down. Self-reliance is characteristic of the American, whether he is serving as a soldier or in some civil occupation. Much the same quality is sometimes referred to as 'initiative.' It is a quality needed more than ever before in present-day warfare. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, in his introduction to the Field Service Regulations of the United States Army, says:

"'Officers and men of all ranks and grades are given a certain independence in the execution of the tasks to which they are assigned and are expected to show initiative in meeting the different situations as they arrive. Every individual, from the highest commander to the lowest private, must always remember that inaction and neglect of opportunities will warrant more severe censure than an error in the choice of the means.'

"The nine qualities reviewed are those which every one of us would like to have for himself. They are the essentials of virile and successful manhood, whether in the army or out of it. Even the moral weakling and the slacker in their hearts admire these qualities. Doubtless you have developed some of them already—perhaps all of them to a greater or less extent. Many a man has discovered, when put to the test, that he possessed these qualities without having himself realized it. But under civilian conditions it is not easy to cultivate all of them. In the army you will have your opportunity in a few months of training to strengthen these qualities in yourself. In so doing you will learn to control yourself, to take care of yourself under all conditions, to meet hardship and danger unflinchingly, to be fearless and self-reliant. At the end of these few months of training you will have gained immensely in vigor and in strength.

BEARING OF A SOLDIER.

"Few people without military training have a correct idea of what is meant by the position and the bearing of a soldier. They are apt to imagine that it means a strut or an extremely strained attitude. Or, more frequently, they think that the term can properly be applied to any erect position. The truth of the case, however, is that there is a definite procedure to follow in order to place yourself in what is known in the army as 'the position of a soldier.' It is the position which the dismounted soldier always assumes at the command 'Attention,' except as it may be slightly modified to enable him to carry properly any arms he may have in his hands.

"Heels: On the same line and as near each other as possible; most men should be able to stand with heels touching each other. Feet: Turned out equally and forming an angle of about 45 degrees. Knees: Straight without stiffness. Hips: Level and drawn back slightly; body erect and resting equally on hips. Chest: Lifted and arched. Shoulders: Square and falling equally. Arms: Hanging naturally. Hands: Hanging naturally, thumb along the seam of the trousers. Head: Erect and squarely to the front; chin drawn in so that axis of head and neck is vertical (means that a straight line drawn through the centre of head and neck should be vertical); eyes straight to the front. Entire body: Weight of body resting equally

QUALITIES AN AMERICAN SOLDIER SHOULD POSSESS—*Continued.*

upon the heels and balls of the feet. Note especially that you are not required to stand in a strained attitude. You are to be alert, but not tense.

USE NO ALCOHOL.

"There are some simple rules of eating and living which all of us should follow regularly. They will be especially helpful to you if you put them into practice in preparing for camp life.

"Perhaps the most important of these rules is to use no alcohol of any kind. If you have been in the habit of smoking immoderately, cut down; get your wind, your nerves, and your digestion into the best possible condition. Eat and drink moderately. Chew your food well. It is advisable, however, to drink a great deal of cool (not cold) water between meals. Don't eat between meals. Keep away from soda fountains and soft-drink stands. Learn to enjoy simple, nourishing food. Accustom yourself to regular hours. Don't 'take a last fling.' It may land you in the hospital. At the best, it will probably bring you into camp in an unfit condition to take up your new duties with profit and enjoyment. There are strenuous days ahead of you, and it will be good sense on your part to make reasonable preparation for them. You will find nothing required of you in the army that is beyond the powers of the everyday American. Look forward with confidence. Enter the service with the firm determination of doing your best at all times, of playing square with your superiors, your associates, and yourself, and of taking care always of your assigned duties whatever may happen. You will find that every one else will treat you with courtesy and fairness—for that is the indelible rule of the army. Out of that rule grows the comradeship and the attractiveness; even in the face of all dangers and hardships, that are characteristic of American army life

DEVELOPING THE MUSCLES.

"The new soldier seldom understands how important it is for him to learn to march and to develop his muscles so that he can easily carry his arms and equipment. 'Marching constitutes the principal occupation of troops in campaign.' (Infantry Drill Regulations, par. 623.) Modern trench warfare in Europe has for the time being reduced the amount of marching required in campaign; yet it remains just as important an element in the soldier's training as it ever was. In order to march for long distances the soldier's feet must be in good condition. As has been aptly remarked, 'the infantryman's feet are his means of transportation.' Special attention should be paid to the fitting of shoes and the care of the feet. Marching shoes should be quite a little larger than shoes for ordinary wear. At the end of the march feet should be bathed and dressed; the socks, and if practicable the shoes, should be changed.

SIGN OF GREEN SOLDIER.

"One sign of a green soldier is his tendency to drink too much water while on a long march. The experienced man gargles his mouth and throat once in a while, but drinks only in sips and does not overload his stomach with either water or food. After you have arrived in camp and have cooled off you can drink slowly as much as you desire. It is, of course, unwise to eat fruits, candy, soft drinks, ice cream, and the like while on the march. Another sign of a green soldier is a carelessly adjusted pack or any other equipment not neatly and securely fastened. Your comfort on the march depends very largely on the care and judgment used in getting ready. All your equipment has been so designed that it need not interfere with the free movement of your arms and legs. Your pack should be strapped to your back in such a way that you can stand erect and breathe freely. There should be no pressure on any of the soft parts of the body. You will march most easily if you keep your body erect and do not permit yourself to slouch or sway from side to side. A cheerful attitude is one of the best aids to a soldier on a trying march. Singing and whistling on the march is usually not only allowed but encouraged. They help wonderfully to make the long road seem shorter.

"Each soldier in a modern army carries with him sufficient food, clothing, shelter, fighting arms, and ammunition to take care of himself for a short period in case he should be separated from his company. The total weight of his load, in addition to the clothes he wears, is 50 to 70 pounds. The number of articles is surprisingly large. They are so devised, however, that by ingenious methods of packing and adjusting they can all be carried with the least possible effort. Wet shoes should be carefully dried. Army men frequently dry their shoes during the night by taking a few handsful of dry, clean pebbles, heating them in a meat can or kettle until they are very hot, and then placing them in the shoes. So long as the pebbles are hot move them about once in a while by shaking the shoes. Take care not to heat the pebbles so hot that the shoes will be scorched.

RIFLE THE SOLDIER'S BEST FRIEND.

"Your chief fighting tools will be a rifle, a bayonet in a scabbard, a cartridge belt, and an intrenching tool. Other weapons or defenses needed in modern trench warfare will be referred to later. Do not under any circumstances lose track of these articles while on field duty. So long as you possess them, you are an armed soldier capable of defending yourself and of performing effective service. Without them you are for all practical purposes helpless. Of course, this statement does not apply strictly to those men who are armed in some other way, such as those who are serving artillery or machine guns. The rifle is the soldier's closest friend. His first thought should be to guard it and care for it above all his other possessions. He expects it to take care of him in emergencies. In ordinary times he must take care of it. Anybody in normal physical condition can learn to be a good shot. Two of the most important points to remember are to take a deep breath just before completing your aim so that you may hold the rifle with perfect steadiness, and to squeeze the trigger so that the gun will not be jerked from its aim at the moment of firing. When you become an expert marksman (provided you have also the courage which permits you to remain cool and collected on the battle field) you will have added immensely to your value as a citizen soldier. The simple fact that you qualify as a marksman will give you more self-confidence and self-control."

COST OF ARMY RATIONS NEARLY THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS IN 1898.

According to figures given out by Gen. Smith of the Quartermaster's Department it costs almost three times as much to feed an American soldier to-day as it did in the Spanish-American War. The cost in 1898 was 12.81 cents a day. Now it is 32 cents. The ration is a fixed standard, and accordingly the cost figures have mounted steadily in recent years. The fluctuations in the price of army rations since 1890 are indicated in the following table:

Fiscal Year.	Cost.	Fiscal Year.	Cost.	Fiscal Year.	Cost.	Fiscal Year.	Cost.
	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1890	13.18	1898	12.81	1905	16.18	1912	23.78
1891	14.71	1899	13.62	1906	15.16	1913	23.41
1892	16.05	1900	16.97	1907	15.74	1914	24.39
1893	15.94	1901	16.18	1908	18.66	1915	25.32
1894	15.10	1902	16.24	1909	21.05	1916	26.81
1895	14.42	1903	17.56	1910	21.44	Jan. 1, 1917	29.00
1896	14.15	1904	17.33	1911	23.35	May 1, 1917	32.09
1897	12.54						

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

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MEANING OF INSIGNIA ON UNIFORMS OF OFFICERS AND MEN OF ARMY.

These little strips, each of a prescribed length of 1¾ inches, are army service ribbons, each ribbon having its own particular significance. The strips are symbols standing for medals and campaign badges which the bearer is entitled to wear. There are ten of these honors recognized by the army. Two are medals of honor, one a certificate of merit, and the others badges of historic campaigns. The ribbons are as follows:

Congressional Medal of Honor—White stars on a field of light blue silk. This medal is awarded only by Congress for some particular deed of gallantry in action. It is the most coveted of all army honors.

Certificate of Merit Badge—Two red, white, and blue bands separated by a thin band of white, the blue being outermost in each instance. This honor is conferred by the President.

Philippines Congressional Medal—Blue band in center flanked by stripes of white, red, white, and blue, the blue on the outermost edges of the ribbon. This ribbon is worn by those men who stayed in the service after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war to put down the Philippine insurrection.

Civil War—Campaign ribbon of equal sized bands of blue and gray.

Indian Wars—Bright red, with narrow edges of deeper red.

Spanish Campaign—Alternating stripes of yellow and blue. This is the most familiar of all campaign ribbons.

Philippine Campaign—Blue band in center, flanked by narrower bands of red, blue edges.

Cuban Occupation (time of Spanish war and several years thereafter)—Blue in center, flanked by narrow yellow stripes, then broader red stripes, and finally blue borders.

Cuban Pacification (indicating service in Cuba during the period of 1906-1909, when the United States straightened out governmental affairs for the new Republic)—Broad olive drab center, flanked by three narrow stripes of red, white, and blue, the red on the outermost edges.

China Campaign (indicating service in the march to Peking)—Broad band of yellow with narrow borders of blue.

Ribbons for gallantry in action are worn farthest to the left, followed by campaign ribbons in chronological order.

HOW TO SEND CABLEGRAMS TO THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Private telegrams to be cabled to members of the American Expeditionary Force in Europe will be addressed "Amexforce, London," with the addressee's name and the official designation of the unit to which he belongs appearing as the first words of the text. When so addressed they will reach an official who knows the location of the various American units and who will forward the message by mail to the proper destination. Under no circumstances will the location or station of a unit be designated in the address or body of a telegram. Examples are given as follows:

A telegram to Capt. John B. Jones, Medical Corps, United States Army Base Hospital No. 10, American Expeditionary Forces, would be in the following form:

Amexforce, London. John B. Jones, Base Hospital No. 10. Have followed your instructions. Mary Jones.

Or, for Private H. K. Smith, Company K, Forty-seventh United States Infantry.

Amexforce, London. H. K. Smith, Co. K, Forty-seventh U. S. Infantry. Will not change address. Jane Smith.

To comply with the European censorship regulations all messages must be written in plain language (English or French) or in an international code, and must be intelligible to the censors. The use of two codes or two languages or of combinations of code and plain language in the same message is forbidden. Telegrams without text or with but one plain language text word are not admitted. Code language may be used only in full rate messages. Codes authorized by the British censorship are: A. B. C. 5th; Scott's 10th; Western Union; Lieber's; Bentley's Complete Phrase Code (not including the oil and mineral supplements); Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code; Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code, Rubber Edition; Myers Atlantic Cotton Code, 39th Edition; Riverside Code, 5th Edition.

CODE MESSAGES.

In case of a code message the name of the code must be designated when the message is filed. It is pointed out that it is useless to make use of codes unless the person to whom the message is addressed is stationed in a city where he may have access to a code book. The War Department is considering the feasibility of authorizing the use of the Army and Navy Code, which has been in use for trans-Pacific messages, in addition to the nine codes mentioned. Every telegraph message must be signed. The surname alone may be used, but such a signature as "John," "Mary," "Mother," etc., will not be passed. Attention is called to the fact that there are three classes of service available—full rate, deferred rate, and week-end rate. It is the intention of the War Department to detail an officer specially to care for Army mail matters.

HOW TO ADDRESS CABLEGRAMS TO MEN IN U. S. NAVY ABROAD.

A form of address for officers and men of the United States naval forces serving oversea has been approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

"USNAVFORCE, LONDON," is the code address for all cable messages intended for members of the United States naval forces abroad. The first words of the text will be the name of the individual (given name spelled out and middle initial) for whom the message is intended, followed by the message. The name of the ship or station should not be included, and, except in cases of identical names, the rank or rating should not be included.

The following is a sample message:

Address: "USNAVFORCE, London."

Text: "Frank B. Howard. Informed examinations successfully passed."

Signature: "Raymond."

Where there is a probability that two men in the service have identical surnames and initials the name should be given in full as "Frank Barrett Smith"; or the rank or rating should be given, as, for example: "Lieutenant Frank B. Smith" or "Frank B. Smith, Ordinary Seaman."

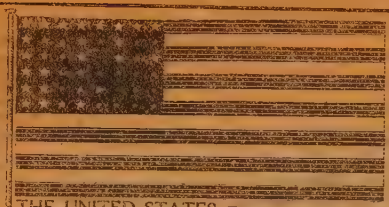
TRAINING CAMP WELFARE COMMITTEE.

(Appointed by the Secretary of the Navy.)

Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman; Walter Camp, New Haven, Ct.; Barton Myers, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph Lee, Boston; John J. Egan, Atlanta, Ga.; Selah Chamberlain, San Francisco; Clifford W. Barnes, Lake Forest, Ill.; Charles P. Neill, Washington, D. C.; E. T. Meredith, Des Moines, Iowa; John S. Tichnor, Secretary Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., New York; Lieut. Richard E. Byrd, United States Navy; Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, New York; Mrs. Daisy McLaurin Stevens, Hattiesburg, Miss.; and Mrs. Helen King Robinson, Denver, Col.

AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

President—Julius Stieglitz, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—Charles L. Parsons, Box 505 Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—E. G. Love, 124 East Fifteenth Street, New York City.



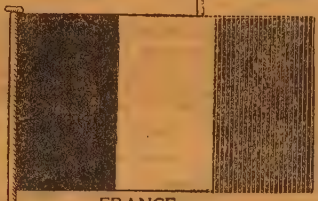
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

GREAT BRITAIN

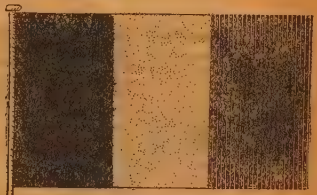
CUBA

ITALY

JAPAN

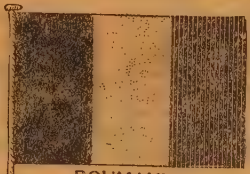


FRANCE

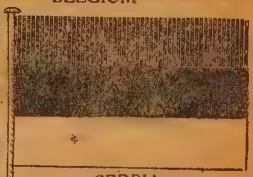


BELGIUM

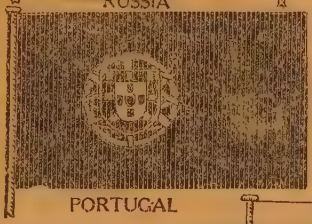
RUSSIA



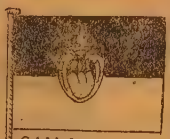
ROUMANIA



SERBIA



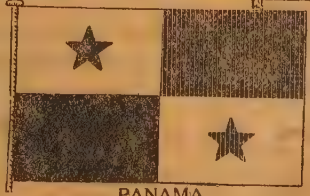
PORTUGAL



SAN MARINO

MONTENEGRO

BELGIUM—Black, yellow and red in stripes.
CUBA—Triangle red with white star, blue and white stripes.
FRANCE—Blue, white and red in stripes.
GREAT BRITAIN—Flag of the British Empire; blue ground, red cross, and red diagonals flanked by white.
ITALY—Green, white and red in stripes; crown and shield in white stripe.
ROUMANIA—Blue, yellow and red in stripes.
RUSSIA—White, blue and red in stripes.



PANAMA

JAPAN—Red circle in white ground.
MONTENEGRO—Badge on red ground with white border.
PANAMA—Upper left quarter, white with blue star; upper right quarter, red; lower left quarter, blue; lower right quarter, white with red star.
PORTUGAL—Green and red in stripes, escutcheon and sphere left of centre.
SAN MARINO—Blue and white in stripes, badge in centre.
SERBIA—Red, blue and white in stripes.

The following letters, plain for officers and enlisted men, dress uniform, as buttons for enlisted men, service uniform, are worn on collar of coat, or on the collar of the shirt if the coat is not worn:

U.S. REGULAR ARMY.

U.S.R. RESERVE CORPS.

N.Y. NATIONAL GUARD (State Letters)

The arms of the service are indicated by service hat cords and by collar insignia.

HAT CORDS.

GENERAL OFFICERS - - Gold
ALL OTHER OFFICERS - Gold and black
ENLISTED MEN. (Infantry - - - - - - - - Light blue
(Cavalry - - - - - - - - Yellow
ENLISTED MEN. (Artillery (F. and C.) - - Scarlet
(Medical Department - - Maroon

ENLISTED MEN.
Quartermaster Corps - - - - - Buff
Corps of Engineers - - - - - Scarlet and white

ENLISTED MEN.
Ordnance Department - - - - Black and scarlet
Signal Corps - - - - - - - - Orange and white

COLLAR INSIGNIA.

Plain for officers and enlisted dress uniform. Buttons enlisted service uniform.

INFANTRY.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

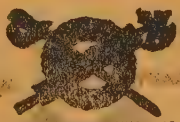
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

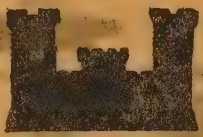
CAVALRY.

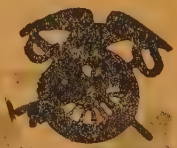
COAST ARTILLERY.

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.


INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.


CORPS OF ENGINEERS.


QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

SIGNAL CORPS.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—INSIGNIA ON SHOULDER LOOPS.

GENERAL. Coat of arms of the United States and two silver stars.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL. One large silver star and two small silver stars.

MAJOR GENERAL. Two silver stars.

BRIGADIER GENERAL. One silver star.

COLONEL. Silver spreadeagle.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL. A silver leaf.

MAJOR. A gold leaf.

CAPTAIN—Two silver bars.

FIRST LIEUTENANT—One silver bar.

SECOND LIEUTENANT—No loop insignia.

CHAPLAIN—Latin cross.

FIRST SERGEANT.

SERGEANT.

CORPORAL.

PRIVATE, 1st class. Insignia of color of arm of service.

CHEVRONS AND SPECIALTY MARKS.

The more frequent chevrons, only, are given.
The colors of the hat cords are used in the chevrons.
A few of the specialty marks are given below.

GUNNER.

ELECTRICIAN.

MECHANIC.

BANDSMAN.

COOK.

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS, MATES.

CHIEF BOATSWAIN, BOATSWAIN.

CHIEF GUNNER, GUNNER.

CHIEF MACHINIST, MACHINIST.

CHIEF CARPENTER, CARPENTER.

CHIEF SAILMAKER, SAILMAKER.

CHIEF PHARMACIST, PHARMACIST.

CHIEF PAY CLERK; PAYMASTER'S CLERK.

MIDSHIPMAN.

MATE.

RANK AND DISTINGUISHING MARKS IN THE NAVY AND MARINES

CAP DEVICES.

ENLISTED MEN

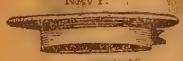
MARINES.

NAVY WARRANT OFFICER.

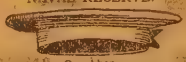
NAVY COMMISSIONED OFFICER.

NAVY, CHIEF PETTY OFFICER.

NAVY.


On ribbon.
U. S. S. AND NAME OF VESSEL.

NAVAL RESERVE.


On ribbon
NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

NAVAL MILITIA.

On ribbon.
NAVAL MILITIA.

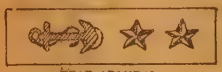
(Service Coat) COLLAR DEVICES—NAVY (Also used on shoulder devices for ranks through Commodore.)
(Marines show rank on shoulder loop as in Army.)

LINE OFFICERS.

ADMIRAL OF THE NAVY

ADMIRAL.

VICE ADMIRAL.


REAR ADMIRAL.

COMMODORE.

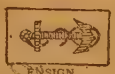
CAPTAIN

COMMANDER.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

LIEUTENANT.

LIEUT. JUNIOR GRADE.


ENSIGN.

STAFF OFFICERS.

Same as equal rank of line officers, but corps devices appear in place of anchors.

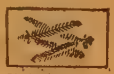
CORPS DEVICES.

MEDICAL

PAY

PROF. MATH.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR.


CIVIL ENGINEER.

DENTAL OFFICER

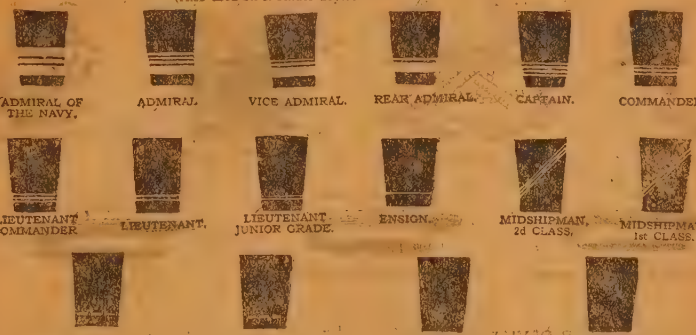
CHAPLAIN.

SLEEVE MARKS OF COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS—NAVY

Corps colors: Medical, maroon; Pay, white; Prof. Math., olive green. Staff officers same stripes, but instead of stars, corps colors are used with stripes. Corps colors Civil Eng., blue; Med. Res., crimson. Dental, orange.

LINE OFFICERS.

(Also used on shoulder devices for ranks below Commodore.)



RATINGS AND A FEW SPECIALTY MARKS—NAVY.

RIGHTS OF SOLDIERS IN THE PUBLIC LANDS.

UNDER a law of July 28, 1917, American soldiers have the following privileges regarding settlement on the public lands:

Any settler upon the public lands of the United States, or any entryman whose application has been allowed, or any person who has made application for public lands which thereafter may be allowed under the homestead laws, who, after such settlement, entry, or application, enlists or is actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States as a private soldier, officer, seaman, marine, National guardsman, or member of any other organization for offense or defense authorized by Congress during any war in which the United States may be engaged, shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, have his services therein construed to be equivalent to all intents and purposes to residence and cultivation for the same length of time upon the tract entered or settled upon; and hereafter no contest shall be initiated on the ground of abandonment, nor allegation of abandonment sustained against any such settler, entryman, or person unless it shall be alleged in the preliminary affidavit or affidavits of contest and proved at the hearing in cases hereinafter initiated that the alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in such military or naval service; that if he shall be discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the term of his enlistment shall be deducted from the required length of residence without reference to the time of actual service: *Provided*, That no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved, and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year.

Any settler upon the public lands of the United States, or any entryman whose application has been allowed, or any person who has made application for public lands which thereafter may be allowed under the homestead laws, who dies while actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, as a private soldier, officer, seaman, marine, National guardsman, or member of any other organization for offense or defense authorized by Congress during any war in which the United States may be engaged, then his widow, if unmarried, or in case of her death or marriage, his minor orphan children, or his or their legal representatives, may proceed forthwith to make final proof upon such entry or application thereafter allowed, and shall be entitled to receive Government patent for such land; and that the death of such soldier while so engaged in the service of the United States shall, in the administration of the homestead laws, be construed to be equivalent to a performance of all requirements as to residence and cultivation upon such homestead. The present war began, as to the United States, April 6, 1917. The special privileges given by the act accrue, as to each homestead claimant, on that date if he was already in the United States service; otherwise from the time, after that date, when he enlisted or shall enlist in the United States army, navy, or Marine Corps, or when, as a member of any other organization for offense or defense authorized by Congress, he was or shall be mustered into or engaged in the military or naval service of the United States. The benefits of the act do not extend to any persons not engaged in the service for offense or defense as set forth therein.

The benefits of the act are conferred upon a person who, before going into the service, had actually made a homestead entry, had effected and maintained a valid settlement upon a tract properly subject to entry by him, or had filed an allowable application for the land. This last includes one who had filed a petition for designation under the enlarged homestead act or the stock-raising homestead law, accompanied by an application to enter, provided his entry be allowed pursuant to a designation made while the war lasts, and credit will be given for the service of such soldier had after the date of the designation. The act does not protect any entry from cancellation on account of defaults of the homesteader occuring before he went into the service. A soldier is entitled to credit on the residence and cultivation prescribed by the homestead law for the time of his service during the war; but one whose discharge is on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty is entitled to credit for the entire term of his enlistment, without reference to the time of actual service. However, the homesteader will be required to show at least one year's residence and cultivation in connection with his entry, regardless of the length of his service, or the fact that he has been discharged on one of the grounds indicated. During each year's residence which he may be required to show he is entitled to the five months' absence privilege like other homesteaders.

RIGHTS OF WIDOW.

If the soldier dies while actually engaged in the military or naval service of the United States, his widow, if unmarried, may at once submit proof on his entry, if one has been made; if there is no widow, or she has remarried, his minor children may, through their guardian, thus submit the proof; and if he leaves no widow, or the widow has remarried, and if all of his children, if any there be, are not minors, then proof may be submitted by his heirs in general or by his devisees, as the case may be. In the event the soldier had not made entry for the land claimed, then the right to make entry therefor and submit proof accrues to the parties indicated at once or as soon as the land becomes subject to entry. In such proof it will be necessary only to prove the identity of the entrymen, settler, or applicant with the soldier; that he died while actually engaged in the service, and that the person or persons submitting proof bear to him one of the relations mentioned. When the claim is based on settlement only, the facts with respect thereto must be shown; otherwise the manner and method of submitting final proof will follow the usual practice. Neither this act nor any other legislation contains a provision by which a person who initiates a homestead claim, by filing application or by making settlement on public land, after entering the army, navy, or Marine Corps, or other organization in the present war, may obtain credit in connection therewith on account of his service. No application hereafter filed to contest a homestead entry on the ground of abandonment will be allowed by you unless there is an allegation therein that the entrymen's alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in the army, navy, or Marine Corps, or other organization described in the act. No allegation of abandonment will be sustained against a homestead settler in connection with a contest initiated after April 6, 1917, unless it has been proved at the hearing, if one be had, that the entryman's alleged absence from the land was not due to his employment in military or naval service as indicated.

NOTICE TO LAND DEPARTMENT OF ENTERING MILITARY SERVICE.

While the law thus protects entrymen engaged in the military service from contests against their entries on the ground of abandonment and it is not obligatory upon them to advise the Land Department as to their reasons for leaving their claims, it is advisable that each shall notify the local United States land office of the facts in that regard. The entryman, if desirous of submitting proof may give his own testimony before any officer authorized to administer oaths and having an official seal at the place where he is then stationed, but the testimony of the witnesses must be taken within the proper county or land district and publication and posting of notice must be duly made. It is not obligatory upon the homesteader thus to submit the proof, though the period given by law for its submission be about to expire; he will be allowed a reasonable time after his discharge for that purpose.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Founded 1852. Membership 8,200. Offices of society, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street. *President*—George H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, New York City. *Vice-President*—Alfred Craven, 120 Broadway, New York City. *Secretary*—Charles Warren Hunt, 220 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—George W. Tillson, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MILITARY EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE military educational system of the United States, exclusive of the Military Academy at West Point, comprises the following:

I. **The Army War College**, Washington, D. C., under the management of a President and directors detailed from officers of the army. The course of instruction is for one year, beginning September 1. A limited number of officers not below the rank of Captain, selected on account of exceptional efficiency and fitness, are detailed annually for instruction. The purpose of the college is to make practical application of knowledge already acquired, not to impart academic instruction.

II. **The Army Service Schools.** The group of schools established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., consisting of the Army School of the Line as the basic school, the Army Staff College, the Army Signal School, the Army Field Engineer School, and the Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers as special affiliated schools, are designated the Army Service Schools, and are under the direction of a Commandant not of lower grade than that of a Brigadier-General.

The course of instruction at the schools is included in one term from September 1 to June 30 of the following year.

1. **The Army School of the Line.** The object of this school is the instruction of selected officers from the line of the army in the leading and care of troops in time of war and their training in time of peace. The Assistant Commandant of the Army Service Schools is also the Director of the School of the Line.

Upon graduation, the student class are graded, in order of merit, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," and "graduates," respectively.

2. **The Army Staff College**, for the instruction of officers detailed annually from the highest graduates of the latest class of the School of the Line, recommended by the Academic Board of that school. The object of this college is to impart instruction to officers in the duties of the general staff of an army; to prepare them for the Army War College and to investigate military inventions, discoveries and developments.

The Commandant, Assistant Commandant, Secretary and Senior Instructors of the School of the Line hold corresponding positions in the Staff College.

3. **The Army Signal School**, for instruction of officers of the Signal Corps in their duties, including aeronautics; for instruction of officers of the line, who are designated therefor, in signal duties, and to make research and experiments in subjects pertaining to the work of the Signal Corps. The school is under the general direction of the Commandant of the Army School of the Line.

4. **The Army Field Engineer School**, for the instruction of officers of the Engineer Corps, not exceeding ten, and engineer officers of the National Guard.

5. **The Army Field Service and Correspondence School for Medical Officers**, for the instruction of officers of the Medical Corps and of the National Guard. Part one of this school requires attendance in person for a graded course of study, and part two for a course by correspondence. The course of instruction is eight weeks, from April 1 of each year. Students who complete the course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

III. **The Army Medical School**, Washington, D. C., for the instruction of medical officers of the army, candidates for appointment in the Medical Corps, and medical officers of the National Guard. The faculty consists of a President and Instructors. The course of instruction is for eight months, from October 1 each year. Graduates receive diplomas.

IV. **The Coast Artillery School**, Fortress Monroe, Virginia. The object of this school is to enlarge the field of instruction of the garrison schools for Coast Artillery officers by advanced courses of study and practical training in technical duties; to prepare specially selected officers for the more important positions in the Coast Artillery; also to educate and train selected enlisted men for the higher non-commissioned staff grades in the Coast Artillery. The courses of instruction for officers and enlisted men are each comprised in one school year, from January 3 to December 1. Special courses in ballistics are also provided.

Officers who are graduated are furnished with diplomas, as "honor graduates," "distinguished graduates," or "graduates," according to their standing.

V. **The Engineer School**, Washington Barracks, D. C. This school is under the control of the Chief of Engineers. Its object is to prepare junior officers of engineers for the active duties of their corps; to make experiments and recommendations, and to give instruction pertaining to the civil engineering work of the army. The course of instruction is thirteen months, beginning September 1, and ending September 30, the following year. Diplomas are given to students who successfully complete the course.

VI. **The Mounted Service School**, Fort Riley, Kansas, is under the command of a field officer detailed for that purpose, who also commands the post of Fort Riley. The object of the school is to give practical instruction to field and company officers of cavalry and field artillery, and to farriers and horseshoers. The courses for field officers begin April 1 and October 10; the courses for company officers are from September 25 to June 30, following, for the first-year course, and from July 1 to June 30, following, for the second-year course, and for farriers and horseshoers two courses of four months each. Company officers who are graduated receive diplomas.

VII. **The School of Fire for Field Artillery**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for practical instruction in field artillery firing. Courses of instruction are prescribed: A. for Captains and Lieutenants, B. for field officers of field artillery; C. for non-commissioned officers, and D. for officers of the militia. Officers and enlisted men who complete any course satisfactorily receive certificates of proficiency.

VIII. **School of Musketry**, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for instruction in small-arms firing.

IX. **Garrison Schools**, one at each military post, for the instruction of officers of the army and the National Guard, in subjects pertaining to their ordinary duties. The course covers three years and the annual terms five months each, from November 1. Certificates of proficiency in each subject of study are given to those who pass the prescribed examination therein.

X. **Post Schools for Instruction of Enlisted Men** in the common branches of education and military subjects.

XI. **Schools for Bakers and Cooks**, at The Presidio of Monterey, California, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Fort Shafter, Hawaii; Washington, D. C., and Fort Riley, Kansas, for the instruction of selected enlisted men.

XII. **The Signal Corps Aviation School.** The object of this school is the training of officers and enlisted men in matters of military aviation.

THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

President—James L. Slayden, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. *Secretary*—Arthur D. Call, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—George W. White, Metropolitan Bank, Washington, D. C.

Founded at New York in 1828. Incorporated at Boston in 1848. Headquarters moved to Washington, D. C., in 1911.

The object of the American Peace Society is "to promote permanent international peace, to educate and organize public opinion in opposition to war as a means of settling international differences, and to advance in every proper way the general use of conciliation, judicial methods, and other peaceful means of avoiding and adjusting such differences."

Membership in the Society is open to all persons who desire to aid in putting an end to the evil of war, and in extending the reign of law and of good-will among the nations.

NAVAL PAY AND TRAINING, INCLUDING SUBMARINE AND AVIATION SERVICE.

(Congress in 1917 increased the enlisted strength of the navy from 87,000 to 150,000 men.)

An applicant for enlistment must be an American citizen, native or fully naturalized, and must be able to read and write English. He must be between 17 and 30 years of age, and if under 20 he must present an age certificate. Applicants under 18 must furnish the written consent of parent or guardian, to be filled out on a separate blank, which is supplied on request. In addition they must have the special permission of the Bureau of Navigation. On the application blank each applicant must state that he believes himself to be physically qualified to perform the duties of the rating to which he may be assigned; that he is of good habits and character; and that he has never deserted from any branch of the military service. An applicant must appear personally at a navy recruiting station or navy yard, and there be examined as to his qualifications for enlistment. The term for enlistment is four years, except for boys under 18, who enlist to serve during their minority.

When a man enlists he is immediately placed upon the pay roll, but an apprentice seaman does not draw all his pay for any month during the training period. This is given him when he completes his course of instruction; thereafter he draws all the pay due him each month. The pay of an apprentice seaman is $32.60 a month during the period of the war and for six months thereafter. The first raise in the seaman branch is to $35.90, and this advance usually comes before the recruits are sent to sea. The next advance, after assignment to general service, is to the rank of seaman at $38.40. A seaman is eligible for advancement to third-class petty officer at $41 and so on to chief petty officer at $83 with permanent appointment. Pay in the artificer class ranges from $36.20 to $83 a month, and for yeomen, musicians, Hospital Corps, and commissary branch from $32.60 to $83 a month. Further allowances are made for special duties.

SAVINGS, DEATH BENEFITS, ETC.

As transportation is paid and a complete outfit is provided free for every recruit, the man has very few expenses and may deposit his savings with the Navy Paymaster, or have the money paid to his family at home, by Government check or money order. Pay continues through sickness, and men who die in the service from wounds or disease not the result of their own misconduct have an amount equal to six months of their wages (or one year's for those in aviation duty) paid immediately to their widows, children, or other dependent relatives previously designated by them.

ADVANCEMENT AND COMMISSIONS.

The next grade above that of chief petty officer is warrant officer, with pay ranging from $1,500 to $2,400 a year. After six years' service, a warrant officer becomes a commissioned chief in a definite grade, and after further service he receives the pay and allowances of a lieutenant, junior grade, and later of lieutenant. Furthermore, since June, 1914, appointment as midshipmen to the Naval Academy is open to an enlisted man under 20 years of age who has been in the navy at least one year at the time of appointment and who can pass the examination. After four years' training he is appointed ensign, with pay of $1,700 a year.

In addition to this procedure for obtaining a commission, permission is frequently granted enlisted men to take the examination for appointment to a commission in either the Navy or the Marine Corps. After enlisting, a man under 25, not skilled in any trade, is enrolled as apprentice seaman and is sworn in. He is then sent to one of the training stations at Norfolk, Newport, Great Lakes, San Francisco, or to one of the many new training camps. His training at these stations includes drills, duty, and study periods, but besides these he is given an opportunity to work in the technical naval trades, such as signalling, wireless, music, hospital work, etc., and if he shows special aptitude he is assigned to a class for a course of instruction and later he may be assigned to one of the naval trade schools. After the apprentice seaman has completed his course of instruction he is examined, and if he is found qualified he is advanced in rating and is transferred to sea.

ARTIFICERS, YEOMAN, AND HOSPITAL CORPS.

The artificer school is located at Norfolk, Va., and is composed of classes for shipwrights, ship fitters, blacksmiths, and painters. Men with previous experience or special recommendation from their commanding officers are received for instruction. The course requires three months and includes, besides technical training, lectures relative to naval usage, etc. Men who already possess a mechanical trade may be enlisted for duty in that trade, even if over 25, provided they are under 35 years of age. Yeomen perform the clerical work of the navy, and some previous clerical experience is necessary. Enlistments will be made when vacancies occur. The yeoman schools are located at Newport and San Francisco. All recruits in this branch must enlist as landsman-for-yeoman. The work of the Hospital Corps consists of attendance upon the sick of the Navy and Marine Corps in naval hospitals, naval shore stations, on board ships, and upon the expeditions of the Marine Corps. Previous training is not essential, but a knowledge of nursing is advantageous, and men with technical experience and general education may more definitely expect continuous advancement. Training schools are located at Newport and at San Francisco. The training consists of three weeks' general military instruction, a course in the hospital school, and further practical instruction in a naval hospital. The work is not specialized, but particular abilities of any man are fostered. Advancement is possible from the lowest enlisted rating of hospital apprentice, second class, to the rank of pharmacist, who is a warrant officer. The pay for men in the Hospital Corps ranges from $35.90 for hospital apprentices, second class (recruits $17.60), to $77 a month for chief pharmacist's mate.

ELECTRICIANS, COMMISSARY, ETC.

The applicant for general electrician must be an electrician by trade, and the applicant for radio electrician must be a competent Morse code operator (i. e., must receive about 20 words a minute) and must pass an examination in penmanship, spelling, and arithmetic. In addition to this, men holding commercial radio licenses and who can pass an examination may be enlisted as electrician, third class (radio), and then undergo the regular course of instruction. The schools are located at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, and at Mare Island, Cal. The course comprises eight months of instruction. Applicants must be between 18 and 25 years old, and are enlisted as landsman-for-electrician. The pay ranges from $32.60 to $83 a month.

Applicants for enlistment in the commissary section must have some experience as cooks, bakers, or stewards. They receive a six months' training in the school at San Francisco, or Newport, and are at first enlisted as landsman-for-ship's-cook or as landsman-for-baker. The age limit on first enlistment is 18 to 25 years. The pay ranges from $32.60 to $83 a month. The Navy Pay Officers' School is in Washington, D. C. The course of instruction covers all duties performed by an assistant paymaster at sea and includes military instruction. The student officers are graduates of the Naval Academy or of distinguished military colleges or successful candidates in a competitive examination.

SUBMARINE SERVICE.

Congress has authorized an increase in submarines. Recruits for machinist's mate are especially wanted. The requirements for enlistment are a knowledge of machine-shop tools and bench work and of the parts of marine engines and boilers. The pay in this branch is exceptionally high, since there are many additional payments for special service. Pay for machinist's mates, second class, is $52 a month, and for machinist's mates, first class, $66.50. Chief machinist's mates receive $83. All qualified submarine men receive a special allowance of $5 a month besides $1 a day for each day the vessel submerges, not to exceed $15 a month. Advancement is rapid with appropriate increases in pay. Information can be obtained and enlistment made at the submarine base at New London, Ct.

NAVAL FLYING CORPS.

Men may enlist as "landsman-for-quartermaster (aviation)," or "landsman-for-machinist's mate (aviation)." They must be peculiarly fit mentally and physically and between the ages of 21 and 30 years. They will be sent to the aeronautic school at Pensacola, Fla., for a course of training and instruction. There are two classes, mechanics and fliers. After three months of satisfactory work, candidates will be examined and rated as quartermaster (second class), mates, or machinist's mates (second class). If men entered as landsmen or machinist's mates can qualify on arriving at Pensacola, they may be immediately rated as machinist's mates (second class, aviation). After six months at Pensacola, particularly good men may be ordered to actual flying duty, in which case their pay will be increased 50 per cent. If they can pass examinations they may be promoted to first class (aviation). The navy is in need of balloonists. Instruction involves flights in free and captive balloons, descents, theoretical instruction, etc. The officers and men in both the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and the Naval Flying Corps, which includes only officers of the regular navy, are given regular military training, as well as training in flying. Seaplanes of the tractor type, which are really flying boats, are being used, as well as various types of aircraft, including dirigible balloons.

NAVAL RESERVE FLYING CORPS.

Applicants for enrollment as commissioned officers in this branch, if approved, are rated as seamen, second class. In the preliminary examination of these candidates the best officer material will be selected, having special regard for their educational qualifications. These candidates must be fully capable of passing a physical examination similar in all respects to that prescribed for line officers of the regular navy for aeronautic duty. The selection of men as mechanics will be carefully made, and only well-qualified men enrolled. Applicants capable of passing an examination for machinist's mate, second class, would be desirable. Tradesmen, such as gas-engine mechanics, machine toolmen, coppersmiths, carpenters, blacksmiths, sailmakers, etc., would be desirable. Consideration of the work to be done about aircraft (airplanes, seaplanes, balloons, and dirigibles) will indicate the quality of men desired. No man will be enrolled in a higher rating than petty officer, first class.

UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE FORCE.

The Naval Reserve Force was authorized by the act of August 29, 1916. All members of the force, except the Naval Auxiliary Reserve, must be citizens of the United States. Members of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve must be citizens of the United States or its insular possessions. The retainer pay of all members of the Naval Reserve Force, except the Fleet Naval Reserve, is $12 per annum until members have been confirmed in their rank or rating. After confirmation in rank or rating the retainer pay is as noted in each class below.

The maximum active service in time of peace allowed any member of the Naval Reserve Force is three months per year. This active service may be taken at the election of the member, but must be in periods of not less than three weeks at any one time. For members of the Fleet Naval Reserve the minimum amount of active service allowed at any one time is one month. Members of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve perform no active service except in time of war. Owners and operators of power boats suitable for Government purposes may be enrolled in the Naval Coast Defense Reserve, and the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to enter into contract with owners to take over their boats in time of war upon payment of a reasonable indemnity.

THE FLEET NAVAL RESERVE.

A reserve composed entirely of ex-service officers and men whose last service with the navy terminated honorably. The personnel of this reserve will be ordered to active duty at sea. Officers and men are enrolled in the rank or rating last held in the navy. The retainer pay per year of officers in the Fleet Naval Reserve is two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the navy. Active service pay is in addition to retainer pay and is the full pay of the corresponding rank in the navy of the same length of naval service. The retainer pay of enlisted men is: less than eight years' service, $50 per annum; less than 12 years' service, $72 per annum; 12 or more years' service, $100 per annum. Active service pay is in addition to retainer pay and is the full pay of the corresponding rating in the navy of the same length of naval service. The retainer pay of each member of the Fleet Naval Reserve is increased 25 per cent. on each re-enrollment, provided the member has completed not less than three months' active service during the last term of enrollment and re-enrolls within four months of date of termination of last enrollment.

THE NAVAL RESERVE.

This is a reserve composed of ex-merchant marine officers and men. The personnel of this reserve will be ordered to duty on naval and auxiliary vessels. In order to be eligible as an officer the applicant must have had not less than two years' experience as a watch officer (deck or engineer) on a lake or ocean-going vessel. In order to be eligible for enrollment in an enlisted rating in this class the applicant must present credentials to show the rating in which he has served in the merchant service. The retainer pay of officers of the Naval Reserve is two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the navy. The retainer pay of enlisted men in the Naval Reserve is two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the navy. Active service pay is in addition to retainer and is the full pay of the corresponding rank or rating in the navy of the same length of naval service. The retainer pay of each member of the Naval Reserve is increased 25 per cent. on each re-enrollment, provided the member has performed not less than three months' active service with the navy during the last term of enrollment, and re-enrolls within four months of the date of termination of last enrollment.

THE NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE.

This class of the reserve is composed of officers and men serving on board vessels of the United States merchant marine listed by the Navy Department as desirable auxiliaries and to be taken over as such in time of war. The personnel of this reserve will serve on vessels on which serving when called into active service. As a rule they will not be transferred to any other vessel except in case of emergency. Active service pay is in addition to retainer pay and is the full pay of the corresponding rank in the navy of the same length of naval service.

The retainer pay of enlisted men in the Naval Auxiliary Reserve is two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the navy. Active service pay is in addition to retainer pay and is the full pay of the corresponding rating in the navy of the same length of naval service. The retainer pay of each member of the Naval Auxiliary Reserve is increased 25 per cent. on each re-enrollment within four months from the date of the expiration of the last term of enrollment.

THE NAVAL COAST DEFENSE RESERVE.

Owners and operators of yachts and motor-power boats suitable for naval purposes in defense of the coast may be enrolled in this class and have their boats taken over upon payment of a reasonable indemnity. Officers must have ability, experience, and special qualifications. Men must be capable of performing useful service with coast-defense vessels, torpedo craft, mining vessels, patrol vessels, or as radio operators, etc., and must give evidence as to ability, character, and citizenship. In addition, men are wanted with experience in administration and accounts, wireless, signalling, telegraphy, electrical work, navigation, shopwork, gas-engine practice, running motor boats, engine rooms, etc. When actively employed, either under provisional or confirmed rank or rating, the pay of officers and men is the same as that in the navy

of corresponding rank and with the same length of service. The following retainer pay is given in addition, and may be waived by enrolling in the Volunteer Naval Reserve: (a) Officers (provisional), $12. (b) Officers (confirmed), two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the navy. (c) Men (provisional), $12. (d) Men (confirmed), two months' base pay of the corresponding rank in the navy. In addition a uniform gratuity is given, as follows: Officers, in peace time, $50; in war time, $150.

The Patrol Squadron is a defense of the coast and harbors against the operations of submarines or raiders, by a patrol of armed motor boats.

The Naval Reserve Flying Corps is open to qualified aviators or persons skilled in the design or building of aircraft. The personnel of this reserve will be ordered to duty at sea or on shore where aviators are necessary. The retainer pay of enlisted men of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps is two months' base pay of the corresponding rating in the navy. Active service pay is in addition to retainer pay and is the full pay of the corresponding rank or rating in the navy of the same length of naval service and the member is entitled to the same increases in pay as members of the Naval Flying Corps. As in the foregoing classes, the retainer pay of each member of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps is increased 25 per cent. upon each re-enrollment within four months of the date of expiration of the last term of enrollment provided he has performed not less than three months' active service during the last term of enrollment. The Volunteer Naval Reserve contains persons eligible for one of the other classes, the only difference in their status being that they serve without retainer pay and without uniform gratuity in time of peace. Women may also render service in the Naval Reserve as telephone switchboard operators, nurses, and yeomen.

Address applications for all classes of service to the nearest navy yard: At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Charleston, S. C.; New Orleans, Puget Sound, Wash.; to the naval training stations at Newport, R. I.; Key West, Fla.; Great Lakes, Ill.; Honolulu, Hawaii; Old Naval Hospital, Wash.; Marine Superintendent, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and No. 417 Shelton Building, San Francisco.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

The marines, the "soldiers of the sea," are an independent branch of the military service of the United States, serving generally under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy. They protect Government property at naval stations at home, and furnish the first line of the mobile defense of naval bases and naval stations beyond the limits of the United States. They guard American lives and interests abroad and are used as expeditionary forces and for advance base duty. The marines go with the warships, do guard duty on board, and act as landing parties ashore. The Marine Corps was first called into existence by the act of the Continental Congress of November 10, 1775, and served throughout the Revolutionary War. It was disbanded at the close of the war, but was reorganized and permanently established July 11, 1798. It has participated in every expedition and action in which the navy has engaged, and has co-operated in campaigns with the army. Until recently the organized strength of the marines was 17,400 men, but in the present emergency an increase to 30 000 has been authorized.

By an act of May 18, 1917, relating to pay of the army and which is applicable to the enlisted men in the Marine Corps, all enlisted men in the Marine Corps in active service whose base pay does not exceed $21 per month shall receive an increase of $15 per month; those whose base pay is over $21 and does not exceed $24 per month, an increase of $12 per month; those whose base pay is over $24 per month and less than $45 per month, an increase of $8 per month; and those whose base pay is $45 or more per month, an increase of $6 per month.

An applicant for enlistment must be an American citizen between 20 and 35 years of age and must read, write, and understand English. He must be single and without dependent relatives, and must be of good moral character and excellent health. He must be at least 64 inches tall, and must weigh at least 124 pounds. Marines are not enlisted at recruiting stations except those re-enlisting, but they apply and receive their mental and physical examinations there. Information regarding enlistments, etc., may be obtained by addressing the United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. When a recruit is enrolled he is out on probation and sent to a station at Port Royal, S. C.; Philadelphia, Norfolk, Mare Island, Cal; or Quantico, Va. Here he must undergo another examination, and if found satisfactory, he is sworn into the service. If unsatisfactory, he is returned to his home at the Government's expense. The term of enlistment is four years, after which he may be discharged or re-enlist. He may purchase his discharge sooner if he presents a valid reason. While in service the marines are given ample liberty, and may engage in special study, although this is not especially provided for. (In peace time the marines serve abroad in Cuba, Nicaragua, Hawaii, Guam, Philippines, Hayti, and in Pekin, China.) They receive instruction, however, in aviation, wireless telegraphy, heliograph, various other methods of signalling, telegraphy, planting of mines, and in the other forms of activity which their service demands. At the recruit depot at Port Royal, S. C., are schools for clerks and stenographers, and electrical and radio schools.

A marine regularly receives from $15 to $69 a month, according to rank and length of service. He receives 20 per cent. increase aboard ship or in a foreign country. In addition to this, all extra services are paid for, from $1 for signalman or $5 for messman to 50 per cent. increase for aviation. During the period of the war additional pay is given as follows: Private, $15; Corporal, $15; Sergeant, $8; all higher ranks, $6. Advancement is comparatively rapid, since vacancies occur constantly in the non-commissioned grades. Non-commissioned officers may be promoted to the warrant rank with pay varying from $1,125 to $2,500 a year. Men are also selected by competitive examination for training for commissions at the Naval Academy, and many worthy non-commissioned officers of the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve are also given commissioned rank.

The Marine Corps Reserve was authorized by Congress as a reserve force to be trained in time of peace, and called into active service only when the country is at war, or when there exists a National emergency as declared by the President. It is divided into several classes. For officer (provisional) a man must be a citizen of the United States between 20 and 35 years of age, and having two years experience as an officer of a military or naval organization or a military school or college. He must be of good moral character and free from physical defects. After three months' service the officer may receive his commission after suitable professional and physical examinations. An enrolled man (provisional) must furnish evidence as to military experience, character, and citizenship. He must be between 18 and 35 years of age when first enrolling. After three months' service and a suitable examination his rank may be confirmed. Both men and officers with provisional appointment receive an annual retainer of $12, and when confirmed each receives the equivalent of two months' pay based on comparison with the Marine Corps. When in active service they receive pay equivalent to that given in the Marine Corps. An appropriate uniform gratuity is likewise given, to be refunded when a discharge is obtained in peace time. Duties consist of liability to serve, as in the Marine Corps, in time of war or National emergency.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia has the same relation to the navy as the National Guard to the army. Naval militiamen in time of war are known as the National Naval Volunteers and become active members of the navy and serve as bluejackets and officers in the main or reserve fleets, or wherever else they may be assigned. All matters relating to the Naval Militia come under the cognizance of the Bureau of Navigation. Massachusetts was the first to establish a Naval Militia, on March 29, 1890. The next was the First Battalion Naval Militia, New York. It was founded in 1891, using the U. S. S. Granite State, a "dreadnaught" of 100 years ago, as armory. There is now Naval Militia in 22 States, the District of Columbia, and Hawaii. Training consists of drills for which the battalions are divided into divisions, and of instruction in navigation, infantry, ordnance, seamanship, signals, and the use of radio. This is further supplemented by

NAVAL PAY AND TRAINING—*Continued.*

practical experience. Naval militiamen may enroll in the National Naval Volunteers in which the period of enrollment is three years. The advancement as well as pay depends entirely upon merit, each man receiving approximately $1 and upward per drill. Uniforms and equipment are furnished free. An aviation section is also attached to the Naval Militia, and a training depot has been established at Bay Shore, L. I.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

The Coast Guard was established in 1915 to combine the previously existing Revenue Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service. In peace time it operates under the Treasury Department, and has as its principal function the saving of life and property from the destruction of the seas. In war time it operates as part of the navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy. There are 281 stations, divided into 13 districts. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations, and a class of cadets is appointed each year and educated at the Coast Guard Academy, at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic studies. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. Officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the army and navy.

CHILD LABOR AT ARMY POSTS.

THE Secretary of War has ordered:

1. That on Government reservations children under 14 years of age are not to be employed.

2. That children between 14 and 15 years of age are not to be employed, (a) more than eight hours in any work day, (b) more than six days a week, (c) before 6 A. M. or after 7 P. M.

3. In order to enforce these standards it is desired that certificates be demanded and kept on file for every child between 14 and 16. State certificates are acceptable for the purposes of the administration of this order from the following States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

In the following States Federal age certificates are to be issued and they are to be used by the Army Commander: Idaho, Georgia, Nevada, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Wyoming.

4. In determining whether children between 14 and 16 have been employed more than eight hours in any day, the hours of employment shall be computed from the time the child is required or permitted or suffered to be at the place of employment up to the time when he leaves off work for the day, exclusive of a single continuous period of a definite length of time during which the child is off work and not subject to call. All employers on Government reservations shall be required to keep a daily time record showing the hours of employment for each and every child between 14 and 16 years of age.

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE MERCHANT MARINE SERVICE.

THE United States Shipping Board, in a statement giving the minimum experience required of seafaring men who wish to enter any of the various grades for deck officers or engineers in the new merchant marine, says it will take in hand any applicant with proper sea experience and give him the necessary free training in navigation to qualify him for his new position, at any one of its schools. There are seven of these schools in New England: At Harvard and Technology, New Bedford, Portland, Rockland, Machias, and Boothbay Harbor. A second chain of the schools embraces Greenport, L. I., Atlantic City, Cape May, Crisfield, Md., Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Norfolk. A third will embrace Charleston, Jacksonville, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, and a fourth Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Portland, Ore. Schools will be established later at points on the Great Lakes. The engineering schools which opened July 2 are at the Institute of Technology, Cambridge, where 150 men a month were handled in a class; Stevens Institute, Hoboken, N. J.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; the Case School of Applied Science, Cleveland; the Armour Institute, Chicago; Washington University, Seattle, and Tulane University, New Orleans.

The minimum qualifications, under the new rules, for entering the school for navigating officers are as follows: At least two years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels. At least three years' experience in the deck department of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels. At least three years' experience in the deck department of sailing vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries. At least one year's experience as mate of steam vessels engaged in the ocean or coastwise fisheries. Two years' experience as master or chief mate of ocean or coastwise sailing vessels of 200 gross tons or over. Two years' experience as master or pilot of lake, bay or sound steam vessels. A graduate from the seamanship class of a nautical school ship.

ENGINEERING SCHOOL QUALIFICATIONS.

The minimum qualifications for entering the engineering schools are: At least two years' experience as oiler or water tender, or combined experience of two years in these positions on ocean or coastwise steam vessels. A graduate from the engineering class of a nautical school ship. A graduate in mechanical engineering from a duly recognized school of technology, with three months' sea experience. A stationary engineer in full charge of a 1,000-horse-power plant. A locomotive engineer who has had six months' experience in the engine department of ocean or coastwise steam vessels. A journeyman machinist who has been engaged in the construction or repairing of marine steam engines. An apprentice to the machinists' trade who has been six months on a steam vessel. Engineers of lake, bay, sound or river steamers. At least three years as fireman on an ocean or coastwise steam vessel.

Only American citizens are admitted to the schools. At the end of the school service the student is given sea training on pay. There is no enlistment, as in the navy, but if accepted for training an applicant is expected to sign on for the merchant marine, where wages at present are attractively high. Applications for places in the merchant service are received by Henry Howard, Director of Recruiting, Custom House, Boston, Mass.

THE CONGRESS OF FORUMS (INC.).

Headquarters 12 West Eleventh Street, New York City. *President*—Rev. Percy S. Grant. *Secretary*—Harold E. Lynch. *Treasurer*—Edward Polak. *Executive Secretary*—A. Lyle de Jarnette. *Associate Secretary*—Agnes S. Brundin.

The Open Forum is a combination of the university and the New England town meeting. It provides a platform from which the expert may speak and an audience which has the privilege of participating in the discussion. Those who are interested in this growing movement believe that the democracy of discussion is essential to the democracy of government. From Cooper Union, New York, the Open Forum idea has spread to social centers, universities, churches, clubs and other organizations throughout the United States and Canada.

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE PRESENT WAR.

(A summary of the act passed by Congress and approved by the President, October 6, 1917.)

Under this law to be administered by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, $141,000,000 is appropriated for military and naval family allowance, $12,150,000 for compensation, and $23,000,000 for insurance.

Other provisions of the law are:

The marriage of the claimant to the person on account of whom the claim is made shall be shown—"(1) By a duly verified copy of a public or church record; or (2) By the affidavit of the clergyman or magistrate who officiated; or (3) By testimony of two or more eyewitnesses to the ceremony; or (4) By a duly verified copy of the church record of baptism of the children; or (5) By the testimony of two or more witnesses who know that the parties lived together as husband and wife, and were recognized as such, and who shall state how long, within their knowledge, such relation continued:

"*Provided*, That marriages, except such as are mentioned in Section 4,705 of the Revised Statutes, shall be proved in compensation or insurance cases to be legal marriages according to the law of the place where the parties resided at the time of marriage or at the time when the right to compensation or insurance accrued; and the open and notorious illicit cohabitation of a widow who is a claimant shall operate to terminate her right to compensation or insurance from the commencement of such cohabitation:

"*Provided further*, That for the purpose of the administration of this Act marriage shall be conclusively presumed, in the absence of proof, that there is a legal spouse living if the man and woman have lived together in the openly acknowledged relation of husband and wife during the two years immediately preceding the date of the declaration of war, or the date of enlistment or of entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States if subsequent to such declaration."

The term "child" includes—(a) A legitimate child. (b) A child legally adopted more than six months before the enactment of this amendatory Act or before enlistment or entrance into or employment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, whichever of these dates is the later. (c) A stepchild, if a member of the man's household. (d) An illegitimate child, but, as to the father only, if acknowledged by instrument in writing signed by him, or if he has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute to such child's support, and if such child, if born after December 31, 1917, shall have been born in the United States, or in its insular possessions.

The term "grandchild" means a child as above defined of a child as above defined. Except as used in Section 401 and in Section 402 the terms "child" and "grandchild" are limited to unmarried persons either (a) under eighteen years of age; or (b) of any age if insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless. The term "parent" includes a father, mother grandfather, grandmother, stepfather, and stepmother, either of the person in the service or of the spouse. The terms "brother" and "sister" include brothers and sisters of the half blood as well as those of the whole blood, stepbrothers and stepsisters, and brothers and sisters through adoption. The term "commissioned officer" includes a warrant officer, but includes only an officer in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States. The terms "man" and "enlisted man" mean a person, whether male or female, and whether enlisted, enrolled, or drafted into active service in the military or naval forces of the United States, and include non-commissioned and petty officers, and members of training camps authorized by law. The term "enlistment" includes voluntary enlistment, draft, and enrolment in active service in the military or naval forces of the United States. The term "injury" includes disease. The term "pay" means the pay for service in the United States according to grade and length of service, excluding all allowances. The term "military or naval forces" means the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Naval Reserve, the National Naval Volunteers, and any other branch of the United States service while serving pursuant to law with the Army or the Navy.

When any payment is to be made to a minor, other than a person in the military or naval forces of the United States, or to a person mentally incompetent, such payment shall be made to the person who is constituted guardian or curator by the law.

The Bureau of War Risk Insurance, so far as practicable, shall upon request furnish information to and act for persons in the military or naval service, with respect to any contracts of insurance whether with the Government or otherwise, as may be prescribed by regulations. Said bureau may upon request procure from and keep a record of the amount and kind of insurance held by every commissioned and appointive officer and of every enlisted man in the military or naval service of the United States, including the name and principal place of business of the company, society, or organization in which such insurance is held, the date of the policy, amount of premium, name and relationship of the beneficiary, and such other data as may be deemed of service in protecting the interests of the insured and beneficiaries.

Whoever in any claim for family allowance, compensation, or insurance, or in any document or regulation under this Act, makes any statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, shall be guilty of perjury and shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or both. If any person entitled to payment of family allowance or compensation under this Act, whose right to such payment under this Act ceases upon the happening of any contingency, thereafter fraudulently accepts any such payment, he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

ALLOTMENTS AND FAMILY ALLOWANCES.

Allotment of pay shall, subject to exceptions hereinafter specified, be compulsory as to wife, a former wife divorced who has not remarried and to whom alimony has been decreed, and a child, and voluntary as to any other person; but on the written consent of the wife or former wife divorced, supported by evidence satisfactory to the bureau of her ability to support herself and the children in her custody, the allotment for her and for such children may be waived; and on the enlisted man's application or otherwise for good cause shown, exemption from the allotment may be granted upon such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

The monthly compulsory allotment shall be in an amount equal to the family allowance hereinafter specified, except that it shall not be more than one-half the pay, or less than $15; but for a wife living separate and apart under court order or written agreement or for a former wife divorced, it shall not exceed the amount specified in the court order, decree, or written agreement to be paid to her. For an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree. If there be an allotment for a wife or child, a former wife divorced and who has not remarried shall be entitled to a compulsory allotment only out of the difference, if any, between the allotment for the wife or child or both and one-half of the pay.

The enlisted man may allot any proportion of his monthly pay or of the proportion thereof remaining after the compulsory allotment, for such purposes and for the benefit of such person or persons as he may direct, subject, however, to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed under regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively. In case one-half of an enlisted man's monthly pay is not alloted, regulations to be made by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, respectively, may require, under such circumstances and conditions as may be prescribed in such regulations, that any proportion of such one-half pay as is not alloted shall be deposited to his credit, to be held during such period of his service as may be prescribed. Such deposits shall bear interest at the rate of four per centum per annum, with semi-annual rests and, when payable, shall be paid principal and interest to the enlisted man, if living, otherwise to any beneficiary or beneficiaries he may

have designated, or if there be no such beneficiary, then to the person or persons who would under the laws of the State of his residence be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy.

A family allowance of not exceeding $50 per month shall be granted and paid by the United States upon written application to the bureau by such enlisted man or by or on behalf of any prospective beneficiary, in accordance with and subject to the conditions, limitations, and exceptions hereinafter specified. The family allowance shall be paid from the time of enlistment to death in or one month after discharge from the service, but not for more than one month after the termination of the present war emergency. No family allowance shall be made for any period preceding November 1, 1917. The payment shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed relative to cases of desertion and imprisonment and of missing men. Subject to the conditions specified, the family allowance payable per month shall be as follows:

TABLE OF ALLOWANCES.

Class A. In the case of a man, to his wife (including a former wife divorced) and to his child or children:

(a) If there be a wife but no child, $15. (b) If there be a wife and one child, $25. (c) If there be a wife and two children, $32.50, with $5 per month additional for each additional child. (d) If there be no wife, but one child, $5. (e) If there be no wife, but two children, $12.50. (f) If there be no wife, but three children, $20. (g) If there be no wife, but four children, $30, with $5 per month additional for each additional child.

Class B. In the case of a man or woman, to a grandchild, a parent, brother, or sister:

(a) If there be one parent, $10. (b) If there be two parents, $20. (c) For each grandchild, brother, sister, and additional parent, $5. In the case of a woman, to a child or children: (d) If there be one child, $5. (e) If there be two children, $12.50. (f) If there be three children, $20. (g) If there be four children, $30, with $5 per month additional for each additional child.

Family allowances for members of Class A shall be paid only if and while a compulsory allotment is made to a member or members of such class. The monthly family allowance to a former wife divorced shall be payable only out of the difference, if any, between the monthly family allowance to the other members of Class A and the sum of $50, and only then if alimony shall have been decreed to her. For a wife living separate and apart under court order or written agreement or to a former wife divorced the monthly allowance, together with the allotment, if any, shall not exceed the amount specified in the court order decree or written agreement to be paid to her. For an illegitimate child, to whose support the father has been judicially ordered or decreed to contribute, it shall not exceed the amount fixed in the order or decree.

Family allowances to members of Class B shall be granted only if and while the member is dependent in whole or in part on the enlisted man, and then only if and while the enlisted man makes a monthly allotment of his pay for such member or members equal to the amount of the monthly family allowance as hereinabove specified, except that—(a) The maximum monthly allotment so required to be made to members of Class B shall be one-half of his pay; (b) If he is making no allotment to a member of Class A, the minimum monthly allotment so designated to be made to members of Class B shall be $15 per month; (c) if he is making the compulsory allotment to a member of Class A, the minimum monthly allotment so designated to be made to members of Class B shall be one-seventh of his pay, but not less than $5 per month. On the enlisted man's application, or otherwise for good cause shown, exemption from this additional allotment under Class B as a condition to the allowance may be granted, upon such conditions as may be prescribed by regulations.

The amount of the family allowance to members of Class B shall be subject to each of the following limitations: (a) If an allowance is paid to one or more beneficiaries of Class A, the total allowance to be paid to the beneficaries of Class B shall not exceed the difference between the allowance paid to the beneficiaries of Class A and the sum of $50. (b) The total monthly allowance to beneficiaries of Class B added to the enlisted man's monthly allotment to them shall not exceed the average sum habitually contributed by him to their support monthly during the period of dependency but not exceeding a year immediately preceding his enlistment or the enactment of this amendatory Act.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH OR DISABILITY.

For death or disability resulting from personal injury suffered or disease contracted in the line of duty, by any commissioned officer or enlisted man or by any member of the Army Nurse Corps (female) or of the Navy Nurse Corps (female) when employed in the active service under the War Department or Navy Department, the United States shall pay if death results from injury:

If the deceased leaves a widow or child, or if he leaves a widowed mother dependent upon him for support, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts: (a) For a widow alone, $25. (b) For a widow and one child, $35. (c) For a widow and two children, $47.50, with $5 for each additional child up to two. (d) If there be no widow, then for one child, $20. (e) For two children, $30. (f) For three children, $40, with $5 for each additional child up to two. (g) For widowed mother, $20. The amount payable under this subdivision shall not be greater than a sum which, when added to the total amount payable to the widow and children, does not exceed $75. This compensation shall be payable for the death of but one child, and no compensation for the death of a child shall be payable if such widowed mother is in receipt of compensation under the provisions of this article for the death of her husband. Such compensation shall be payable whether her widowhood arises before or after the death of the person and whenever her condition is such that if the person were living the widowed mother would have been dependent upon him for support.

If the death occur before discharge or resignation from service, the United States shall pay for burial expenses and the return of body to his home a sum not to exceed $100, as may be fixed by regulations. The payment of compensation to a widow or widowed mother shall continue until her death or remarriage. The payment of compensation to or for a child shall continue until such child reaches the age of eighteen years or marries, or if such child be incapable, because of insanity, idiocy, or being otherwise permanently helpless, then during such incapacity. Whenever the compensation payable to or for the benefit of any person under the provisions of this section is terminated by the happening of the contingency upon which it is limited, the compensation thereafter for the remaining beneficiary, or beneficiaries, if any, shall be the amount which would have been payable to them if they had been the sole original beneficiaries.

As between the widow and the children not in her custody, and as between children, the amount of the compensation shall be apportioned as may be prescribed by regulations. The word "widow" as used in this section shall not include one who shall have married the deceased later than ten years after the time of injury.

If disability results from the injury—(1) If and while the disability is total, the monthly compensation shall be the following amounts: (a) If he has neither wife nor child living, $30. (b) If he has a wife but no child living, $45. (c) If he has a wife and one child living, $55. (d) If he has a wife and two children living, $65. (e) If he has a wife and three or more children living, $75. (f) If he has no wife but one child living, $40, with $10 for each additional child up to two. (g) If he has a widowed mother dependent on him for support, then, in addition to the above amounts, $10. To an injured person who is totally disabled and in addition so helpless as to be in constant need of a nurse or attendant, such additional sum shall be paid, but not exceeding $20 per month, as the director may deem reasonable: *Provided, however*, That for the loss of both feet or both hands or both eyes, or for becoming totally blind or helpless and permanently bedridden from causes occurring in the line of duty in the service of the United States, the rate of compensation shall be $100 per month: *Provided further*, That no allowance shall be made for nurse or attendant.

(2) If and while the disability is partial, the monthly compensation shall be a percentage of the compensation that would be payable for his total disability, equal to the degree of the reduction in earning capacity resulting from the disability, but no compensation shall be payable for a reduction in earning capacity rated at less than ten per centum.

(3) In addition to the compensation above provided, the injured person shall be furnished by the United States such reasonable governmental medical, surgical, and hospital services and with such supplies, including artificial limbs, trusses, and similar appliances, as the director may determine to be useful and reasonably necessary: *Provided*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to affect the necessary military control over any member of the military or naval establishments before he shall have been discharged from the military or naval service.

(4) The amount of each monthly payment shall be determined according to the family conditions then existing.

Every person applying for or in receipt of compensation for disability under the provisions of this article shall, as frequently and at such times and places as may be reasonably required, submit himself to examination by a medical officer of the United States or by a duly qualified physician designated or approved by the director. He may have a duly qualified physician designated and paid by him present to participate in such examination. For all examinations he shall, in the discretion of the director, be paid his reasonable travelling and other expenses and also loss of wages incurred in order to submit to such examination. If he refuses to submit himself for, or in any way obstructs, any examination, his right to claim compensation under this article shall be suspended until such refusal or obstruction ceases. No compensation shall be payable while such refusal or obstruction continues, and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

In cases of dismemberment, of injuries to sight or hearing, and of other injuries commonly causing permanent disability, the injured person shall follow such course or courses of rehabilitation, re-education, and vocational training as the United States may provide or procure to be provided. Should such course prevent the injured person from following a substantially gainful occupation while taking same, a form of enlistment may be required which shall bring the injured person into the military or naval service. Such enlistment shall entitle the person to full pay as during the last month of his active service, and his family to family allowances and allotment as hereinbefore provided, in lieu of all other compensation for the time being. In case of his wilful failure properly to follow such course or so to enlist, payment of compensation shall be suspended until such wilful failure ceases and no compensation shall be payable for the intervening period.

No compensation shall be payable for death or disability which does not occur prior to or within one year after discharge or resignation from the service, except that where, after a medical examination made pursuant to regulations, at the time of discharge or resignation from the service, or within such reasonable time thereafter, not exceeding one year, as may be allowed by regulations, a certificate has been obtained from the director to the effect that the injured person at the time of his discharge or resignation was suffering from injury likely to result in death or disability, compensation shall be payable for death or disability, whenever occurring, proximately resulting from such injury. Compensation shall not be payable for death in the course of the service until the death be officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving. No compensation shall be payable for a period during which the man has been reported "missing" and a family allowance has been paid for him under the provisions of Article II. No compensation shall be payable for death inflicted as a lawful punishment for a crime or military offense except when inflicted by the enemy. A dismissal or dishonorable or bad conduct discharge from the service shall bar and terminate all right to any compensation under the provisions of this article. No compensation shall be payable unless a claim therefor be filed, in case of disability, within five years after discharge or resignation from the service, or, in case of death during the service, within five years after such death is officially recorded in the department under which he may be serving: *Provided, however*, That where compensation is payable for death or disability occurring after discharge or resignation from the service, claim must be made within five years after such death or the beginning of such disability. The time herein provided may be extended by the director not to exceed one year for good cause shown. If at the time that any right accrues to any person under the provisions of this article, such person is a minor, or is of unsound mind or physically unable to make a claim, the time herein provided shall not begin to run until such disability ceases.

No compensation shall be payable for any period more than two years prior to the date of claim therefor, nor shall increased compensation be awarded to revert back more than one year prior to the date of claim therefor. Compensation shall not be assignable, and shall be exempt from attachment and execution and from all taxation. Compensation shall not be paid while the person is in receipt of service or retirement pay. The laws providing for gratuities or payments in the event of death in the service and existing pension laws shall not be applicable after the enactment of this amendment to persons now in or hereafter entering the military or naval service, or to their widows, children, or their dependents, except in so far as rights under any such law shall have heretofore accrued.

If an injury or death for which compensation is payable under this Act is caused under circumstances creating a legal liability upon some person other than the United States or the enemy to pay damage therefor, the director, as a condition to payment of compensation by the United States, shall require the beneficiary to assign to the United States any right of action he may have to enforce such liability of such other person or any right which he may have to share in any money or other property received in satisfaction of such liability of such other person. The cause of action so assigned to the United States may be prosecuted or compromised by the director and any money realized thereon shall be placed to the credit of the compensation fund.

From and after the passage of this Act the rate of pension for a widow of an officer or enlisted man of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States who served in the Civil War, the War with Spain, or the Philippine Insurrection, now on the pension roll or hereafter to be placed on the pension roll, and entitled to receive a less rate than hereinafter provided, shall be $25 per month; and nothing herein shall be construed to affect the additional allowance provided by existing pension laws on account of a helpless child or child under sixteen years of age: *Provided, however*, That this Act shall not be so construed as to reduce any pension under any Act, public or private: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall be administered, executed, and enforced by the Commissioner of Pensions.

INSURANCE.

The United States, upon application to the bureau and without medical examination, shall grant insurance against the death or total permanent disability of any such person in any multiple of $500, and not less than $1,000 or more than $10,000, upon the payment of the premiums. Such insurance must be applied for within 120 days after enlistment or after entrance into or employment in the active service and before discharge or resignation, except that those persons who are in the active war service at the time of the publication of the terms and conditions of such contract of insurance may apply at any time within 120 days thereafter and while in such service. Any person in the active service on or after April 6, 1917, who, while in such service and before the expiration of 120 days from and after such publication, becomes or has become totally and permanently disabled or dies, or has died, without having applied for insurance, shall be deemed to have applied for and to have been granted insurance, payable to such person during his life in monthly instalments of $25 each. If he shall die either before he shall have received any of such monthly instalments or before he shall have received two hundred and forty of such monthly instalments, then $25

INSURANCE FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN THE PRESENT WAR—*Continued.*

per month shall be paid to his wife from the time of his death and during her widowhood, or to his child, or widowed mother if and while they survive him: *Provided, however,* That not more than two hundred and forty of such monthly instalments including those received by such person during his total and permanent disability shall be so paid; and in that event the amount of the monthly instalments shall be apportioned between them as may be provided by regulations. The insurance shall not be assignable and shall not be subject to the claims of creditors of the insured or of the beneficiary. It shall be payable only to a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, brother or sister, and also during total and permanent disability to the injured person, or to any or all of them. The insurance shall be payable in two hundred and forty equal monthly instalments. Provisions for maturity at certain ages, for continuous instalments during the life of the insured or beneficiaries, or both, for cash, loan, paid-up and extended values, dividends from gains and savings, and such other provisions for the protection and advantage of and for alternative benefits to the insured and the beneficiaries as may be found to be reasonable and practicable, may be provided for in the contract of insurance, or from time to time by regulations. All calculations shall be based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at three and one-half per centum per annum, except that no deduction shall be made for continuous instalments during the life of the insured in case his total and permanent disability continues more than two hundred and forty months. Subject to regulations, the insured shall at all times have the right to change the beneficiary or beneficiaries of such insurance without the consent of such beneficiary, but only within the classes herein provided. If no beneficiary within the permitted class be designated by the insured, either in his lifetime or by his last will and testament, or if the designated beneficiary does not survive the insured, the insurance shall be payable to such person or persons, within the permitted class of beneficiaries as would under the laws of the State of the residence of the insured, be entitled to his personal property in case of intestacy. If no such person survive the insured, then there shall be paid to the estate of the insured an amount equal to the reserve value, if any, of the insurance at the time of his death, and three and one-half per centum interest. The United States shall bear the expenses of administration and the excess mortality and disability cost resulting from the hazards of war. The premium rates shall be the net rates based upon the American Experience Table of Mortality and interest at three and one-half per centum per annum.

During the period of war and thereafter until converted the insurance shall be term insurance for successive terms of one year each. Not later than five years after the date of the termination of the war as declared by proclamation of the President of the United States, the term insurance shall be converted, without medical examination, into such form or forms of insurance as may be prescribed by regulations and as the insured may request. Regulations shall provide for the right to convert into ordinary life, twenty payment life, endowment maturing at age of sixty-two and into other usual forms of insurance and shall prescribe the time and method of payment of the premiums thereon, but payments of premiums in advance shall not be required, for periods of more than one month each and may be deducted from the pay or deposit of the insured or be otherwise made at his election.

In the event of disagreement as to a claim under the contract of insurance between the bureau and any beneficiary or beneficiaries thereunder, an action on the claim may be brought against the United States in the district court of the United States in and for the district in which such beneficiaries or any one of them resides. The court, as part of its judgment, shall determine and allow such reasonable attorney's fees, not to exceed ten per centum of the amount recovered, to be paid by the claimant on behalf of whom such proceedings are instituted to his attorney; and it shall be unlawful for the attorney or for any other person acting as claim agent or otherwise to ask for, contract for, or receive any other compensation because of such action. No other compensation or fee shall be charged or received by any person except such as may be authorized by the commissioner in regulations to be promulgated by him. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for each and every such offense, be fined not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' INSURANCE.

DIRECTOR William C. De Lanoy, of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in the Treasury Department, made public on October 15 the following schedules of terms and rates under the Act of October 6.

Insurance will be issued for any of the following aggregate amounts upon any one life:

AMOUNT.	Converted Into Monthly Instalments of—	AMOUNT.	Converted Into Monthly Instalments of—	AMOUNT.	Converted Into Monthly Instalments of—	AMOUNT.	Converted Into Monthly Instalments of—
$1,000	$5.75	$3,500	20.13	$6,000	$34.50	$8,500	$48.88
$1,500	8.63	$4,000	23.00	$6,500	37.38	$9,000	51.75
$2,000	11.50	$4,500	25.88	$7,000	40.25	$9,500	54.63
$2,500	14.38	$5,000	28.75	$7,500	43.13	$10,000	57.50
$3,000	17.25	$5,500	31.63	$8,000	46.00		

During the present war and for not more than five years thereafter, or until the earlier conversion of this policy as hereinafter provided, the monthly premium shall be in accordance with the following table of rates, increasing at each anniversary of the policy to the rate for his or her then attained age:

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR $5,000.

[Ages 15 to 65.]

ATTAINED AGE.	Monthly Rate.	ATTAINED AGE.	Monthly Rate.	ATTAINED AGE.	Monthly Rate.	ATTAINED AGE.	Monthly Rate.
15	$3.15	28	$3.40	41	$4.10	54	$7.20
16	3.15	29	3.45	42	4.20	55	7.65
17	3.15	30	3.45	43	4.35	56	8.20
18	3.20	31	3.50	44	4.45	57	8.80
19	3.20	32	3.55	45	4.60	58	9.50
20	3.20	33	3.60	46	4.75	59	10.25
21	3.25	34	3.65	47	4.95	60	11.05
22	3.25	35	3.70	48	5.15	61	12.00
23	3.25	36	3.75	49	5.40	62	13.00
24	3.30	37	3.80	50	5.70	63	14.10
25	3.30	38	3.85	51	6.00	64	15.35
26	3.35	39	3.95	52	6.35	65	16.75
27	3.35	40	4.05	53	6.75		

TABLE OF RATES.

The insurance is issued at monthly rates for the age (nearest birthday) of the insured when the insurance goes into effect, increasing annually upon the anniversary of the policy to the rate for an age one year higher, as per the following table of rates:

AGE.	$1,000.	$1,500.	$2,000.	$2,500.	$3,000.	$3,500.	$4,000.	$4,500.	$5,000.	$5,500.
15	$0.63	$0.95	$1.26	$1.58	$1.89	$2.21	$2.52	$2.84	$3.15	$3.47
16	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47
17	.63	.95	1.26	1.58	1.89	2.21	2.52	2.84	3.15	3.47
18	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52
19	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52
20	.64	.96	1.28	1.60	1.92	2.24	2.56	2.88	3.20	3.52
21	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58
22	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58
23	.65	.98	1.30	1.63	1.95	2.28	2.60	2.93	3.25	3.58
24	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63
25	.66	.99	1.32	1.65	1.98	2.31	2.64	2.97	3.30	3.63
26	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69
27	.67	1.01	1.34	1.68	2.01	2.35	2.68	3.02	3.35	3.69
28	.68	1.02	1.36	1.70	2.04	2.38	2.72	3.06	3.40	3.74
29	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80
30	.69	1.04	1.38	1.73	2.07	2.42	2.76	3.11	3.45	3.80
31	.70	1.05	1.40	1.75	2.10	2.45	2.80	3.15	3.50	3.85
32	.71	1.07	1.42	1.78	2.13	2.49	2.84	3.20	3.55	3.91
33	.72	1.08	1.44	1.80	2.16	2.52	2.88	3.24	3.60	3.96
34	.73	1.10	1.46	1.83	2.19	2.56	2.92	3.29	3.65	4.02
35	.74	1.11	1.48	1.85	2.22	2.59	2.96	3.33	3.70	4.07
36	.75	1.13	1.50	1.88	2.25	2.63	3.00	3.38	3.75	4.13
37	.76	1.14	1.52	1.90	2.28	2.66	3.04	3.42	3.80	4.18
38	.77	1.16	1.54	1.93	2.31	2.70	3.08	3.47	3.85	4.24
39	.79	1.19	1.58	1.98	2.37	2.77	3.16	3.56	3.95	4.35
40	.81	1.22	1.62	2.03	2.43	2.84	3.24	3.65	4.05	4.46
41	.82	1.23	1.64	2.05	2.46	2.87	3.28	3.69	4.10	4.51
42	.84	1.26	1.68	2.10	2.52	2.94	3.36	3.78	4.20	4.62
44	.89	1.34	1.78	2.23	2.67	3.12	3.56	4.01	4.45	4.90
46	.95	1.43	1.90	2.38	2.85	3.33	3.80	4.28	4.75	5.23
48	1.03	1.55	2.06	2.58	3.09	3.61	4.12	4.64	5.15	5.67
50	1.14	1.71	2.28	2.85	3.42	3.99	4.56	5.13	5.70	6.27
51	1.20	1.80	2.40	3.00	3.60	4.20	4.80	5.40	6.00	6.60
53	1.35	2.03	2.70	3.38	4.05	4.73	5.40	6.08	6.75	7.43
55	1.53	2.30	3.06	3.83	4.59	5.36	6.12	6.89	7.65	8.42
57	1.76	2.64	3.52	4.40	5.28	6.16	7.04	7.92	8.80	9.68
58	1.90	2.85	3.80	4.75	5.70	6.65	7.60	8.55	9.50	10.45
60	2.21	3.32	4.42	5.53	6.63	7.74	8.84	9.95	11.05	12.16
61	2.40	3.60	4.80	6.00	7.20	8.40	9.60	10.80	12.00	13.20
63	2.82	4.23	5.64	7.05	8.46	9.87	11.28	12.69	14.10	15.51
65	3.35	5.03	6.70	8.38	10.05	11.73	13.40	15.08	16.75	18.43

AGE.	$6,000.	$6,500.	$7,000.	$7,500.	$8,000.	$8,500.	$9,000.	$9,500	$10,000.
15	$3.78	$4.10	$4.41	$4.73	$5.04	$5.36	$5.67	$5.99	$6.30
16	3.78	4.10	4.41	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30
17	3.78	4.10	4.41	4.73	5.04	5.36	5.67	5.99	6.30
18	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
19	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
20	3.84	4.16	4.48	4.80	5.12	5.44	5.76	6.08	6.40
21	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
22	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
23	3.90	4.23	4.55	4.88	5.20	5.53	5.85	6.18	6.50
24	3.96	4.29	4.62	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60
25	3.96	4.29	4.62	4.95	5.28	5.61	5.94	6.27	6.60
26	4.02	4.36	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70
27	4.02	4.36	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.70	6.03	6.37	6.70
28	4.08	4.42	4.76	5.10	5.44	5.78	6.12	6.46	6.80
29	4.14	4.49	4.83	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
30	4.14	4.49	4.83	5.18	5.52	5.87	6.21	6.56	6.90
31	4.20	4.55	4.90	5.25	5.60	5.95	6.30	6.65	7.00
32	4.26	4.62	4.97	5.33	5.68	6.04	6.39	6.75	7.10
33	4.32	4.68	5.04	5.40	5.76	6.12	6.48	6.84	7.20
34	4.38	4.75	5.11	5.48	5.84	6.21	6.57	6.94	7.30
35	4.44	4.81	5.18	5.55	5.92	6.29	6.66	7.03	7.40
36	4.50	4.88	5.25	5.63	6.00	6.38	6.75	7.13	7.50
37	4.56	4.94	5.32	5.70	6.08	6.46	6.84	7.22	7.60
38	4.62	5.01	5.39	5.78	6.16	6.55	6.93	7.32	7.70
39	4.74	5.14	5.53	5.93	6.32	6.72	7.11	7.51	7.90
40	4.86	5.27	5.67	6.08	6.48	6.89	7.29	7.70	8.10
41	4.92	5.33	5.74	6.15	6.56	6.97	7.38	7.79	8.20
42	5.04	5.46	5.88	6.30	6.72	7.14	7.56	7.98	8.40
43	5.22	5.66	6.09	6.53	6.96	7.40	7.83	8.27	8.70
44	5.34	5.79	6.23	6.68	7.12	7.57	8.01	8.46	8.90
46	5.70	6.18	6.65	7.13	7.60	8.08	8.55	9.03	9.50
48	6.18	6.70	7.21	7.73	8.24	8.76	9.27	9.79	10.30
50	6.84	7.41	7.98	8.55	9.12	9.69	10.26	10.83	11.40
52	7.62	8.26	8.89	9.53	10.16	10.80	11.43	12.07	12.70
54	8.64	9.36	10.08	10.80	11.52	12.24	12.96	13.68	14.40
56	9.84	10.66	11.48	12.30	13.12	13.94	14.76	15.58	16.40
58	11.40	12.35	13.30	14.25	15.20	16.15	17.10	18.05	19.00
60	13.26	14.37	15.47	16.58	17.68	18.79	19.89	21.00	22.10
62	15.60	16.90	18.20	19.50	20.80	22.10	23.40	24.70	26.00
64	18.42	19.96	21.49	23.03	24.56	26.10	27.63	29.17	30.70
65	20.10	21.78	23.45	25.13	26.80	28.48	30.15	31.83	33.50

DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS ESTABLISHED BY THE PRESIDENT.

MOUTH OF KENNEBEC RIVER—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Pond Island Light as center, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit: A line east and west (true) through Perkins Island Light.

PORTLAND—Outer limit: Arc of circle centre Portland Head Light, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line Portland Breakwater Light to west bastion Fort Gorges.

PORTSMOUTH—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Whaleback Reef Light as centre, radius two and one-half (2½) nautical miles. Inner limit: A line south (true) from southwest point of Clarks Island.

BOSTON—Outer limit: Line from Strawberry Point to Spouting Horn. Inner limit: Line west tangent Sheep Island to wharf on east side of Long Island. Line from wharf west side Long Island to large wharf west side of Deer Island.

NEW BEDFORD—Outer limit: Arc of circle, centre the east point of reef off Clark Point, radius distance to Dumping Rocks Lighthouse. Inner limit: Line between Butler Flats Light and Egg Island Beacon.

NEWPORT—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Beaver Tail Light as centre and radius of two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit: Fort Adams fog bell to north tangent of North Dumpling. East and west line through Plum Beach Light.

LONG ISLAND EAST—Outer limit: Line joining Watch Hill and Montauk Point Lights. Inner limit: Line joining Plum Island Light and Mumford Point.

NEW YORK EAST—Outer limit: Line joining Execution Rocks Light and east tangent of Huckleberry Island. Inner limit: A line north (true) through Whitestone Point Light.

NEW YORK MAIN ENTRANCE—Outer limit: Arc of circle centre Romer Shoal Light, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line west (true) from flagpole on wharf at Fort Hamilton.

DELAWARE RIVER—Outer limit: East and west line through north end of Reedy Island. Inner limit: East and west line through Finns Neck Rear Range Light.

CHESAPEAKE ENTRANCE—Outer limit: Line parallel to that joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and four (4) nautical miles to eastward thereof, and the lines from Cape Charles Light and from Cape Henry Light perpendicular to this line. Inner limit: Line parallel to line joining Cape Henry Light and Cape Charles Light and three (3) nautical miles to westward thereof.

BALTIMORE—Outer limit: Line from Persimmon Point to Love Point. Inner limit: Line joining Leading Point Range Light (Rear) and Sollers Point.

POTOMAC—Outer limit: Line from Marshall Hall wharf to south extremity of Ferry Point. Inner limit: Line from River View wharf drawn west (true).

HAMPTON ROADS—Outer limit: Line from Black River Light to point one (1) nautical mile east (true) of Thimble Shoal Light; then South (true) to shore. Inner limit: Line tangent to end of wharf on west side of Old Point Comfort and Fort Wool.

WILMINGTON (Cape Fear)—Outer limit: Oak Island Life-Saving Station as centre of arc, radius five (5) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line joining south end of Fort Caswell and Smith Island Range Beacon (Rear).

CHARLESTON—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Sumter Light as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line joining Charleston Light and Fort Sumter Light.

SAVANNAH—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Tybee Island Light as centre, radius ten (10) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line across channel through southeast end of Cockspur Island.

KEY WEST—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Key West Light as centre, radius seven (7) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line joining south tangent East Crawfish Key and south tangent of Fort Taylor.

TAMPA—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Egmont Key Light as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line tangent to southwest point of Mullet Key and east tangent of Passage Key.

PENSACOLA—Outer limit: Arc of circle, centre Cut (Front) Range Light, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit: South (true) from east corner of dock at navy yard, old drydock slip.

MOBILE—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Morgan Light as centre, radius six (6) nautical miles. Inner limit: Fort Gaines to Fort Morgan.

MISSISSIPPI—Outer limit: Lucas Canal. Inner limit: Bolivar Point.

GALVESTON—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Fort Point Light as centre, radius five (5) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line joining Bolivar Point and Fort Point Lights.

SAN DIEGO—Outer limit: Arc of circle with Point Loma Light as centre, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line joining Beacons Nos. 3 and 4.

SAN FRANCISCO—Outer limit: Arc of circle with centre at middle point of line joining Point Bonita Light and Rock at Cliff House, radius four (4) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line from Bluff Point to Point Campbell on Angel Island and line from Quarry Point on Angel Island to extreme western point on Goat Island; also line from extreme western point on Goat Island to North Point, San Francisco.

COLUMBIA RIVER—Outer limit: Arc of circle with centre three (3) nautical miles south (true) from North Head Light, radius three (3) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line from wharf at Flavel Tansy Point at right angles to axis of channel.

PORT ORCHARD—Outer limit: Arc of circle, centre Orchard Rock Spindle, radius two (2) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line from Point White at right angles to axis of channel to opposite bank.

HONOLULU—Outer limit: Arcs of circles centres Diamond Head Light and Honolulu Harbor Light, radii nine (9) nautical miles. Inner limit: Line across channel at No. 7 fixed light.

MANILA—Outer limit: Line through Luzon Point and Fuego Point. Inner limit: Line through San Nicolas Shoal Light and Mt. Sungay.

The responsibility of the United States of America for any damage inflicted by force of arms with the object of detaining any person or vessel proceeding in contravention to regulations duly promulgated in accordance with this Executive order shall cease from this date.

WOODROW WILSON.

The White House, 5 April, 1917.

REGULATIONS FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT ESTABLISHING DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS.

Whereas in accordance with section 44 of the act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States," approved March 4, 1909, as amended by "An act making appropriations for the naval service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917, defensive sea areas have been established by my order of April 5, 1917.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby authorize and promulgate the following orders and regulations for the government of persons and vessels within the limits of defensive sea areas, which orders and regulations are necessary for purposes of national defense:

1. In the neighborhood of each defensive sea area entrances have been designated for incoming and outgoing vessels, including, in the case of areas across which more than one channel exists, an entrance for each channel. These entrances are described in Article X. of these regulations in conjunction with the areas to which they respectively pertain.

2. A vessel desiring to cross a defensive sea area shall proceed to the vicinity of the entrance to the proper channel, flying her national colors, together with International Code number and pilot signal, and there await communication with the harbor-entrance patrol. It is expressly prohibited for any vessel to enter the limits of a defensive sea area otherwise than at a designated entrance and after authorization by the harbor-entrance patrol.

3. Boats and other craft employed in the harbor-entrance patrol will be distinguished by the union

jack, which will be shown from a position forward; they will also fly the usual naval pennant. At night they may show a vertical hoist of three lights—white, red, and white, in the order named.

4. On receiving permission from the harbor-entrance patrol to enter a defensive sea area, a vessel must comply with all instructions as to pilotage and other matters that she may receive from proper authority, either before or during her passage across the area. It is understood that only upon condition of such compliance is the said permission granted.

5. No permission will be granted to other than a public vessel of the United States to cross a defensive sea area between sunset and sunrise, nor during the prevalence of weather conditions that render navigation difficult or dangerous. A vessel arriving off a defensive sea area after sunset shall anchor or lie to at a distance of at least a mile outside its limits until the following sunrise; vessels discovered near the limits of the areas at night may be fired upon.

6. No vessel shall be permitted to proceed within the limits of a defensive sea area at a greater speed than five (5) knots per hour.

7. All matters pertaining to fishery and the passage of small crafts within a defensive sea area shall be regulated by the senior officer of the harbor-entrance patrol.

8. These regulations are subject to modification by the senior officer of the harbor-entrance patrol when the public interest may require, and such notification as circumstances may permit will be issued regarding modifications thus made.

9. Any master of a vessel or other person within the vicinity of a defensive sea area who shall violate these regulations, or shall fail to obey an order to stop or heave-to, or shall perform any act threatening the efficiency of mine or other defenses or the safety of navigation, or shall take any action inimical to the interests of the United States in its prosecution of war, may be detained therein by force of arms and renders himself liable to prosecution as provided for in the act to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, approved March 4, 1909, as amended by "the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1917.

10. The designated entrances to defensive sea areas referred to in Article 1 of these regulations shall be as follows:

DEFENSIVE SEA AREAS.

Designated Entrances for Incoming Vessels.	Designated Entrances for Outgoing Vessels.
Kennebec River, Me.—Seguin Island Light bearing west (true) distant 1 nautical mile.	In the channel between Perkins Island and Bald Head.
Portland, Me.—Portland Head Light bearing northwest (true) distant 2½ nautical miles.	In harbor north of Portland Breakwater Light.
Portsmouth, N. H.—At a point one-half nautical mile south (true) of Gunboat Shoal Buoy.	In the channel to the westward of Clark Island.
Boston, Mass.—Boston Light Vessel.	In President Roads west of a line drawn north and south (true) one-half nautical mile west of Deer Island Light.
New Bedford, Mass.—Dumpling Rocks Light bearing northwest (true) distant 1½ nautical miles.	In the channel west of Egg Island Beacon.
Newport, R. I.—Beaver Tail Light bearing north (true) distant 2½ nautical miles.	In the channel west of Goat Island.
Long Island Sound, eastern entrance—Watch Hill Light bearing northwest (true) distant 5 nautical miles.	In the channel northeast (true) of Plum Beach Light. Bartlett Reef Light Vessel.
Long Island Sound, west end—Execution Rocks Light bearing southwest (true) distant 1 nautical mile.	In channel west of a line drawn north (true) from Whitestone Light.
New York, southern entrance—Sandy Hook Light bearing west (true) distant 10 nautical miles.	In Narrows north of a line drawn west (true) from flagpole on Fort Hamilton Wharf.
Delaware River—In the channel below Reedy Island.	In the channel off New Castle, Pa.
Chesapeake Bay entrance—Chesapeake Bay Main Ship Channel Entrance Buoy.	In the channel between Buoys N2 and No. 3 Gas Buoy.
Baltimore, Md.—At Buoy N2C, entrance to Craighill Channel.	In channel on line between Leading Point and Sellers Point.
Potomac River—In channel off Dague Creek.	In channel off River View.
Hampton Roads—In channel 2 nautical miles to eastward and southward of Thimble Shoal Light.	In channel to northwestward of entrance buoy of dredge at channel, Elizabeth River.
Cape Fear, N. C.—At a point 4 nautical miles south-southwest (true) from bell buoy at entrance channel.	In channel near Beacon No. 2A, off Battery Island.
Charleston, S. C.—Charleston Light Ship.	Lower anchorage to westward of north and south line (true) through Fort Sumter Light.
Tybee Roads, Savannah, Ga.—4 nautical miles east of Whistling Buoy.	Quarantine anchorage.
Key West, Fla.—Sand Key Light bearing west-northwest (true), distant 5 nautical miles.	In channel of fixed red beacon to north-northwestward of Fort Taylor.
Tampa, Fla.—Whistling Buoy, at entrance to dredged channel.	Off quarantine station.
Pensacola, Fla.—Pensacola Light bearing north-northwest (true), distant 8 nautical miles.	East corner of dock at navy yard bearing northwest (true), distant one-half nautical mile.
Mobile, Ala.—Whistling Buoy at entrance bearing north (true), distant 2 nautical miles.	Near Buoy C5.
Mississippi River—South Pass Gas and Whistling Buoy.	Buras Church.
Galveston, Tex.—Lighted Buoy No 1, off South Jetty, bearing west (true), distant 2 nautical miles.	United States Quarantine Station.
San Diego, Cal.—Entrance Whistling Buoy.	Between Beacons 5 and 6.
San Francisco, Cal.—San Francisco Lightship.	Off Quarry Point, Angel Island, and off light, Goat Island.
Columbia River—North Head Light bearing northeast (true), distant 6 nautical miles.	In channel to eastward of Tansy Point.
Port Orchard, Wash.—In Sound to eastward of line joining Restoration Point and east end of Blake Island and 1 nautical mile south (true) of Restoration Point.	To westward of Point White.
Honolulu, Hawaii—Honolulu Harbor Light bearing north-northeast (true), distant 10 nautical miles.	In harbor north of Honolulu Harbor Lighthouse.
Manila, P. I.—Peak of Corregidor Island bearing north-northeast (true), distant 12 nautical miles.	San Nicolas Shoal Light bearing south (true) distant 1 nautical mile.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVATIONS INCLUDING CEMETERIES.

(Given out by the Committee on Public Information.)

FOLLOWING is a list of the United States military reservations, including cemeteries and military parks:

Alabama—Anniston Field Artillery range, Fort Gaines; Luverne rifle range, Mobile Bay (islands); Mobile National Cemetery, Fort Morgan, Perdido Bay (lands on west side of entrance).

Alaska—Beaver Dam, Birches, Cape Fanshaw, Chena, Chestochena, Circle, Copper Center, Cordova, Delta, Donnellys, Eureka, Fairbanks, Gakona, Fort Gibbon, Gulkana, Hogan, Hot Springs, Kaltag, Ketchumstock, Keystone, Kokrines, Koyukuk, Louden, McCallums, McCarthy, Melozi, Mentasta, Minto, Montague Point, Nenana, Nome, Northfork, Nulato, Old Woman, Paxsons, Rampart, Richardson, Safety Harbor, Saina, Saloha, Seward, Sitka, Teikheil, Tolovana, Tonsina, Unalaklik, Valdez, Wortmans (Amaknak Island), Cordova and Orca Bays (lands and islands), Fort Davis, Dyea, Fort Egbert, Fire Island, Fort Gibbon, Hawkins Island (portion of), Japonski Island, Fort Liscum, Fort Liscum target range, Point Campbell, Point Mackenzie, Point Possession, Point Spencer, Fort St. Michael, Fort William H. Seward, Skagway, Valdez-Fairbanks Military Road Timber Reserve.

Arkansas—Army and Navy General Hospital, Fayetteville National Cemetery, Hot Springs Reservation, Little Rock National Cemetery, Fort Logan H. Roots, Fort Smith National Cemetery.

California—Alcatraz Island, Fort Baker, Fort Barry, Benicia (post and arsenal), Brothers and Sisters and Marin Islands, Coronado Beach, Dead Man's Island, Laguna Merced, Fort MacArthur, Fort McDowell, Fort Mason, Fort Miley (Point Lobos), Mohate Island (Red Rock), Fort Pio Pico (Zuninga shoal tract), Presidio of Monterey, Fort Rosecranz, San Diego Barracks, Presidio of San Francisco, San Francisco National Cemetery, San Pedro, Fort Winfield Scott, Yerba Buena Island.

Colorado—Fort Logan, Fort Logan target range.

Connecticut—Fort Griswold Fort Hale, Lighthouse Point (or Five-Mile Point), Fort Trumbull.

Delaware—Fort Delaware, Delaware Breakwater, Fort du Pont, "militia target range."

District of Columbia—Aqueduct Bridge (northern approach), Battle Ground National Cemetery, Columbia Harmony Association (burial site), District of Columbia Magazine (Georgetown), Ford's Theatre property, Soldiers' Home National Cemetery, Walter Reed United States Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks.

Florida—Anastasia Island Military Reservation, Fort Barrancas, Barrancas National Cemetery, Cayo Costa or Boca Grande Island, Cedar Keys (and Fort Howard), Fort Clinch, Fort Dade, Fort De Soto, Flag Island, Gasparilla Island, Key West Barracks, Key West Cemetery, Fort McRee, Fort Marion, Martello Tower No. 1 (site of) Virginia Key, Martello Tower No. 2 (site of), Matanzas Inlet (site of work at), militia target range, Moreno Point Reservation, Pensacola Military Reservation, Perdicido Bay (east side of entrance), Fort Pickens, St. Andrews Sound Reservation, St. Augustine National Cemetery, St. Francis Barracks, St. Johns Bluff, St. Josephs Bay Reservation, Fort Taylor.

Georgia—Andersonville National Cemetery, Andersonville Prison property, Augusta Arsenal, Chickamauga National Park, Fort Oglethorpe, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, Sherman Heights, Bragg's headquarters, DeLong Place, Ohio Reservation, site of the Phelps Monument, site of Monument to Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, Roadways, Ringgold Road, Reeds Bridge Road, Rossville and Vittetoe (Dry Valley) Road, Dry Valley and Crawfish Springs Road, Glass Mill Road, Lafayette Extension Road, Mullis and McFarland Gap Road, Jays Mill Road, at its junction with Ringgold Road, eastern park boundary, Alexander Bridge site, Chickamauga-Vittetoe Road, La Fayette Road, Orchard Knob Street, Crest Road, Gape and Crest Road ("cut-off"), Stevens Gap, by way of David Crossroads, to Crawfish Springs, Hooker Road, Fort McPherson, Fort McPherson rifle range, Marietta National Cemetery, militia target range near Savannah, militia target range near Holton, militia target range near Atlanta, militia target range near Augusta, Fort Oglethorpe target range, Point Peter, Fort Pulaski, Fort Screven.

Hawaii—Fort Armstrong, Fort De Russy, Honolulu (lots in), Fort Kamehameha, Keaahala, Mokuumeume (Fords Island), Punchbowl Hill, Puuloa, Red Hill-Salt Lake-Makalapa, Round Top and Sugar Loaf, Fort Ruger, Schofield Barracks, Fort Shafter.

Idaho—Boise Barracks, militia rifle range (5 miles north of Weiser).

Illinois—Alton Cemetery (burial lot for prisoners of war), Camp Butler National Cemetery, Confederate Mound, in Oakwoods Cemetery; Graceland Cemetery, Mound City National Cemetery, Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island National Cemetery, Fort Sheridan, Woodland Cemetery (soldiers' lot).

Indiana—Fort Benjamin Harrison, Crown Hill National Cemetery, Green Lawn Cemetery, Jeffersonville Depot, New Albany National Cemetery, Woodlawn Cemetery (lot in).

Iowa—Fort Des Moines, Fort Des Moines target range, Keokuk National Cemetery, western approach to Rock Island (situated in the city of Davenport), militia target range, Polk County; militia target range, Cedar Rapids; Oakdale Cemetery (lots in).

Kansas—Baxter Springs National Cemetery, Fort Leavenworth, Fort Leavenworth National Cemetery, Mound City (soldiers' burial lot), Fort Scott National Cemetery.

Kentucky—Cave Hill National Cemetery, Danville National Cemetery, Frankfort (soldiers' lot), Lebanon National Cemetery, Lexington National Cemetery, Mill Springs National Cemetery, Camp Nelson National Cemetery, Newport Barracks (city of Newport), Fort Thomas.

Louisiana—Alexandria National Cemetery, Baton Rouge National Cemetery, Chalmette National Cemetery, Fort Jackson, Jackson Barracks, Fort Livingston, Battery Bienvenue, Chalmette Monument (site of), Fort Macomb, Fort Pike, Port Hudson National Cemetery, Proctor's Landing Military Reservation, Fort St. Philip.

Maine—Augusta National Cemetery, Fort Baldwin, Crow Island, Fort Edgecomb, Fort Foster, Fort Gorges, Kennebec Arsenal, Fort Knox Fort Levett, Long Island, Fort Lyon, Fort McKinley, Fort Machias, Fort Madison, Fort McClary, militia target range (city of Auburn), Narrows Island, Peaks Island, Fort Popham, Fort Preble, St. George, Fort Scammel, Sugar Loaf Island (north and south), Fort Williams.

Maryland—Annapolis National Cemetery, Antietam Battlefield, Antietam National Cemetery, Fort Armistead, Fort Carroll, Fort Foote, Fort Howard, Laurel Cemetery (soldiers' lots), Loudon Park National Cemetery, Fort McHenry, Point Lookout Cemetery, Fort Smallwood, Fort Washington.

Massachusetts—Fort Andrew, Fort Andrews, Fort Banks, Deer Island, Gloucester Gun House, Fort Heath, Fort Independence (Castle Island), Fort Lee, Long Point (Provincetown), Nahant (lands at), Outer Brewster, Fort Phoenix, Fort Pickering, Fort Revere, Fort Rodman, Salisbury Beach, Fort Sewall, Springfield Armory, Fort Standish (new), Fort Standish (old), Fort Strong, Fort Warren, Watertown Arsenal, Fort Winthrop.

Michigan—Fort Brady, target range (Fort Brady), Lakeside Cemetery, Fort Mackinac, Mackinac Island National Park, militia target range at Ann Arbor, Big Rapids Fort Wayne, Cheboygan, Detroit, Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, and Saginaw.

Minnesota—St. Louis River Military Reservation, St. Paul quartermaster and commissary depot, Fort Snelling.

Mississippi—Corinth National Cemetery, Natchez National Cemetery, Ship Island, Vicksburg National Cemetery, Vicksburg National Military Park.

Missouri—Arcadia target range, Jefferson Barracks, Jefferson Barracks National Cemetery, Jefferson City National Cemetery, militia target range (St. Louis), militia target range (Nevada), St. Louis clothing depot, St. Louis powder depot, Springfield National Cemetery, Union Cemetery (Kansas City, site of Confederate Monument).

Montana—Big Hole Battle Field (monument site), Custer Battle Field National Cemetery, Fort Keogh remount depot, Fort Missoula, Fort William Henry Harrison.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RESERVATIONS, INCLUDING CEMETERIES—*Continued.*

Nebraska—Army Building (Omaha), Fort Crook, Fort McPherson National Cemetery, Fort Omaha, Omaha depot, Plattsmouth rifle range, Fort Robinson.

New Hampshire—Fort Constitution, militia target range (Manchester range), Newcastle (reservation near), Portsmouth (reservation at), Portsmouth gun house, Fort Stark.

New Jersey—Bayside (Point Comfort), Beverly National Cemetery, Finns Point National Cemetery, Fort Hancock, Fort Mott, Picatinny Arsenal (United States powder depot).

New Mexico—Fort Bayard, Fort Bliss target range, militia target range (near Lincoln), Santa Fé National Cemetery, Fort Wingate.

New York—Army Building, Cypress Hills National Cemetery, Fort Hamilton, Fort H. G. Wright, Isle St. Michel (Crab Island), Fort Jay (Governors Island), Fort Lafayette, Madison Barracks (post), Madison Barracks (Stony Point target range), Fort Miemie, Fort Montgomery, Fort Newton, New York Arsenal, Fort Niagara, Fort Ontario, Pine Plains manœuvre reservation, Plattsburg Barracks, Plumb Island (Kings County), Fort Porter, Sag Harbor, Fort Schuyler, Fort Slocum, Fort Terry, Fort Tompkins, Fort Totten, Fort Tyler, Fort Wadsworth, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, West Point (Round Pond, right of way for water pipes, etc.), West Point (Popolopen Creek tract for water supply and rights of way), West Point (Constitution Island), Fort Wood (Bedloes Island), Woodlawn National Cemetery.

North Carolina—Beacon Island, Fort Caswell, Guilford Courthouse battlefield monument site, Fort Macon, militia target range (Dunn), militia target range (Morehead City), Newbern National Cemetery, Raleigh National Cemetery, Salisbury National Cemetery, Wilmington National Cemetery.

North Dakota—Fort Lincoln, militia target range (near city of Grand Forks).

Ohio—Camp Chase Cemetery, cemetery lot near Cincinnati, Columbus Barracks, Woodland Cemetery.

Oklahoma—Fort Gibson National Cemetery, militia target range (in Lincoln County), Fort Reno, Fort Sill, Fort Sill water supply reserve.

Oregon—Coos Bay Military Reservation, militia target range in Douglas County, militia target range in Clackamas County, Sand Island, Fort Steven (Point Adams).

Pennsylvania—Allegheny Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Ashland Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Carlisle Barracks, Frankford Arsenal, Gettysburg National Cemetery, Gettysburg National Park, La Fayette Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Lebanon Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Mechanics' Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Fort Mifflin, militia rifle range in Delaware County, Odd Fellows' Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Philadelphia depot of the quartermaster's department, Philadelphia National Cemetery, Pittsburgh storage and supply depot, Presque Isle, Prospect Hill Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Tobyhanna artillery target range.

Rhode Island—Fort Adams, Fort Getty, Fort Greble, Fort Greene, Fort Mansfield, Fort Phil Kearny, Rose Island, Fort Wetherill, Fort Wolcott (Goat Island).

South Carolina—Bay Point, Beaufort National Cemetery, Florence National Cemetery, Fort Fremont, Hilton Head, Fort Moultrie, Castle Pinckney, Fort Sumter, Fort Winyaw.

South Dakota—Fort Meade, militia target range near Watertown.

Tennessee—Andrew Johnson National Cemetery, Chattanooga National Cemetery, Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, Fort Donelson National Cemetery, Hazen Monument, Knoxville National Cemetery, Memphis National Cemetery, militia target range in Knox County, Nashville National Cemetery, Pittsburg Landing National Cemetery, Shiloh National Cemetery, Shiloh National Military Park, Stones River National Cemetery.

Texas—Fort Bliss, Brownsville National Cemetery, Fort Clark, Fort Crockett, Eagle Pass, Leon Springs target and manœuvre range, Fort McIntosh, militia rifle range at Camp Mabry, Pelican Spit, Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio National Cemetery, Fort San Jacinto, Fort Travis.

Utah—Fort Crittenden Military Cemetery, Fort Douglas, Fort Duchesne, militia target range in Utah, Ogden Observatory.

Vermont—Fort Ethan Allen, Green Mount Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Prospect Hill Cemetery (soldiers' lot in).

Virginia—Alexandria National Cemetery, Aqueduct Bridge (southern approach), Arlington, Arlington National Cemetery, Balls Bluff National Cemetery, Belvoir, or White House tract; Cape Henry, City Point National Cemetery, Cold Harbor National Cemetery, Craney Island, Culpeper National Cemetery, Danville National Cemetery, Ferry Point, Fredericksburg National Cemetery, Front Royal Remount Depot, Glendale National Cemetery, Hampton National Cemetery, Fort Harrison National Cemetery, Hoods (fort at), Fort Hunt (Sheridan's Point), Middle Grounds, Chesapeake Bay; Fort Monroe, Fort Monroe (the Sherwood), Fort Myer and Military Road, Fort Nelson, Fort Norfolk, Poplar Grove National Cemetery, Potomac Highway Bridge, Richmond National Cemetery, Seven Pines National Cemetery, Staunton National Cemetery, Willoughby Spit (land at), Winchester National Cemetery, Fort Wool, Yorktown Monument, Yorktown National Cemetery.

Washington—Fort Canby (Cape Disappointment), Canoe Island, Fort Casey, Challam Point, Challam Point (land opposite), Fort Columbia, Deception Pass (north side), Deception Pass (south side), Double Bluff, Fort Flagler, Foulweather Point, Fort George Wright, Gig Harbor, Goose Island, Hoods Head, Hope Island and Skagit Island, Lagoon Point, Fort Lawton, Lopez Island (northwest portion), Lopez Island (southwest portion), Middle Point and Orchard Point, Nee-Ah Harbor (east side), Nee-Ah Harbor, (west side), New Dungeness Harbor (lands on north side), New Dungeness Harbor (lands on south side), Nodule Point, Point Defiance, Point Hudson, Port Madison (Agate Passage), Protection Island (land opposite), San Juan Island (eastern side), San Juan Island (southeast point), Shaw Island (eastern side), Shaw Island (western side), Fort Spokane (old site), Sucia Islands, Tala Point, Three Tree Point, Fort Townsend, Vancouver Barracks, Vancouver Point, Vashon Island, Waadah Island, Fort Walla Walla, Fort Ward, Washington Harbor (east side), Washington Harbor (west side), Whidbeys Island (north point), Fort Whitman, Fort Worden.

West Virginia—Grafton National Cemetery.

Wisconsin—Forest Hill Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Forest Home Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Fort Crawford Military Cemetery, militia target range near La Crosse, militia target range near Milwaukee, Mount Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Protestant Cemetery (soldiers' lot), Fort Winnebago Military Cemetery, Sparta target range.

Wyoming—Fort D. A. Russell, Fort D. A. Russell Target and Manœuvre Reservation (Pole Mountain Reservation), Fort Mackenzie, Monument site, Fort Phil Kearney.

NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

Honorary President—Elihu Root. (Joseph H. Choate was Honorary President from date of organization until his death, May 14, 1917.) *Honorary Vice-President*—Alton B. Parker. *President*—S. Stanwood Menken. *Vice-Presidents*—George Wharton Pepper, Philadelphia; George Von L. Meyer, Boston; Willet M. Spooner, Milwaukee; Luke E. Wright, Memphis; Franklin Q. Brown, New York. *Secretary*—Herbert Barry. *Treasurer*—Edward H. Clark. *Chairman Board of Directors*—Charles E. Lydecker. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Franklin Q. Brown. *Executive Secretary*—Henry L. West.

AMERICAN FOLKLORE SOCIETY.

President—Dr. R. H. Louie, American Museum of Natural History, New York. *Editor*—Professor Franz Boas, Columbia University, New York. *Secretary*—Dr. Charles Peabody, 197 Brattle Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Treasurer*—Professor A. M. Tozzer, Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS.

Two series of Reserve Officers' Training Camps were held in 1917, and a third series is to begin January 5, 1918. Altogether, more than 75,000 men have attended to date, and more than 60,000 officers' commissions have been issued to the volunteer branch of the service.

The training camps of the first series, which lasted from May 15 to August 14, were located as follows: Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Leon Springs, Tex.; The Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal.

The following table shows the number of officers graduated at the first series of camps. All have been assigned to duty with the sixteen National Army divisions or elsewhere, and, with few exceptions, reported for duty August 29.

RECAPITULATION.

Rank.	Inf.	Cav.	F. A.	C.A.C.	Engineers.	Q. M.	Statistical.	Ordnance.		Prov. 2d Lieuts., Regular Army.				Totals.
								Supply.	M. G. S.	Inf.	Cav.	F. A.	C. A. C.	
*Colonels	2													2
Lieut-Cols	1													1
Majors	141	18	25	1	50									235
Captains	2,274	251	547	170	419			61						3,722
First Lieuts	2,315	258	684	170	747		75	123	80					4,452
Second Lieuts	8,376	955	2,799	497	750	3,067	77	121		1,375	178	510	224	18,929
Total	13,109	1,482	4,055	838	1,966	3,067	152	305	80	1,375	178	510	224	27,341

* Appointed in 1916. Attended training camps and recommended for retention in service.

H. P. McCain, The Adjutant-General.

Note—In addition to the above there were graduated on October 15, from the Fort Des Moines Camp, 612 students, of whom 104 were commissioned as Captains.

SECOND SERIES OF CAMPS.

The attendance at the second series of camps was approximately as follows:

Camp.	Strength.	Camp.	Strength.
Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind	2,533	Fort Oglethorpe, Ga	3,949
Fort Des Moines, Iowa	815	Plattsburg, N. Y	3,143
Leon Springs, Texas	2,570	Fort Sheridan, Ill	054
Fort Myer, Va	1,509	Fort Snelling, Minn	665
Fort Niagara, N. Y	1,372	Presidio of San Francisco, Cal	511

In the third series, as in the others, it has been decided to admit a certain number of graduates and under-graduates of universities, colleges and schools which have earned recognition by having had military training under army officers during the past ten years. The following institutions have earned such recognition and have been assigned a quota. The entire number of graduates and under-graduates to be admitted is 2,490.

COLLEGES.

Ouachita University, Arkadelphia, Ark.; University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa; Leland Stanford Jr. University, Stanford University, Cal.; Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Cal.; Yale University, New Haven, Ct.; Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct.; University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.; Indiana University, Bloomington; Dubuque College, Dubuque, Iowa; State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., St John's College, Annapolis, Md.; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.; Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.; The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.; University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn; University of Arizona, Tuscon; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; University of California, Berkeley; State Agricultural College of Colorado, Fort Collins; Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs; Delaware College, Newark; University of Florida, Gainesville; North Georgia Agricultural College, Dahlonega; University of Georgia, Athens; University of Idaho, Moscow; University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.; University of Kentucky, Lexington; Louisiana State University and State Mechanic College, Baton Rouge, La.; University of Maine, Orono; Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis; Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanics College, Agricultural College; Montana College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Bozeman; University of Nebraska, Lincoln; University of Nevada, Reno; New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham; Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, State College; Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering, West Raleigh; North Dakota Agricultural College, Agricultural College; Ohio State University, Columbus; Oklahoma Agricultural College, Stillwater; Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis; Rhode Island State College, Kingston; South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Brookings; Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C.; University of Tennessee, Knoxville; Agricultural and Mechanic College of Texas, College Station; Agricultural College of Utah, Logan; University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; State College of Washington, Pullman; West Virginia University, Morgantown; University of Wyoming, Laramie; Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.; Maryland Agricultural College, College Park, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing; University of Missouri, Columbia; Pennsylvania State College, State Colege, Pa.; University of Wisconsin, Madison; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge; Pennsylvania Military College, Chester.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.; Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn.; Staunton Military Academy, Staunton, Va.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y.; Marion Institute, Marion, Ala.; The Harvard School, Los Angeles, Cal.; Georgia Military Academy, College Park, Ga.; Georgia Military College, Milledgeville, Ga.; Gordon Institute, Barnesville, Ga.; Gulf Coast Military Academy, Gulfport, Miss.; Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Lake Geneva, Wis.; Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio.

RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS—*Continued.*

FURTHER INFORMATION.

These camps will be held: (a) One in each Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army Division. (b) One each in the Philippines, Panama, and Hawaii. (c) One each at Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Chickamauga, Ga.

The total quota from the educational institutions named above is 2,490. The quota from the Regular Army, National Army, and National Guard, is 1.7 per cent. of the enlisted strength of the organization (regiment or other smaller separate unit). Graduates and under-graduates of the institutions listed, who will be between 21 and 31 years old on January 5, 1918, are eligible for admission. Applicants may be married or unmarried, but other things being equal, examining officers will give preference to unmarried men. Graduates and under-graduates of these institutions who did not take the course of military training offered by the institution are *not* eligible for admission.

The normal strength of each training school will be about 440 students, organized into one infantry company and one light artillery battery. The schools prescribed in (a) paragraph will be under the supervision of the division commanders who will detail the commanding officer and the instructor personnel. The school prescribed in (b) paragraph will be organized at such places as the commanding generals of the territorial divisions and departments concerned may order, and will be under their supervision. The schools at Fort Bliss, Chickamauga and Fort Sam Houston (c) will be organized by the department commanders.

STATUS OF STUDENTS.

(a) Enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and National Army will be carried on detached service while students at training schools. They will receive the pay and allowances of their grade.

(b) Graduates of the institutions listed, selected to attend, will be required, upon reporting at the school, to enlist for the duration of the war. If after completing the three months' course they are not recommended for commission they will be required to remain in service and finish their enlistment. While students they will receive the pay and allowances of privates, first class; this will be about $30 per month, plus food, clothing and quarters.

All men who successfully complete the three months' course and are so recommended, will be carried on a list as eligible for appointment as second lieutenant and will be commissioned as vacancies occur, in the order of merit determined by performance while at the training school; provided that their service, between date of graduating and date of occurence of their vacancy, has been satisfactory. The training camps are primarily for men to be commissioned in the line. The Quartermaster-General, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Coast Artillery, Chief of Engineers and Chief Signal Officer have been authorized to organize such schools as they may deem necessary for the training of men to be officers in their corps.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD DURING THE WAR.

(From the Berliner Tageblatt, August, 1917.)

SINCE the outbreak of the war the shareholders of the North German Lloyd have received no report from their directors; hence the Berlin Year Book 1916-17, "The War and Shipping," with special reference to the North German Lloyd, is of so much the greater interest to them, as well as to the general public. In this book appears an article by Mr. Heineken, the general manager of the North German Lloyd, in which he gives an insight into the activities of the company during the present war. As is known, some of its steamers have been placed at the service of the country as auxiliary cruisers. Mr. Heineken writes:

"Our ships have been used in the service of the Empire not only as ships of war but also as a means of transport for raw materials, and in that service they have rendered great assistance. During 1915 and 1916 two of our freight boats, the Norderney and the Schwabe, were engaged in carrying ore from Sweden. Unfortunately one of these, the Norderney, met with an accident. It ran upon an enemy mine and foundered, the captain and three of the crew meeting a heroic death.

"During the long time of involuntary idleness, we have naturally had in view the replacing of our loss in ships and the possible increase of our shipyards in general. We have ordered a large series of new vessels to be built simultaneously in various German shipyards. Several of these vessels were ordered before the war, and the prices for building them were considerably below the present prices. Besides our two large passenger boats, Columbus and Hindenburg, of about 35,000 gross registered tons, and our two passenger and freight boats, Munchen and Zeppelin, between 17,000 and 18,000 tons, we have given orders for a large number of larger freight steamers. On these orders not only all the instalments were paid as they fell due, but considerable advances have been made also to shipyards."

Mr. Heineken asserts that the statement that after the war all the needs of German companies will have been met and that they will all have very rich returns is not justified. He is, however, far from holding a pessimistic view with regard to the future of German shipping. "The considerable diminution of the world's tonnage during the war," he states, "which is in the first place to be attributed to the activity of our submarines, will after the conclusion of peace have as a consequence a rise in the rates of freight, from which the mercantile fleet will profit. The question is, how long this bull on the freight market will last. A further question is whether German shipping will really be destined to make unlimited use of these circumstances. A temporary reduction of certain imports after the conclusion of peace can not be avoided." He believes that a doubly difficult task awaits German shipping after the war. First, he says, it must compare and make up the great loss and damage of the years of war, and, secondly, "make up the gigantic advantage which, through the circumstances of the war, has so extraordinarily strengthened enemy and neutral shipowners in advance of us. This much, however, is certain—that the German companies, if they are helped over the first difficult times, when they will have to meet the most severe competition from their foreign competitors, will be able to withstand this severe trial and win back the lost ground."

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

Founded in 1889, "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge," the society has now more than 600,000 members. In the promotion of its purpose to increase geographic knowledge, its expeditions have unearthed Machu Picchu, the holy city of the Incas, have studied the problems of vulcanism and earthquakes in the West Indies, Alaska, and the Mediterranean, have made the most exhaustive study of glacial action ever undertaken, and accomplished other important investigations and discoveries. In the work of diffusing geographic knowledge, it publishes a magazine which reaches more than 600,000 homes, conducts a bureau of information which furnishes daily statements without charge to the press of the United States concerning places and matters of geographic interest in the public eye, publishes books, maps, and monographs, and otherwise cultivates a national interest in the broader phases of non-technical as well as technical geography. The society last year contributed out of its reserve funds the money necessary to purchase—to preserve from destruction—the privately-owned big trees of the Sequoia National Park region of California, and deeded them to the Federal Government to be held in perpetuity for the benefit of posterity.

The society's most important exploration activity during 1917 was the despatch of a fully equipped expedition to Alaska, where a further study of volcanic disturbances in the Mount Katmai region was undertaken. This investigation, occupying many months, was supplementary to the notable work of the society's 1915-1916 expedition, which was the first to explore the now famous "Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes," the most remarkable volcanic region in the world.

The officers are: *President*—O. H. Tittmann. *Vice-President*—John E. Pillsbury. *Secretary*—O. P. Austin. *Director and Editor*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS.

(As of date September 10, 1917).

Adjutant and Inspector's Department—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Lauchheimer. *Quartermaster's Department*—Brig.-Gen. Charles L. McCawley. *Paymaster's Department*—Brig.-Gen. George Richards. *Special Assistant to the Major-General Commandant*—Charles A. Ketcham. *Special Assistant to the Quartermaster*—W. W. Trail. Headquarters, Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

The authorized strength of the corps is (October 1, 1917) 1197 officers, 100 warrant officers, 26 paymaster's clerks, and 30,000 enlisted men, as follows: 1 major-general commandant, 3 brigadier-generals, staff; 5 brigadier-generals, line; 20 colonels, 28 lieutenant-colonels, 141 majors, 373 captains, 313 first lieutenants, 313 second lieutenants, 50 marine gunners, 50 quartermaster clerks, 26 paymaster's clerks, 80 sergeant-majors, 403 quartermaster-sergeants, 2 drum majors, 453 first sergeants, 437 gunnery sergeants, 2,029 sergeants, 3,617 corporals, 349 drummers, 349 trumpeters, 1 leader of the band, 1 second leader, 10 principal musicians, 25 first-class musicians, 20 second-class musicians, 10 third-class musicians, and 22,214 privates.

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS, IN ADDITION TO THE COMMANDANT.

Brigadier-Generals, Staff—Charles H. Lauchheimer, Adjutant and Inspector; Charles L. McCawley, Quartermaster; George Richards, Paymaster. *Brigadier-Generals, Line*—Five: L. W. T. Waller, Joseph H. Pendleton, J. A. Lejeune, E. K. Cole, C. A. Doyen.

The marine corps garrisons the following places:

Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md.
American Legation, Peking, China.
American Legation, Managua, Nicaragua.
Marine Barracks, San Diego, Cal.
Marine Barracks, Washington, D.C.
Rifle Range, Winthrop, Md.

Navy Yards.

Boston, Mass.
Charleston, S. C.
Mare Island, Cal.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Puget Sound, Wash.
Portsmouth, N. H.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Stations.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Guam, Mariana Islands.
Guantanamo, Cuba.
Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.
Key West, Fla.
Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

Recruit Depots.

Mare Island, Cal.
Port Royal, S. C.

Naval Academy.

Annapolis, Md.

Naval Hospitals.

Boston, Mass.
Las Animas, Col.
New York, N. Y.
Norfolk, Va.
Washington, D. C.

Naval Magazines.

Dover, N. J.
Fort Mifflin, Pa.
Hingham, Mass.
Iona Island, N. Y.
St. Julien's Creek, Va.

Naval Prisons.

Cavite, Philippine Islands.
Mare Island, Cal.
Portsmouth, N. H.

United States Navy.

Detachments on board 47 vessels.

Staff Offices.

New York, N. Y.
Philadelphia, Pa.
San Francisco, Cal.

In addition, the First Brigade of Marines, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Regiments of Marines and the Artillery Battalion, are temporarily stationed in Hayti and Santo Domingo. Incident to the occupation of Hayti 35 officers and 63 enlisted men have been detailed as officers of the newly created Haytien Constabulary under the direction of Major Smedley D. Butler, Commandant, Gendamerie d'Hayti.

Commissioned officers are appointed from graduates of the Naval Academy, from worthy non-commissioned officers, and from civil life. Applicants from civil life must be 21 years of age and not over 25, and must pass such mental, moral, and physical examinations as are prescribed by the President.

The term of enlistment in the marine corps is four years. Applicants must be 18 years of age and not over 35, able-bodied and of good character. Minors must have consent of parents or guardian. All recruits, after acceptance, are sent for three months to the recruit depots at Port Royal, S. C., or Mare Island, Cal., for instruction. Permanent marine corps recruiting stations as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., 29½ Marietta Street.
Baltimore, Md., 313 Custom House Building.
Boston, Mass., 22 Tremont Row.
Buffalo, N. Y., 215 Federal Building.
Chicago, Ill., 628 South State Street.
Cincinnati, Ohio, 23 Pickering Building.
Cleveland, Ohio, Federal Building.
Denver, Col., 1605 Larimer Street.
Detroit, Mich., 22 Monroe Avenue.
Houston, Tex., 915 Prairie Avenue.
Kansas City, Mo., 1324 Main Street.
Louisville, Ky., 414 West Jefferson Street.
Memphis, Tenn., 206 South Main Street.
New Orleans, La., 638½ Gravier Street.
New York, N. Y., 24 East Twenty-third Street.
Philadelphia, Pa., 130 South Fifteenth Street.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Smithfield and Water Streets.
Portland, Ore., Third and Alder Streets.
Richmond, Va., Post-Office Building.
Salt Lake City, Utah, 216½ Main Street.
San Francisco, Cal., 36 Annie Street.
St. Louis, Mo., 122 Seventh Street.
St. Paul, Minn., 47 Baltimore Building.
Seattle, Wash., 101 First Avenue South.

Information regarding pay, allowances, etc., may be obtained by addressing the officer in charge of recruiting at any of the above addresses or the Officer in Charge of Recruiting, Headquarters, United States Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Enlistments are also made at all navy yards and naval stations.

LIST OF RECRUITING STATIONS.

ALABAMA.
1929½ Second Ave., Birmingham.

ARIZONA.
11½ W. Washington St., Phoenix.

CALIFORNIA.
1424 19th St., Bakersfield.
1040 Eye St., Fresno.
Central Bldg., 6th and Main Sts., Los Angeles.
827 Broadway, Oakland.
504½ K St., Sacramento.
467½ Third St., San Bernardino.
964 Fourth St., San Diego.
371 Market St., San Francisco.
806 State St., Santa Barbara.
North First and Santa Clara Sts., San Jose.
533½ 4th St., Santa Rosa.
437 E. Main St., Stockton.

COLORADO.
1605 Larimer St., Denver.
117½ N. Main St., Pueblo.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
407 Evening Star Bldg., Washington.

GEORGIA.
29½ Marietta St., Atlanta.
Custom-House Bldg., Savannah.

IDAHO.
337 W. Center St., Pocatello.

ILLINOIS.
628 S. State St., Chicago.

INDIANA.
47½ S. Illinois St., Indianapolis.

KENTUCKY.
Fourth and Jefferson Sts., Louisville.

LOUISIANA.
Third & Florida Sts., Baton Rouge.
617 Common St., New Orleans.

MARYLAND.
313 U. S. Custom-House Bldg., Baltimore.
Room 8, Federal Bldg., Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Scollay Square, Boston.
112 Front St., Worcester.

MICHIGAN.
22 Monroe Ave., Detroit.

MINNESOTA.
517 W. Michigan St., Duluth.
41 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis.
208-9-10 Baltimore Bldg., St. Paul.

MISSOURI.
800 Main St., Kansas City.
122 N. Seventh St., St. Louis.

MONTANA.
Park and Main Sts., Butte.
Post-Office Bldg., Great Falls.
Post-Office Bldg., Missoula.

NORTH CAROLINA.
509 W. Trade St., Charlotte.
Post-Office Bldg., Durham.
Post-Office Bldg., Winston-Salem.

NEW JERSEY.
250 Market St., Newark.

NEW YORK.
562 Broadway, Albany.
84 Court St., Binghamton.
18 4th Ave., Brooklyn.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS—*Continued.*

LIST OF RECRUITING STATIONS—*Continued.*

Federal Bldg., Buffalo.
122 State St., Elmira.
24 E. 23d St., New York.
209 Falls St., Niagara Falls.
8 N. Water St., Rochester.
244 E. Fayette St., Syracuse.
River and Fulton Sts., Troy.
Cor. Broad and Genesee Sts., Utica.

OHIO.

81 S. Howard St., Akron.
23 Pickering Bldg., Cincinnati.
Federal Bldg., Cleveland.
38 E. 5th St., Dayton.
436 Superior St., Toledo.

OREGON.

Rex Theatre Bldg., Eugene.
Post-Office Bldg., Medford.
Post-Office Bldg., La Grande.
Third and Alder Sts., Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1414 Eleventh Ave., Altoona.
37-39 W. King St., Lancaster.
1409 Arch St., Philadelphia.
Smithfield and Water Sts., Pittsburgh.
7 Independence St., Shamokin.
141 Post-Office Bldg., York.

TENNESSEE.

711½ Market St., Chattanooga.
302½ Wall St., Knoxville.
260 S. Main St., Memphis.
44 Arcade Bldg., Nashville.

TEXAS.

906½ Main St., Dallas.
1015½ Main St., Fort Worth.
915 Prairie Ave., Houston.
421½ Austin St., Waco.
120 N. Alamo St., San Antonio.

UTAH.

263 S. Main St., Salt Lake City.

VIRGINIA.

633 E. Broad St., Richmond.
Tipton Law Bldg., Roanoke.

WASHINGTON.

320½ E. Heron St., Aberdeen.
Alaska Bldg., Elk and Holly Sts., Bellingham.
117½ N. Tower Ave., Centralia.
1307 Hewett Ave., Everett.
8 East A St., North Yakima.
101 Yesler Way, Pioneer Square, Seattle.
208 Granite Block, Spokane.
1317 Pacific Ave., Tacoma.
14½ E. Main St., Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Bolarsky Bldg., Kanawha St., Charleston.
623½ Market St., Parkersburg.
1100 Market St., Wheeling.

WISCONSIN.

202 Wells St., Milwaukee.

NAVAL TRAINING STATIONS.

THE following is a list of naval training stations: Regular naval training stations—Newport, R. I.; Norfolk, Va.; Great Lakes, Ill.; San Francisco, Cal.

Depots at which "general detail" men, including graduates of training stations, are further trained while awaiting assignment to ships—Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, Mass. (Commonwealth Pier); New York Navy Yard; Philadelphia Navy Yard; Charleston, S. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Key West, Fla.; New Orleans, La.; Gulfport, Miss. (projected); San Diego, Cal.; Mare Island Navy Yard; Puget Sound Navy Yard.

Training establishments for Reserves and National Naval Volunteers—Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard; Bumkin Island, Boston Harbor; Newport, R. I.; Bensonhurst, L. I.; Pelham Bay Park, N. Y. (projected); U. S. S. Iowa, Indiana, Massachusetts (Delaware River); Cape May, N. J.; steamship Bulgaria, Norfolk Navy Yard; Cherrystone Island, Va.; Charleston (S. C.) Navy Yard; Key West, near navy yard; New Orleans Navy Yard; Municipal Dock, Los Angeles (San Pedro Harbor); State University Grounds, Seattle, Wash. (projected); steamship Commodore and Grant Park Camp, Chicago.

Commandants of districts have generally taken advantage of facilities within their districts for general or special training of regulars, and especially of reservists; such as colleges, technical schools, Naval Militia ships, privately owned craft, etc. In addition, men on active service at, or operating from, the numerous section headquarters of the naval defense districts may be considered undergoing training. A list of these section headquarters follows:

First District—Machias, Bar Harbor, Rockland, Bath, Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, Provincetown.

Second District—Newport, New Bedford, New London.

Third District—New Haven, Bridgeport, Port Jefferson, Montauk, Fort Lafayette, Whitestone, Fire Island, Sandy Hook.

Fourth District—Cape May City, Lewes.

Fifth District—Baltimore, Washington, Cape Charles City, Norfolk, Beaufort.

Sixth District—Wilmington, Georgetown, Charleston, Port Royal, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandino, Jacksonville.

Seventh District—St. Augustine, Miami, Knights Key, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Tampa.

Eighth District—Pensacola, New Orleans, Galveston.

Twelfth District—San Francisco, San Pedro, San Diego.

Thirteenth District—Astoria, Aberdeen, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Sitka.

In addition there are aviation training establishments for Regulars, Reserves, National Naval Volunteers, or combinations thereof at Marblehead, Mass.; Squantum, Mass.; Bay Shore, L. I.; Huntington, L. I.; Newport News, Va.; Pensacola, Fla.; Akron, Ohio; Buffalo, N. Y.

Reservists are training at private schools, at own expense, at Mastic, L. I.; Port Washington, L. I.; East Greenwich, Ct.

U. S. DESTROYER'S RECORD RUN FROM PACIFIC TO ATLANTIC.

COMPLETING a record run from a Pacific Coast port to an Atlantic port—approximately 5,858 miles—in 14 days 10 hours and 20 minutes, the destroyer Shaw, constructed on the Pacific Coast, reported ready for immediate service, and a few hours later proceeded to the station to which she was assigned. The Shaw made a record-breaking passage through the Panama Canal—5 hours and 45 minutes. The best previous time was 6 hours and 20 minutes. With less than five days' preliminary shaking-down work at sea, the Shaw left a Pacific Coast port May 25, 1917, at 4.10 P. M., and arrived at its Atlantic destination at 2.30 A. M. June 9, making the following records en route: 487 miles, 24 1-10 hours; 2,945 miles, 174 1-2 hours; 1,785 miles, 91 3-10 hours.

The average cruising speed was 18 knots an hour; including stops, the average was 15.4-10 knots an hour.

NATIONAL PROBATION ASSOCIATION.

Organized in 1909 as the National Probation Officers' Association, title changed to present one in 1911. The purposes of the association are to promote the more extensive and wise use of the probation and parole systems of dealing with both juvenile and adult offenders; also to encourage the adoption of the most approved methods of conducting children's courts. The association holds an annual conference each Spring at the time and place of the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It publishes a directory of probation officers in the United States, the proceedings of its annual conferences, and other literature. From time to time it appoints special committees to study and report on particular phases of probation, parole, and juvenile court work. Supported by membership fees ($1 a year) and voluntary contributions.

President—Mrs. Benjamin J. West, Chief Probation Officer, Juvenile Court, Memphis. *First Vice-President*—John W. Houston, Chief Adult Probation Officer, Court House, Chicago. *Second Vice-President*—Judge Charles W. Hoffman, Domestic Relations Court, Cincinnati. *Third Vice-President*—Herbert C. Parsons, Secretary Commission on Probation, Court House, Boston. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Charles L. Chute, 58 North Pearl Street, Albany. *Executive Committee*—Roger N. Baldwin, Munsey Building, Washington; Edwin J. Cooley, Chief Probation Officer, Magistrates' Courts, New York City; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, Children's Court, New York City; Bernard Flexner, 72 West Adams Street, Chicago; John J. Gascoyne, Chief Probation Officer, Essex County, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Jane D. Rippin, Chief Probation Officer, Municipal Court, Philadelphia; Albert J. Sargent, Chief Probation Officer, Municipal Court, Boston; Frank E. Wade, President New York State Probation Commission, Buffalo.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

EACH Senator, Congressional District, and Territory, including Porto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii, is entitled to have two cadets at the academy; the District of Columbia, four cadets. There are also eighty appointments at large, specially conferred by the President of the United States. The law (act of May 4, 1916), authorizes the President to appoint cadets to the United States Military Academy from among enlisted men in the Regular Army at 1 National Guard, the total number not to exceed one hundred and eighty at any one time.

Annual Increments—States at large, 24; Congressional Districts, 92; Alaska, District of Columbia, Hawaii and Porto Rico, combined, 1 each year to the source longest without an appointment, and when the periods are equal the choice to be by lot; honor schools, 5; Regular Army, 23 in 1916, 22 in 1917, 23 in 1918, and 22 in 1919; National Guard, 22 in 1916, 23 in 1917, 22 in 1918, and 23 in 1919.

Appointments are usually made one year in advance of date of admission, by the Secretary of War, upon the nomination of the Senator or Representative. These nominations may either be made after competitive examination or given direct, at the option of the Representative. The Representative may nominate two legally qualified second candidates, to be designated first and second alternates. The alternates will receive from the War Department a letter of appointment, and will be examined with the regular appointee, and the better qualified will be admitted to the academy in the event of the failure of the principal to pass the prescribed preliminary examinations. Appointees to the Military Academy must be between seventeen and twenty-two years of age, free from any infirmity which may render them unfit for military service, and able to pass, unless a satisfactory certificate is submitted, a careful examination in English grammar, English composition, English literature, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive geography and the elements of physical geography, especially the geography of the United States, United States history, the outlines of general history. The Secretary of War is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos, to be designated, one for each class, by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy at West Point; *Provided*, That the Filipinos undergoing instruction shall receive the same pay, allowances, and emoluments as are authorized by law for cadets at the Military Academy appointed from the United States, to be paid out of the same appropriations; *And provided further*, That said Filipinos undergoing instruction on graduation shall be eligible only to commissions in the Philippine Scouts; serve for eight years, unless sooner discharged.

The course of instruction, which is quite thorough, requires four years, and is largely mathematical and professional. The principal subjects taught are mathematics, English, French, drawing, drill regulations of all arms of the service, natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, chemical physics, mineralogy, geology, electricity, history, international, constitutional, and military law, Spanish, civil and military engineering, art and science of war, and ordnance and gunnery. About one-fourth of those appointed usually fail to pass the preliminary examinations, and but little over one-half the remainder are finally graduated. The discipline is very strict—even more so than in the army—and the enforcement of penalties for offences is inflexible rather than severe. Academic duties begin September 1 and continue until June 4. Examinations for cadets not having made satisfactory progress in studies are held in each December and June, and cadets found proficient in studies and correct in conduct are given the particular standing in their class to which their merits entitle them.

From about the middle of June to the end of August cadets live in camp, engaged only in military duties and receiving practical military instruction. Cadets are allowed but one leave of absence during the four years' course, and this is granted at the expiration of the first two years. The pay of a cadet is $709.50 per year, and, with proper economy, is sufficient for his support.

Upon graduating, cadets are commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the United States Army. The whole number of graduated from 1802 to 1916, inclusive, has been 5,601. It is virtually absolutely necessary for a person seeking an appointment to apply to his Senator or Member of Congress. The Superintendent is Col. Samuel E. Tillman, U. S. A., and the military and academic staff consists of 155 persons. Number of cadets 748.

UNITED STATES COAST GUARD.

HEADQUARTERS, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE United States Coast Guard, at the present time a part of the Navy, was created by the act of January 28, 1915, which provided that "There is hereby established in lieu of the existing Revenue Cutter Service and the Life-Saving Service, to be composed of those two existing organizations, the Coast Guard, which shall constitute a part of the military forces of the United States and which shall operate under the Treasury Department in time of peace, and operate as a part of the Navy, subject to the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, in time of war or when the President shall so direct." The original Revenue Cutter Service was organized by act of Congress approved August 4, 1790. The Life-Saving Service was originally operated under the Revenue Cutter Service, but on June 20, 1874, Congress created it a separate service to operate under the Treasury Department. The officers of the Coast Guard are on the same footing in rank and pay as officers of the Army and Navy. Appointments to cadetships are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of commissioned officers of the Coast Guard. The cadets are educated at the Coast Guard Academy at New London, Ct. The course covers three years and embraces professional and academic subjects. Candidates for cadetships must not be less than 18 nor more than 24 years old, citizens of the United States, and unmarried. A class of cadets is appointed each year. Appointments as Cadet Engineers are made after competitive examinations conducted by boards of engineer officers of the Coast Guard. Candidates for Cadet Engineers must not be less than 20½ years of age and serve a probationary term of not less than one year before being commissioned Third Lieutenants of Engineers. No person can be commissioned Third Lieutenant of Engineers who is less than 21 or more than 26 years of age.

This branch of the Government is under the charge of Captain Commandant E. P. Berthoff; Senior Captain D. P. Foley is the Chief Inspector; Senior Captain H. M. Broadbent is the Superintendent of Construction and Repair; Charles A. McAllister is Engineer-in-Chief; G. H. Slaybaugh, Chief of Division of Material, and O. M. Maxam, Chief of Division of Operations.

The authorized personnel is 270 commissioned officers and 4,897 warrant officers, petty officers, and enlisted men.

The Coast Guard stations are divided into thirteen districts, embracing the Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes, and Pacific Coasts, including Alaska. There are 270 Coast Guard stations and houses of refuge. One station is at the Falls of the Ohio, near Louisville, Ky. Here is a summary of the year:

Lives saved or persons rescued from peril	2,153	Instances of miscellaneous assistance	1,572
Persons on board vessels assisted	13,796	Value of vessels assisted (including cargoes)	$14,960,910
Persons in distress cared for	841	Derelicts and obstructions to navigation removed or destroyed	11
Vessels boarded and documents examined	20,317	Value of derelicts recovered and delivered to owners	$50,000
Regattas and marine parades patrolled in accordance with law	30	Total expenditure for maintenance of Coast Guard	$6,076,980
Vessels to which assistance was rendered	1,594		

UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY AT ANNAPOLIS.

The students of the Naval Academy are styled midshipmen. Three midshipmen are allowed for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, two for the District of Columbia, and fifteen appointed each year from the United States at large. The appointments from the District of Columbia and fifteen each year at large are made by the President. It is the custom of Presidents to give the appointments of midshipmen at large to the sons of officers of the Army and Navy, for the reason that officers, owing to the nature of their duties, are usually not in a position to establish permanent residence. The vacancies from the District of Columbia are filled by competitive examination of candidates residing in the district.

The selection of candidates, by competitive examination or otherwise, for nomination for vacancies in the quota of Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress is entirely in the hands of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress having a vacancy; and all applications for appointments or inquiries relative to competitive examinations should be addressed accordingly.

In April, 1917, Congress passed a special act authorizing an additional appointment at the Naval Academy for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress for one year only. Nominations for these additional vacancies may be made for any examination that may be ordered prior to September 1, 1918.

The law authorizes the appointment of one hundred enlisted men each year, to be selected as a result of a competitive examination of enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps who have been in the service at least one year and who are under twenty years of age by August 15th of the year it is desired to enter. The mental and physical requirements, as well as the amount of money to be deposited upon admission, are the same for these candidates as for other candidates for midshipmen.

The competitive examination of these enlisted men is held on the third Tuesday in April of each year, and is the regular examination given to candidates nominated for vacancies for midshipmen. One midshipman is allowed from Porto Rico, who must be a native of that island. The appointment is made by the President, on the recommendaton of the Governor of Porto Rico. Four Filipinos, one for each class, to be designated by the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, are allowed to receive instruction at the Naval Academy; but these midshipmen will not, however, be entitled to appointment to any commissioned office in the United States Navy by reason of their graduation from the Naval Academy. In accordance with a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, a citizen of Cuba is at present under instruction at the Naval Academy.

The course for midshipmen is four years. Examinations on the ground covered are held at the end of each academic term. During the summer, midshipmen of the first, second, and third classes go to sea for about three months. Midshipmen after graduation are commissioned as ensigns in the Navy, and occasionally to fill vacancies in the Marine Corps and in certain of the staff corps of the Navy. The Act of June 29, 1906, prescribes that the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon as possible after the first day of June of each year preceding the graduation of midshipmen in the succeeding year, notify in writing each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress of any vacancy that will exist at the Naval Academy because of such graduation, or that may occur for other reasons, and which he shall be entitled to fill by nomination of a candidate and one or more alternates therefor. The nomination of a candidate and alternate or alternates to fill said vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of the Senator, Representative, or Delegate, if said recommendation is made by the fourth day of March of the year following that in which said notice in writing is given, but if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by appointment of an actual resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory, as the case may be, in which the vacancy will exist, who shall have been for at least two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the State, Congressional District, or Territory in which the vacancy will exist and of the legal qualification under the law as now provided.

In cases where by reason of a vacancy in the membership of the Senate or House of Representatives, or by death or declination of a candidate for admission to the academy there occurs or is about to occur at the academy a vacancy for any State, district, or territory that can not be filled by nomination as herein provided, the same may be filled as soon thereafter and before the final entrance examination for the year as the Secretary of the Navy may determine. Candidates allowed for Congressional Districts, for Territories, and for the District of Columbia must be actual residents of the districts or territories, respectively, from which they are nominated. All candidates are required to be citizens of the United States, and must, at the time of their examination for admission, be between the ages of sixteen and twenty years. A candidate is eligible for examination on the day he becomes sixteen and is ineligible on the day he becomes twenty years of age. Attention will also be paid to the stature of the candidate, and no one manifestly under size for his age will be received at the academy.

The height of candidates for admission shall not be less than five feet two inches between the ages of sixteen and eighteen years, and not less than five feet four inches between the ages of eighteen and twenty years; and the minimum weight at sixteen years shall be one hundred and eleven pounds, with an increase of not less than three pounds for each additional year, or fraction of a year over one-half. Any marked deviation in the height and weight relative to the age of a candidate will add materially to the consideration for rejection. Candidates must be unmarried, and any midshipman who shall marry, or who shall be found to be married before his final graduation, shall be dismissed from the service. Each candidate who has passed the required examinations must, before being admitted as a midshipman, deposit the sum of $300.00 to cover the cost of his initial outfit—clothing, uniforms, text books and equipment.

Each candidate before admission will be required to sign articles by which he binds himself to serve in the United States Navy during the pleasure of the President of the United States (including his time of probation at the Naval Academy), unless sooner discharged. The pay of a midshipman is $600.00 a year, commencing at the date of his admission, and is sufficient to meet all his expenses while at the Naval Academy. The regulations regarding places and times of examinations and subjects of examinations may be obtained by addressing the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

At present there are 1,445 midshipmen under instruction at the Naval Academy, and several new permanent and temporary buildings are in progress of construction.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D. C. *President*—David Jayne Hill. *First Vice-President*—Archibald Hopkins. *Second Vice-President*—Sydney Corning Eastman. *Corresponding Secretary*—Charles Ray Dean. *Treasurer*—John Joy Edson. *Executive Committee*—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Gen. M. V. Z. Woodhull, H. Campbell Black, Walter S. Penfield.

The object of the association is to propagate a wider and more accurate knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the distinctive features of constitutional government as conceived by the founders of the Republic; to inculcate an intelligent and genuine respect for the organic law of the land; to bring the minds of the people to a realization of the vital necessity of preserving it unimpaired, and particularly in respect to its broad limitations upon the legislative power and its guaranties of the fundamental rights of life, liberty, and property; to oppose attempted changes in it which tend to destroy or impair the efficacy of those guaranties, or which are not founded upon the mature consideration and deliberate choice of the people as a whole; and to this end, to publish and circulate appropriate literature, to hold public and corporate meetings, to institute lectures and other public addresses, to establish local centers or branches, and generally to promote the foregoing objects by such means as shall from time to time be determined upon by the association or by its governing bodies.

JAPAN WELCOMES THE UNITED STATES IN THE WAR.

Viscount Ishii, Chief of the Imperial Japanese Mission to the United States, in addressing the United States Senate, on August 30, 1917, thus spoke of Japan's relation to the war and her appreciation of America's part in the conflict: "The whole people of Japan heartily welcome and profoundly appreciate the entrance of this mighty Nation of yours into the struggle against the insane despoiler of our civilization. We all know that you did not undertake this solemn task on the impulse of the moment, but that you threw your mighty weight into the struggle only after exercising a most admirable patience, with a firm determination that this world shall be made free from the threat of aggression from the black shadow of a military despotism wielded by a nation taught with the mother's milk that human right must yield to brutal might. To us, the fact that you are now on the side of the Allies in this titanic struggle constitutes already a great moral victory for our common cause, which we believe to be the cause of right and justice, for the strong as for the weak, for the great as for the small.

"We of Japan believe we understand something of the American ideal of life, and we pay our most profound respects to it. Jefferson, your great democratic President, conceived the ideal of an American Commonwealth to be not a rule imposed on the people by force of arms, but as a free expression of the individual sentiments of that people. Jefferson saw Americans not as a set of people huddled together under the muzzles of machine guns, but he saw them as a myriad of independent and free men, as individuals only relying on a combined military force for protection against aggression from abroad or treachery from within. He saw a community of people guided by a community of good thought and pure patriotism, using their own special talents in their own special way under their own sacred rooftrees; not a machine-made nation, but a living, growing, organism, animated by one passion—the passion of liberty. I assure you, gentlemen, that the Japanese ideal of national life is, in its final analysis, not so very far removed from yours. We conceive of our nation as a vast family, held together not by the arbitrary force of armed men, but by the force of a natural development. We shall call the common force that animates us a passion of loyalty to our Emperor and to our homes, as we shall call that of Americans a passion for liberty and of loyalty to their flag.

"Blind loyalty without rational consciousness of the responsibility of self is but another name for slavery, while a right of liberty ill conceived, ignoring the mutual human affection and respect for the rights of every man, which form the essence of true loyalty, must be tantamount to anarchy. These two passions—passion of loyalty and passion for liberty—are they not really one? Is not the same control working in both cases—the intense desire to be true to our innermost selves and to the highest and best that has been revealed to us. You must be free to be Americans and we must be free to be Japanese. But our common enemy is not content with this freedom for the nation or for the individual; he must force all the world to be German, too! You had hoped against hope that this was not so; but that noble hope fled and your admirable patience was exhausted. You did not then hesitate to face the issue and the foe, as you are facing it, with that great American spirit which has loved and still loves liberty, which loves the right more than peace and honor more than life.

"We of Japan took up arms against Germany because a solemn treaty was not to us "a scrap of paper." We did not enter into this war because we had any selfish interest to promote or any ill-conceived ambition to gratify. We are in the war, we insist on being in it, and we shall stay in it, because earnestly, as a nation and as individuals, we believe in the righteousness of the cause for which we stand; because we believe that only by a complete victory for that cause can there be made a righteous, honorable, and permanent peace, so that this world may be made safe for all men to live in and so that all nations may work out their destinies untrammelled by fear.

GERMAN PLANS TO REGAIN CHEMICAL TRADE IN AMERICA.

(By U. S. Consul William C. Teichmann.)

AMONG the many economic changes that the present war conditions have brought about in Germany, the combination of German dyestuff interests, effected in 1915 and operating since January 1, 1916, is of special importance to Americans, because it means a formidable competitor for our infant American dyestuff industry in every foreign field, as well as in our own domestic market. In a smaller degree it also will bring future competition to other chemical industries in our country which have prospered during the war, as the German concerns that have been combined are also producers of chemicals in pharmaceutical lines. The rapid growth of the American dyestuff industry during the war has been given serious attention by the German concerns that formerly controlled our market, and has assisted in uniting these great rivals in Germany for mutual protection. Realizing the difficulties of reconquering the lost markets of the various foreign countries after the war, the German dyestuff manufacturers in the fall of 1915 organized a combine of the seven leading companies, which practically control the output, and pooled interests to the extent of securing uniform prices and wages, systematizing production, and also insuring a harmonious policy for all other interests involved. This implies uniformity in all endeavors to regain the former German foothold in foreign markets, and will apply to the new competition in the American market particularly. The importance of German exports in chemicals prior to the war can be seen from the statistics. Their annual value averaged about $214,000,000, according to estimates of German trade organizations. The concerns that entered the combine at that time, with their annual share of profits guaranteed during the first two years, were:

Companies.	Capital.	Average Share of Profits for Two Years.	Later Share.
		Per Cent.	*Per Cent.*
Hoechster Farbwerke	$11,900,000	24.82	25.02
Badische Anilin & Sodafabrik	12,852,000	24.82	25.02
Bayer, Leverkusen		24.82	25.02
Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfurt		10.00	Not fixed.
Aktiengesellschaft fuer Anilinfabrikation Berlin-Treptow	4,712,400	8.04	8.14
Chemische Fabrik Griesheim / Chemische Fabrik vormals Weiler ter Meer	1,904,000	7.50	Not fixed.
Total		100	100

Considerable difficulty was encountered in dividing the future profits, but the figures given were finally decided upon, together with an agreement the essential features of which were as follows: It is to be binding for 50 years beginning January 1, 1916. While the separate organization of production of each concern is to be maintained, risks in business with foreign countries are to be jointly and proportionately carried by all members of the combination, accounting for the contemplated competition in foreign markets, in both "hostile and neutral countries" after the war.

PROVISIONS OF THE TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT.

THE following summary of the powers of the government under the Trading-With-the-Enemy Act, passed by Congress and signed by the President October 6, 1917, is published with the authority of the Committee on Public Information. An Executive order of October 12 established the administrative machinery to carry out the law's provisions.

This act has conferred on the President war powers of the widest extent. It has added to his authority to embargo all exports, given to him by the Espionage Act, and lets him prohibit all imports into the United States except under such licenses as may be granted It allows him to prohibit or regulate all transfers of credits, money, currency, bullion, and securities between the United States and all foreign countries. It imposes severe criminal penalties on all persons who trade or communicate directly or indirectly with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or with any person acting on their behalf or for their benefit. It creates a definition of an "enemy" and "ally of enemy." The act further provides for the use in the United States of enemy-held patents which may be of assistance to us in carrying on the war. It provides for taking over and administering the property in the United States of "enemies" and "allies of enemies." It confers upon the President power to censor all communications of every sort passing between this country and any foreign country.

Certain of the powers conferred by the act the President has directed to be exercised through the State Department, the Treasury Department, the Attorney General, the Post-Office Department, the Commerce Department, and the Federal Trade Commission. As to many of the powers conferred upon the President by Congress in this act, no single existing department is interested, and the President provided for their joint administration by a War Trade Board composed of representatives of the departments most concerned. The new War Trade Board was named as follows: Vance C. McCormick, chairman, representative of the Secretary of State; representative of the Secretary of the Treasury to be appointed; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representative of the Secretary of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones, representative of the Secretary of Commerce; Beaver White, representative of the Food Administrator; Frank C. Munson, representative of the United States Shipping Board; Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., counsellor to the board. The functions and organization of this board are as follows:

EXPORTS.

The War Trade Board, under the President's direction, succeeds to all the functions which have been exercised by the Exports Administrative Board, which goes out of existence. The proclamations of the President forbidding the export of various articles without a license are continued in full force and effect, but licenses were thereafter granted by the War Trade Board instead of by the Exports Administrative Board, and all applications for such licenses and all correspondence with regard to them has been addressed to the Bureau of Exports of the War Trade Board. It took over the branch offices in various cities of the Exports Administrative Board, and these branch offices have the same power and functions as to exports under the War Trade Board that they had under the Exports Administrative Board. The War Trade Board deals with exports under the powers created by Title VII. of the Espionage Act, approved June 17, 1917.

IMPORTS.

The act confers upon the President the power to prohibit the importation of any article or to impose the terms and conditions upon which it may be imported. The licensing of such importations is done by the War Trade Board.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.

The act makes it unlawful, under severe criminal penalties, to trade without a license with any person who there is probable cause to believe is an enemy or ally of enemy. The act gives an extremely broad definition of what constitutes trade. It provides that "trade" shall be deemed to mean—(a) To pay, satisfy, compromise, or give security for the payment or satisfaction of any debt or obligation. (b) To draw, accept, pay, present for acceptance or payment, or indorse any negotiable instrument or chose in action. (c) To enter into, carry on, complete, or perform any contract, agreement, or obligation. (d) To buy or sell, loan, or extend credit, trade in, deal with, exchange, transmit, transfer, assign, or otherwise dispose of, or receive any form of property. (e) To have any form of business or commercial communication or intercourse with.

Any person, no matter of what nationality, who resides within the territory of the German Empire or the territory of any of its allies or that occupied by their military forces is expressly made an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" by the act Even citizens of the United States who have elected to remain within such territory are "enemies" or "allies of an enemy" within the provisions of the act. Any person not residing in the United States of whatever nationality and wherever he resides, who is doing business within such territory, is placed within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy." So also is any corporation created by Germany or its allies, or any corporation created by any other nation than the United States and doing business within such territory. The government of any nation with which the United States is at war or the ally of such nation and every subdivision of such government, and every officer, official agent, or agency of such government is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and the act makes no distinction as to where such officer, official agent, or agency may be located. It is equally unlawful to trade with any person who there is reasonable cause to believe is acting for or on account of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," and it makes no difference what the nationality or what the residence of such person may be. On the other hand, in dealing with subjects of Germany who are resident in the United States, it is important to remember that, while other provisions of law make it possible to intern them, the mere fact of their nationality does not make them "enemies" within the meaning of this act and so prevent persons in this country from having ordinary commercial relations with them. The act gives power to the President to grant licenses to trade with the enemy. The exercise of this power has been delegated by the President to the War Trade Board. Applications for license to trade with an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or a person acting on behalf of or for the benefit of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" are sent to the War Trade Board.

ENEMIES DOING BUSINESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

A person who is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" doing business within the United States, may within 30 days after the act's enactment, apply for a license to continue to do business in the United States. The main application of these provisions is to German or ally-of-German concerns doing business in the United States through branch houses or agents, such as insurance or reinsurance companies. Such an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" may continue to do business within the United States until such applications are acted upon, but under the restrictions, in the case of insurance companies, of the President's proclamation of July 13, 1917. It is not necessary under these provisions for a German subject or the subject of an ally of Germany who is resident in this country to apply for a license unless for some other reason he falls within the definition of "enemy" or "ally of enemy." If a license is granted to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" to do business within the United States it is then lawful for anyone within the United States to trade within the United States with such "enemy" or "ally of enemy" without himself applying for a license. Such "enemy," if granted a license to do business within the United States, is prohibited from the time the act takes effect from transmitting out of the United States any money or property, or using such money or property as a basis for the establishment of any credit within or outside of the United States for the benefit of or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy." Applications for license by an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" in the United States to continue to do business in the United States are sent to the War Trade Board, except in the case of "enemy" or "ally of enemy" insurance companies, in which case they are sent

PROVISIONS OF THE TRADING-WITH-THE-ENEMY ACT—*Continued.*

to the Treasury Department. No "enemy" or "ally of enemy" doing business in the United States, or a partnership in which an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" was a member at the beginning of the war, can make a change of name during the war without a license. The War Trade Board is empowered by the President to receive and act on applications for such licenses.

COMMUNICATING WITH THE ENEMY.

The act prohibits and imposes severe penalties on taking or sending any communication in any form out of the United States intended for any enemy or ally of the enemy, and also makes it unlawful to bring in or take out of the United States any form of communication except by mail. Power is given to relieve from these prohibitions by license, and the Secretary of the Treasury receives applications for and grants such licenses.

WAR TRADE COUNCIL.

In addition to the War Trade Board the President has created a War Trades Council composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Secretary of Commerce, the Food Administrator, and the Chairman of the United States Shipping Board. This War Trade Council takes the place of the Exports Council, and acts in an advisory capacity in such matters as may be referred to it by the President or the War Trade Board.

PATENTS.

The act contains various provisions as to the application for patents by citizens of the United States in enemy and ally of enemy countries during the war, and for the use in the United States by citizens of the United States of enemy-held patents during the war, and also for the suspension of information as to certain patent applications made in the United States, secrecy as to which is necessary for military reasons. The Federal Trade Commission is empowered by the President to deal with all these matters, receiving applications and granting licenses with regard to them.

CUSTODY OF ENEMY PROPERTY.

Among the far-reaching provisions of the act are those dealing with the taking over by this government of the custody and control of "enemy" property within the United States. The property affected by these provisions is that which is located in the United States and belongs to any person or corporation that is an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" except those licensed to continue doing business in the United States. German subjects and the subjects of her allies resident in the United States do not, from the mere fact of their nationality, fall within these definitions. The act makes it the duty of every concern within the United States, issuing shares or stock, within 60 days after the approval of the act to report to the Alien Property Custodian the names of such of its officers, directors, and stockholders as are known to be or reasonably believed to be "enemies" or "allies of enemy," and the amount of stock or shares owned by each. Every person in the United States holding any property for an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or for any person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy" must report the fact to the Alien Property Custodian within 30 days after the passage of the act, and any person in the United States indebted in any way to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or to a person whom he may have reasonable cause to believe to be an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," must make a similar report. The Alien Property Custodian may, under the provisions of the Executive order, require a transfer to himself of any property held for or on behalf of an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," or the payment of any money owed to an "enemy" or "ally of enemy," by a person in the United States. In addition, any person in the United States so holding any property or so owing any money may transfer such property or pay such money to the Alien Property Custodian with his consent. Property or money transferred to the Alien Property Custodian will be held until the end of the war and then dealt with as Congress shall direct. All funds or ready money may be invested in Liberty Bonds and held in such form. The President has delegated to the Attorney General the power to direct the payment of claims against enemy property in the hands of the custodian upon the consent of all persons interested.

CONTROL OVER FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND TRANSFERS OF GOLD.

The President, by his Executive order, has committed to the Secretary of the Treasury the prohibition and regulation of a transfer between the United States and foreign countries of coin, currency, bullion, credits, and securities. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to continue, with the assistance of the Federal Reserve Banks, to pass on applications for leave to export bullion, coin, and currency.

CENSORSHIP BOARD.

The President has created a censorship board to administer such regulations as he may prescribe as to the censorship of cables, telegraph, and mail communications between the United States and foreign countries. This board is composed of representatives, respectively, of the Postmaster-General, of the Secretary of War, of the Secretary of the Navy, of the War Trade Board, and of the Chairman of the Committee on Public Information.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS.

The act provides that every paper printed in a foreign language shall furnish translations to the Postmaster-General of the matter concerning the war printed by it, unless a permit to omit doing so is granted to it. The administration of this provision is committed to the Postmaster-General and applications for such permits should be made to him.

The act provides that it shall be unlawful for any person without a license to transport or attempt to transport into or from the United States, or for any American vessel to transport in any part of the world any citizen of an enemy or ally of an enemy nation. The administration of this provision is vested in the State Department and authority given the Secretary of State to grant the necessary licenses for such transportation.

Collectors of Customs are given the right to refuse clearance to vessels transporting cargo in violation of the provisions of the act. Power to review such refusal of clearance by the collector is vested in the Secretary of Commerce by the Executive order of the President.

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY.

Chairman—Miss Jane Addams, Chicago. *Honorary Chairman*—Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Chicago. *Vice-Chairmen*—Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mrs. C. E. Cumberson, Palo Alto, Cal.; Mrs. Louis F. Post, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Frederick J. Taussig, St. Louis, Mo. *Secretary*—Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Boston, Mass. *Associate Chairman and Executive Secretary*—Mrs. William I. Thomas, Chicago. *Treasurer*—Miss S. P. Breckinridge, Chicago. *Office Secretary*—Mrs. Eleance Daggett Karsten, Chicago. Offices, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

The Woman's Peace Party recommends that during the war its members carry on three kinds of patriotic work. FIRST—Promoting the spirit of good will and mutual comprehension between persons of varying points of view. Defeating the spirit of militarism in every land. Let those of opposed opinions be loyal to the highest that they know, and let each understand that the other may be equally patriotic. SECOND—The war will sharply complicate existing social needs. It is important that such work, both local and national, should be carried forward. Otherwise there will be an increase of suffering, poverty and crime in our midst. THIRD—Work for a League of Nations to substitute law for war.

WAR WORK OF THE 65TH CONGRESS.

(As summarized in a statement to the country by Senator Martin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations.)

PRINCIPAL ACTS PASSED.

DECLARING a state of war exists between the Imperial German Government and the Government and the people of the United States and making provision to prosecute the same. On April 2 the German war resolution was introduced in the House, and on April 6, or four days after the assembling of Congress, the President attached his signature to that measure. No delay was involved in the passage of this resolution, perhaps the most important ever offered, either in this or any other Congress.

Appropriating $68,020 for certain expenses incident to the first session of the Sixty-fifth Congress.

General deficiency appropriation act, appropriating $163,841,400.52, of which $100,000,000 was for the National security and defense and for each and every purpose connected with the war.

Authorizing an issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the National security and defense, and, for the purpose of foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act appropriates $3,007,063,945.46 for establishing credits in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our Allies and expenses incident to preparation and issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes the issue of bonds amounting to $5,063,945,460, of which $3,000,000,000 is for meeting the loans authorized to foreign governments, $2,000,000,000 to meet domestic expenditures, and $63,945,460 to redeem the 3 per cent. loan of 1908 to 1918, maturing August 1, 1918; and also authorizes $2,000,000,000 of one-year certificates of indebtedness temporarily to provide revenue.

Authorizing one additional midshipman for each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress

Appropriating $273,046,322.50 for the support of the army for the fiscal year 1918.

Authorizing the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States. This act authorized a selective draft of 1,000,000 men and contains other important legislative features pertaining to the army.

Authorizing the President to take over for the United States any vessel owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen, or subject of any nation with which the United States may be at war.

Authorizing the American Red Cross to erect certain temporary buildings in Washington, D. C.

An act to temporarily increase the commissioned and warrant and enlisted strength of the navy and Marine Corps from 87,000 to 150,000 men, in the first instance, and from 17,400 to 30,000 in the second.

Appropriating $1,344,896.18 for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year 1918, and for other purposes.

Amending an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," as amended, in respect of car service, and for other purposes.

Amending the war-risk insurance act and appropriating $45,150,000 to insure vessels and their cargoes and expenses connected therewith.

Appropriating $147,363,928.77 for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year 1918.

Authorizing the issue to States and Territories and the District of Columbia of rifles and other property for the equipment of organizations of home guards.

Appropriating $3,281,094,541.60 for the military and naval establishments on account of war expenses. Up to this time this is the largest appropriation act known to this or any other country. Among other things, it appropriates $405,000,000 for an emergency shipping fund with which to begin construction of the greatest merchant fleet the world has ever known.

To punish acts of interference with foreign relations, the neutrality, and the foreign commerce of the United States, to punish espionage, and better enforce the criminal laws of the United States, and for other purposes.

Amending the Federal reserve act.

Authorizing condemnation proceedings of lands for military purposes.

Appropriating $640,000,000 to increase temporarily the Signal Corps of the army and to purchase, manufacture, maintain, repair, and operate airships.

Authorizing the United States to take possession of a site for use for permanent aviation stations of the army and navy for school purposes.

Appropriating $27,826,150 for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors.

Enlarging the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission and amending the act to regulate commerce, by authorizing priority shipments by any common carrier, etc.

Appropriating $11,346,400 to provide further for the National security and defense by stimulating agriculture and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products.

Appropriating $162,500,000 to provide further for the National security and defense by encouraging the production, conserving the supply, and controlling the distribution of food products and fuel.

Authorizing an additional issue of bonds to meet expenditures for the National security and defense and, for the purpose of assisting in the prosecution of the war, to extend additional credit to foreign governments, and for other purposes. This act makes an additional appropriation of $4,021,377,890.92 to extend credit in the United States for foreign governments by purchase of bonds of our Allies and expenses incident to preparation of an issue of bonds and certificates; authorizes an additional issue of $4,000,000,000 of bonds to meet loans to foreign governments; authorizes an additional issue of one-year certificates of indebtedness amounting to $2,000,000,000 and an issue of five-year war-saving certificates amounting to $2,000,000,000.

Authorizing the construction of a building for the use of the Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., at a total cost not exceeding $1,250,000.

Appropriating $5,356,666,016.93 to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses, and for other purposes, and authorizes contract obligations to be met by future Congresses amounting to $2,401,458,393.50. This is the largest appropriation act passed by this or any other country. This act makes further appropriations for the emergency shipping fund of $635,000,000 and raises the limit of cost to carry out the purposes of the shipping act to $1,734,000,000.

An act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy, and for other purposes, and appropriates $450,000 to enforce the provisions thereof.

An act to provide revenue to defray war expenses, and for other purposes. This measure raises approximately $2,500,000,000 for the expenses of the Government.

To provide a military and naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families, and makes an appropriation therefor of $176,250,000.

APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACT AUTHORIZATIONS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1918.

A statement showing by acts the appropriations for the fiscal year 1918 made during the Sixty-fourth Congress, second session (including appropriations made by the army, Military Academy, rivers and harbors, sundry civil, and general deficiency acts passed during the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session):

Agriculture	$25,929,113.00
Army	273,046,322.50
Diplomatic and Consular	5,082,746.66
District of Columbia	14,172,997.85

WAR WORK OF THE 65TH CONGRESS—*Continued.*

Fortification	51,396,593.00
Indian	11,589,736.67
Legislative, executive, and judicial	39,894,592.42
Military Academy	1,344,896.18
Naval	517,273,802.08
Pension	160,060,000.00
Post-Office	331,851,170.00
River and harbor	27,826,150.00
Sundry civil	147,363,928.77
Total	$1,606,832,049.13
General deficiency	163,841,400.52
Urgent deficiency	4,578,250.00
Miscellaneous	*41,093,670.08
Permanent annual and indefinite appropriations	145,864,830.32
Total	$1,962,210,200.05
Increased compensation of 5 and 10 per cent. to certain employees (estimated)	15,000,000.00
Total regular appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session	$1,977,210,200.05
Appropriations for the fiscal year 1918, made during the Sixty-fourth Congress, first session (exclusive of army, Military Academy, river and harbor, sundry civil, and general deficiency acts):	
Expenses incident to the Sixty-fifth Congress, first session	68,020.00
Loans to the Allies under act of April 24, 1917	† 3,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds and certificates of indebtedness under act of April 24, 1917	7,063,945.46
Bureau of War-Risk Insurance, cost of insuring vessels and their cargoes, etc	45,150,000.00
Urgent deficiency act for the military and naval establishments	3,281,094,541.60
Increase of Signal Corps of the army, including purchase, operation, etc., of airships	640,000,000.00
Expenses under act to encourage production, conserve the supply, and control distribution of food products and fuel	162,500,000.00
Expenses under the act to stimulate agriculture and facilitate the distribution of agricultural products	11,346,400.00
Additional loans to the Allies under act of September 24, 1917	† 4,000,000,000.00
Expenses of preparation and issue of bonds, certificates of indebtedness, and war saving certificates	21,377,890.92
Expenses under the act to define, regulate, and punish trading with the enemy	450,000.00
Expenses under the act establishing a military and naval family allowance, compensation, and insurance fund for the benefit of soldiers and sailors and their families	176,250,000.00
Urgent deficiency act for the fiscal year 1918 and prior years on account of war expenses	5,356,666,016.93
Interest on bonds and certificates (estimated)	200,000,000.00
Total appropriations, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session	$16,901,966,814.91
Total appropriations for the fiscal year 1918	$18,879,177,014.96
Contract authorizations, by acts in addition to appropriations heretofore made, to be met by future appropriations by Congress, authorized during the fiscal year 1918:	
Fortification	$5,250,000.00
Naval	86,145,532.00
Sundry civil	900,000.00
Urgent deficiency appropriation act of June 24, 1917	16,550,000.00
Urgent deficiency appropriation act of October —, 1917	2,401,458,393.50
Act to authorize the construction of a building for the use of the Treasury Department	1,250,000.00
Total contract authorizations	$2,511,553,925.50
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918	$21,390,730,940.46
Recapitulation:	
Total appropriations, Sixty-fourth Congress, second session	$1,977,210,200.05
Total appropriations, Sixty-fifth Congress, first session	16,901,966,814.91
Total contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918	2,511,553,925.50
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, fiscal year 1918	21,390,730,940.46
Total appropriations, fiscal year 1918, exclusive of $7,000,000,000 for loans to the Allies	11,879,177,014.96
Total appropriations and contract authorizations, exclusive of $7,000,000,000 for loans to the Allies	14,390,730,940.46

* This sum includes an appropriation of $10,000,000 for the War-Risk Insurance Bureau, which has been repealed by subsequent legislation. † The $3,000,000,000 and $4,000,000,000, making in all $7,000,000,000, to meet loans to the Allies, is reimbursable by the foreign governments to whom the advances are made.

ONE WAY TO FIGURE THE WAR'S ENDING.

A CHICAGO man does it this way:

	Pres. Wilson.	Pres. of France.	King of England.	King of Italy.	Czar of Russia.	King of Belgium.	Emperor of Japan.	King of Serbia.	King of Montenegro.
Year born	1856	1860	1865	1869	1868	1875	1879	1844	1841
Year took office	1912	1913	1910	1900	1894	1909	1912	1903	1910
Years in office	5	4	7	17	23	8	5	14	7
Has lived	61	57	52	48	49	42	38	73	76
Totals	3834	3834	3834	3834	3834	3834	3834	3834	3834
Divided by 2	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917	1917

Note—In the case of Wilson "took office" means "elected."

THE NEW WAR REVENUE LAW.

(Passed by Congress and approved by the President, October 3, 1917.)

INCOME TAX CHART.

(Based on the War Income Tax Law, and the Income Tax Law, as amended October 3, 1917. Chart shows the tax payable by a married person, but does not take cognizance of the $200 exemption for each dependent child.)

Net Income.	Normal Tax. Old Law. 2% on Excess of $4,000 †	Normal Tax. New Law. 2% Additional on Excess of $2,000 *	Normal Tax. Total Normal Tax.	Surtax P'c'tges. Old Law.	Surtax P'c'tges. New Law. Additional	Surtax P'c'tges. Total	Surtax. Amount Subject to Tax.	Surtax. Installment of Surtax at Each Rate.	Surtax. Total Surtax. **	Total Tax.
$3,000		$20	$20							$20
4,000		40	40							40
5,000	$20	60	80							80
7,500	70	110	180	1%	1%		$5,000 to $7,500	$25	$25	205
10,000	120	160	280	2%	2%		7,500 " 10,000	50	75	355
12,500	170	210	380	3%	3%		10,000 " 12,500	75	150	530
15,000	220	260	480	4%	4%		12,500 " 15,000	100	250	730
20,000	320	360	680	5%	5%		15,000 " 20,000	250	500	1,180
40,000	720	760	1,480	1%	7%	8%	20,000 " 40,000	1,600	2,100	3,580
60,000	1,120	1,160	2,280	2%	10%	12%	40,000 " 60,000	2,400	4,500	6,780
80,000	1,520	1,560	3,080	3%	14%	17%	60,000 " 80,000	3,400	7,900	10,980
100,000	1,920	1,960	3,880	4%	18%	22%	80,000 " 100,000	4,400	12,300	16,180
150,000	2,920	2,960	5,880	5%	22%	27%	100,000 " 150,000	13,500	25,800	31,680
200,000	3,920	3,960	7,880	6%	25%	31%	150,000 " 200,000	15,500	41,300	49,180
250,000	4,920	4,960	9,880	7%	30%	37%	200,000 " 250,000	18,500	59,800	69,680
300,000	5,920	5,960	11,880	8%	34%	42%	250,000 " 300,000	21,000	80,800	92,680
500,000	9,920	9,960	19,880	9%	37%	46%	300,000 " 500,000	92,000	172,800	192,680
750,000	14,920	14,960	29,880	10%	40%	50%	500,000 " 750,000	125,000	297,800	327,680
1,000,000	19,920	19,960	39,880	10%	45%	55%	750,000 " 1,000,000	137,500	435,300	475,180
1,500,000	29,920	29,960	59,880	11%	50%	61%	1,000,000 " 1,500,000	395,000	740,300	800,180
2,000,000	39,920	39,960	79,880	12%	50%	62%	1,500,000 " 2,000,000	310,000	1,050,300	1,130,180
3,000,000	59,920	59,960	119,880	13%	50%	63%	On excess of 2,000,000	630,000	1,680,300	1,800,180

† Single persons, $3,000. * Single persons, $1,000. ** Total surtax is the total of the installments for the income considered.

The chart and the summary of the law which follows have been prepared by the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in co-operation with Government experts. As is indicated in the table, in addition to the present rate of normal tax of 2%, the law provides for a further normal tax of 2% on incomes of residents or citizens of the United States in excess of $2,000 for married persons or heads of families, or in excess of $1,000 for single persons. By the assessment of this additional tax of 2%, incomes in excess of $4,000 for married persons or heads of families, or $3,000 for single persons, will be subject to a normal tax of 4%. The additional normal tax does not apply to non-resident alien individuals.

Surtax—In addition to the surtax imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, a further surtax on incomes of citizens and residents of the United States and non-resident aliens, is imposed, as shown in the chart.

Collection of Tax—Additional taxes under the War Tax Law are to be levied, assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as similar taxes imposed by the Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916.

Exemptions—For the purpose of the assessment of the additional war tax, the specific exemption allowed to married persons or heads of families shall be $2,000, and for single persons, $1,000.

Returns—Annual returns for taxes are required for net incomes of $1,000 or over, in the case of single persons, and $2,000 or over, in the case of married persons or heads of families.

Deduction at Source—Deduction of tax at the source on interest derived from tax free bonds shall not apply to the additional normal tax of 2% until after January 1, 1918, and thereafter only one 2% normal tax shall be deducted. Any further normal tax, for which the recipient of such income is liable, shall be paid by the recipient.

Additional Tax—In addition to the tax of 2% now assessed on net earnings of corporations, under the act of September 8, 1916, the War Tax Law provides for a further tax of 4%, making the total income tax on net earnings now 6%.

Collection of Tax—The additional tax shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid in the same manner as the tax imposed by the act of September 8, 1916, as amended.

Dividends—For the purpose of the assessment of the additional tax, the income of a corporation shall be credited with the amount received as dividends upon the stock or from the net earnings of any other corporation, which is taxable upon its net income for the additional tax.

The additional taxes provided for shall be assessed for the calendar year 1917 and each year thereafter. If a corporation has fixed its own fiscal year, the additional tax imposed for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917 shall be assessed, collected and paid only on that proportion of its income for such fiscal year which the period between January 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole fiscal year.

The provisions of this title do not extend to Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands, and the legislatures of Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands are given power to amend, alter, modify or repeal the income tax laws enforced in Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands.

INCOME TAX AMENDMENTS.

(Changes in the law of September 8, 1916.)

Individuals—Tax on dividends: Dividends paid from earnings acquired subsequent to March 1, 1913, are taxable. The amendment of the Income Tax Law provides that dividends shall be deemed to have been paid from the net income of the year in which paid, or from the most recently accumulated

surplus, and shall constitute income of the shareholder for the year in which received, but be taxed at the rates prescribed for the year in which earned by the corporation. The above provisions do not apply to distributions made prior to August 6, 1917, out of profits accrued prior to March 1, 1913. Stock dividends are to be considered income to the amount of surplus, undivided profits and earnings so distributed. For example, if a corporation issues a stock dividend of 100 shares, having a par value of $100 each, and transfers to capital an amount of surplus and undivided profits equal to the value of the stock distributed, the par value of the stock received shall be returned as taxable income.

Interest on Government Bonds—Interest on United States bonds issued after September 1, 1917, is exempt from taxation only to the extent provided in the act authorizing the issue.

General Deductions—The law relating to general deductions is changed with respect to deductions on account of taxes and deductions on account of interest on indebtedness. Interest on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations or securities, the interest upon which is exempt from income tax, may not be deducted in determining net income. Taxes paid on income and excess profits will also not be permitted as a general deduction. This applies to both citizens and residents of the United States and to non-resident aliens. Contributions or gifts within the year for religious, charitable, scientific, educational or humanitarian purposes, to an amount not in excess of 15% of the taxpayer's taxable net income, when verified under prescribed regulations, shall be allowable as deductions. General deductions allowed non-resident aliens will be permitted only in case a true and accurate return filed of all income received from sources corporate or otherwise within the United States.

Specific Exemption—Under the law as amended an additional exemption of $200 for each dependent child, if under 18 years of age, or if incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, is allowed. This additional exemption operates only in the case of one parent in the same family. The provision of the law permitting the specific exemption to non-resident aliens is repealed.

PARTNERSHIPS.

Returns—Partnerships, when required to file return, shall have the same privilege of fixing and making returns upon the basis of their own fiscal years as is accorded to corporations. The share of profits of a partnership to which any taxable partner would be entitled for the fiscal year ending in 1916 or a subsequent calendar year, for which the rates of tax have been or shall be changed by law, shall be returned for taxation and the tax paid under the respective rates applicable to each calendar year in the proportion that the period of each calendar year bears to the full fiscal year. Income derived from interest on Government bonds shall be credited in determining net income only to the extent that it is provided in the act authorizing the issue that they are exempt.

DEDUCTION OF THE TAX AT THE SOURCE.

Individuals, Residents or Citizens—Deduction of the normal tax at the source on income of individuals, residents or citizens of the United States, is abolished, except with respect to tax free bonds. Exemption may be claimed from deduction of tax on tax free bonds by filing a certificate prior to February 1.

Non-Resident Aliens—Deduction of the normal tax at the source on the income of non-resident alien individuals remains unchanged.

Foreign Corporations and Firms—Deduction of the tax at the source on dividends payable to non-resident alien corporations not having a place of business in the United States is retained, and deduction of tax on interest on bonds of domestic corporations payable to non-resident alien corporations or firms, not having a place of business in the United States, is also continued.

Tax Withheld During 1917—Any amount of tax withheld by a withholding agent during the year 1917 on account of tax imposed upon the income of any individual, citizen or resident of the United States, except in case of interest on tax free bonds, shall be released and paid over to such individual.

Payment of Tax by Recipients—The entire tax upon the income of individuals, citizens or residents of the United States shall be paid hereafter directly by the owners of the income, except where deduction at the source is authorized.

DEDUCTION OF EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

In assessing income tax, the net income embraced in the return shall be credited with the amount of any excess profits tax assessed for the calendar or fiscal year upon the taxpayer. In the case of a member of a partnership, the net income of the member shall be credited with his proportionate share of the excess profits tax of the partnership.

INCOME OF FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Income of foreign governments received from investments in the United States in stocks, bonds or other domestic securities, or from interest on deposits in banks, shall not be subject to tax.

CORPORATIONS.

Undistributed Surplus—In addition to other taxes, a tax of 10% shall be imposed on the net income, beginning with the year 1917, of every corporation, joint stock company or association or insurance company, received during each year and remaining undistributed six months after the end of each calendar or fiscal year. Undistributed income which is actually invested or employed in the business or is retained for employment, in the reasonable requirements of the business, is not subject to the tax. Likewise income invested in obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917, is not subject to the tax. If the Secretary of the Treasury ascertains and finds that income is retained at any time for employment in the business and is not so employed or is not reasonably required in the business, the tax shall be assessed at the rate of 15%. In case return is made on the basis of a fiscal year ending prior to December 31, 1917, the tax shall be imposed on that proportion of the income which the part of the fiscal year in the year 1917 bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

Payment of Dividends—A corporation is required to include in its annual return a statement of its payments of dividends which are made in cash or its equivalent or in stock, including the names and addresses of stockholders and the number of shares owned by each and the applicable amounts in which such dividends were earned.

General Deductions—The law relating to general deductions is changed with respect to deductions on account of interest on indebtedness and deductions on account of taxes. Interest on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations or securities the interest upon which is exempted from income tax, may not be deducted in determining net income. Taxes paid on income and excess profits will also not be permitted as a general deduction. This applies to both foreign and domestic corporations.

INFORMATION AT THE SOURCE.

The system of information at the source is substituted for deduction of the tax at the source with respect to income received by citizens or residents of the United States, except income derived from interest on tax free bonds. Information at the source shall apply to the calendar year 1917, but shall not apply to the payment of interest on bonds of the United States.

Brokers' Returns—Every person, corporation, partnership or association doing business as a broker on any exchange, board of trade or other similar place of business shall, when required by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, render a return showing the names of customers for whom such person, corporation, partnership, or association has transacted any business with such details as to the profits, losses, or other

information as will enable the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to determine whether all income tax due on profits or gains of such customers has been paid.

Returns of Miscellaneous Income—All persons, corporations, partnerships, associations and insurance companies, in whatever capacity acting, including lessees or mortgagors of real and personal property, trustees acting in any trust capacity, executors, administrators, receivers, conservators and employers making payment due another person, corporation, partnership association or insurance company of interest, rent, salaries, wages, premium, annuities, compensation, remuneration, emoluments or other fixed or determinable gains, profits and income of $800 or more in any taxable year, or in the case of such payments made by the United States to officers or employes of the United States having information as to such payments, and required to make returns in regard thereto, are authorized and required to render a return to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue setting forth the amount of such gains, profits and income and the names and addresses of the recipients of such payments.

Returns of Interest on Bonds and Foreign Dividends—Returns shall be required regardless of the amount of payment (1) in the case of payments of interest upon bonds and mortgages or deeds of trust or other similar obligations of corporations, joint stock companies, associations and insurance companies, and (2) in the case of collections of items of interest upon the bonds of foreign countries and interest from bonds or the stock of foreign corporations by persons, corporations, partnerships or associations undertaking as a matter of business or for profit, the collection of foreign payments of such interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange.

Disclosure of Ownership—The name and address of the recipient of the income must be furnished on demand of the person paying the income.

Penalty—Penalty for refusal or neglect to make return or supply information is fine of not less than $20 and not more than $1,000. Any individual or officer of a corporation who makes any false or fraudulent return or statement with intent to defeat or evade the assessment of taxes shall be fined not exceeding $2,000, or be imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both.

COLLECTION OF FOREIGN ITEMS.

Persons, firms, corporations or associations making collection of foreign payments of interest or dividends by means of coupons, checks or bills of exchange are required to obtain a license from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Any concern that undertakes to collect such payments without having obtained a license therefor shall be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both. This requirement is the same as that in effect before collection of the tax at the source was abolished.

LIFE INSURANCE PREMIUMS.

Premiums paid on life insurance policies covering the lives of officers, employés, or those financially interested in any trade or business conducted by an individual, partnership, or corporation shall not be deducted in computing the net income of such individual, partnership, or corporation.

WAR EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

Definitions—"Corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies. "Domestic" means created under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory or District thereof. "Foreign" means created under the laws of any other possession of the United States or of any foreign country or government. "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia. "Taxable year" means the twelve months ending December 31, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year. "First taxable year" shall be the year ending December 31, 1917, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917. "Pre-war period" means the calendar years 1911, 1912 and 1913, or if a corporation or partnership was not in existence or an individual was not engaged in a trade or business during the whole of such period then as many of such years during the whole of which the corporation or partnership was in existence or the individual was engaged in the trade or business. "Net income" in the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a non-resident alien individual means net income received from sources within the United States.

PERSONS, CORPORATIONS, AND PARTNERSHIPS SUBJECT TO TAX.

The Tax, which is in addition to taxes under previously existing laws not hereby repealed, is assessed on the excess profits of corporations and partnerships, both domestic and foreign, and of individuals, residents or citizens of the United States, and non-resident aliens, with respect to their trades and businesses. For the purpose of this tax, a corporation or partnership is deemed to be in but one trade or business and all income is deemed to be received from such trade or business. The law applies to all trades or businesses of whatever description, including professions and occupations, whether carried on continuously or not, except:

1. In the case of officers and employés under the United States, or any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any local subdivision thereof, the compensation or fees received by them as such officers or employés. 2. Income derived from the business of life, health, and accident insurance combined in one policy issued on the weekly premium payment plan.

CORPORATIONS, PARTNERSHIPS, AND INDIVIDUALS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

1. **Foreign Corporations or Partnerships or Non-Resident Alien Individuals,** the net income of whose trade or business during the taxable year from sources within the United States is less than $3,000;

2. **Corporations** exempt from the Federal Income Tax and partnerships and individuals engaged in the same business or coming within the same description.

DETERMINATION OF EXCESS PROFITS.

For the purpose of the determination of excess profits, corporations, partnerships and individuals may, for convenience, be divided into four classes:

Class 1.—Corporations or Partnerships in existence or individuals engaged in business during the whole of any one calendar year during the pre-war period shall determine their excess profits as follows:

Domestic Corporations—In the case of a domestic corporation, by deducting from net income the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average amount of the annual net income of the trade or business during the pre-war period was of the invested capital for the pre-war period, and (2) $3,000.

Domestic Partnerships and Citizens or Residents of the United States—In the case of a domestic partnership or a citizen or resident of the United States, by deducting from net income the same percentage of invested capital as in the case of a domestic corporation, but the specific exemption allowed shall be $6,000 instead of $3,000, as in the case of a corporation.

Foreign Corporations and Partnerships and Non-Resident Aliens—In the case of a foreign corporation or partnership or a non-resident alien individual, the tax shall be based on the income received from sources within the United States, and the deduction shall be an amount equal to the same percentage of the invested capital for the taxable year which the average net income received from sources within the United States during the pre-war period was of the average invested capital during the pre-war period. Invested

capital shall be that proportion of the entire invested capital which the net income from the trade or business within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Limitation on Deductions—The foregoing deduction shall be an amount not less than seven per centum nor more than nine per centum of the invested capital for the taxable year.

Inability to Determine Pre-War Income—If the Secretary of the Treasury is unable to determine the average net income for the pre-war period, the war profits shall be determined by the method prescribed for Class III., as below.

Class II.—Corporations or partnerships not in existence, and individuals not engaged in business, during the whole of any one calendar year during the pre-war period, shall determine their excess profits as follows:

Corporations—In the case of corporations, by deducting from net income 8 per cent of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus $3,000, in the case of a domestic corporation.

Partnerships and Individuals—In the case of a partnership or an individual, by deducting from net income, 8 per cent. of the invested capital for the taxable year, plus $6,000, in the case of a domestic partnership or resident or citizen of the United States.

Business a Continuation of Former Business—A corporation or partnership, although formerly organized on or after January 2, 1913, which is substantially a continuation of a trade or business carried on prior to that date, shall be deemed to have been in existence prior to that date and the net income and invested capital of its predecessor for the pre-war period shall be deemed to have been its net income and invested capital.

Class III.—Corporations, partnerships and individuals having no income, or having a subnormal income, during the pre-war period, shall determine their excess profits as follows:

If the Secretary of the Treasury, upon complaint, finds that during the pre-war period a domestic corporation or partnership or a resident or citizen of the United States had no income or had income which was low as compared with representative concerns engaged in a like business, by deducting from the net income for the taxable year, the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same percentage of its invested capital for the taxable year, as the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided for in Class I. without including the exemption of $3,000 or $6,000) for the taxable year of representative concerns engaged in like business, is of their invested capital for such year, and (2), in the case of domestic corporations, $3,000 or, in the case of domestic partnerships, or citizens or residents of the United States, $6,000.

Determination by Commissioner—The percentage of the deduction to invested capital in each trade or business taxable under Class III. shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under regulations prescribed by him. In the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year as the taxable year, the percentage determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year shall be used as the basis.

Procedure for Assessment Under Class III.—The law provides that corporations, partnerships and individuals coming within the provisions of Class III., shall be assessed in the same manner as provided for corporations, partnerships or individuals under Class I. The benefit of the basis of assessment provided under Class III. may be claimed only by filing with the Collector of Internal Revenue at the time of filing return for the assessment of the tax, claim for abatement of the amount by which the tax assessed under Class I., exceeds the tax computed upon the basis of assessment provided for under Class III.

Class IV.—Corporations, partnerships, or individuals, in cases where the Secretary of Treasury cannot satisfactorily determine invested capital, shall determine their excess profits as follows:

The taxable war profits shall be determined by deducting from the net income for the taxable year the sum of (1) an amount equal to the same proportion of the net income of the trade or business received during the taxable year as the average deduction (determined in the same manner as provided in case of concerns falling under Class I., without including the $3,000 or $6,000 specific exemption) for the same calendar year of representative concerns engaged in same business, bears to the total net income of the business received by such concerns and (2) in the case of a domestic corporation, $3,000, or in the case of domestic partnership, or a citizen or resident of the United States, $6,000.

Determination by Commissioner—The proportion between the deduction of the net income in each trade or business shall be determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. In case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year, the proportion determined for the calendar year ending during such fiscal year, shall be used.

INVESTED CAPITAL DEFINED.

Domestic Corporations and Partnerships—In the case of a corporation or partnership, invested capital shall include: 1. Actual cash paid in. 2. Actual cash value of tangible property paid in other than cash, for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of January 1, 1914, but in no case to exceed the par value of stock issued therefor), and 3. Paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits, used or employed in the business exclusive of undivided profits earned during the taxable year.

Patents and Copyrights—The actual cash value of patents and copyrights paid in for stock or shares of a corporation or partnership at the time of such payment, not to exceed the par value of such stock or shares, shall be included as invested capital.

Intangible Assets—Good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises or other intangible property, shall be included as invested capital of a corporation or partnership, if bona fide payment therefor was made in cash or tangible property. The value included shall not exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of payment. Good will, trade marks, trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property, bona fide purchased prior to March 3, 1917, for and with interests or shares in a partnership, or in the capital stock of the corporation (issued prior to March 3, 1917), in an amount not to exceed on March 3, 1917, 20 per centum of the total shares of the stock of the corporation, shall be included in invested capital. Such value, however, shall not exceed the actual cash value at the time of purchase, and in the case of the issue of stock, shall not exceed the par value of such stock.

Residents or Citizens of the United States—In the case of individuals, residents or citizens of the United States, invested capital shall include: 1. Actual cash paid into the trade or business; 2. Actual cash value of tangible property paid into the trade or business, other than cash, at the time of such payment (but in case such tangible property was paid in prior to January 1, 1914, the actual cash value of such property as of January 1, 1914); and 3. The actual cash value of patents, copyrights, good will, trade marks trade brands, franchises, or other intangible property paid into the trade or business at the time of such payment, if payment was made therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, not to exceed the actual cash or actual cash value of the tangible property bona fide paid therefor at the time of such payment.

Foreign Corporations and Partnerships and Non-Resident Aliens—In the case of foreign corporations and partnerships and non-resident aliens, invested capital shall be that proportion of the actual invested capital, as defined above, which the net income from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income.

Monthly Average—Invested capital for any year means the average invested capital for the year, averaged monthly.

Capital Excluded—Invested capital does not include stocks, bonds (other than United States bonds),

or other obligations, the income from which is not subject to the Excess Profits Tax. Likewise it does not include money or other property borrowed.

Reorganization, Consolidation, or Change of Ownership of Business—In the case of the reorganization, consolidation or change of ownership of a business after March 3, 1917, if an interest of 50% or more remains in the control of the same persons, partnerships, or corporations, or any of them, no asset transferred or received from the prior business shall be allowed a greater value than would have been allowed such prior business, in determining invested capital, unless such asset was paid for in cash or tangible property, in which case the amount shall not exceed the actual cash or the actual cash value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of payment.

RATES OF TAX.

The tax shall be collected on percentages of the net income as follows:

Net income (in excess of deduction) and not in excess of 15% of the invested capital for the taxable year, 20%.

Net income in excess of 15% but not in excess of 20% of invested capital, 25%.

Net income in excess of 20% but not in excess of 25% of invested capital, 35%.

Net income in excess of 25% but not in excess of 33% of invested capital, 45%.

Net income in excess of 33% of invested capital, 60%.

BUSINESS OR TRADE WITHOUT CAPITAL OR MERELY NOMINAL CAPITAL.

In addition to other taxes, a business or trade having no invested capital or merely a nominal invested capital, shall, in lieu of the excess profits tax, pay a tax of 8% on income derived from such trade or business in excess of $3,000, in the case of a domestic corporation, or of $6,000 in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States, or a domestic partnership.

NET INCOME.

Corporations—Net income of a corporation shall be determined as follows: For the years 1911 and 1912, upon the basis provided for under the Corporation Excise Tax Law, Section 38, Act of Congress, approved August 5, 1909, except that income taxes paid to the United States within such years shall be included. This makes the amounts of net income returned to the Treasury Department for the years of 1911 and 1912, for the purpose of the assessment of the Corporation Excise Tax, plus income taxes paid to the United States, the basis of the pre-war income for the years of 1911 and 1912. For the year 1913, upon the basis provided for under the Income Tax Law, Act of Congress, approved October 3, 1913 (net income as shown on the Income Tax Return filed for year 1913), except that income taxes paid to the United States shall be included and that dividends from stock of other corporations whose net earnings were subject to tax under the Act of October 3, 1913, received by the corporation, shall be deducted. For the taxable year, upon the basis provided for under the Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916, as amended, except that dividends from stock of other corporations, whose net earnings are subject to tax under the act of September 8, 1916, as amended, received by the corporation, shall be deducted.

Partnerships and Individuals—Net income of a partnership or individual for the pre-war period and taxable year, shall be determined upon the basis provided for under the Income Tax Law of September 8, 1916, as amended, except that the amount received as dividends from the stock of any domestic corporations whose net income is subject to tax under the Act of September 8, 1916, as amended, shall be deducted.

Deductions Allowed Domestic Partnerships—Domestic partnerships shall be entitled to the following deductions from gross income (allowed under Section 5, Subdivision (a) of the Act of September 8, 1916, as amended), in computing net income: 1. Necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on the business or trade. 2. Interest paid within the year on indebtedness, except on indebtedness incurred in the purchase of obligations or securities, the interest upon which is exempt from taxation as income. 3. Taxes paid within the year, other than those assessed against local benefits, and excess profits and income taxes. 4. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in the business or trade arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks or other casualty or from theft, when not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. 5. Debts actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year. 6. A reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property within the United States arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade: (a) in the case of oil and gas wells, a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines, a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made.

Deductions Allowed Foreign Partnerships—Foreign partnerships shall be entitled to the following deductions (allowed under Section 6, Subdivision (a) of the Act of September 8, 1916, as amended) from gross income in computing net income: 1. Necessary expenses actually paid in carrying on any business or trade conducted within the United States. 2. The proportion of all interest paid within the year on indebtedness which the gross amount of income for the year derived from sources within the United States bears to the entire net income. 3. Taxes paid within the year imposed under the authority of the United States, or its territories or possessions, or under the authority of any State or subdivision of any State, not including those assessed against local benefits or excess profits or income taxes. 4. Losses actually sustained during the year incurred in business or trade conducted within the United States, and losses of property within the United States arising from fires, storms, shipwrecks, or other casualty and from theft, when such losses are not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. 5. Debts arising in the course of business or trade conducted within the United States, actually ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year. 6. A reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property within the United States arising out of its use or employment in the business or trade; (a) in the case of oil and gas wells, a reasonable allowance for actual reduction in flow and production to be ascertained by the settled production or regular flow; (b) in the case of mines, a reasonable allowance for depletion thereof not to exceed the market value in the mine of the product thereof, which has been mined and sold during the year for which the return and computation are made.

RETURNS.

Partnerships—Every foreign partnership having a net income of $3,000 or more for the taxable year, and every domestic partnership having a net income of $6,000 or more for the taxable year, must file a return of the income of the trade or business for the taxable year, setting forth specifically the gross income for the year and the deductions permitted under the law. The return shall be filed in the form prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue on or before March 1 of each year for the preceding calendar year, with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the office of the partnership or individual is located, or in which the individual resides. (Act September 8, 1916.)

Fixing Fiscal Year—A corporation or partnership may fix its own fiscal year as the taxable year. If a corporation or partnership prior to March 1, 1918, makes a return covering its own fiscal year, and includes therein the income received during that part of the fiscal year falling within the year 1916, the tax for the year 1917 shall be that proportion of the tax computed upon the excess profits during such fiscal year which the time from January 1, 1917, to the end of such fiscal year, bears to the full fiscal year.

The Excess Profits Tax Law, Title 2, Act of March 3, 1917, is repealed. Any amount which has been or hereafter may be paid on account of the tax as imposed under the excess profits tax law of March 3, 1917, shall be credited toward the payment of the tax imposed by this law, but if the amount so paid exceeds the amount due under this law, the excess shall be refunded.

REGULATIONS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to make all necessary regulations for carrying out provisions of this law and may require the production of facts and data necessary for the collection of the tax.

TAXES ON PUBLIC UTILITIES.

(Effective November 1, 1917.)

Express—From point in United States to another in United States, per each 20 cents paid therefor, tax, 1 cent.

Freight—From point in United States to another in United States, on amount paid therefor, tax, 3%.

Passenger Fares—From point in United States to another or to any point in Canada or Mexico, exclusive of commutation tickets or season tickets less than 30 miles, or transportation costing not to exceed 35 cents, on amount paid therefor, tax, 8%.

Pipe Line—For the transportation of oil by pipe line, on amount paid therefor, tax, 5%.

Seats, Berths or Stateroom Tickets, in Sleeping or Parlor Cars or on Vessels—On amount paid therefor, tax, 10%.

Telegraph, Telephone or Radio dispatches and messages, originating within the United States, each message or dispatch of 15 cents or more. (Only one payment required on each). On amount paid therefor, tax, 5 cents.

BEVERAGES.

(In effect October 4, 1917, unless otherwise stated.)

	Existing Tax.	War Tax.	Total Tax.
Ale, per bbl	$1.50	$1.50	$3.00
Beer, per bbl	1.50	1.50	3.00
Carbonic acid gas, in drums or other containers intended for use in manufacture of carbonated water and soft drinks, per lb	.....	.05	.....
Cordials and Liqueurs, per each one-half pint	.01½	.01½	.03
Cordials and Liqueurs in excess of 25 gallons, upon which existing tax has been paid, held for sale on October 3, 1917; per each one-half pint	.....	.01½	.....
Distilled Spirits—In bond, produced, or imported per proof gal., or per wine gal. when below proof, (fractional parts proportionately);			
For other than beverage purposes	1.10	1.10	2.20
For beverage purposes	1.10	2.10	3.20
Spirits in excess of 50 gals. held for sale by retailers, on October 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per gal. (fractional parts proportionately);			
For other than beverage purposes	.....	1.10	.....
For beverage purposes	.....	2.10	.....
Spirits held for sale on October 3, 1917, by others than retailers (except in custody of court of bankruptcy)—per gal. (fractional parts proportionately);			
For other than beverage purposes	.....	1.10	.....
For beverage purposes	.....	2.10	.....
Fermented Liquors—Beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and similar fermented liquors (containing ½ per cent. or more alcohol), per bbl. containing not in excess of 31 gallons and at a like rate for any other quantity or fractional parts	1.50	1.50	3.00
Grape Brandy, or Wine Spirits—Withdrawn for the fortification of sweet wine, per proof gal. (fractional parts proportionately)	.10	.20	.30
Used in the fortification of sweet wines held for sale October 3, 1917, per proof gallon (fractional parts proportionately)	.....	.10	.....
Withdrawn for the purpose of fortifying sweet wines, but not used prior to October 3, 1917, per proof gallon (fractional parts proportionately)	.....	.20	.....
Perfumes, containing distilled spirits, imported into U. S., per wine gal. (fractional parts proportionately)	.....	1.10	.....
Rectified Spirits (in possession of rectifier on October 3, 1917, or thereafter rectified) per proof gal. (fractional parts proportionately)	.....	.15	.....
Syrups and Extracts, for use in manufacture of soft drinks.			
If sold for not more than $1.30 per gal	.....	.05	.....
If sold for more than $1.30 per gal. and not for more than $2.00 per gal	.....	.08	.....
If more than $2.00 per gal. and not more than $3.00 per gal	.....	.10	.....
If more than $3.00 per gal. and not more than $4.00 per gal	.....	.15	.....
If more than $4.00 per gal	.....	.20	.....
Unfermented Grape Juice, soft drinks, artificial mineral waters (not carbonated), and fermented liquors containing less than ½ per centum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer in bottles or closed containers, and ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop or other carbonated waters or beverages, manufactured or sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer of carbonic acid gas used in carbonating same, per gal	.....	.01	.....
Waters—Natural, mineral or table waters, sold in bottles or other closed containers at over 10c. per gal.; artificial mineral water (not carbonated) or carbonated waters, per gal	.....	.01	.....
Wines—Still wines (including vermuth, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as still wine), in bond, produced, or imported, per wine gallon (fractional parts proportionately);			
Containing not more than 14 per cent. alcohol	.04	.04	.08
Containing more than 14 per cent. alcohol and not more than 21 per cent. alcohol	.10	.10	.20
Containing more than 21 per cent. and not more than 24 per cent. alcohol	.25	.25	.50
Still wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on October 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per wine gallon (fractional parts proportionately);			
Containing not more than 14 per cent. alcohol	.....	.04	.....
Containing more than 14 per cent. alcohol and not more than 21 per cent. alcohol	.....	.10	.....
Containing more than 21 per cent. and not more than 24 per cent. alcohol	.....	.25	.....
Champagne and sparkling wines, in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pt. or fraction thereof	.03	.03	.06
Champagne and sparkling wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on October 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pt. or fraction thereof	.....	.03	.....
Artificially carbonated wines in bond, produced or imported, per ½ pt. or fraction thereof	.01½	.01½	.03
Artificially carbonated wines in excess of 25 gals. held for sale on October 3, 1917, upon which existing tax has been paid, per ½ pt. or fraction thereof	.....	.01½	.....

CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND TOBACCO.

	Existing Tax.	War Tax	Total Tax.
Cigars—Manufactured, sold or removed for consumption. (Effective 30 days after passage of this act.)			
Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000	.75	.25	1.00
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; retailing at 4c. each or more but not more than 7c. each, per 1,000	3.00	1.00	4.00
Retailing at more than 7c. each but not more than 15c. each per 1,000	3.00	3.00	6.00
Retailing at more than 15c. each but not more than 20c. each per 1,000	3.00	5.00	8.00
Retailing at more than 20c. each	3.00	7.00	10.00
Amount in excess of 1,000 held for sale on the day after the passage of this act, or removed from factory or custom house after the passage of this act but prior to the effective date, upon which the existing tax has been paid.			
Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000		.12½	
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; retailing at 4c. or more but not more than 7c. each, per 1,000		.50	
Retailing at more than 7c. each, but not more than 15c. each, per 1,000		1.50	
Retailing at more than 15c. each, but not more than 20c. each, per 1,000		2.50	
Retailing at more than 20c. each		3.50	
Cigarette Papers and Tubes—Papers in packages, books or sets containing:			
Over 25 papers but not over 50 papers			.005
Over 50 papers but not over 100 papers			.01
More than 100 papers, for each 100 papers or fractional part thereof			.01
Tubes—per 100 or fraction thereof			.02
Cigarettes—Manufactured in or imported into the United States. (Effective 30 days after passage of this act.) Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000	1.25	.80	2.05
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000	3.60	1.20	4.80
Amount in excess of 1,000 held for sale on the day after the passage of this act, or removed from factory or custom house after the passage of this act but prior to the effective date, upon which the existing tax has been paid:			
Weighing not more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000		.40	
Weighing more than 3 lbs. per 1,000; per 1,000		.60	
Tobacco and Snuff—Manufactured, sold or removed for consumption. (Effective 30 days after passage of this act.) Per lb.	.08	.05	.13
Amount in excess of 100 lbs. held for sale on the day after the passage of this act, or removed from factory or custom house after the passage of this act but prior to the effective date, upon which the existing tax has been paid, per 1,000		.02½	

STAMP TAXES.

(Under Schedule A.)

Bonds, Debentures, or Certificates of Indebtedness, issued on or after December 1, 1917, on each $100 or fraction of amount of bond, 5c.

Renewals are taxed as new issues. When bond is conditioned for payment of money in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be on the amount secured.

Bonds, indemnity and surety (except in legal proceedings and reinsurance), each, 50 cents. Where premium is charged per $1 premium or fraction, 1 cent.

Capital stock issue, with par value, each $100 face value or fraction, 5 cents. Without par value, actual value $100 or less, each share, 5 cents. Without par value, actual value over $100, each $100 or fraction, 5 cents.

Capital stock, sales or transfers type, with par value, each $100 face value or fraction, 2 cents. Without par value, actual value $100 or less, each share, 2 cents. Without par value, actual value in excess of $100 per share, each $100 or fraction, 2 cents.

Conveyances of real estate, by deed, instrument, or writing, (not to secure debt,) on consideration less encumbrances assumed by purchaser: Exceeding $100, not in excess of $500, 50 cents. Each additional $500 or fraction thereof, 50 cents.

Drafts or checks not payable at sight or on demand, per each $100 or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Entry of merchandise at Custom House—on value of merchandise: Not exceeding $100, 25 cents. Exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents. Exceeding $500, $1.

Entry, for withdrawal of merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Parcel-post packages—for each 25 cents or fraction for transportation charged on packages upon which the charge is 25 cents or more, to be paid by consignor. (No package shall be transported unless stamps are attached), 1 cent.

Passage ticket, one way or round trip transportation by vessels from United States to destination not in the United States, Canada or Mexico: Not exceeding $30, $1. Exceeding $30 and not exceeding $60, $3. Exceeding $60, $5. (Tickets not in excess of $10—exempt.)

Playing cards, pack containing not over 54 cards, in addition to existing tax (effective October 3, 1917), 5 cents.

Power of attorney, except for use in government pensions, or in bankruptcy cases, 25 cents.

Promissory notes (except bank notes issued for circulation), and each renewal of the same, per each $100 or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Produce, sales of, on exchange on each $100 in value or fraction thereof, 2 cents.

Proxies, except for use in religious, educational, charitable, fraternal or literary societies or public cemeteries, 10 cents.

ESTATES.

The amendment to the Federal estates tax law materially increases the rates of tax. All other provisions of the law of September 8, 1916, as amended by the act of March 3, 1917, remain in full force and effect, unchanged. The following schedule shows the rates effective on estates of decedents dying on and after October 3, 1917.

Net Estate After Specific Exemption of $25,000.	Existing Tax.	Additional Tax.	Total Tax.	Am'nt of Tax.	Net Estate After Specific Exemption of $25,000.	Existing Tax.	Additional Tax.	Total Tax.	Am'nt of Tax.
Next $50,000	1½%	½%	2%	$1,000	Next $1,000,000	10½%	3½%	14%	$140,000
" 100,000	3%	1%	4%	4,000	" 1,000,000	12%	4%	16%	160,000
" 100,000	4½%	1½%	6%	6,000	" 1,000,000	13½%	4½%	18%	180,000
" 200,000	6%	2%	8%	16,000	" 3,000,000	15%	5%	20%	600,000
" 350,000	7½%	2½%	10%	35,000	" 2,000,000	15%	7%	22%	440,000
" 1,000,000	9%	3%	12%	120,000	In excess of $10,000,000	15%	10%	25%	

The additional tax imposed shall not apply to the transfer of the estate of a decedent, dying while serving in the war.

MANUFACTURES.

Taxes on following articles are to be paid by users: Motor boats not over 5 net tons, with fixed engines, per year, $5. Yachts, pleasure boats, power boats, motor boats with fixed engines, and sailing boats, of over 5 net tons, not used exclusively for trade or National defense nor built according to plans approved by the Navy Department: Length not over 50 feet, per foot, per year, 50 cents. Length over 50 feet, not over 100 feet, per foot, per year, $1. Length over 100 feet, per foot, per year, $2.

Taxes on following articles are to be paid by the manufacturer, producer, or importer: Automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons, and motorcycles, on selling price, 3 per cent. Cameras, on selling price, 3 per cent. Chewing gum, or substitute therefor, on selling price, 2 per cent. Films, moving picture, unexposed, per linear foot, 25-1000 of a cent. Films, moving picture, positive, containing picture ready for projection, per linear foot, 5-100 of a cent. Jewelry, real or imitation, on selling price, 3 per cent. Patent medicines pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, medicinal cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters (not otherwise taxed), essences, spirits, oils and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions and other patent or proprietary medicines or remedies, on selling price, 2 per cent. Piano players, graphophones, phonographs and talking machines; records, for player pianos, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines or musical instruments; sporting goods and games, tennis racquets, golf balls, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard, and pool balls, fishing rods, reels and lines, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards and pieces, dice, games and parts of games except playing cards and children's toys and games, on selling price, 3 per cent Toilet articles, perfumes, cosmetics, essences, toilet waters, extracts, vaselines, petroleums, hair oils, pomades, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, aromatic cachous, tooth pastes, hair restorers, dyes and dressings, toilet soaps and powders and similar substances used for toilet purposes, on selling price, 2 per cent.

INSURANCE.

(Effective November 1, 1917.)

Life insurance (except policies for reinsurance, and except industrial policies of $500 or less on weekly payment plan, upon which tax shall be 40 per cent. of first premium), per $100 or fraction thereof of policy, 8 cents.

Marine, inland or fire insurance (except policies for reinsurance), per $1 or fraction thereof of premium, and casualty insurance (except life, marine and fire, and except policies for reinsurance), per $1 or fraction thereof of premium, 1 cent.

(All policies of insurance issued by a person, corporation or organization, exempt from Federal Income Tax, shall be exempt from taxes imposed by this law. Persons receiving pay for issuing insurance policies shall make return during the first 15 days of each month and pay tax to Collector of Internal Revenue.)

ADMISSIONS TO PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS.

Admissions (effective November 1, 1917). Persons over 12 years paying admission, except where maximum charge is 5 cents, per each 10 cents or fraction; persons admitted free, except employés, children under twelve years, and officers on official business, per each 10 cents charged for similar admissions; children under 12 years, where admission is charged—per admission, 1 cent. Cabarets or similar entertainments to which the charge for admission is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount to be computed by rules established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, per each 10 cents thereof, 1 cent.

Boxes or seats, for permanent use, on the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for performance at which the box or seat is used or reserved, 10 per cent.

DUES.

Dues, or membership fees, in social, sporting, or athletic clubs which are in excess of $12.00 per year (including initiation fees), to be paid by members. (Effective November 1, 1917), 10 per cent.

MUNITIONS TAX.

Reduction of rate: The munitions tax for the year of 1917 is reduced from 12½ per centum to 10 per centum. The munitions tax law shall cease to be of effect on and after January 1, 1918.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND GENERAL PROVISIONS.

West Indian Islands—Articles coming into United States from West Indian Islands, acquired from Denmark, shall be subject to tax imposed on like articles by Internal Revenue Laws of United States, and exempt from tax under Internal Revenue Laws of Islands. Articles shipped from United States to West Indian Islands, acquired from Denmark, shall be subject to tax imposed on like articles by Internal Revenue Laws of Islands and exempt from tax under Internal Revenue Laws of United States.

Penalty for failure to make returns; false or fraudulent return; evasion or attempt to evade tax; failure to collect, account for or pay over tax, is fine not to exceed $1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, and, in addition thereto, a penalty of double the tax evaded.

Tax on contracts before May 9, 1917—If a bona-fide contract is made with a dealer prior to May 9, 1917, for the sale of beverages, cigars, cigarettes, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, chocolate, cocoa, saccharine, molasses, syrup, automobiles, cameras, boats, yachts, sporting goods, toilet articles, patent medicines and playing cards (or in the case of moving picture films, such a contract with a dealer for the sale or lease thereof), after the tax thereon takes effect, and if such contract does not permit the adding of the whole tax to the amount to be paid under the contract, the vendee, in lieu of the vendor, shall pay so much of the tax as is not permitted to be added to the contract price. Such taxes shall be paid to the vendor by the vendee, at the time the sale is consummated, and returned and paid to the United States by the vendor. The term "dealer" includes a vendee who purchases with intent to use the article in the manufacture or production of another article intended for sale.

Payment in advance—Income and excess profits taxes may be paid in advance either in instalments or in full.

THE AMERICAN NURSES' ASSOCIATION.

The principal activities of the association during 1917 were: An effort to secure a national charter; incorporation under the laws of the District of Columbia; promotion of interest in health insurance; endorsement of the President's attitude in regard to war; a request for rank for army nurses; efforts to secure the enrolment of all eligible nurses in the Red Cross Nursing Service; making of a survey of the nursing resources of each State, in order to meet war conditions

Officers: *President*—Annie W. Goodrich, R. N., Teachers' College, New York. *Secretary*—Katharine De Witt. R N., 45 South Union Street, Rochester, N. Y *Treasurer*—Mrs. C. V. Twiss, R. N., 419 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, New York.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION.

Each State and Territory is represented by one Vice-President and one member of the General Council. Membership about 12,500. This association of lawyers of the United States was organized in 1878. Officers: *President*—Walter George Smith, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—George Whitelock, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Frederick E. Wadhams, 78 Chapel Street, Albany, N Y. *Assistant Secretaries*—W. Thomas Kemp, Gaylord Lee Clark, 1416 Munsey Building, Baltimore, Md.

ESTIMATE OF RETURNS UNDER WAR REVENUE LAW.

THIS estimate has been made by the Treasury Department and is intended to cover the first year's operations under the new statute.

REVISED FIGURES.

Income tax	$851,000,000	Insurance policies	$5,000,000
Excess profits	1,000,000,000	Automobiles	40,000,000
Distilled spirits	135,000,000	Musical instruments	3,000,000
Rectified spirits	5,000,000	Moving-picture films	3,000,000
Fermented liquors	46,000,000	Jewelry	4,500,000
Wines	7,000,000	Sporting goods	1,200,000
Soft drinks, syrups, etc	13,000,000	Pleasure boats	500,000
Cigars	10,000,000	Perfumes and cosmetics	1,900,000
Cigarettes	21,500,000	Patent medicines	3,400,000
Tobacco	28,000,000	Chewing gum	400,000
Snuff	1,800,000	Cameras	750,000
Cigarette papers	100,000	Admissions	50,000,000
Freight transportation	77,500,000	Club dues	1,500,000
Express transportation	10,000,000	War-stamp taxes	29,000,000
Passenger transportation	60,000,000	Inheritances	5,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000	Virgin Island products	20,000
Seats and berths	4,000,000	First-class mail	70,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000	Second-class mail	6,000,000

The new second-class mail rates do not begin until 1918.

STANDARD OIL WAR TAXES.

The Wall Street Journal estimates the War Revenue Tax on three of the largest companies in the Standard Oil group as follows: The three companies selected are Atlantic Refining Company, an eastern refining and marketing concern; Standard Oil of Indiana, which is engaged in the same branches of the oil business in the middle west, and Prairie Oil and Gas, a producing company. Following table shows the rate of earnings in 1916 on capital, plus surplus, as of December 31, 1915, for the companies in question, together with the amount of their capital and surplus as of December 31, 1916, and the estimated earnings for 1917 based on the assumption that the rate of earnings on their present capital investment is approximately the same this year as last:

	Per Cent. Earned 1916.	Capital and Surplus Dec. 31, 1916.	Net Earnings 1917.
Atlantic Refining Company	31.7	$38,976,190	$12,355,000
Standard of Indiana	52.8	83,236,660	43,948,000
Prairie Oil and Gas	27.9	65,197,160	18,190,000

It is not necessary to make pre-war comparisons, as all pre-war earnings were larger than the 9% exemption.

ATLANTIC REFINING—Disregarding the $3,000 exemption, the amount of tax would work out approximately as follows in the case of the Atlantic Refining Company, using round numbers, based on the amount of net capital employed, according to the balance sheet of December 31, 1916, and assuming the same rate of earnings as last year on capital investment. Estimated earnings at 32% on $39,000,000 capital would be $12,480,000. The first tax rate is 20% on the first 15% of earnings, less the exemption of 9%. Therefore:

	Amount Taxable.	Tax.		Amount Taxable.	Tax.
15% of 1917 capital ($39,000,000)	$5,850,000		35% on amt. bet. 20% and 25%	$1,950,000	$682,500
Less exemption of 9%	3,510,000		45% on amt. bet. 25% and 32%	2,730,000	1,228,500
20% on remainder, or	$2,340,000	$468,000	Excess subject to war tax	$8,970,000	$2,366,500
25% on amt. bet. 15% and 20%	1,950,000	487,500			

Percentage of tax on net earnings of $12,480,000 equals 22.9%.

STANDARD OIL OF INDIANA—For Standard of Indiana the result would be approximately as follows: Estimated earnings at 53% on $83,000,000 capital would be $43,990,000.

	Amount Taxable.	Tax.		Amount Taxable.	Tax.
15% of 1917 capital ($83,000,000)	$12,450,000		35% on amt. bet. 20% and 25%	$4,150,000	$1,452,500
Less exemption of 9%	7,470,000		45% on amt. bet. 25% and 33%	6,640,000	2,988,000
20% on remainder, or	$4,980,000	$996,000	60% on amt. bet. 33% and 53%	16,600,000	9,960,000
25% on amt. bet. 15% and 20%	4,150,000	1,037,500	Excess subject to war tax	$36,520,000	$16,434,000

Percentage of tax on net earnings of $43,990,000 equals 37.7%.

PRAIRIE OIL AND GAS—For Prairie Oil and Gas the result would be approximately as follows: Estimated earnings at 28% on $65,000,000 capital would be $18,200,000.

	Amount Taxable.	Tax.		Amount Taxable.	Tax.
15% of 1917 capital ($65,000,000)	$9,750,000		35% on amt. bet. 20% and 25%	$3,250,000	$1,137,500
Less exemption of 9%	3,850,000		45% on amt. bet. 25% and 28%	1,950,000	877,500
20% on remainder, or	$3,900,000	$780,000	Excess subject to war tax	$12,350,000	$3,607,500
25% on amt. bet. 15% and 20%	3,250,000	812,500			

Percentage of tax on net earnings of $18,200,000 equals 19.8%.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

SUMMARY OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM 1908 TO 1917, INCLUSIVE.

Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.	Fiscal Years.	Spirits.	Tobacco.	Fermented Liquors.	Income Tax.
1908	$140,158,807	$49,862,754	$59,807,617		1913	$163,879,342	$76,789,424	$66,266,989	
1909	134,868,034	51,887,178	57,456,411		1914	159,098,177	79,986,639	67,081,512	$71,381,274
1910	148,029,311	58,118,457	60,572,288		1915	144,619,699	79,957,373	79,328,946	80,190,694
1911	155,279,858	67,005,950	64,367,777		1916	158,682,429	88,063,947	88,771,103	424,937,932
1912	156,391,487	70,590,151	63,268,770		1917	188,563,054	102,230,205	61,532,025	*359,681,227

Miscellaneous receipts of 1917, including those derived from oleomargarine, opium manufacturers, etc., playing cards, accepted offers in compromise, etc., $4,089,573. *Income tax from corporations, $179,539,631; from individuals, $180,108,340; from Alaska railroads, $33,256.

INCOME TAX.

The receipts of income tax from individuals for calendar year 1916 as classified to conform to the act of September 8, 1916, were as follows:

Income tax, normal	$55,742,230.89
Surtax:	
Net incomes exceeding $20,000 and not more than $40,000	6,969,051.71
$40,001 to $60,000	6,493,954.37
$60,001 to $80,000	6,071,465.16
$80,001 to $100,000	5,730,101.63
$100,001 to $150,000	11,099,321.57
$150,001 to $200,000	8,189,595.69
$200,001 to $250,000	6,241,807.10
$250,001 to $300,000	$5,196,876.83
$300,001 to $500,000	12,969,686.27
$500,001 to $1,000,000	14,501,213.51
$1,000,001 to $1,500,000	7,531,893.76
$1,500,001 to $2,000,000	4,888,040.10
Net incomes exceeding $2,000,000	16,145,856.30
Offers in compromise, etc	15,994.50
Total	$167,787,089.39

WITHDRAWALS FOR CONSUMPTION.

The quantities of distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes, oleomargarine, etc., on which tax was paid are as follows:

Articles Taxed.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30. 1916.	1917.
Spirits distilled from apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries ... gals.	2,984,743	3,668,669
Spirits distilled from materials other than apples, peaches, grapes, pears, pineapples, oranges, apricots, berries, prunes, figs, and cherries ... gals.	133,241,785	160,996,577
Fermented liquors ... bbls.	58,564,508	60,729,509
Cigars, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ... number	7,390,183,170	8,266,776,593
Cigars, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ... number	947,537,360	950,130,520
Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand ... number	21,560,406	27,458,394
Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand ... number	21,066,196,672	30,501,735,144
Snuff ... lbs.	33,170,680	35,377,751
Tobacco, chewing and smoking ... lbs.	417,235,928	445,763,206
Oleomargarine ... lbs.	150,523,725	†232,643,176
Adulterated butter ... lbs.	192,222	147,552
Process or renovated butter ... lbs.	35,021,016	27,958,440

† Includes 4,577,168 pounds of the colored product, at 10 cents, and 228,066,008 pounds of the uncolored product, at one-fourth of 1 cent per pound. It does not, however, include certain oleomargarine withdrawn during various periods prior to July 1, 1914, taxpaid at one-fourth cent, and subsequently found on the market artificially colored, upon which the difference of 9¾ cents per pound has been assessed and the amounts thereof collected during the fiscal year.

NOTE—The foregoing table of "Withdrawals for Consumption" includes on account of Porto Rican products as follows: 111,722 gallons spirits distilled from materials other than fruit; 208,509,820 cigars, at $3 per thousand; 1,000,000 cigars, at 75 cents per thousand; 980,500 cigarettes, at $3.60 per thousand, and 6,811,920 cigarettes, at $1.25 per thousand; and on account of Philippine products, as follows: 166,547,493 cigars, at $3 per thousand; 10,155 cigarettes, at $3.60 per thousand; 6,271,264 cigarettes, at $1.25 per thousand, and 188 pounds manufactured tobacco, at 8 cents per pound.

The quantity of wine, liqueurs, cordials, etc., upon which tax was paid cannot be stated, for the reason that the rates of tax imposed by the acts of October 22, 1914, and September 8, 1916, varies according to kind of product and size of container; and, furthermore, as the stamps provided for same are interchangeable, the quantity is not indicated by the amount of the tax payment.

The quantity of mixed flour withdrawn cannot be stated in the foregoing table, owing to the variable number of pounds taxed.

There was no legitimate manufacture of smoking opium, but assessments made thereon under the act of January 17, 1914, amounting to $254.50, were collected during the year as compared with the collection of $175 during the preceding fiscal year.

WITHDRAWALS TAX PAID FOR CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITUOUS AND MALT LIQUORS AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO PRODUCTS DURING THE LAST FIVE FISCAL YEARS.

Fiscal Year.	Distilled Spirits.	Fermented Liquors.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.	Snuff.
	Taxable Gallons.	*Barrels.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1913	143,220,056	65,245,544	8,732,815,703	14,294,895,471	404,362,620	33,209,468
1914	139,138,501	66,105,445	8,707,625,230	16,427,086,016	412,505,213	32,766,741
1915	124,155,178	59,746,701	8,030,385,603	16,756,179,973	402,474,245	29,839,074
1916	136,226,528	58,564,508	8,337,720,530	21,087,757,078	417,235,928	33,170,680
1917	164,665,246	60,729,509	9,216,901,113	30,529,193,538	445,763,206	35,377,751
Total	707,405,509	310,391,707	43,025,448,179	99,095,112,076	2,082,341,212	164,363,714

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Statement showing, by States and Territories, ordinary, including emergency and other, revenue, corporation, and individual income taxes and aggregate collections during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

States, Territories, Etc.	Ordinary, Including Emergency and Other, Revenue.	Corporation Income Tax.	Individual Income Tax.	Aggregate Collections.
Alabama	$215,280.88	$887,906.92	$200,385.29	$1,303,523.09
Alaska	29,396.89	†49,132.34	20,772.03	99,301.26
Arizona	77,588.49	637,993.92	200,330.75	915,913.16
Arkansas	134,649.14	306,310.84	179,413.47	620,373.45
California	13,758,375.93	6,147,289.14	3,870,314.24	23,775,979.31
Colorado	334,968.78	1,789,597.94	1,060,075.91	3,184,642.63
Connecticut	5,757,480.82	3,872,638.48	3,050,912.00	12,681,031.30
Delaware	11,761,308.80	2,791,067.72	3,666,351.92	18,218,728.44
District of Columbia	810,464.72	579,311.46	1,186,133.33	2,575,909.51
Florida	1,558,848.34	327,655.04	305,879.91	2,192,383.29
Georgia	347,816.16	1,218,831.39	611,777.89	2,178,425.44
Hawaii	260,976.10	909,818.58	363,880.70	1,534,675.38
Idaho	80,350.22	217,479.58	176,711.97	474,541.77
Illinois	62,113,711.13	14,359,537.16	11,739,952.41	88,213,200.70
Indiana	33,108,519.01	2,261,049.58	1,233,845.52	36,603,414.11
Iowa	784,449.78	1,252,297.30	555,247.24	2,591,994.32
Kansas	537,511.67	2,349,847.01	568,181.91	3,455,540.59
Kentucky	45,471,937.10	1,252,485.55	393,271.63	47,117,694.28
Louisiana	11,847,445.29	1,269,121.11	813,542.12	13,930,108.52
Maine	214,497.47	815,750.20	377,375.05	1,407,622.72
Maryland	10,125,838.37	1,401,954.27	1,947,336.47	13,475,129.11
Massachusetts	9,515,544.25	9,320,716.63	10,959,847.50	29,796,108.38
Michigan	8,571,577.65	6,565,769.68	3,627,884.25	18,765,231.58
Minnesota	3,619,472.36	4,618,464.76	1,814,431.33	10,052,368.45
Mississippi	105,090.55	246,829.38	197,456.70	549,376.63
Missouri	15,200,577.84	4,596,170.35	2,516,416.54	22,313,164.73
Montana	740,700.28	776,719.99	298,627.47	1,816,047.74
Nebraska	3,691,565.11	779,615.94	368,710.97	4,839,892.02
Nevada	82,662.79	75,423.06	15,425.53	173,511.38
New Hampshire	714,449.92	283,937.07	236,565.38	1,234,952.37
New Jersey	13,910,549.62	5,250,581.86	5,621,910.08	24,783,041.56
New Mexico	111,510.44	300,134.14	82,760.87	494,405.45
New York	61,881,336.47	46,566,951.90	81,495,783.31	189,944,071.68
North Carolina	29,114,283.37	1,232,609.13	551,189.51	30,898,082.01
North Dakota	95,319.12	218,771.77	74,159.64	388,250.53
Ohio	30,402,732.37	12,873,403.13	8,066,088.77	51,342,224.27
Oklahoma	220,703.94	2,231,436.18	4,428,842.32	6,880,982.44
Oregon	347,163.91	406,931.70	413,684.24	1,167,779.85
Pennsylvania	41,304,249.58	24,238,266.36	17,860,341.18	83,402,857.12
Philippine Islands	*507,533.15	.....	.....	507,533.15
Porto Rico	761,218.03	.....	.....	761,218.03
Rhode Island	1,742,218.82	1,339,290.50	1,860,676.67	4,942,185.99
South Carolina	212,805.18	498,116.17	81,874.28	792,795.63
South Dakota	200,701.32	182,248.15	49,164.33	432,113.80
Tennessee	2,070,226.66	942,090.87	438,684.27	3,451,001.80
Texas	1,923,964.99	2,611,153.93	2,781,779.69	7,316,898.61
Utah	415,798.52	1,148,676.94	181,344.05	1,745,819.51
Vermont	102,617.41	184,547.33	369,879.07	657,043.81
Virginia	8,512,830.74	1,837,125.64	621,507.06	10,971,463.44
Washington	335,038.44	1,187,702.79	855,286.77	2,378,028.00
West Virginia	1,545,322.78	1,460,908.97	460,138.63	3,466,370.38
Wisconsin	12,342,001.26	2,716,523.54	1,179,826.21	16,238,351.01
Wyoming	89,280.52	184,694.47	66,361.72	340,336.71
Total	$449,712,412.48	$179,572,887.86	$180,108,340.10	$809,393,640.44

* Includes $304.95 from sale of stamps affixed to Philippine products reported by the collector of the first district of California and $1.26 from similar sales reported by the collector of the sixth district of California. † Includes $33,256.83 income tax on Alaska railroads.

NOTE.—Alabama and Mississippi comprise the district of Alabama; Colorado and Wyoming, the district of Colorado; Connecticut and Rhode Island, the district of Connecticut; Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, and the counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., the district of Maryland; Montana, Idaho, and Utah, the district of Montana; New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, the district of New Hampshire; New Mexico and Arizona, the district of New Mexico; North Dakota and South Dakota, the district of North and South Dakota; Washington and Alaska, the district of Washington; and Nevada forms a part of the first district of California.

The collections credited to Porto Rico were returned from the following districts, viz:

First district of New York	$122,893.87
Second district of New York	638,324.16
Total	$761,218.03

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS DURING THE LAST THREE FISCAL YEARS.

Comparison of internal revenue receipts from general sources for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1915, 1916, and 1917.

Receipts.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Ordinary only	$283,410,138.71	$303,507,733.03	$354,414,853.60
Emergency and other revenue	52,069,126.29	84,278,302.13	95,297,553.88
Corporation income	39,155,596.77	56,993,657.98	179,572,887.86
Individual income	41,046,162.09	67,943,594.63	180,108,340.10
Total	$415,681,023.86	$512,723,287.77	$809,393,640.44

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS—*Continued.*

COST OF COLLECTION.

The cost of collecting the internal revenue for the fiscal year 1917 was approximately $9.53 per thousand dollars, or .95 per cent., which is the lowest annual cost of the bureau. The cost of collection the previous year, in which the largest sum was collected prior to the fiscal year 1917, was $14.04 per thousand dollars, or 1.40 per cent. The average cost of collection since the establishment of the bureau is $23.21 per thousand dollars, or 2.32 per cent.

EMERGENCY AND OTHER REVENUE EXCLUSIVE OF THE ORDINARY AND INCOME TAX.

The act of March 3, 1917, was to provide additional revenue to defray the expenses of increased appropriations for the Army and Navy and for other purposes. The revenue collected under this act and the prior act of September 8, 1916, and also the act of October 22, 1914, as extended by the joint resolution approved December 17, 1915, amounted to $95,297,553.88, which is included in the total of ordinary receipts, the sources from which and amounts realized being as follows:

Wines, champagne, liqueurs, cordials, etc.	$5,164,075.03
Grape brandy used in fortification of sweet wines	384,188.89
Fermented Liquors (additional 50 cents per barrel)	30,365,168.73
Special taxes relating to manufacture and sale of tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes	971,386.80
Special taxes, including corporations, bankers, brokers, theatres, bowling alleys, etc.	15,708,732.87
Schedule A (documentary stamps, etc.)	8,254,341.88
Schedule B (perfumery, cosmetics, etc.)	671,968.42
Excess profits tax	37,176.37
Estate tax	6,076,575.26
Munition manufacturers' tax	27,663,939.63
Total	$95,297,553.88

Objects of Taxation.	Receipts During Fiscal Years Ended June 30— 1916.	1917.	Objects of Taxation.	Receipts During Fiscal Years Ended June 30— 1916.	1917.
Special Taxes.			*Special Taxes.*		
Corporations	.....	$10,471,688.90	Circuses	$7,896.16	$7,786.48
Bankers	$4,226,342.37	2,293,243.19	Street fairs	.....	1,337.08
Brokers, stock	224,074.62	281,964.89	Exhibitions not otherwise provided for	32,380.55	36,483.81
Pawnbrokers	121,781.69	154,869.55	Bowling alleys and billiard rooms	952,013.06	1,331,763.37
Brokers, commercial	166,479.61	42,673.71	Commission merchants	153,770.02	35,577.55
Brokers, Custom House	8,458.85	10,437.54			
Brokers, ship	.....	12,979.17			
Theatres, museums, and concert halls	1,014,911.28	1,027,927.63	Total	$6,908,108.21	$15,708,732.87

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTORS.

District.	Collector.	Address.	District.	Collector.	Address.
Alabama	John D. McNeel	Birmingham.	New Hamp.	Seth W. Jones	Portsmouth.
Arkansas	Jack Walker	Little Rock.	1st N. Jersey	Samuel Iredell	Camden.
1st Cal.	Joseph J. Scott	San Francisco.	5th N. Jersey	Charles V. Duffy	Newark.
"	Jno. M. Platt (Acting)	San Francisco.	New Mexico	Lewis T. Carpenter	Phoenix, Ariz.
6th Cal.	John P. Carter	Los Angeles.	1st N. York	Henry P. Keith	Brooklyn.
Colorado	Mark A. Skinner	Denver.	2d N. York	John Z. Lowe, Jr.	New York City.
Connecticut	James J. Walsh	Hartford.	"	Wm. H. Edwards	New York City.
Florida	Henry H. Lewis	Jacksonville.	3d N. York	Mark Eisner	New York City.
"	James M. Cathcart	Jacksonville.	14th N. York	Roscoe Irwin	Albany.
Georgia	Aaron O. Bialock	Atlanta.	21st N. York	Neal Brewster	Syracuse.
Hawaii	John F. Haley	Honolulu.	28th N. York	Vincent H. Riorden	Buffalo.
1st Illinois	Julius F. Smietanka	Chicago.	N. & S. Dak.	James Coffey	Aberdeen, S. D.
5th Illinois	Edward D. McCabe	Peoria.	4th N. Car.	Josiah W. Bailey	Raleigh.
8th Illinois	John L. Pickering	Springfield.	5th N. Car.	Alston D. Watts	Statesville.
13th Illinois	John M. Rapp	East St. Louis.	1st Ohio	Andrew C. Gilligan	Cincinnati.
6th Indiana	Peter J. Kruyer	Indianapolis.	10th Ohio	Frank B. Niles	Toledo.
7th Indiana	Isaac R. Strouse	Terre Haute.	11th Ohio	Beriah E. Williamson	Columbus.
3d Iowa	Louis Murphy	Dubuque.	18th Ohio	Harry H. Weiss	Cleveland.
Kansas	Wm. H. L. Pepperell	Wichita.	Oklahoma	Hubert L. Bolen	Oklahoma.
2d Kentucky	Josh T. Griffith	Owensboro.	Oregon	Milton A. Miller	Portland.
5th Kentucky	Thomas S. Mayes	Louisville.	1st Penn	Ephraim Lederer	Philadelphia.
6th Kentucky	Charlton B. Thompson	Covington.	9th Penn	Benjamin F. Davis	Lancaster.
7th Kentucky	Ben Marshall	Lexington.	12th Penn	Fred C. Kirkendall	Scranton.
8th Kentucky	John W. Hughes	Danville.	23d Penn	C. Gregg Lewellyn	Pittsburgh.
Louisiana	John Y. Fauntleroy	New Orleans.	S. Carolina	Duncan C. Heyward	Columbia.
Maryland	Joshua W. Miles	Baltimore.	Tennessee	Edward B. Craig	Nashville.
3d Mass.	John F. Malley	Boston.	3d Texas	Alex. S. Walker	Austin.
1st Michigan	James J. Brady	Detroit.	2d Virginia	Richd. C. L. Moncure	Richmond.
4th Michigan	Emanuel J. Doyle	Grand Rapids.	6th Virginia	John M. Hart	Roanoke.
Minnesota	Edward J. Lynch	St. Paul.	Washington	David J. Williams	Tacoma.
1st Missouri	George H. Moore	St. Louis.	West Virginia	Samuel A. Hays	Parkersburg.
6th Missouri	Edgar M. Harber	Kansas City.	1st Wisconsin	Paul A. Hemmy	Milwaukee.
Montana	William C. Whaley	Helena.	2d Wisconsin	Burt Williams	Madison.
Nebraska	Geo. L. Loomis	Omaha.	Philippine I.	James J. Rafferty	Manila.

FEDERAL INCOME-TAX PAYERS.

120 incomes exceeding	$1,000,000.	1,793 betw'n	$100,000 and $150,000.	9,707 betw'n	$20,000 and $25,000.
209 betw'n $500,000 and	$1,000,000.	2,056 betw'n	$75,000 and $100,000.	16,475 betw'n	$15,000 and $20,000.
122 betw'n $400,000 and	$500,000.	4,791 betw'n	$50,000 and $75,000.	34,102 betw'n	$10,000 and $15,000.
254 betw'n $300,000 and	$400,000.	4,100 betw'n	$40,000 and $50,000.	120,402 betw'n	$5,000 and $10,000.
216 betw'n $250,000 and	$300,000.	7,005 betw'n	$30,000 and $40,000.	58,949 betw'n	$4,000 and $5,000.
386 betw'n $200,000 and	$250,000.	6,196 betw'n	$25,000 and $30,000.	69,045 betw'n	$3,000 and $4,000.
724 betw'n $150,000 and	$200,000.				

LIQUORS IN UNITED STATES SUBJECT TO WAR TAX.

THE amount of distilled spirits reported in industry and general bonded warehouses on August 31 1917, was 180,110,034 gallons.

The importation of distilled liquors for fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, amounted to 3,115,483 gallons. Of this amount there remained in warehouses on August 31, 1917, 1,014,102 gallons.

The production of beer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was 60,729,509 barrels.

The production of distilled liquors for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, was 164,665,246 gallons.

The 1914 Census report does not give the quantity of vinous liquors produced in that year, but gives the value of the products as $16,618,000. It states further that this report includes the manufacture of all kinds of wine, including champagne, port, sherry, claret, dry wine, white and red wines, sweet and sour wines, angelica, sparkling wines, etc. It is confined to a few States, California alone furnishing 68 per cent. of the total value of the products in the United States for the year 1914. Of the 318 wineries reporting in 1914, 84 reported a by-product of distilled liquor (chiefly brandy), of which the total value was $1,223,-906. In addition to the products covered by the above, wine to the value of $67,756, was reported by establishments assigned to other industries, principally distilled liquor.

PRODUCTION 1916-1917.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, the Internal Revenue reports show that 60,729,509 barrels of beer and 164,665,246 gallons of whiskey were produced in the United States. On August 31, 1917, there were somewhat more than 200,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors in bond. On September 10, 1917, it is estimated that there were about 200,000,000 gallons of spirituous liquors in bond and about 80,000,000 gallons free, which make a total of at least 280,000,000 gallons. It is estimated that the production of beer for 1917 is 50,000,000 barrels. The estimated production of wine for 1917 is 50,000,000 gallons.

Very few of the whiskey distilleries, it is said, will be converted into plants for production of munition alcohol. This substance is of very high proof, generally running from 180 to 190 proof, which means that it is practically pure spirits, or ethyl alcohol. Whiskey at 100 proof consists of about 50 per cent. water and 49¼ per cent. ethyl alcohol and ¾ of 1 per cent. of by-products. In the munition alcohol the water and by-products are almost entirely eliminated. A few of the large plants will have advantage in producing munition alcohol, because of their control of dark molasses, which is imported from Cuba. This is more readily manufactured into alcohol of high proof, one gallon of molasses giving approximately ¾ of a gallon of alcohol. The quantity of alcohol depends upon how much of the saccharine content is eliminated in the process of distillation. There were 650 distilleries in the United States before Congress shut down on the production of liquor.

Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced, in November, the appointment of an Excess Profits Advisory Board, to assist the Government in administering the War Revenue Act. The following were named for the board: Representative Cordell Hull, a member of the House Committee on Way and Means; T. S. Adams, economist, of Yale University; Wallace D. Simmons, President Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis and Philadelphia; J. E. Sterrett, of Price, Waterhouse & Co., accountants, New York City; S. R. Bertron, of Bertron, Griscom & Co., bankers, New York City; E. T. Meredith, editor, Successful Farming, Des Moines, Iowa; T. W. McCullough, editor, Omaha Bee, Omaha, Neb.; Stewart W. Cramer, of the National Council of Cotton Manufacturers, Charlotte, N. C.; Henry Walters, chairman of the board, Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville & Nashville Railways.

WINE PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The following table shows estimates of wine production in gallons by the principal wine-producing countries according to the French publication *Moniteur Dinicole*, and is for the year 1916.

COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.	COUNTRIES.	Gallons.
Italy	1,022,337,900	Brazil	21,133,600	Azores, Canaries and Madeira	1,717,105
France	951,475,935	Tunis	12,151,820	Corsica	1,338,632
Spain	614,776,424	Switzerland	11,464,978	Bolivia	1,320,850
Algeria	230,653,854	Australia	6,604,250	Canada	356,629
Portugal	143,946,233	Austria	6,604,250	Mexico	118,876
Argentine Republic	118,876,500	Peru	5,943,825	Egypt	26,417
Chile	60,759,100	Uruguay	3,962,550	Luxemburg	13,208
United States	41,686,026	Cape of Good Hope	3,302,125		
Russia	39,625,500				

AMERICA'S TWENTY BEST CUSTOMERS.

(From Data of the Department of Commerce.)

These figures are for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917.

Order.	Country.	Exports To	Order.	Country.	Imports From.
1	England	$1,867,786,833	1	Canada	$320,686,812
2	France	1,011,529,095	2	England	256,729,573
3	Canada	787,529,729	3	Cuba	253,395,410
4	Russia in Europe	428,284,663	4	Japan	208,127,478
5	Italy	360,529,625	5	Argentina	152,612,411
6	Cuba	178,883,248	6	Brazil	151,638,245
7	Scotland	152,548,154	7	Chile	113,789,130
8	Japan	130,472,189	8	Mexico	112,138,677
9	Russia in Asia	130,300,542	9	China, Total	112,022,104
10	Netherlands	109,504,109	10	France	108,069,706
11	Argentina	82,382,884	11	China	105,905,531
12	Norway	82,017,054	12	British India	102,106,682
13	Mexico	78,659,893	13	Straits Settlements	89,984,946
14	Spain	76,992,669	14	Dutch East Indies	62,011,236
15	Australia	65,204,003	15	Italy	46,374,368
16	Brazil	56,761,252	16	Philippine Islands	42,436,249
17	Denmark	56,728,524	17	Spain	36,862,571
18	Sweden	45,116,443	18	Peru	36,379,016
19	Chile	44,573,185	19	Uruguay	30,406,532
20	Belgium	37,348,319	20	Egypt	29,728,445

NEW YORK WAR SURTAX LIQUOR AND LOCAL OPTION LAWS, 1917.

(Summarized by Rollin O. Everhart.)

REGULATIONS OF SALOONS NEAR CANTONMENTS.

CHAPTER 521, signed by the Governor, and in effect May 16—Empowers the Excise Commissioner, with the approval of the Governor, on application of the Mayor of a city or the Town Board of a town, to suspend, during the present war, liquor tax certificates and prohibit or limit sales as he may deem proper in proximity to troop camps or barracks, munition factories or places producing munition material.

INCREASING THE EXCISE RATES.

Chapter 623, signed by the Governor, and in effect May 22—Specifies new rates for all forms of liquor tax certificates, graduating the prices according to the population of the political units in which they permit sales. Bar certificates to cost $1,500 in cities or boroughs of over 500,000; $1,200 in cities or boroughs of over 50,000 to 500,000; $1,000 in cities and villages of over 7,500 to 50,000; $800 in cities and villages of over 2,500 to 7,500; $700 in villages of over 1,000 to 2,500; provided no village certificate to cost less than one for rural part of the town in which it is, such rural bar permits to cost $900 in rural population of over 7,500; $800 in rural population of over 4,000 to 7,500; $600 in rural population of over 2,000 to 4,000; $350 elsewhere.

For trafficking in liquors in amounts less than five wine gallons and not to be drunk on the premises similar regrading of tax certificate costs; druggists' licenses raised to $10; steamboats and railroad cars to $375, and such certificates exempted from local option prohibitions; vehicle tax for sales of less than five wine gallons but not less than twenty-four pint bottles raised to $190 per vehicle; regrading costs of certificates to deal in alcohol only for medicinal, mechanical and scientific purposes; raising fruit growers' wholesale license to $100; provides increased costs of bar certificates in the boroughs of Queens and Richmond and part of Bronx Borough, and annually increasing costs till specified limits are reached; specifies annually increasing bottle house certificate costs for same boroughs and part of borough.

Where, in cities under 500,000 population and over 55,000, applicants for bar permits exceed one to 500 of population, additional tax of $100 to be assessed yearly till costs reach specified limits; and like annual increases for bottle house permits where ratio exceeds one to 5,000 people.

Provides for reduction of bar permits, except at summer hotels, in all places under 55,000 population to one for each 500 people on October 1, 1917, and specifies procedure for determination of places to be allowed to continue; no new bar licenses to be granted till license ratio exceeds one to 750 people, and no new bottle house licenses till ratio exceeds one to 7,500 people.

New certificates permitted under the law must be sold to highest bidders, subject to bids equalling prescribed rate.

Limits issuance of hotel certificates, in cities voting out other forms of bar sale, to places already holding hotel certificates, except to hotels of 150 rooms in a city or borough of 1,000,000, of 100 rooms in a city or borough of over 400,000 to 1,000,000, of 50 rooms in any other borough or city of the first or second class, of 20 rooms in a city of the third class; no new hotel certificates to be granted anywhere till traffic ratio exceeds one to 750 people.

Makes taxes payable September 15 for year beginning October 1.

Provides surtax of 2 per cent. on a place's gross business in excess of ten, but less than fifteen times the certificate's cost, and 5 per cent. surtax on gross receipts above fifteen times the certificate's cost, and requiring returns from dealers as to amount of business done.

Failure to pay taxes forfeits license rights.

Provides for cessation of mortgaging of tax certificates by 1925.

Defines residence property as property nine-tenths of the cubic space of which is occupied for residence purposes.

Adds prohibitions against selling, delivering or giving away liquor to person known to have been convicted of public intoxication within a year, or to person on parole with respect to whom written notice has been served by probation officer, or to any person on a car, train or boat, save as such liquor is sold under a public conveyance liquor tax certificate, or to any person believed to be getting the liquor for peddling purposes in violation of law.

Raises prohibited hours exception rate for clubs from $10 to $12.50 per day.

Prohibits sale or gift of liquors known or believed to be destined for sale or gift within dry city or town; and adds "bone-dry" provision prohibiting possession in any quantity or delivery in any quantity in any city or town which has voted out all three forms of public sale, viz., barroom sales, bottle store sales and druggists' sales; retention of any one of the three forms of sale making the "bone-dry" provision inoperative.

Makes court decision revoking license immediately effective no matter to whose hands transferred.

Makes conviction of an officer of a corporation holding a license a conviction of the corporation.

CITY LOCAL OPTION LAW.

Chapter 624, signed by the Governor, and in effect May 22—Constitutes each city in State, except New York City, local option territory, and provides, on proper petition of voters, for a referendum in New York City at special election the third Tuesday in April on question of becoming local option territory, a failure to carry barring a second referendum for five years.

Provides that in any other city, on proper petition of voters, special election shall be held the third Tuesday of April covering following questions:

1—Shall liquor be sold to be drunk on premises where sold?
2—Shall liquor be sold not to be drunk on premises where sold?
3—Shall liquor be sold, on prescription only, in drug stores?
4—Shall liquor be sold in hotels only?

Such elections to be not oftener than once in three years, except when, and in case, it is the city of New York, for which city the election period shall be five years.

Petitions to be signed by qualified electors to the number of 25 per cent. of votes cast in city at preceding general election, to be filed not less than thirty, nor more than forty-five days before the third Tuesday in April, no signature to have been affixed over four months before the third Tuesday in April, petition to be in prescribed form, with each sheet of signatures sworn to, and filed as a whole with the board or officer charged with duty of providing ballots for city election which is held at a time other than a general election; no signature to be added or withdrawn after filing.

Provides for publishing notices of elections, regulates conduct of such elections, empowers manufacturer in dry city to make and store for sales without the city or to pharmacists holding licenses, changes due to local option vote to take effect October 1 following.

Provides for second special election if proceedings were defective.

Empowers Attorney-General or District-Attorney to proceed against places of storage or sale in violation of the chapter as common nuisance.

WINE FOR SACRAMENTAL PURPOSES.

Chapter 814, approved by the Governor, and became law August 29 (passed in Extraordinary Session)—Amends Chapter 623, so as to permit shipment, delivery and possession in any otherwise wholly dry city or town, of wine for sacramental purposes and alcohol for pharmaceutical and manufacturing purposes.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—ITS WAR WORK.

(Furnished by that organization for THE ALMANAC and revised by the officers to November 1, 1917.)

On May 10, 1917, President Wilson, as head of the American Red Cross, appointed a "War Council" to direct the work of the Red Cross during the war. Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, was appointed Chairman. With him were associated Charles D. Norton of New York, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., New York; Edward N. Hurley, Chicago; Grayson M.-P. Murphy, New York, and ex-officio, William Howard Taft, Chairman, and Eliot Wadsworth, Vice-Chairman, respectively, of the Executive Committee. Mr. Hurley later resigned to become Chairman of the Shipping Board. His place was taken by John D. Ryan, of Butte, Mont.

By proclamation of President Wilson the week of June 18-25 was designated as Red Cross Week, during which a nation-wide campaign resulted in the pledging of a sum exceeding $100,000,000 for the war work of the Red Cross. In five months, May 1-October 1, the membership increased from 486,194 to nearly 5,000,000, while the number of chapters increased from 582 to 2,736.

The national administration of the Red Cross, centering at Washington, was also completely reorganized under the direction of a new executive officer, the general manager. Harvey D. Gibson, President of the Liberty National Bank of New York, was appointed to this position. The Director-General of Military Relief, the Director-General of Civilian Relief, and other executives, who supervise the national activities of the American Red Cross, are responsible to the General Manager.

The chapters of American Red Cross have been grouped in fourteen divisions, covering the nation. Each division has a manager, who, under the direction of the general manager, supervises all Red Cross activity in his own territory. Inquiries about the Red Cross should be addressed to the local chapter. The chapters in turn report to the division managers. The divisions and headquarters are as follows:

DIVISION MANAGERS.

New England—(Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island), 755 Boylston Street, Boston; James Jackson, Manager.

Atlantic—(New York, Connecticut, New Jersey), 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York; Ethan Allen, Manager.

Pennsylvania—(Pennsylvania, Delaware), 1601 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Charles Scott, Jr., Manager.

Potomac—(Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia), 932 Fourteenth Street N. W., Washington; Henry White, Manager.

Southern—(North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Eastern Tennessee), 424 Healy Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel William Lawson Peel, Manager.

Lake—(Indiana, Ohio, and Eastern Kentucky), 929 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio; James R. Garfield, Manager.

Central—(Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska), 180 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago; Bruce D. Smith, Manager.

Gulf—(Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana), Post-Office Building, New Orleans; Leigh Carroll, Manager.

Southwestern—(Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and western Kentucky and Tennessee) 1617 Railway Exchange Building, St. Louis; George W. Simmons, Manager.

Northern—(Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana), Essex Building, Tenth Street and Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. H. Stoltze, Manager.

Mountain—(Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico), Fourteenth and Welton Streets, Denver, Col.; John W. Morey, Manager.

Northwestern—(Washington, Oregon, Idaho), White Building, Seattle, Wash.; C. D. Stimson, Manager.

Pacific—(California, Nevada, Arizona), 942 Market Street, San Francisco; Marshal Hale, Manager.

Insular and Foreign—(All chapters outside the continental area of the United States), Washington, D. C.; Otis H. Cutler, Manager.

CHAPTER WORK.

Under the direction of the division managers chapter workers are instructed to make those articles which are most needed for relief in this country and in Europe: Surgical dressings, hospital supplies, knitted garments and comfort kits. Raw materials are bought in large quantities by the Bureau of Supplies at national headquarters, distributed to the division warehouses and then sold to the chapters at cost price, plus cost of handling. When chapter products are completed they are shipped back to the division warehouses, from which they are collected as needed and transported to distribution points in this country or abroad.

The members of the war council, the division managers and most of the department heads of the Red Cross are serving wholly without expense to the Red Cross. The total number of full-time volunteers on October 1, 1917, was seventy-three. As a result of this mobilization of volunteer service and the regulation of salaries, the average salary paid at Red Cross headquarters has been kept at a low figure.

RELIEF WORK ABROAD.

The war council has based the work of the American Red Cross in foreign countries on the reports of special commissions composed of expert investigators and executives. Such a commission was sent to France, with Major Grayson M.-P. Murphy at its head, to have general supervision over all work of the American Red Cross in Europe. Headquarters were established in Paris, where this work has centered during the year 1917. The first responsibility of the American Red Cross in France is to serve the American Expeditionary Forces. This work is carried on in close co-operation with General Pershing, who has made Major Murphy a member of his staff. It is carefully co-ordinated, as well, with the programme of the Young Men's Christian Association. Rest stations and infirmaries have already been established along the route taken by the troops in moving from the port of entrance to the permanent camp. More than twelve base hospital units, recruited, organized and equipped by the Red Cross, and mustered into the United States Army Medical Corps, are now in service in France; over thirty more have been organized and are waiting to be called. Each unit has a minimum personnel of 241, in addition to officers detailed from the Army Medical Corps. This staff includes doctors and nurses recruited from American hospitals; the equipment provides for the care of at least 500 patients.

PRIMARY HOSPITAL UNITS.

The work of organizing these hospitals was begun two years before the United States entered the war. Six units, therefore, were able to sail for service within six weeks of the declaration of war. They were thus the first detachments of the American army to begin actual service with the Allies. A hospital supply service has been established in France which, with a chain of warehouses and a fleet of motor trucks, distributes surgical dressings and hospital supplies to about 3,500 war hospitals in France. The Red Cross has opened canteens for the use of the French and American armies at important railroad stations in France, where men going to and from the front are compelled to wait for trains. Here hot meals are served at a low price, and a soldier on leave, fresh from the hardships of the trenches, can bathe, disinfect his clothing and sleep comfortably while waiting for his train. American women are helping to operate these canteens.

The American Red Cross has also undertaken the relief of civilians in France and Belgium. Foodstuffs to the value of nearly $3,000,000 have been sent to France or purchased there for general relief.

Special work is being done for refugees, which include those who are repatriated after having been held prisoners behind the German lines. The Red Cross is assisting mutilated soldiers who need artificial limbs, and is aiding in the care of blinded soldiers who require re-education in order to become self-supporting.

In the parts of France devastated by the retreating Germans the American Red Cross is assisting the reconstruction of several of the destroyed villages. In each of these villages the refugees are furnished with clothing, building materials, hospital supplies, farm implements and farm animals in sufficient quantity to begin normal life again. The Red Cross does this work in co-operation with the French Government. The assistance is of a provisional character, the primary purpose of which is to tide these homeless and helpless families over the hard times which they must endure before they can become really independent.

The desperate condition of French children in the villages of the war zone has led to the establishment of shelters where orphans and refugee children can be decently housed and properly cared for under expert medical supervision. The alarming fall in the French birth rate, coupled with the need for repairing the losses wrought by war, has made it imperatively necessary to save the babies born in France. Three groups of children's specialists have, therefore, been sent to engage in a widespread campaign for the care and education of prospective mothers and the health of babies and children.

Before the war the birth rate and death rate in France were so nearly equal that publicists voiced their concern over the future of the national life. Last year, however, with the death rate probably over twenty per 1,000, not counting deaths of men in military service, the birth rate was officially estimated at only eight per 1,000. In New York State the birth rate is twenty-three or twenty-four per 1,000, the death rate about fourteen per 1,000. The total deaths in France in 1916 were about 1,100,000. Births numbered only 312,000. The net loss in population was 788,000, or nearly two per cent. of the whole. In Paris, where 48,917 babies were born in the year ending August 1, 1914, only 26,179 were born in the second year of the war ending August 1, 1916.

The number of destitute refugees in France, in March, 1917, was stated by the Ministry of the Interior to be 400,000, but there is reason to think that the number is much larger. The position of refugees is becoming more difficult as the cost of food rises. Their housing conditions are also bad in many instances, especially in the cities. The relief agencies report that in the cities an entire family often resides in a single room. When persons live under these conditions of bad housing and malnutrition, disease is sure to take hold and increase. Repatriated Frenchmen from the occupied regions of France are now being brought to France via Switzerland at an average of about a thousand a day. At Evian they are examined and those who are ill are put into hospitals, whence they are dispatched, either to a relative or to the town or village on which they are billeted. Large numbers come to Paris. They arrive from Germany in most cases insufficiently clad and in very bad physical and mental condition. The German Government has always been careful to keep as secret as possible its intention to return civilians. On more than one occasion as many as a thousand refugees have come over the frontier without notice. The effort of the Red Cross is to endeavor to separate the large number showing evidences of tuberculosis infection from the others, and to have them placed in special hospitals.

There are half a million cases of tuberculosis in France, it is estimated, resulting more or less directly from the hardships of trench life and exposure and malnutrition behind the lines. The American Red Cross is co-operating in the campaign of the Rockefeller Foundation for Medical Research for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis.

OCEAN TRANSPORT ARRANGEMENTS.

A Red Cross transportation service has accordingly been established to handle the vast quantities of medical and relief supplies now being shipped almost daily to France, Belgium, Serbia, Russia and other belligerent countries. This new branch of Red Cross activities was made possible through the co-operation of the French, British and Italian Governments, the United States Shipping Board and the leading steamship and railroad companies. President Wilson has taken a personal interest in the establishment of this service. His aid and that of Chairman Edward N. Hurley, of the Shipping Board, formerly a member of the Red Cross War Council, have been invaluable to its success.

Practically all the cargo space needed for the shipment of Red Cross supplies abroad has now been placed at the disposal of the war council . Much of it has been given free by the steamship companies and the Allied Governments. This will be used only for supplies most urgently needed abroad. The Red Cross will have cargo space on every steamer chartered by the United States Shipping Board. Army transports also will carry Red Cross supplies. Practically every line has made reductions in its passenger rates for Red Cross nurses and representatives travelling in Europe. In making its ocean shipping arrangements, it will be the policy of the Red Cross to distribute shipments among as many steamers as possible. By using all available lines losses at sea, if sustained, will not seriously interrupt the Red Cross work of mercy.

WAR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Red Cross has established a Camp Service which, when requested by the military or naval authorities, assists the army and navy by furnishing supplies which add to the comfort or welfare of men in camp. A Bureau of Sanitary Service co-operates with local authorities in maintaining safe sanitary conditions in the regions surrounding camps and cantonments, outside the zone of military control. Forty-five ambulance companies of 124 men each have been organized by the American Red Cross for service either abroad or in connection with camps in the United States. Several hundred Red Cross nurses have been assigned for service in army hospitals at the camps and cantonments and for visiting service in the civilian areas surrounding them.

The Red Cross is providing Home Service for the dependent families of men who are away in training or at the front. In many practical and friendly ways this service is designed to aid such families to maintain their normal standard of living. Financial assistance is secondary, although the Red Cross will hope to be of help in cases where Government allowances are not sufficient to keep the family from want. A series of institutes to train Red Cross chapter workers for home service were held during the autumn of 1917, and the whole welfare work for these families is under the supervision of experts in relief work.

WORK IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

In addition to the commission to France similar commissions were sent to Russia, headed by Dr. Frank Billings, of Chicago, and Mr. William B. Thompson, of New York; to Roumania, Henry Watkins Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; to Italy, George F. Baker, Jr., of New York, and to Serbia, Cordenio Arnold Severance, of St. Paul, Minn. A special department under the commission for Europe has also been created for Belgium, and a deputy commissioner has been sent to England. In Belgium, under the direction of Ernest P. Bicknell, the American Red Cross is co-operating with the King and Queen in the relief of families in the part of that country which is held by the Allies.

Each of the other commissions, when they went abroad, carried a relief fund and medical supplies for immediate use. Further relief work in these countries will be carried on in accordance with their recommendations. Already additional medical supplies and the material for an ambulance unit have been sent to Russia. Condensed milk has been sent to Serbia for military hospitals and, on behalf of the Serbian Government, the American Red Cross is purchasing food for Serbian prisoners in enemy countries.

For the relief of Armenian and Syrian refugees $1,800,000 has been appropriated, to be expended by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian relief, through its agents in Asia Minor and elsewhere. At Berne, Switzerland, an organization has been built up for the relief of American prisoners in Germany. The American Red Cross will forward to them regular shipments of food and clothing, which are urgently needed. Most of these American prisoners are civilians taken off American merchantmen that have been

sunk by Teuton submarines. More recent arrivals in the prison camps had served as gun crews since the arming of our merchant ships.

Speedy provision for their relief and for those who may be taken prisoner is necessitated by the German policy of giving prisoners war food totally inadequate to keep men in good health. The extremely high death rate among Russian, Serbian and Roumanian prisoners in Germany and Austria (30 per cent. in the case of the Roumanians) has been largely due to the inability of Russia and the Balkan States to organize the rationing of prisoners of their nationalities from their home countries.

Malnutrition, no less than unsanitary conditions, produces these results. British, Canadian and Australian prisoners of war in Germany now depend exclusively upon food shipped to them from London, and generally give the prison camp ration to prisoners of other countries, who are, as a rule, less well provided. Bread is already being dispatched from Berne to the Americans in Germany, and arrangements have also been made for transmitting letters and money from their families and friends in this country.

By arrangement with Germany these food parcels are sent to the prisoners three times a fortnight. The parcels supplement the bread which is also regularly supplied, and each of them contains ten pounds of meat, butter, sugar, jam, coffee or tea, salt, rice and dried fruit. The American Red Cross is forwarding the Berne stocks of the same foodstuffs, as well as cheese, evaporated milk, codfish, and mixed biscuit. Tinned goods cannot be sent to prisoners, for Germany has made over the tin containers as hand grenades.

Ninety-five per cent. of the British packages sent into Germany, with postal card receipts to be mailed back by the prisoners, have been duly receipted for. The American Red Cross, also, will inclose postal cards, as a means of making sure that American prisoners do actually receive the food parcels.

In accordance with President Wilson's expressed desire that American war relief work should be concentrated in the Red Cross, in the interests of national efficiency, the Red Cross has entered into co-operative arrangements with a number of American relief societies. Among these societies are: The National Surgical Dressings Committee, the American Fund for French Wounded, the American Committee for the Relief of French War Orphans, the Needlework Guild of America, and the War Service League of the Salvation Army. In France the American War Relief Clearing House, the American Distribution Service, organized by Mrs. R. W. Bliss, and Les Tuberculeux de la Guerre, founded by Mrs. Edith Wharton, have been amalgamated with the Red Cross.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The total amount appropriated for the national work of the American Red Cross from the appointment of the War Council on May 10 to October 15, 1917, is as follows:

For work in France	$15,111,818.35	For work in the United States	$7,779,784.60
For work in other foreign countries	3,852,631.02		
		Total	$26,744,233.97

In a summary report to the public, dated September 1, 1917, the Red Cross appropriations for work in other than France were summarized as follows:

Russia		Condensed milk for Serbian military Hospital	$6,000.00
Drugs	$ 6,500.00	Expenses of commission to Serbia	16,500.00
Medical supplies	316,280.87	Total	222,500.00
Total	322,780.87	**England**	
Roumania		Surgical supplies sent to London Chapter American Red Cross	3,800.00
Relief fund and medical supplies	200,000.00	Expenses commission to Great Britain	5,000.00
Expenses of commission to Roumania	47,000.00	Total	8,800.00
Total	247,000.00	Other appropriations	
Italy		Armenian relief	600,000.00
Relief fund and medical supplies	200,000.00	Relief of Americans in Germany	26,000.00
Expenses of commission to Italy	10,000.00	International Red Cross Geneva	10,000.00
Total	210,000.00	Total	636,000.00
Serbia			
Emergency relief fund	200,000.00		

Most of these appropriations, it was stated, would be spent by November, 1917.

In an official report put forth on November 10, 1917, the Red Cross War Council announced from Washington that it had collected for its war fund up to November 1 a total of $79,895,355.68. A detailed financial statement was submitted, "in accordance with the policy of the Red Cross of keeping the public thoroughly informed on all of its activities." Of the total collections $9,129,389.21 is reserved for Red Cross chapters. The balance available for appropriation amounted to $70,765,966.47. The total appropriations actually made from the war fund amounted to $40,851,259.20, of which $26,934,416.86 was for foreign relief. The foreign relief appropriations were apportioned as follows: France, $19,581,240.47; Belgium, $720,001.00; Russia, $1,428,040.87; Serbia, $493,203.76; Roumania, $1,518,398.76; Italy, $214,000.00; Great Britain, $1,066,520.00; Armenian and Syrian relief, $1,800,000.00; foreign miscellaneous, $113,012.00.

There was appropriated for supplies, etc., to United States forces, $3,448,729; United States hospital work, $379,500; United States sanitary work, $379,500; United States sanitary service about cantonments, $183,500; United States miscellaneous items, $108,487.60—a total of $4,120,216.60. Other appropriations advanced for hospital funds amounted to $220,000. The appropriations for the purchase of articles for resale to chapters, principally materials to be worked into garments for soldiers and hospital supplies, amounted to $7,659,000, this sum eventually to be returned to the War Fund. An appropriation of $500,000 for automobiles was a bookkeeping entry to acknowledge a gift of that amount in the form of cars and automobile parts from the Ford Motor Car Company. In addition to the war fund appropriations specified, $1,417,625.74 was appropriated from the restricted funds—that is, from moneys which contributors have given to the Red Cross for specially stated purposes and which can be expended only for those purposes.

WAR RELIEF OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCH.

(By the Christian Science Monitor.)

THE following statement has been issued by the treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., with reference to war relief activities: More than $300,000 has been collected and distributed for relief work by the Christian Science churches since the European war began, according to the treasurer of the Mother Church, and the work is being actively continued. We have established our own committees in the war-stricken countries of Europe and are reaching those who are in need of aid directly through this means. The work is conducted without expense to the fund itself, the committees giving their entire time to it without any compensation.

The fund has been dispensed in Armenia, Serbia, Poland, Lithuania, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, France, England, Germany, Canada and Australia. In the countries where we have not had a committee of our own the money has been sent through the State Department at Washington or through duly accredited and authorized relief committees, where a minimum charge is made for administration. In this way we have been enabled to reach many of the unfortunate women and children who have been silent sufferers from the general devastation that has been wrought through many of the populous districts in which they live. The aid given is not confined to Christian Scientists, but is extended to people of all nationalities and regions who are worthy of help, especially to those who have been stricken in their homes through hunger and other forms of deprivation.

NAVAL CONSULTING BOARD.

(Contributed to THE ALMANAC by the Board.)

SINCE its formation in the latter part of 1915 the Naval Consulting Board, headed by Thomas A. Edison, and consisting of 24 scientists and inventors selected from 11 National technical societies, has performed various pieces of work, both through its original function as the official Civilian Advisory Board of the navy and in connection with numerous other duties and activities for the benefit of our Government, which have since accrued to it. Upon the board's recommendation, Congress in 1916 appropriated a million dollars for the establishment of a Naval Experimental and Research Laboratory, and a committee of the board, after extensive investigations, recommended Annapolis as its site. Foreseeing the inevitable entrance of this country into the war and the value in this event of a confidential industrial inventory of the manufacturing resources of the nation, the board's Committee on Production, Organization, Manufacture and Standardization undertook early in 1916 the task of taking such an inventory. Thirty thousand reports completely indexed for the use of the army and navy and covering the leading manufacturing concerns in this country, were thus turned over to the Council of National Defense This same committee has carried through in an equally successful manner other pieces of work of almost as great importance

Each of the board's technical committees is in constant touch and in closest co-operation with the corresponding bureau of the Navy Department, and as a result of the studies of these committees various recommendations have been made by the board to the depa tment Among these may be mentioned resolutions relative to the necessity of conserving the fuel oil reservat ons of the navy, the necessity of developing efficient means for extracting nitrogen from the air for use in the manufacture of high explosives and numerous recommendations in connection with the protection of our shipping. Perhaps the most important work of the board at the present time is that done in its capacity of Bureau of Inventions for the Council of National Defense. Thousands of inventions and suggestions in connection with every conceivable phase of military and naval activity are received by the board's offices in New York, Chicago and Washington. At the main office in New York every one of these is given careful consideration by a committee of examiners composed of technical men of high standing. Those having the least indication of possible value are forwarded to the various committees of the board dealing particularly with the special respective subjects, by whose members they are given exhaustive examination. If approved, they are incorporated in the reports of the committees and made the basis of suitable recommendations by the board as a whole. From the time they are first received every possible care is exercised in handling these letters, particular precautions as to secrecy being taken

In addition to the work of the board as a whole and of its committees, scientific work of inestimable value to the country has been done by many of its individual members and the technical men throughout the country whose co-operation they have secured Much of their work is of a confidential nature and cannot be disclosed. Through the board some of the greatest scientists and inventors of the country have been made acquainted with each other, and their work has been co-ordinated and directed to the single aim of improving the efficiency of our army and navy. The Naval Consulting Board was the first body to effectively bring to the assistance of our Government the knowledge and efforts of the great mass of scientific men in the country. Since its organization various other bodies modelled after it have been formed. It does not seem too much to say that the board was the pioneer in this country in securing the co-ordination between the military establishment and the great body of civilian workers which the nations at war have found so indispensable.

The following are the societies and their representatives making up the board:

American Chemical Society—W. R. Whitney and L. H. Baekeland.

American Institute of Electrical Engineers—Frank Julian Sprague and Benjamin G. Lamme.

American Mathematical Society—Robert Simpson Woodward and Arthur Gordon Webster.

American Society of Civil Engineers—Andrew Murray Hunt and Alfred Craven.

American Aeronautical Society—Matthew Bacon Sellers and Hudson Maxim.

Inventors' Guild—Peter Cooper Hewitt and Thomas Robins.

American Society of Automobile Engineers—Howard E. Coffin and Andrew L. Riker.

American Institute of Mining Engineers—William Lawrence Saunders and Benjamin Bowditch Thayer.

American Electrochemical Society—Joseph William Richards and Lawrence Addicks.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers—William Le Roy Emmet and Spencer Miller.

American Society of Aeronautic Engineers—Elmer A. Sperry and Bion J. Arnold.

The following committees have been formulated to deal with the various kinds of technical problems submitted by the Navy Department. The name of Chairman is given.

Aeronautics (including aero motors)—Elmer A. Sperry.

Internal Combustion Motors—Andrew L. Riker.

Electricity—Frank J. Sprague.

Mines and Torpedoes—Elmer A. Sperry.

Submarines—William Le Roy Emmet.

Ordnance and Explosives—Hudson Maxim.

Wireless and Communications—P. C. Hewitt.

Production, Organization, Manufacture, and Standardization—Howard E. Coffin.

Ship Construction—Frank J. Sprague.

Steam Engineering and Ship Propulsion—Andrew M. Hunt.

Life-Saving Apparatus — Spencer Miller.

Aids to Navigation—Elmer A. Sperry.

Food and Sanitation—L. H. Baekeland.

Public Works, Yards, and Docks—Alfred Craven.

Chemistry—W. R. Whitney.

Physics—A. G. Webster.

Transportation—A. L Riker.

Fuel and Fuel Handling—Spencer Miller.

Metallurgy—J. W. Richards.

Optical Glass—L. H. Baekeland.

Special Problems—B. G. Lamme.

THE SUBMARINE AND KINDRED PROBLEMS.

(Extracts from a booklet issued by the Naval Consulting Board for the guidance of inventors of the country.)

"The thousands of suggestions and plans presented to the Naval Consulting Board for assisting the Government in the present emergency indicate the patriotic fervor of the mass of our citizens. The board makes a careful examination of every proposal presented. To facilitate this work by suggesting the elimination of impractical ideas, the board calls to the attention of those who desire to assist it some of the popular misconceptions as to certain fundamental principles which are most frequently misunderstood by the layman."

The board goes on to state that no electro magnet, however powerful, has any attraction for metal it does not come into contact with—thus a magnet that will lift thirty tons of ore by touching it will not lift two pounds of ore that is two feet distant from the magnet and separated therefrom by the atmosphere. Then the board adds:

PROTECTION AGAINST SUBMARINE ATTACK.

"The subject, which is occupying the public mind as is no other, divides itself into a number of problems the most important being the following: (a) Means of discovering the approach of a hostile submarine and locating it so as to permit of prompt action for combating its attack. (b) Protection of cargo-carrying ships by nets, guards and screens. (c) Protection through decreasing the visibility of vessels. (d) Methods of destroying or blinding a hostile submarine. Submarines, to operate most effectively, must approach within close range of the vessel which is intended to be torpedoed. The installation of offensive weapons on the

merchant marine has increased the necessity for the utmost care being exercised by the submarine commander in remaining unseen by the officers on the vessel to be attacked.

"Reports from abroad indicate that in many cases submarines must have remained along certain lanes of travel for periods extending into weeks of waiting with the expectation of torpedoing certain vessels. Under certain favorable conditions, where the waters are less than 200 feet in depth, a submarine might lie at rest on the bottom, and if equipped with sensitive listening devices attempt to detect the approach of a vessel. As soon as this evidence was secured the submarine might come to the surface for a quick observation by means of the periscope and in this manner obtain the proper aim which would be required to register an effective hit. In case the water is more than 200 feet in depth a submarine must be kept in motion to obtain steerage way in order to hold its proper depth of submergence. This speed may not exceed 4 or 5 miles per hour, but to remain submerged, and at the same time unobserved, the water must be at least 60 feet deep.

"The latest type of submarine which is being used abroad has a surface speed of at least 17 knots per hour of probably less than 10 knots. The superior gun fire from the merchantman which has been properly equipped would make it necessary for the submarine commander to obtain his observations, such as would permit accurate aiming of the torpedo, during the very brief interval of time required to come to the surface for observation through the periscope and to again submerge. If running near the surface, the periscope might be raised, a quick observation taken, and lowered again within 30 seconds. If, however, the submarine is on the surface and hatches uncovered, from one to four minutes will be required to completely submerge, depending upon circumstances.

"A submarine of recent type probably has a total radius of action of as much as 8,000 miles when travelling at a moderate cruising speed of from 10 to 11 knots, and may remain away from its home-base for as much as one month without requiring either fuel or other supplies during this period. This type of submarine may have as many as three periscopes, two conning towers and two rapid-fire guns attached to the upper portion of its hull. The vessel is steered by very efficient gyroscopic compasses, which are unaffected by extraneous magnetic or electrical influences. A general understanding of the capabilities of the modern submarine for offensive operations will make it easier to appreciate the importance of the three problems which follow:

(a) MEANS FOR DISCOVERY.

"The Aeroplane. When the condition of sea and air are favorable, a submarine is readily discernible from an aeroplane flying at a sufficient height even though the submarine be submerged to a considerable depth. While aeroplanes have thus been used successfully in the English Channel, they are unable to fly far out to sea where the submarines are now most active. Mother ships for carrying and launching aeroplanes might be used in this connection, but there are only a small number of such ships in operation and the construction of others under present conditions is necessarily a slow process. Various sound-recording devices, intended to locate surface-vessels, submarines, and even moving torpedoes, are now being carefully tested. Water is an excellent conductor of sound, and the development and improvement of such apparatus offers a promising field for inventive endeavor to those who possess adequate scientific training and laboratory facilities.

"Many devices are suggested which depend upon optical means of detection, such as special forms of telescopes and field-glasses to be mounted on ships, or on scouting vessels. Many special forms of searchlights and projectors have been suggested. The fact that a moving torpedo leaves in its wake a stream of air-bubbles caused by the exhaust air from its propelling engines, offers, under favorable conditions, one means for discovering the approach of a torpedo. This evidence is, however, difficult to detect in a rough sea or at night, and, furthermore, the bubbles do not reach the surface of the water until after the torpedo has travelled onward a distance of from 50 to 200 feet toward its target.

"The dragging of trawls or nets, by special guardboats, not only with the view of locating submerged submarines, but also to sweep up floating and stationary mines, is frequently suggested. Under certain conditions this operation is practicable and effective. It will be seen that each of the above methods, however useful, has its limitations, and scientists and inventors should apply themselves not only to the task of improving these, but also of finding supplementary methods and devices.

(b) PROTECTION OF CARGO-CARRYING SHIPS BY NETS OR SCREENS.

"Many designs of such devices are suggested, and most of them are intended to be attached to the hull of the vessel to be protected. Many other suggestions along these lines, and differing only in some of their minor characteristics from the foregoing, have been received by the board. Up to the present time not one of these proposals involving screens of any kind has received the approval of the Navy Department or of the Merchant Marine. The principal objections offered to these devices are that they are heavy, difficult to hold in position, unmanageable in a heavy sea, and that they interfere with the speed and with the ability of the vessel to manoeuver. The undeniable evidence which has been accumulated during the past few months of submarine activity has demonstrated that the immunity of a vessel to submarine attack is dependent very largely on its speed and also its manoeuvring ability. The percentage of vessels having speeds of 15 knots or more which have suffered from submarine attack is very small, while the losses of slow vessels, whose speed is less than that of a submerged submarine, is practically one hundred per cent of those attacked. Many of the suggested devices would prevent the launching of life-boats or rafts from the vessel to be protected. It is barely possible, however, that there may be developed some form of this general plan which will be found practicable. In no other field have so many suggestions or so many duplicate inventions been presented to the board.

(c) PROTECTION THROUGH INVISIBILITY.

"The point of lookout on a submarine being close to the water, the position of a vessel at a distance can only be determined by observing its smoke, which floats high in the air. Improved smokeless combustion is therefore desirable. Relative invisibility may also be afforded by methods of painting. Suggestions as to any other methods of reducing the range of visibility will be of interest.

(d) DESTRUCTION AND BLINDING OF THE SUBMARINES.

"A rapid-fire gun is effective when the submarine is seen within accurate range of the gun; but the target is so small that it is difficult to hit. The powerful effect of any submarine explosion on all neighboring bodies provides a simple means of destroying or crippling an undersea boat. Once it has been even approximately located, the setting-off of a heavy charge of high explosive, well submerged in the vicinity of the submarine, will bring about this result. In certain areas, a quantity of heavy, black petroleum or similar substance which will float on the surface of the water has proved an effective means of clouding the optical glass in the periscope's exposed end.

"Under favorable conditions of wind and position, many vessels have saved themselves from torpedo attack by the production of a smoke screen. This may be formed either by incomplete combustion of the oil used for fuel by most naval vessels, or it may be created by burning chemicals, such as phosphorus and coal tar, or mixtures in which both of these and other materials are used.

MINES AND TORPEDOES FOR NAVAL OPERATIONS.

(a) MINES.

"Ever since the first use of gunpowder in the prosecution of war, mines and torpedoes have received great attention both from the warrior and the inventor. Mines are either fixed or floating. The fixed or stationary submarine mine is fired by contact, electricity, timing device or fuse. Such mines, which are extensively used by all navies, are rugged in design and may contain large charges of explosives. They are placed in position by especially equipped mine-laying vessels. Such a mine is provided with an anchoring device.

"Floating mines differ from fixed mines in that they are unanchored, and, unless guard boats are at hand to warn friendly vessels of their proximity, may be as dangerous to friend as to foe. Such mines must be, according to laws of war, designed to become inoperative within a few hours after being set adrift.

THE SUBMARINE AND KINDRED PROBLEMS—*Continued.*

(b) TORPEDOES.

"The modern submarine torpedo is about 20 inches in diameter and 20 feet in length: is self-propelled: is not steered by magnetic means: and keeps a fairly accurate course for several thousand yards at an average speed of more than 30 miles an hour. Its weight is approximately a ton and a quarter; and, when traveling at normal speed, possesses great momentum—in fact, in one case, when the high explosive charge in the 'warhead' failed properly to detonate, the body of the torpedo penetrated the steel hull of the ship attacked. Torpedoes are also provided with means to more or less effectively cut through screens, nets, or guards placed in their path. A torpedo is projected from a submarine or other vessel by means of a special form of tube or gun. A small charge of gunpowder or compressed air is employed to start the torpedo, after which—if of the usual self-propelling type—it is driven through the water by its own compressed air motor, the air being supplied from a strongly built reservoir within the body of the torpedo itself. The torpedo is kept upon its course by a gyroscope steering mechanism, which is immune to outside magnetic disturbances.

"The detonation of the torpedo is accomplished through a mechanism placed within its warhead; and if the torpedo is either abruptly diverted from its course or is checked in its forward motion, the firing device, which is operated by arrested momentum rather than by any form of a projecting firing-pin, instantly ignites the heavy charge of explosive contained within the warhead. The explosion, if it takes place within twenty feet of the vessel, will usually rupture the ship's plating, because of the terrific blow transmitted through the water from the point of the explosion to the ship's side. The depth at which a torpedo travels may be regulated and is usually between 12 and 15 feet below the surface.

CONFINING THE SUBMARINES.

"The question as to why submarines are not destroyed before they reach the open sea is a most natural one, and the best answer which it is possible to give, according to the officers of our Navy and those of the foreign commissions who have visited this country, is as follows: The submarine bases are very strongly protected by land batteries, aeroplane observers and large areas of thickly mined waters extending to such distances that the largest naval gun cannot get within range of the bases. In spite of these protections, there is now going on a continuous attempt on the part of the Allied navies to entrap or otherwise defeat the submarines as they emerge from the protected areas. Nets are laid and as promptly removed by the enemy, whose trawlers are in turn attacked by our destroyers.

"The design of these nets and the detailed arrangement of their fastenings and attachments offer a broad field for invention, but it should be remembered that they must be capable of being used in waters in which there is a tidal current running from two to five miles per hour. Many suggestions for "Bottling up" these bases have been offered, but, as will be realized, it is not desirable to publish information which would indicate even in the smallest degree this country's plans.

SHIPS AND SHIP BUILDING.

"Many suggestions are made for ships of unusual form to provide for safety in case of a torpedo or mine exploding near or against the hull. Most of these plans are an elaboration of the usual watertight bulkhead construction now required as structural design for all modern ships. The multiplicity of watertight compartments in any hull design tends to add to the vessel's safety. The modern tank steamer used to carry fluid cargoes, such as petroleum products or molasses, is a good example of this design, which has been in general use for many years. The explosion of a nearby submarine mine or torpedo frequently tears great rents in the ship's plating, in some cases opening a jagged hole ten feet or more across, but the destructive effect on the hull of a ship caused by the explosion of a mine or torpedo may be greatly diminished by special hull construction.

"From recent experiments and experience, it has been demonstrated that the average merchant steamer may be seriously damaged by the explosion of a torpedo thirty-five feet away from its hull, but the destructive effect at any given distance from the point of explosion depends to a large extent upon the design and condition of steel framing and plating. A vessel with a strongly built hull can withstand an explosion that would destroy a weaker vessel."

EIGHTEEN POUNDS OF METAL IN EQUIPMENT OF EVERY UNITED STATES INFANTRYMAN.

According to the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department the metal equipment carried by each infantry soldier weighs 294.65 ounces and an additional weight of 114.7 ounces is added by equipment of cotton, wool, leather and wood. The bureau, therefore, supplies each soldier with approximately 25 pounds of equipment, this being exclusive of that supplied by the Quartermaster Corps.

A "memorandum on materials entering into the composition of the articles of equipment of an infantryman furnished by the Ordnance Department, weight in ounces," is as follows:

Bacon can—6.4 ounce iron and steel and 8 ounces tin.
Bayonet—15 ounces iron and steel and 1 ounce wood.
Bayonet scabbard—2 ounces iron and steel, ½ ounce brass, 1 ounce aluminum, 0.3 ounce other metal, 1 ounce cotton, 2 wood and 0.7 leather.
Canteen—5 ounces aluminum and 1.8 ounces other metal.
Canteen cover—0.2 ounce brass, 3 ounces cotton and 1.8 ounces wool.
Cartridges (100)—47.4 ounces brass, 36.4 ounces metal in bullet, and 12 ounces explosive.
Cartridge belt—10 ounces brass and 14.1 ounces cotton.
Condiment can—4.35 ounces tin.
Cup—5.5 ounces aluminum and 0.6 ounce other metal.
Fork—1.5 ounces other metal.
Front sight cover—2 ounces iron and steel.
Gun sling—1 ounce brass, 7 ounces leather.
Haversack—1.8 ounces brass, 24 ounces cotton.
Knife—1 ounce iron and steel, 0.7 aluminum.
Meat can—0.3 ounce iron and steel, 12 ounces aluminum, 0.1 ounce other metal.
Oiler and thong case—1.5 ounces brass, 1.5 leather.
Pack carrier—0.3 ounce iron and steel, 6 ounces cotton and 1 leather.
Pouch for first-aid packet—0.3 brass and 1.6 ounces cotton.
Rifle—107 ounces iron and steel and 29 ounces wood.
Shovel—25 ounces iron and steel and 4 ounces wood.
Shovel carriers—5 ounces cotton
Spoon—1.7 ounces other metal.
The metal used in the bullet is a lead and tin composition inclosed in a jacket of cupro-nickel.

GERMAN CASUALTIES IN THE WAR.

In a statement before the Reichstag, October 30, 1917, Georg Ledebour, Independent Socialist, said: "We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life and 2,000,000 absolutely invalided."

The British and French estimates follow: British estimate—Dead, 1,158,601; wounded, 2,922,320; crippled or invalided for life ——; prisoners, 710,454.

French Estimate—Dead, 1,056,975; wounded, 919,000; crippled or invalided for life, 3,000,000; prisoners 630,809.

ONE YEAR'S WAR EXPENSES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Committee on Public Information, October, 1917.)

THE estimated ordinary expenses of this Government in the first year of its participation in the war is $12,067,278,679.07. This does not include a penny of what we have lent and are going to lend to our Allies. It is merely the sum to be spent, with no financial return, on the running of the Government in war time, including, of course, the expense of the greatly enlarged Army and Navy on the new war footing. This total for the present year is $27,807,000 more than the Government spent in the entire 17 years from the beginning of the present century to the present year.

Ordinary expenditures of this Government last year—that is, the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917—were $1,041,635,116, or about a tenth of what they are now estimated to reach in the present twelve-month. In addition, last year there were various extraordinary expenditures, such as $25,000,000 for the Danish West Indies, but they do not belong in the group of ordinary expenses to which the estimate of more than 10 billions is contrasted. Only once before in the history of the Government had the ordinary expenses exceeded a billion, and that was in the last year of the Civil War. In these totals of expenditures of previous years the deficits due to Postal Service and the expenditures for bond redemptions are not included, for those items are not included in the estimate of more than 10 billions for the current war year. Interest payments on bonds are included.

The Army and Navy expenditures for one year of this European war amount to $9,064,240,483, just about two and a half times as much as it cost to keep the Army and Navy going through practically 17 years of fighting in the five previous wars of this country which were of importance. In other words, the cost of both branches of the fighting service for the War of 1812, the second Seminole war, the Mexican War, the Civil War, and the Spanish War was, all told, $3,743,776,773.

Against this estimate of "ordinary" Government expenses for the year ending June, 1918, which, to be exact as to cents, is $12,067,278,679.07, there are, to offset it in estimated receipts on the basis of existing laws, $1,333,500,000; also $2,000,000,000 of the $5,538,945,460 bond issue authorized on April 27; and furthermore, $393,500,000 of the estimated ten billions of expenditures are reimbursable by bond issue. That is, there are $3,727,000,000 of receipts in sight, leaving an excess of estimated expenditures over receipts already assured of $7,008,807,000. From that excess there will be deducted later the amount to be raised by the War Revenue Bill.

APPROPRIATIONS BY ACTS OF MARCH 4, JUNE 15, AND OCTOBER 5, 1917.

The appropriations made in 1917 for the Naval Establishment and the objects to which they are applied are given in the following table:

Personnel—Pay, subsistence, clothing, training, transportation, recruiting, etc.	$217,819,366.16	Public works—New construction and improvements, repair, upkeep, and operation of public works	$69,163,755.01
Ships — Construction, purchase, equipment, repair, and operation of ships	805,277,583.00	Marine Corps	42,715,148.78
Ordnance — Guns, torpedoes, mines, ammunition, etc.	391,812,506.50	Miscellaneous	3,811,500.00
Aviation	62,133,000.00	Total	$1,592,732,859.45

COST OF FORMER WARS TO THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Treasury Department.)

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN, FROM JUNE 18, 1812, TO FEB. 17, 1815.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1812	$20,280,000	$11,817,000	$3,959,000
1813	31,681,000	19,652,000	6,446,000
1814	34,720,000	20,350,000	7,311,000
1815	32,943,000	14,794,000	8,660,000

WAR WITH MEXICO, FROM APRIL 24, 1846, TO JULY 4, 1848.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1846	$27,261,000	$10,413,000	$6,455,000
1847	54,920,000	35,840,000	7,900,000
1848	47,618,000	27,688,000	9,408,000
1849	43,499,000	14,558,000	9,786,000

CIVIL WAR, FROM 1861 TO 1865.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1860	$63,201,000	$16,472,000	$11,514,000
1861	66,650,000	23,001,000	12,387,000
1862	469,569,000	389,173,000	42,640,000
1863	718,733,000	603,314,000	63,261,000
1864	864,968,000	690,391,000	85,705,000
1865	1,295,099,000	1,030,690,000	122,617,000

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR, FROM APRIL 21, 1898, TO DEC. 10, 1898.

YEAR.	Total.	War.	Navy.
1897	$365,774,000	$48,950,000	$34,561,000
1898	443,368,000	91,992,000	58,823,000
1899	605,071,000	229,841,000	63,942,000
1900	487,713,000	134,774,000	55,953,000

COST OF PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR TO AUGUST 1, 1917.

(By the Treasury Department.)

ENTENTE ALLIES.

EXPENDITURES.	Aggregate.	Present Daily.
United Kingdom	$26,705,000,000	$25,000,000
France	16,530,000,000	18,500,000
Russia	14,250,000,000	15,000,000
Italy	5,050,000,000	7,000,000
United States	1,629,000,000	19,100,000
Other Allies	3,250,000,000	5,000,000
Totals	$67,414,000,000	$99,600,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions	7,992,500,000	22,900,000
Net totals	$59,421,500,000	$76,700,000

TEUTONIC ALLIANCE.

EXPENDITURES.	Aggregate.	Present Daily.
Germany	$19,750,000,000	$25,000,000
Austria-Hungary	9,700,000,000	13,000,000
Bulgaria and Turkey	1,450,000,000	2,000,000
Totals	$30,900,000,000	$40,000,000
Less advances to their allies and dominions	600,000,000	.....
Net cost	$30,300,000,000	$40,000,000

GRAND TOTAL.

Entente Allies	$59,421,500,000	$76,700,000
Teutonic Allies	30,300,000,000	40,000,000
	$89,721,500,000	$116,700,000

THE COST OF WARS TO OTHER NATIONS.

(By the Treasury Department.)

Dates.	Countries Engaged.	Cost.
1793–1815	England and France	$6,250,000,000
1812–1815	France and Russia	450,625,000
1828	Russia and Turkey	100,000,000
1830–1840	Spain and Portugal (civil war)	250,000,000
1830–1847	France and Algeria	190,000,000
1848	Revolts in Europe	50,000,000
1854–1856	England	371,000,000
	France	332,000,000
	Sardinia and Turkey	128,000,000
	Austria	68,600,000
	Russia	800,000,000
1859	France	75,000,000
	Austria	127,000,000
	Italy	51,000,000
1864	Denmark, Prussia, and Austria	36,000,000
1866	Prussia and Austria	$330,000,000
1864–1870	Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay	240,000,000
1865–1866	France and Mexico	65,000,000
1870–1871	Germany	954,400,000
	France	1,580,000,000
1876–1877	Russia	806,547,489
	Turkey	403,273,745
1900–1901	Transvaal Republic and England	1,000,100,000
1904–1905	Russia and Japan	2,500,000,000
	Expense of wars, 1793-1860	$9,243,225,000
	Expense of wars, 1861-1910	14,080,321,240
	Total	$23,323,546,240
	The cost of the Balkan wars	1,264,000,000

WAR LOANS OF EUROPEAN BELLIGERENTS.

(Compiled by the National City Bank of New York—up to October 1, 1917.)

Issue.	Date of Issue.	Issue Price.	Amount.
*Great Britain:			
1st 3½% war loan	Nov., 1914	$95.00	$1,615,000,000
2d 4½% war loan	June, 1915	100.00	2,883,000,000
3d 5% war loan	Jan. & Feb., 1917	95.00	4,701,000,000
3d 4% war loan (tax free)	.....	100.00	‡487,000,000
			$9,676,000,000
†France:			
5% National Defense	Feb., 1915	96.50	2,314,511,973
1st 5% National Defense	Nov., 1915	88.00	2,922,000,000
2d 5% National Defense	Oct., 1916	88.75	2,281,000,000
			$7,517,511,973
Germany:			
1st war loan, 5%	Sept., 1914	97.50	1,067,000,000
2d war loan, 5%	Feb. & Mar., 1915	98.50	2,169,000,000
3d war loan, 5%	Sept., 1915	99.00	2,897,000,000
4th war loan, 4½s at $95.00 and 5s at $98.50	Mar., 1916	98.50	2,565,000,000
5th war loan, 4½s at $95.00 and 5s at $98.00	Sept., 1916	98.00	2,549,000,000
6th war loan, 5s at $98.00 and 4½s at $98.00 due to terms	.....	98.00	3,042,000,000
			$14,289,000,000
Austria-Hungary—			
Austria:			
1st war loan, 5½s	Nov., 1914	97.50	588,000,000
2d war loan, 5½s	May, 1915	95.25	545,000,000
3d war loan, 5½s	Oct. & Nov., 1915	93.60	912,000,000
4th war loan, 5½s	Apr. & May, 1916	93.00	900,000,000
5th war loan, 5½s	Nov. & Jan., 1917	92.50	939,000,000
6th war loan, 5½s	May, 1917	92.50	994,541,114
			$4,578,541,114
Hungary:			
1st war loan, 6s	Nov., 1914	97.50	238,000,000
2d war loan, 6s at $97.50, 5½s at $90.80	May, 1915	.....	229,000,000
3d war loan, 6s	Oct. & Nov., 1915	97.10	399,000,000
4th war loan, 6s at $97.10, 5½s at $91.40	Apr. & May, 1916	.....	405,000,000
5th war loan, 6s at $97.20, 5½s at $95.50	Nov. & Dec., 1916	.....	466,000,000
6th war loan	May, 1917	.....	506,500,000
			$2,243,500,000
Russia:			
1st war loan, 5s	Oct., 1914	95.00	257,000,000
2d war loan, 5s	Mar., 1915	94.00	257,000,000
3d war loan, 5½s	May, 1915	99.00	515,000,000
4th war loan, 5½s	Dec., 1915	95.00	515,000,000
5th war loan, 5½s	Mar., 1916	95.00	1,029,000,000
6th war loan, 5½s	Dec., 1916	95.00	1,544,000,000
7th war loan, 5s (Liberty Loan)	Mar., 1917	85.00	1,544,000,000
			$5,661,000,000
Italy:			
Mobilization loan, 4½s	Jan., 1915	97.00	193,000,000
1st mobilization loan, 4½s	July, 1915	93–95	221,000,000
2d mobilization loan, 5s	Jan., 1916	97.50	599,000,000
3d mobilization loan, 5% consolidation	Feb., 1917	90.00	695,000,000
			$1,708,000,000
Belgium—Unknown	.....	.....	.....
§Bulgaria	.....	.....	.....

* The Chancellor of Exchequer said when all instalments are paid and all conversions made the nominal amount of both issues will be $10,322,960,928. † *The London Economist* of August 4, 1917, gives total as $1,872,750,703. ‡ About. § A despatch from Berlin to Argentina early in 1917 said the Bulgarian debt had tripled during the war, being early in 1917 $193,366,700, its increase being represented largely by floating debt and advances from Germany. British war loans, 1914-17, total $28,460,000,000.

The Canadian Government issued three internal war loans as follows:

Issue.	Date of Issue.	Issue Price.	Amount.
5% loan, due Dec. 1, 1925	Nov., 1915	$97.50	$100,000,000
5% loan, due Oct. 1, 1931	Oct., 1916	97.50	100,000,000
5% loan, due March 1, 1937	Mar., 1917	96.00	150,000,000
			$350,000,000

All of the above loans were oversubscribed. It is estimated that from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 of each of the above loans were taken by American investors.

Canada is floating a fourth war loan, for $150,000,000, at a rate of interest, the bonds to be sold at a discount, as in the case of the previous loans.

The following Canadian loans have been placed in the United States since the war:

Issue.	Date of Issue.	Issue Price.	Amount.
5% 1 year and 2 year notes, due Aug. 1, 1916, and Aug. 1, 1917	Aug., 1915	1 year, $100.00 2 year, 99.50	$25,000,000 20,000,000
5, 10 and 15 year 5% bonds, due April 1, 1921, 1926, 1931	April, 1916	5 year, 99.56 10 year, 97.13 15 year, 94.94	25,000,000 25,000,000 25,000,000
5% 2 year notes, due Aug. 1, 1919	Aug., 1917	98.00	100,000,000
			$220,000,000

Of the above, $45,000,000 has matured, leaving $175,000,000 outstanding.

In addition to the above, in March, 1915, £5,000,000 of 5 and 10 year 4½% bonds were issued at $99.50. At $5.00 to the pound sterling, this would amount to $25,000,000, which would make the total amount of loans raised in Canada, the United States and London $595,000,000.

Issue.	Subscriptions Closed.	Issue Price.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Subscribed in Dollars.*
Australia:					
4½% war loan, due Dec. 15, 1925	Aug. 31, 1915	$100.00	£5,000,000	£13,389,440	$65,159,710
4½% war loan, due Dec. 15, 1925	Feb. 1, 1916	100.00	10,000,000	21,655,680	105,387,367
4½% war loan, due Dec. 15, 1925	Aug. 1, 1916	100.00	Unlimited.	23,574,120	114,723,455
4½% war loan, due Dec. 15, 1925	Mar. 31, 1917	100.00	Unlimited.	21,400,000	104,143,100
				£80,019,240	$389,413,632
‡5¼% debentures (convertible into stock up to Sept. 15, 1916); maturity Aug. 1, 1922; redeemable on or after Aug. 1, 1920	Jan. 13, 1916	$100.00	.....	£4,000,000	$19,466,000
‡5½% debentures (convertible into stock up to June 30, 1917); maturity June 1, 1927; redeemable on or after June 1, 1922	April 13, 1917	98.00	.....	3,500,000	17,032,750
‡5½% debentures (convertible into stock up to Dec. 14, 1917); maturity June 1, 1927; redeemable on or after June 1, 1922	Aug. 29, 1917	98.50	.....	4,500,000	21,899,250
				£12,000,000	$58,398,000

* Converted at $4.8665. In addition the Commonwealth has issued the following in London for public works in the following states: Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, in accordance with the agreement between the Commonwealth and the states, dated Nov. 6, 1915.
‡ In addition the British Government had advanced up to March 31, 1917, £47,774,269 to the Commonwealth, or at $4.8665, $232,493,480. According to the statist of February 17, 1917, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that these advances to June 30, 1917, would total £49,774,000, or at $4.8665, $242,225,171.

Issue.	Date Issued (About).	Issue Price.	Amount Asked For.	Amount Subscribed.	Amount Subscribed in Dollars.*
New Zealand:					
4½% public works debenture loan, maturity 5, 10, 15, 20, or 25 years, at holders' option	Nov., 1915	$100.00	.....	£2,000,000	$9,733,000
4½% loan, matures in 14 to 25 years	Aug., 1916	100.00	.....	8,000,000	38,932,000
4½% loans, due Nov. 15, 1938	Aug., 1917	100.00	£12,000,000	.....	†58,398,000
					$107,063,000

* Converted at $4.8665. † This loan was reported over-subscribed, but the exact amount of subscriptions is not available.

The Union of South Africa seems to have issued but two war loans, the first as follows: 4½% debentures maturing July 1, 1925, redeemable after 1920 at the option of the Government. The loan was issued about May, 1915, at 98½ for £3,000,000, which converted at $4.8665 per pound, is equivalent to $14,599,500. In May, 1916, a 5% 20-year issue was brought out, maturing in 1936, but redeemable after 1921 on six months' notice. No specified amount was given, the issue being for an unlimited sum. Subscriptions closed August 29, but information as to just what they amounted to is not available. However, it was stated that to August 9, 1917, £7,444,720 had been subscribed, which converted at $4.8665, is equivalent to $36,229,730.

India has raised one loan of $500,000,000 and advanced the same to Great Britain.

ADVANCES TO ALLIES BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

(Up to November 15, 1917.)

1917.	Amount.	1917.	Amount.	1917.	Amount.
Great Britain:		France:		Russia:	
April 25	$200,000,000	May 8	$100,000,000	May 16	$100,000,000
May 14	75,000,000	June 2	100,000,000	July 23	75,000,000
May 15	50,000,000	June 26	10,000,000	Aug. 24	100,000,000
May 25	75,000,000	July 6	100,000,000	Sept.-Oct.	50,000,000
June 10	75,000,000	July 23	60,000,000		
June 14	25,000,000	Aug. 1	160,000,000		$325,000,000
June 19	35,000,000	Sept. 5	100,000,000	Belgium:	
June 26	15,000,000	Sept. 19	20,000,000	May 16	$45,000,000
June 30	10,000,000	Sept. 26-Oct. 29	160,000,000	Aug. 2	2,500,000
July 3	25,000,000	Oct. 30	10,000,000	Aug. 16	5,900,000
July 5	100,000,000	Nov., month of	310,000,000	Oct. 3	2,000,000
July 20	85,000,000				
Aug. 1	185,000,000		$1,130,000,000		$55,400,000
Aug. 21	50,000,000	Italy:		Serbia:	
Sept. 5	100,000,000	May 3	$100,000,000	June 10 (payable in 3 monthly instalments)	$3,000,000
Sept. 19	50,000,000	July 5	60,000,000	Cuba	15,000,000
Sept. 24	35,000,000	Aug. 16	40,000,000		
Oct. 1-31	310,000,000	Sept. 11	55,000,000		
		Oct. 30-Nov. 1	245,000,000		
	$1,860,000,000		$500,000,000	Grand Total	$3,891,400,000

SHORT WAR BOND ISSUES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE only long-time issues of bonds by the United States in this war have been the Liberty Loans. The issues of Treasury certificates have been as follows:

March 27, 1917, 2%	$50,000,000	June 2, 1917, 3¼%	$200,000,000	Sept. 25, 1917, 4%	$400,000,000
April 19, 1917, 3%	268,000,000	July 3, 1917, 3½%	300,000,000		
May 3, 1917, 3%	200,000,000	Aug. 18, 1917, 3½%	250,000,000		$2,168,000,000
May 19, 1917, 3¼%	200,000,000	Sept. 4, 1917, 3½%	300,000,000		

The early issues of these have been paid off or converted into bonds.

THE SECOND LIBERTY LOAN.

AMOUNT asked, $3,000,000,000. Loan offered October 1, 1917, and subscriptions closed November 1. The bonds run for 25 years, at 4 per cent., and are redeemable 10 years after issuance. The right was reserved by the Secretary of the Treasury to allot additional bonds up to one-half the amount of any over-subscription.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		ALLOTMENT.	
Up to and including $50,000	$2,488,469,350	100 per cent	$2,488,469,350
Over $50,000 up to and including $100,000	359,865,900	90 per cent. but not less than $50,000 bonds	323,879,600
Over $100,000 up to and including $200,000	242,220,800	75 per cent. but not less than $90,000 bonds	181,665,800
Over $200,000 up to and including $1,000,000	756,586,700	60 per cent. but not less than $150,000 bonds	455,690,300
Over $1,000,000 up to and including $8,000,000	470,425,600	50 per cent. but not less than $600,000 bonds	235,582,300
Over $8,000,000 up to and including $30,000,000	249,963,950	41.20 per cent. but not less than $4,000,000 bonds	103,071,200
$50,000,000	50,000,000	40.8152 per cent	20,407,600
Total Subscriptions	$4,617,532,300	Total Allotment	$3,808,766,150

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY DISTRICTS.

The subscriptions by Federal Reserve districts to the second Liberty Loan are as follows:

	Total Subscriptions Received.	Quota.	Per Cent. of Over-subscription.		Total Subscriptions Received.	Quota.	Per Cent. of Over-subscription.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	
Boston	476,950,050	300,000,000	59	St. Louis	184,280,750	120,000,000	54
New York	1,550,453,450	900,000,000	72	Minneapolis	140,932,650	105,000,000	34
Philadelphia	380,250,250	250,000,000	52	Kansas City	150,125,750	120,000,000	25
Cleveland	486,106,800	300,000,000	62	Dallas	77,899,850	75,000,000	4
Richmond	201,212,500	120,000,000	68	San Francisco	292,671,150	210,000,000	39
Atlanta	90,695,750	80,000,000	13				
Chicago	585,853,350	420,000,000	39	Total	4,617,532,300	3,000,000,000	54

NEW YORK CITY—BY BOROUGHS.

Following is a summary of subscriptions filed in the several subdivisions of the New York district:

NEW YORK CITY.	Quota.	Subscriptions.		Quota.	Subscriptions.
Manhattan	$1,012,813,500	$1,095,189,600	Balance of New York State	$271,036,500	$266,968,050
Brooklyn	54,148,500	44,424,200	12 Northern Counties of New Jersey	139,702,500	121,571,150
Bronx	2,511,000	1,015,500	Fairfield County, Conn	13,399,500	15,775,100
Queens	5,487,000	4,136,150			
Richmond	901,500	1,373,700			
Total	$1,075,861,500	$1,146,139,150	Total for District	$1,500,000,000	$1,550,453,450

BIG NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Guaranty Trust Co.	$111,000,000	New York Trust Co.	$23,407,650
National City Bank	102,400,000	American Exchange National Bank	22,556,100
First National Bank	85,840,000	Union Trust Co.	20,106,000
National Bank of Commerce	68,921,950	Irving National Bank	18,314,600
Bankers Trust Co.	67,214,300	U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co.	16,297,700
Chase National Bank	50,766,250	Columbia Trust Co.	15,049,450
Central Trust Co.	40,027,500	Chatham and Phenix National Bank	15,335,000
Corn Exchange Bank	35,455,100	Metropolitan Bank	13,052,750
Mechanics and Metals National Bank	33,784,150	Bank of the Manhattan Co.	11,781,000
Equitable Trust Co.	30,110,450	Bank of New York	10,944,100
Hanover National Bank	29,529,100	Liberty National Bank	10,550,000
Farmers Loan and Trust Co.	26,036,750	United States Trust Co.	10,115,850
National Park Bank	26,971,500		

The largest financial corporation subscription in Brooklyn—$7,855,650—was by the Brooklyn Trust Company.

Various trades and industries in New York City subscribed over $2,000,000 each, as follows:

Hardware, Metals, and Allied Trades	$42,218,250	Automobile and Allied Trades	$5,448,100
Shipping, Import and Export	34,005,850	Hides and Leather	5,304,550
Chemical, Drug and Allied Trade	32,400,000	General Contractors	4,957,800
Coal	22,261,000	Men's Clothing	4,866,500
Machinery and Machine Tools	13,332,100	Paints and Varnishes	4,252,700
Department Stores	13,043,100	Distillers	4,168,000
Cotton Goods	12,154,650	Stationery	3,808,200
Silks and Velvets	11,150,250	Fur	3,716,900
Tobacco	10,853,550	Yarns and Art Goods	3,548,250
Paper Manufacturers	7,310,450	New York Cotton Exchange	3,162,300
Woollens and Worsteds	6,720,000	Carpets and Rugs	3,092,600
Sugar	6,200,000	Shoes—Wholesale and Retail	2,552,650
Jewelry	6,093,050	Cloak, Suit, and Shirt Manufacturers	2,336,250
New York Produce Exchange	6,000,000	Art Dealers, &c	2,171,800
Brewers	5,954,350	Women's Millinery	2,149,000
Rubber	5,554,650	Lumber	2,123,850

The American Army has subscribed to $89,273,650 worth of the bonds, it was announced by Col. H. M. Lord, Quartermaster Corps, in charge of the campaign. Leading the thirty-one National Army cantonments, the men at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O., subscribed to $2,002,500. Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., led the National Guard camps with $2,300,800. Totals for the National Army and National Guard camps throughout the country follow:

NATIONAL ARMY.		NATIONAL GUARD.	
Meade, Admiral, Md.	$1,607,800	Cody, Deming, N. M.	$2,300,800
Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	1,389,750	Kearny, Lindavista, Cal.	1,256,500
Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	1,732,850	Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	1,359,000
Grant, Rockford, Ill.	1,900,200	Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	1,861,850
Lee, Petersburg, Va.	1,783,250	MacArthur, Waco, Tex.	1,482,700
Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	2,002,500	Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.	1,500,000
Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	1,781,850	Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	1,349,500
Devens, Ayer, Mass.	1,865,800	Doxiphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	1,029,400
Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.	1,809,650	Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	1,382,950
Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	1,231,400	Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	1,490,550
Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	1,208,850	Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.	1,151,000
Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa	1,310,000	Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	794,950
Travis, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.	1,469,600	McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	1,068,800
Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	672,900	Logan, Houston, Tex.	964,800
Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	718,400	Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	617,200

Subscriptions totalling $10,202,150 were made to the second Liberty Loan by officers, enlisted men, and civil employees of the Navy, Navy Department and Marine Corps.

Navy Yards—Norfolk, Va., $272,500; Washington, D. C., $416,400; Boston, Mass., $441,450; Portsmouth, N. H., $325,150; Charleston, S. C., $178,950; Philadelphia, Pa., $222,150; New York, N. Y., $1,024,000; Mare Island, Cal., $584,700; Puget Sound, Wash., $384,150.

Naval Stations—San Francisco, $138,000; New Orleans, $66,500; Pensacola, $74,200; Key West, $38,750; Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, $25,850; Newport Torpedo, $38,000; Olongapo, $6,300; Cavite, $2,650; Guam, $15,000; Tutuila, $1,000; Great Lakes, $796,950.

Ships—Virginia, $1,850; Wisconsin, $7,150; Neptune, $14,000; Albatross, $2,600; Yorktown, $14,750; Ohio, $30,000; Bridgeport, $9,500; New Jersey, $36,000; Annapolis, $5,200; Prairie, $5,500; Michigan, $5,350; Kansas, $15,350; Fishhawk, $1,800; Pueblo, $50,000; Rhode Island, $8,400; Minnesota, $3,150; Missouri, $13,650; Aylwin, $3,900; Kearsarge, $5,500; Nevada, $12,000; Des Moines, $10,550; Darien, $1,650; Raleigh, $8,150; Nebraska, $17,500; Huntington, $37,800; Vestal, $2,700; North Dakota, $31,900; Connecticut, $6,150; Kentucky, $12,200; Texas, $107,350; Delaware, $2,100; Illinois, $4,150; Cyclops, $5,500; Dubuque, $1,500; Pensacola, $3,600; Culgoa, $3,100; Olympia, $5,800; Arkansas, $47,800; Monaghan, $800; Columbia, $7,150; Arizona, $1,550; Celtic, $5,000; George Washington, $13,950; New Orleans, $4,050; San Francisco, Patuxent, and Baltimore, $7,500; Uncas, $1,100; Minneapolis, $1,950; Florida, $32,750; Pennsylvania, $36,000; San Diego, $200; Jouett, $1,000; Hannibal, $7,600; Cleveland, $7,200; Roe, $1,700; Charleston, $24,500; Susquehanna, $500; South Carolina, $1,250; Jupiter, $8,900; Jason, $6,000; Montana, $3,500; Wyoming, $10,200; St. Louis, $3,350; Vermont, $3,250; Astoria, $20,500; Long Beach, $1,300; Chattanooga, $13,500; Dolphin, $1,700; Solace, $3,600; New Hampshire, $3,150; Buffalo, $3,600; Louisiana, $3,800; Vicksburg, $1,500; Fulton, $1,550; F-1 and F-2, $6,750; Don Juan de Austria, $650; Leonidas, $6,000; Massachusetts, $11,100; Oregon, $500; L-1, $1,800; L-2, $100; L-3, $350; L-4, $250; Yantic, $150; Salem, $8,050; Oklahoma, $1,100; Iroquois, $2,850; Utah, $7,950; Naushan, $6,500; Itasca, $1,000; North Carolina, $4,050; Wenonah, $2,000; Leviathan, $27,700; Rainier, $2,250; Surf, $11,350; F-3, $900; Saratoga, $5,050; Maine, $5,000; L-8, $800; Wanda, $100; Sachem, $1,000; Brooklyn, $2,600; Georgia, $2,600; New York, $13,350; Agamemnon, $2,250; Sqd. 2, cruiser force, $2,150.

WORK OF THE COMMISSION FOR RELIEF IN BELGIUM.

(Furnished by the Commission.)

THE Commission for Relief in Belgium was organized in London on October 22, 1914. Belgium was face to face with famine and prompt help had to be secured. A few resident Americans and leading citizens got together, the support of the American and Spanish Ministers was enlisted, and an undertaking was obtained from the invading army, which was later confirmed and enlarged by the German Government, to the effect that protection would be afforded if food were imported. Representatives were sent to London, and with the assistance of Ambassador Page, the consent of the British Government was secured, conditional on neutral control, as well as Washington's permission for American citizens to collaborate in relief measures. Asked to nominate the head of an organization to take the matter in hand, Mr. Page named Herbert C. Hoover, with whom he had throughout consulted on the subject, and whose marked capacity and resourcefulness as an organizer had been brought to his attention in connection with the American Relief Committee, which rendered such signal service in facilitating the return to America of th ousands of citizens stranded in London at the outbreak of the war.

Ambassador Walter Hines Page in London and Ministers Henry Van Dyke at The Hague and Brand Whitlock in Brussels were appointed Honorary Chairmen, as were, a little later on, the following: Senor Don Merry del Val, Spanish Ambassador in London; Marquis de Villalobor, Spanish Minister in Brussels; James W. Gerard, American Ambassador in Berlin; William Graves Sharp, American Ambassador in Paris, and Mynheer Jongkeer de Weede, Netherlands Minister to the Belgian Government at Le Havre.

Although only $500,000 was available and only emergency relief contemplated when the Commission was organized, it was decided to place orders for 20,000 tons of food per month. This meant an obligation of some $2,000,000. But the Commission believed in a generous response if the world were appealed to, and a generous response was in fact forthcoming. It soon became clear, however, that so great an undertaking could not be maintained on a basis of benevolence, and, with the assistance of the American Ambassador, Mr. Hoover brought the matter to the attention of the British Cabinet and secured the support of that Government and that of the French. The outcome was a monthly advance to Belgium for the account of the Commission of £500,000 from England and 12,500,000 francs from France. To this was later added 25,000,000 francs per month from French institutions in respect of the area occupied by the Germans in Northern France. Increased cost of supplies, coupled with greater requirements, rendered these resources inadequate, and a further appeal to the Governments concerned resulted in an increase of 50 per cent. in the advances to Belgium and of 40 per cent. in that to Northern France.

$299,000,000 UP TO JUNE 1, 1917.

Up to June 1, 1917, the Commission has had from the British Government, in round numbers, $89,500,000, and from the French Government $66,000,000 for relief in Belgium. In addition, $108,000,000 has been received from France for the relief of the occupants of her invaded territory. Charitable contributions amounted to over $30,000,000 in cash, food and clothing—to the same date—of which about $16,000,000 came from committees and individuals in the British Empire, about $11,500,000 from the United States, and some $3,000,000 from the rest of the world. Altogether, the Commission has had available for its work, up to June 1, 1917, about $299,000,000 in cash and in kind.

In June, 1917, the financing of the Commission for the succeeding six months both, as to Belgium and Northern France, was taken over by the American Government, through the granting of loans totalling $75,000,000 to the Governments of Belgium and France. This money is advanced in monthly instalments of $12,500,000—$7,500,000 to Belgium and $5,000,000 to France. The work of the Commission for Relief in Belgium has been the provisioning or revictualling of the whole of the civilian population of the occupied areas of Belgium and Northern France. This has involved five correlative lines of activity:

(a) The mobilization of the world's charity.

(b) The development of economic cycles through sales of food, to the well-to-do, exchange, loans, Government subsidies, etc.

(c) The purchase, transport and just distribution of imported food and clothing, of the character required to supplement native supplies to the endurance point.

(d) The supplying of the destitute not only with imported food but also with native food, clothing, housing and fuel under such conditions as will result in the least possible social demoralization and waste.

(e) The provision of resources to the middle classes in the form of direct or indirect loans.

The fundamental principle of the Commission's administration is a large measure of local autonomy, strengthened by stimulating inspection and supported by a strong central organization. In consequence, a total of some 7,000 to 8,000 committees for collection, distribution, finance, etc., has been created under the guidance and control of two great co-ordinated central organizations, namely, the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the Comite National de Secours et d'Alimentation, this latter a Belgian organization operating successively through Provincial, Regional, and Communal Committees, that total over 40,000 members. The Comite National includes in its membership the representatives of the Commission, and enjoys the patronage of the Spanish Ministers in Brussels and American and Dutch Ministers at Le Havre.

OFFICES OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission for Relief in Belgium has its head office in London, No. 3 London Wall Buildings, E. C., with main branches at 165 Broadway, New York; 98 Haringvliet, Rotterdam, Holland; 36 bis Avenue de l'Opera, Paris; 226 Bartolome Mitre, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and 66 Rue des Colonies, Brussels, and it maintains a separate organization throughout Belgium, with branch offices in each province. Up to the time of the declaration of war on Germany by the Government of the United States, the Commission's organization in Belgium was composed mainly of Americans, but since that time it has been made up of citizens of Holland and Spain, appointed with the approval of their Governments and known as the Committee of Protection.

The first shipment of food, consisting of 2,500 tons, was made October 30, 1914, and since that time the Commission has purchased, shipped and distributed more than two and three-quarter million tons of foodstuffs.

Herbert C. Hoover continues as Chairman of the Commission; Alexander J. Hemphill as Treasurer, and William L. Honnold as Director in America. The Advisory Committee, named by President Wilson to co-operate with the Commission in America, consists of, in addition to Mr. Hemphill and Mr. Honnold, the following: S. Reading Bertron, C. A. Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Elbert H. Gary, J. F. Lucey, Henry L. Stimson, Oscar S. Straus, Frank Trumbull and Frank A. Vanderlip. Mr. Hemphill is Chairman of this committee.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

Founded 1908. The objects of this society are to advance the science of aerial navigation and carry out public demonstrations of completed aircraft so as to keep the general public informed of the progress and advancement in aeronautics. The society maintains flying grounds at Oakwood Heights, Staten Island, N. Y. Officers: *President*—Frederick W. Barker. *Treasurer*—Francis T. Sanford. *Secretary*—Edward Durant. Offices, Engineering Societies Building, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

(A Statement by the Board of Trustees.)

The Foundation expended in war relief from the beginning of the war to December 31, 1916, the sum of $2,588,620.18 This sum is the amount actually paid out. It does not include certain appropriations, as, for instance, for relief in Poland, which it was found impossible to carry out in full. The appropriations of the Foundation since January 1, 1917, total $6,426,872.

The appropriations made for these purposes follow:

Agencies working in and about the training camps for American soldiers: Young Men's Christian Association, $200,000; Young Women's Christian Association, $100,000; playground and Recreation Association, $20,000; American Social Hygiene Association, $20,000; Sex Education—Educational Department Young Men's Christian Association, $25,000; Committee of Fourteen of New York City, $5,000—$370,000.

Medical Work: Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, to build, equip and run a hospital under the control of Dr. Carrel, to teach new methods of war surgery, $300,000; special research in war medicine and surgery, $25,000; preparations of serums for war relief, $25,000; for equipment for teaching military and naval surgeons in preparation for war relief work, $10,000; Yale University, for mobile hospital in France, in which clinical instruction to medical students will be continued, $25,000; National Committee for Mental Hygiene, for buildings for a naval psychiatric unit, $15,000; for expenses of Dr. Salmon's trip to Europe, $2,500—$402,500.

Humanitarian Work: American Red Cross, unconditional gift, $5,000,000; payment of "Red Cross dividends," $44,372; International Committee Y. M. C. A. for foreign military and prisoners-of-war work, $300,000. Commission for Relief in Belgium, for ration to Belgian children, $100,000; American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, for relief work, $50,000; War Relief Commission, administration expenses in this country and abroad, $50,000; survey of Tuberculosis Conditions in France, $10,000; International Health Board of Rockefeller Foundation, for tuberculosis control in France in co-operation with French Government, $100,000—$5,654,372.

The State of New York granted a charter to the Rockefeller Foundation in 1913. Its endowment is $101,324,576.78. The incorporators are John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Frederick T. Gates, Harry Pratt Judson, Simon Flexner, Starr J. Murphy, Jerome D. Greene, Wickliffe Rose, and Charles O Heydt. The officers are: *Chairman of the Board of Trustees*—John D. Rockefeller Jr. *President*—George E. Vincent. *Secretary*—Edwin R. Embree. *Treasurer*—L. G. Myers. *Comptroller*—Robert H Kirk *Assistant Treasurer*—L. M. Dashiell. *Members*—Wallace Buttrick, Simon Flexner, Harry E. Fosdick, Frederick T. Gates, A. Burton Hepburn, Charles E. Hughes, Harry Pratt Judson, Starr J. Murphy, John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller Jr., Wickliffe Rose, Julius Rosenwald, Martin A. Ryerson, Frederick Strauss, George E. Vincent. General offices, 61 Broadway, New York City.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

By the unanimous vote of the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace at their annual meeting held at Washington, D. C., on April 19-20, 1917; it was: (1) Resolved, That the Trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, assembled for their annual meeting, declare hereby their belief that the most effectual means of promoting durable international peace is to prosecute the war against the Imperial German Government to final victory for democracy, in accordance with the policy declared by the President of the United States. (2) Resolved, That, as an act of sympathy with the suffering which has fallen upon innocent and helpless non-combatants in the existing war, the sum of $500,000 be and it is hereby, appropriated as a separate fund, to be expended by the Executive Committee as speedily as may be, to aid in the reconstruction of homes in the devastated portions of France, Belgium, Serbia or Russia.

WAR WORK OF THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS.

(By the National Board of the War Work Council.)

Executive Committee: *Chairman*—Mrs. James S. Cushman, New York City. *Vice-Chairmen*—Mrs. John R. Mott Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. John Meigs, Pottstown, Pa. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Henry P. Davison, New York City. *Secretary pro-tem*—Mrs. Howard Morse, Port Washington, L. I.

Chairmen of Committees—Mrs. E. R. L. Gould, New York City, Extension of Regular Work; Mrs. Francis DeLacy Hyde, Plainfield, N. J., New Centers of Work; Mrs. John R. Mott, Montclair, N. J., Work in Foreign Countries; Mrs. Robert Lovett, Locust Valley, L. I., Training of Workers; Mrs. Robert E. Speer, Englewood, N. J., Non-Equipment and Social Moral ty Work.

Workers Non-English Speaking Women—Miss Elizabeth French, Basking Ridge, N. J., Junior Council; Mrs. William Adams Brown, New York City, Co-operation and Publicity; Mrs. Herbert Pratt, Glen Cove, L. I., Finance.

Ex-Officio: *Chairman of Executive Committee of National Board*—Mrs. John French, New York City. *Executive, Field Work Department*—Miss Helen A. Davis, New York City. *General Secretary, National Board*—Miss Mabel Cratty, New York City.

The board's war activities are as follows:

1 Work for girls in communities adjacent to military camps, including club work, physical training and games and incitement to true patriotism.

2 Hostess houses for women visitors to the men in training camps, providing a suitable place for women in the camp to meet their relatives and friends.

3 Emergency housing for groups of girls employed either in or near military camps in telephone offices, laundries, shops, &c., for whom no one has made housing provision.

4 Providing lectures on sex education for mothers and daughters; fifteen competent physicians are on this staff.

5 Work for colored girls throughout the United States under the direction of national colored leaders along the same lines as that undertaken for white girls.

6. Foreign Service and Americanization Bureaus to care for non-English speaking women who visit their men in camps and who are working in large industrial enterprises.

7 For the women in Russia and France working with Russian and French Committees of women to care for the rest and eating places for the women in great industrial centres, and providing at the request of our workers and American nurses in France social huts at the base hospital units, and vacation homes for American nurses in France.

NATIONAL BOARD Y. W. C. A.

Officers: *President*—Mrs. Robert E. Speer. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Mrs. John French. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. James S. Cushman. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs William W. Rossiter. *Secretary*—Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell. *General Secretary*—Miss Mabel Cratty

General office, 600 Lexington Avenue, New York City. National Training School, 135 East Fifty-second Street, New York City.

WAR ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

Headquarters of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union are Washington, D. C., and Evanston, Ill. *President*—Mrs. Robert E. Speer. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Mrs. John French. *First Vice-President*—Mrs. James S. Cushman. *Second Vice-President*—Mrs. William W. Rossiter. *Secretary*—Mrs. Thomas S. Gladding. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell.

The war activities are thus stated by the organization:

"As one of the eighteen national temperance organizations comprising the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy, of which Miss Anna A. Gordon is Vice-Chairman, the W. C. T. U. has been assigned the work of providing sixteen stereomotorgraphs, one for each of the army cantonments this as its share of the $100,000 the committee is raising. Among the slides which these machines automatically display are cartoons and patriotic posters covering different phases of the liquor question in its relation to the individual as a man and a soldier. The cost of the machines is $500 each and they are being purchased by State W. C. T. U. organizations.

"Two white-ribbon ambulances have been presented to the Red Cross, one for service in France, the other in Russia. Systematic effort is being made to find homes in American families for orphaned French and Belgian children. The W. C. T. U., both as a national organization and as individuals, have subscribed generously to the Liberty Loan. Its National President, Miss Anna A. Gordon, is a member of the advisory committee of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, of which Mrs. McAdoo is Chairman.

"State and local organizations are responding enthusiastically to the call of the National W. C. T. U. to patriotic service under the following ten divisions: (1) Nation-wide prohibition as a war measure; (2) Soldiers and sailors; (3) Relief work; (4) Moral education; (5) Woman in industry; (6) Americanization; (7) Co-operation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy; (8) Community interest; (9) Finance; (10) Membership."

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Headquarters, Mount Vernon and Hancock Streets, Boston. *President*—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., LL. D. *Associate President and Citizenship Superintendent*—Daniel A. Poling, LL. D. *General Secretary*—William Shaw, LL. D. *Extension Secretary*—Ira Landrith, D. D., LL. D. *Editorial Secretary*—Amos R. Wells, Litt. D. *Southern States Secretary*—Karl Lehmann. *Treasurer and Publication Manager*—A. J. Shartle.

Special enlistment pledge of Christian Endeavorers and their friends: Believing that the present war puts a peculiar responsibility for larger and better service upon the Christians of America, and that it is possible for all to serve in some capacity, I will as a religious duty, and for the sake of my country and my fellow men, pledge myself to some or all of the following methods of universal service:

As a soldier or sailor, or in the hospital service, I will strive always to act as a Christian, loyal to God and country. I will, during the coming year, seek to increase in some measure the world's food supply. By food economy and by wise thrift I will strive to prevent needless waste, that others may have more. I will preserve, so far as I may, the fruits and produce of the soil for future use. I will engage in some form of Red Cross relief work, contributing money or making needed articles for those who are fighting our battles at the front. I will endeavor by sympathy, prayer, personal correspondence and in other ways to help one or more of the men with the colors. Realizing that there is especial need to keep the fires of religion burning brightly in these serious and critical days of war, I promise renewed allegiance to my church and to the meetings and work of my Christian Endeavor Society. I will strive to keep free from rancor and personal hate, and when the war is over I will do my utmost to promote the spirit of Christian fellowship among the denominations and the races in our own country and among the nations of the world.

YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

Headquarters, 31 West One Hundred and Tenth Street, New York. *President*—Mrs. Israel Unterberg. *Honorary Vice-President*—Mrs. H. Pereira Mendes. *Vice-Presidents*—Mrs. A. N. Cohen, Mrs. Adolph Guggenheim, Mrs. Felix M. Warburg. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Simon Liebovitz. *Honorary Secretary*—Mrs. Samuel I. Hyman. *Superintendent*—Mrs. Ray F. Schwartz.

War activities are thus stated: "From the time of our entrance into the war we have responded with all our available force to service. The early calls for interpreters, census takers, clerical workers and local draft board assistants were heartily answered. Hundreds of our adult groups have been and still are busily knitting and sewing garments for the Army and Navy Departments in conjunction with Red Cross. Our juniors have also rallied to do their share, and they too are knitting and sewing for Red Cross. Entertainments, plays and dances are being given, the proceeds going to army and navy and to relief funds. We co-operated with the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee and sold $18,050 worth of first and second issues of Liberty bonds, representing the purchase of several hundred single bonds coming from our working girls. In our Employment Bureau we have connected with factories, railroads, business houses, getting the statistics, showing the vacancies through enlistment, and finding out also the trades where replacements can be made by women, and guiding untrained workers into new work. The problem of recreation for soldiers and sailors stationed here on their way to camp or training quarters has been met here by having a series of dances and entertainments on our roof and in our gymnasium. Services were held for men of our faith. The All Day Care of Children whose mothers have been called upon to do work outside of the home was also arranged for here. Recognizing the importance of food conservation, we have had a series of lectures and demonstrations, instructing our people in economy, preparation and value of foods. We are working with the Hoover Food Committee and are organizing the women into squads led by captains."

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE WAR.

Headquarters, Bible House, Astor Place, New York. *President*—James Wood, New York. *Vice-Presidents*—District of Columbia; John R. Mott, LL. D., New York; Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., Minnesota; Charles W. Fairbanks, LL. D., Indiana; William P. Dillingham, Vermont; Captain Robert Dollar, California; E. E. Beard, Tennessee; Joshua Levering, Maryland; Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., District of Columbia; Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D., Connecticut; William A. Robinson, Kentucky; James N. Gamble, Ohio; Frank E. Spooner, Illinois; Christopher Mathewson, Florida; George W. Watts, North Carolina; Judge Robert F. Raymond, Massachusetts; E. H. Shull, M. D., Alabama; B. Preston Clark, Massachusetts; W. T. Hardie, Louisiana; Gerard Beekman, New York; Charles E. Hughes, LL. D., New York; Churchill H. Cutting, New York; H. H. Seldonridge, Colorado. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Rev. John Fox, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. William I. Haven, D. D. *Assistant Corresponding Secretary*—Rev. Lewis B. Chamberlain, M. A. *Treasurer*—William Foulke. *Special Fund to Furnish Scriptures for Soldiers and Sailors*—David Hinshaw, Executive Secretary Special Fund.

The society has seen to the distribution, in round numbers, of one million copies of the Scriptures—Bibles, Testaments and portions—in European countries since the war began, of which between 500,000 and 600,000 were sent with money furnished by nickel gifts from American Sunday school children through the World Sunday School Association—American branch. Over 1,000,000 copies were circulated by the American Bible Society itself on the Mexican border. Since May 1, 1917, the society has printed and sent out over 700,000 Bibles, Testaments and portions for general use, and is now delivering as fast as they can be made 1,000,000 Testaments to the Y. M. C. A., free of charge, to be distributed by them to the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

ITINERARY OF THE UNITED STATES SPECIAL MISSION TO RUSSIA.

(Itinerary and personnel—prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC, with the authority of the Department of State, by Basil Miles, Secretary to the Mission.)

The Special Diplomatic Mission of the United States to Russia left Washington May 14, 1917, sailed four days later in the army transport Buffalo for Vladivostok, and arrived in Petrograd June 13th. The Provisional Government had provided the imperial train to meet the Mission and bring the party over the Siberian Railway. A few days after the arrival of the Mission in Petrograd Admiral Glennon, with his aide, left to inspect the Black Sea Fleet at Sebastopol. On his return he inspected the Baltic Fleet at Riga and Helsingfors, and also visited the port of Archangel.

On June 21 the other members of the Mission, excepting Charles Edward Russell, who was detained by engagements in Petrograd, left for an official visit to Moscow, returning to Petrograd June 25th. The same evening Mr. Root and General Scott, with their aides, proceeded to Stavka, field headquarters, to confer with General Brussiloff, then Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies. Mr. Root returned on the 27th, and General Scott proceeded to the front into Roumania, where he delivered an address to the Roumanian Parliament.

On July 9 the Mission left for America by Vladivostok and Seattle, reaching Washington the morning of August 8th, using the same facilities for travel as on the outward journey. The entire journey from Washington to Petrograd and Moscow and return, some twenty-five thousand miles by land and sea, was accomplished without a single case of illness or any difficulty or embarrassment of any character whatever. While in Petrograd the Mission was lodged in the Winter Palace, and during its entire stay in Russia was the guest of the Provisional Government.

F. Eugene Prince, civilian aide and interpreter, joined the Mission at Vladivostok. The secretary had been on duty for a year in Petrograd, and joined the Mission at Ekaterinburg on the western border of Siberia. Willoughby Smith, American Consul at Tiflis, joined in Petrograd as an additional assistant secretary. The following gentlemen were attached to the Mission by the Provisional Government of Russia:

Foreign Office Aides—Baron de Pahlen, Mr. Weiner, Mr. Soldatenkov. *Military Aides*—Colonel Tchoubakoff, Captain Baron Ramsay. *Naval Aide*—Lieutenant Fedotoff.

The following is a list of the personnel of the Mission:

Elihu Root, Ambassador Extraordinary on Special Mission; Hugh L. Scott, Major General, Chief of Staff, United States Army, on Special Mission and Military Representative of the President, with rank of Minister; James H. Glennon, Rear Admiral, United States Navy, on Special Mission, Naval Representative of the President, with rank of Minister; John R. Mott, Charles R. Crane, Cyrus H. McCormick, Samuel R. Bertron, James Duncan, Charles Edward Russell, Envoys Extraordinary on Special Mission; Colonel R. E. L. Michie, United States Army, Aide to General Scott; Colonel William V. Judson, United States Army, Military Attache to Mission; Captain N. A. McCully, United States Navy, Naval Attache to Mission; Lieutenant Colonel T. Bentley Mott, United States Army, Aide to Mr. Root; Surgeon Holton C. Curl, United States Navy, Medical Aide to Mission; Lieutenant Alva D. Bernhard, United States Navy, Aide to Admiral Glennon; Basil Miles, Secretary of Mission; Major Stanley Washburn, United States Army, Assistant Secretary of Mission; Willoughby Smith, Assistant Secretary of Mission; F. Eugene Prince, Civilian Aide and Interpreter; James E. McKenna, Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer; Clyde Stillwell, James F. O'Rourke, Way Keegan, Duane E. Washburn, Walter W. King, George D. Gregory, Stenographers; Sergeant P. Z. Randolph, Orderly; George E. Long, Messenger; James Dooley, Valet.

Mr. Root made a number of important addresses, notably, to the Provisional Government, the Russian American Society, the Moscow Duma, the Union of Zemstovs and Municipalities, the War Industries Committee, the organization of the Order of St. George; also, at a luncheon at the Foreign Office, given for the Mission by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Other members of the Mission made public addresses, including Mr. Russell and Mr. Duncan to the Council of Workmen and Soldiers Deputies, and Mr. Mott to the National Church Congress at Moscow.

WAR MISSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES.

DURING 1917 this country was visited by several war missions, made up of representative men from countries allied with the United States in the conflict with Germany. Each of these missions was received by the President at the White House. The missions also were formally welcomed at the City of New York. The date of the arrival of these bodies in Washington and the personnel of each follow:

FRENCH MISSION (April 24)—Marshal Joseph Joffre, M. René Viviani, Rear-Admiral Chocheprat, Marquis de Chambrun, Emile Hovelaque, Viscount de Jean, Lieutenant-Colonel Fabry, Lieutenant-Commander George E. Simons and Lieutenant de Tessan.

BRITISH MISSION (April 21)—Right Honorable A. J. Balfour, Right Honorable Sir Eric Drummond, Ian Malcolm, M. P.; C. F. J. Dormer, Geofrey Butler, Lieutenant-General Bridges, Colonel Heron, Captain H. H. Spender-Clay, M. P.; Major L. W. B. Rees, Major C. E. Dansey, Rear-Admiral Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, Fleet Paymaster-General V A. Lawford, Right Honorable Lord Cunliffe, Sir S. H. Lever, A. D. Patton and W. T. Layton.

ITALIAN MISSION (May 23)—The Prince of Udine (Ferdinand of Savoy), Enrico Arlotta, Marquis Luigi Borsarelli de Refreddo, Senator Guglielmo Marconi, Augusto Ciuffelli, Francesco Saverio Netti, Cavaliere de Parente, Lieutenant di Zara, General Guglielmotti and Aldo Cussutto.

BELGIAN MISSION (June 15)—Baron Ludovic Moncheur, General Leclercq, Major Osterrieth, Lieutenant Count Louis d'Ursel, Hector Cartier and Jean de Mertens.

RUSSIAN MISSION (July 6)—Boris A. Bakhmetieff, Lieutenant-General Roop, Professor Lomonosoff, Professor Borodin, M. Novitsky, Ivan Soukin, Eugene Omelchenko, Captain Chitt, Lieutenant Martinoff, Lieutenant Karpovich, Colonel Aranovsky, Captain Visotsky, Baron Ginsburg and Messrs. Lebedeff, Balkoff, Postnikoff, Zak, Pertzoff, Puskareff and Omelchenko.

JAPANESE MISSION (August 22)—Viscount K. Ishii, Almaro Sato, Vice-Admiral Takeshita, Major-General Sugano, Masanao Hanihara, Matsuzo Nagai, Commander Ando, Tadanao Imai, Tashira Owaku, Douglas L. Dunbar, Tokichi Tanaka, Captain Kichisaburo Nomura, Lieutenant-Colonel Takezo Mizumachi, Commander Viscount Masamichi Hotta, Minoru Fujii, Madame Fujii, Hiroshi Saito, Eishiro Nuida, Yoshio Iwato and Toshio Shiratori.

AMERICAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Organized in September, 1884. Incorporated by Act of Congress, 1889. *President*—Worthington C. Ford, 1154 Boylston Street, Boston Mass. *First Vice-President*—William Roscoe Thayer, 8 Berkeley Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Second Vice-President*—Edward Channing, 74 Sparks Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Secretary*—Waldo G. Leland, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—Clarence W. Bowen, 5 East Sixty-third Street, New York, N. Y *Secretary of the Council*—Evarts B. Greene, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. *Curator*—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

SIGNAL CORPS AVIATION FIELDS.

(They have been named in honor of fliers killed in accidents.)

FOLLOWING is a list of Signal Corps aviation fields, with a brief statement of how and why they received their names:

Call Field, Wichita Falls, Tex., is named for First Lieutenant Loren H. Call, who reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., October 19, 1912. Lieutenant Call belonged to the Coast Artillery Corps, to which he was appointed from civil life. In the Winter of 1912-1913, he and Lieutenant E. L. Ellington were sent to Palm Beach, Fla., where they remained until the Spring of 1913, in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation Station at that place. From Palm Beach Lieutenant Call was ordered to Texas City, Tex., and it was there that he was killed in an airplane accident July 8, 1913. Lieutenant Call's home was in Washington, D. C.

Chandler Field, Essington, Pa., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant Rex Chandler, Coast Artillery Corps, who reported for aeronautical duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., March 15, 1913. On April 8, 1913, while making his first flight, the hydro-airplane in which he was a passenger fell into San Diego Bay and Lieutenant Chandler was caught under the machine and drowned.

Ellington Field, Houston, Tex., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant E. L. Ellington, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, who transferred into the cavalry arm of the army and was detailed to aeronautical duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, College Park, Md., November 14, 1912. In the Winter of 1912-1913, he and Lieutenant Call were at Palm Beach, Fla., in charge of the Signal Corps Aviation Station at that place and in the Spring of 1913 Lieutenant Ellington was ordered to the Signal Corps Aviation School at San Diego, Cal., where he was killed in an airplane accident November 24 of the same year. Lieutenant Ellington's home was near Raleigh, N. C.

Gerstner Field, Lake Charles, La., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant Frederick J. Gerstner, Tenth Cavalry, a graduate of the United States Military Academy, who reported for aeronautical duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., September 26, 1914. On December 21, 1914, he was drowned, swimming ashore from a floating airplane while participating as passenger in the annual Mackay trophy contest.

Hazelhurst Field, Mineola, Long Island, is named in honor of Second Lieutenant L. W. Hazelhurst, jr., a native of Georgia and a graduate of the United States Military Academy, who reported for aeronautical duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, Augusta, Ga., March 2, 1912. On June 11, 1912, while making a flight at College Park, Md., as passenger in an airplane undergoing acceptance tests the machine crashed to the ground and the pilot and Lieutenant Hazelhurst were both killed.

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant G. E. M. Kelly, Thirtieth Infantry, who, after a course of training at the Curtiss Aviation Camp, San Diego, Cal., was ordered to San Antonio, Tex. While attempting to land, in order to avoid running into a tent and thereby possibly injuring several others, he fell to the ground and was killed May 10, 1911.

Love Field, Dallas, Tex., is named in honor of First Lieutenant Moss L. Love, Eleventh Cavalry, a native of Fairfax Courthouse, Va. Lieutenant Love reported for aeronautical duty at Texas City, Tex., May 8, 1913, and was killed at San Diego, Cal., September 4, 1913.

Park Field, Memphis (Millington), Tenn., is named in honor of First Lieutenant Joseph D. Park, Fourteenth Cavalry, a native of the State of New Hampshire and a graduate of the United States Military Academy. Lieutenant Park reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., and was killed near San Diego, Cal., May 9, 1912.

Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant Henry B. Post, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Lieutenant Post reported for aeronautical duty at the Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., May 26, 1913. On December 18, 1913, he made an altitude record for the Army, attaining a height of 10,500 feet. On February 9, 1914, at San Diego, while attempting to make an American altitude record he was killed, having flown up 12,140 feet.

Rich Field, Waco, Tex., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant Perry C. Rich, Philippine Scouts, who reported for aeronautical duty at Fort William McKinley, P. I., March, 1913, and was killed by a fall into Manila Bay November 13, 1913.

Rockwell Field, San Diego, Cal., is named in honor of Second Lieutenant Lewis G. Rockwell, Tenth Infantry, who reported for aeronautical duty at College Park, Md., July 5, 1912, and was killed at that place September 28, 1912.

Selfridge Field, Mount Clemens, Mich., is named in honor of First Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge, Field Artillery, who was detailed for aeronautical duty in April, 1908. Previous to that time he had been assisting Prof. Alexander Graham Bell in his aeronautical experiments in Nova Scotia. On September 17, 1908, he was killed while flying as a passenger with Orville Wright at Fort Myer, Va.

Camp Taliaferro, Fort Worth, Tex., is named for First Lieutenant Walter R. Taliaferro, who was detailed for aeronautical duty from the infantry March 18, 1913. He held certificates as pilot, expert aviator, military aviator, and junior military aviator. On September 17, 1915, he made an American duration record for pilot alone, remaining in the air nine hours and forty-eight minutes. He was killed at San Diego, October 11, 1915.

Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., is named for Corporal Scott, who was killed at College Park, Md., on September 28, 1912, while flying as a passenger.

ZONES OF SILENCE.

(W. J. L. Kiehl in the *Scientific American*.)

PROF. VAN EVERDINGEN has published the preliminary conclusion arrived at in the Meteorological station of Utrecht about the area in the Netherlands where the bombardment of Antwerp was audible. More careful study has, however, to be given to the matter before it can be understood in all its phases, for instance the bearing thereon of the local weather conditions has still to be more especially investigated. The broad conclusions that could at a glance be deduced from the reports that came in from various places in Holland after each place where the bombardment had been heard had been marked on a map have absolutely confirmed the theory of the German scientist, Dr. Von dem Borne, who suggested that the phenomenon of zones of silence corresponds to a similar phenomenon in light, which produces the well known *fata morgana* of the desert. According to this theory the sound waves which are thrown upward do not lose themselves in infinity, but, after reaching a height of from sixty to eighty kilometers (thirty-seven to fifty miles) according to the greater or less density and dampness of the atmosphere are thrown back again or reflected toward the earth.

The area over which the sound of the bombardment was directly audible was a very wide one, about eighty-five kilometers in radius. Then follows a zone of silence of sixty kilometers broken only in one place. What local atmospheric condition caused this exception has not yet been ascertained. In the extreme north of the province of Groningen the sound of guns was heard coming from the northeast, and upon investigation it proved that simultaneously with the bombardment of Antwerp, October 7th to 9th, gun practice at Borkum was going on and also at Meppen, where Krupp gun ranges are situated. It is interesting to note that at Utrecht itself the sound of the bombardment of Antwerp was not heard; but when, later on, the fighting line in Belgium was removed to a distance of two hundred kilometers from Utrecht the sound of guns was plainly discerned, both by prof. van Everdingen himself and others of the observatory.

AMERICAN JEWISH WAR RELIEF.

(Summarized from the 1917-1918 American Jewish Year Book.)

At the outbreak of the present international struggle, more than nine and a half million of the 13,000,000 Jews in the world, or 73 per cent., inhabited the belligerent countries, over three and one-half million residing in the territory of the three Polands, the scene of the most sanguinary fighting. When the war opened, there were a million and a half Jews in Russian Poland and two million in Galicia, while Serbia had more than 30,000. As to Turkey in general and Palestine in particular, though they were not scenes of military operations during the first months of the war, it is important to note that there were 250,000 Jews in the Ottoman Empire, of whom 78,000 lived in the Holy Land. Due to a number of factors now familiar to all, the Jews of the British Empire not only needed no assistance, but were able to aid the Jews of the United States in relieving sufferers in Asia and on the Continent, especially in Russia. The Jews in France, comparatively a handful, were not faced, thanks to the freedom they enjoyed, with any special economic problem, and the same may be said of the 600,000 Jews in the German Empire. When we come to the other belligerent countries, however, we find a totally different state of affairs. The rapid march of the Russian armies into East Prussia and Galicia and of the Austrian troops into Serbia was followed by counter-attacks and counter-invasions, and all involved confiscation, expulsion, destruction, and devastation on a stupendous scale, to say nothing of the complete stoppage of productive industry.

Although Turkey did not become one of the belligerents until a number of months had passed, the situation of the Jews in Palestine became precarious almost immediately upon the outbreak of the war. The first call for help came from Palestine. In cablegrams addressed to Louis Marshall and Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, then Ambassador to Turkey, stated that thousands of indigent Jews, heretofore dependent for their subsistence on contributions from Jews in countries that had entered the war, were in great distress, the sum of $50,000 being immediately necessary to save them from actual starvation. Accordingly, at its meeting on August 31, 1914, the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee took the first step for the relief of Jews in warring countries by voting an appropriation of $25,000, upon the offer of Mr. Schiff to contribute $12,500 and the assurance that the balance of the $50,000 would be contributed by the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs. The money was sent by cable to Mr. Morgenthau, who appointed a committee in Palestine to administer it. The call from Palestine was followed by appeals from responsible organizations in every one of the belligerent countries. During the invasion of Belgium, the Jewish community of Antwerp, overwhelmed by the requests for assistance from Jewish fugitives from other cities, sent an appeal to the American Jewish Committee, which at once remitted $5,000 for the relief of the Belgian Jews. The Alliance Israélite Universelle and the Anglo-Jewish Association likewise turned to the American Jewish Committee asking its assistance in caring for the thousands of immigrants, who, at the outbreak of the war, were on their way to America, but were unable to continue their journey across the Atlantic. The Israelitische Allianz of Vienna called attention to the wretched situation of the thousands of Jews, who, having fled from Galicia upon the approach of Russian troops, were congesting the cities of Vienna, Prague, and Budapest. The chief rabbi of Salonica, Greece, which was not then a belligerent country, informed the American Jewish Committee that the situation of the Jewish community of that city, which had not yet recovered from the effects of the Balkan Wars, had on account of the outbreak of the European conflagration become increasingly critical.

In the meantime a number of individuals and organizations had begun to make appeals for funds. At the end of September, for instance, the Independent Order B'nai B'rith issued an appeal to its membership for funds to assist its lodges in Austria, Germany, and the Orient. About the same time the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations made a similar appeal through its constituent congregations. The collection of funds was undertaken also by several minor organizations of Jewish immigrants coming from various towns or villages in the Old World, especially in the case of Galicians and Poles. These funds were intended for the relief of Jews in the several places indicated. The feeling soon became widespread among American Jews interested in the fate of European Jewries that united action on the part of all the Jews of this continent was demanded by the stupendous emergency. The first attempt to organize a general committee was made at the instance of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations. On October 4, 1914, as a result of a meeting at New York City, and attended in the main by representatives of orthodox congregations, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War was organized. Up to July 15, 1917, this committee collected and turned into the treasury of the Joint Distribution Committee almost one and a half million dollars.

AMERICAN JEWS CO-OPERATE.

A few days after the meeting of the Central Committee, the American Jewish Committee issued an invitation to all national Jewish organizations in the United States, including the Central Committee, just organized, to send delegates to a conference to be held in New York. At the conference on October 25, 1914, forty organizations were represented. Under the presidency of Louis Marshall, the meeting authorized the appointment of a committee of five, to select a committee of one hundred upon which every Jewish organization, invited to the conference, was to be represented by at least one member of its own choosing. This general committee was then to elect from its members an executive committee of twenty-five. The committee of five consisted of Oscar S. Straus, Julian W. Mack, Louis D. Brandeis, Harry Fischel and Meyer London. In this way the American Jewish Relief Committee was organized, with Louis Marshall as President, Cyrus L. Sulzberger as Secretary, and Felix M. Warburg as Treasurer. Pending the organization of the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee had been engaged in collecting funds, and had already remitted $5,000 to the Israelitische Allianz in Vienna and $5,000 for distribution through suitable agencies in Palestine.

On November 22, 1914, at the meeting of the Committee of One Hundred of the American Jewish Relief Committee, it was announced that the American Jewish Committee had voted to transfer to the Relief Committee the sum of $100,000 from its emergency trust fund, and a great many of the persons present pledged additional amounts. It was decided to organize local committees in every city having a considerable Jewish population, and to stimulate the contribution of funds by means of personal appeals, mass meetings, and the like. Since its inception and up to July 15, 1917, the American Jewish Relief Committee has collected and turned into the treasury of the Joint Distribution Committee nearly six million dollars.

In August, 1915, another organization, the People's Relief Committee, came into being—Chairman, Meyer London; Vice-Chairmen, Sholom Asch, E. Elsberg, Jacob Panken; Treasurer, Isaac Goldberg; Secretary, B. Fingerhood. Its object is to reach persons who could afford to give only very small amounts, and who, it was claimed, were not responsive to the appeals of the existing relief committees. Since its organization and up to July 15, 1917, this committee has raised, mainly in very small sums, and has turned into the treasury of the Joint Distribution Committee, more than eight hundred thousand dollars.

In order to avoid duplication in the distribution of the relief funds collected in America, the two relief committees, namely, the American Jewish Relief Committee and the Central Relief Committee, organized, on November 24, 1914, a Joint Distribution Committee consisting of representatives of both organizations; and in November, 1915, the People's Relief Committee, which had been organized several months before, also sent representatives to the Joint Distribution Committee. This body, as its name implies, makes appropriations out of the funds received for the relief of Jews in the various countries. A special

sub-committee of eight, consisting of Paul Baerwald, Harry Fischel, Alexander Kahn, Arthur Lehman, Albert Lucas, J. L. Magnes, Morris Rothenberg, and Felix M. Warburg, assisted by Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein, receives and digests all reports concerning conditions abroad, and, on the basis of these reports, makes recommendations to the full committee, which decides the amounts that shall be allotted accordingly. The three relief committees work through local committees in every part of the country, and are now in touch with Jews in fifteen hundred places, and in every State in the Union, as well as in Cuba, Canada, Newfoundland, South America, Central America, Hawaii, and the West Indies. During the first year of their existence, or up to December, 1915, the three committees succeeded in raising one and a half million dollars. Then came reports from abroad indicating that the distress among the Jews was unparalleled, and at a mass meeting in New York December 21, 1915, over $400,000 in cash was collected, and in addition pledges amounting to over half a million dollars were received. Similar meetings were convened in other cities with similar results. In Baltimore, $64,000 was contributed; in Washington, D. C., $10,000; in Cincinnati, $60,000; in Philadelphia, $200,000; in Chicago, $350,000; in Buffalo, $50,000. Other cities were quick to follow these examples, considerable impetus being given to the movement by the designation by President Wilson, following the passage of a resolution, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Martine of New Jersey, of January 27, 1917, as a special day for contributions to the Jewish relief funds. By the close of the year 1916 more than four and three-quarter million dollars was actually raised.

SOME FUNDS SENT INDEPENDENTLY.

While nearly all the relief funds have been distributed through the agency of the Joint Distribution Committee, a considerable amount of money has been remitted independently of that organization. For example, the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering Through the War has collected $2,047,122, of which it has turned over to the Joint Distribution Committee $1,401,230. There have also been made direct remittances totalling $49,947.23 for the relief of rabbis, teachers, and children in the Yeshibahs and Talmud Torahs abroad, while for general relief in Palestine, the committee has sent $13,659, and to institutions in the Holy Land have gone $8,315, besides $11,000 to the Palestine Fund. The Central Committee has in addition remitted $181,000 to institutions in Palestine designated specifically by contributors, and has sent to designated individuals over $147,000. Furthermore, $5,307 was used for general Jewish relief in Austria-Hungary prior to the entrance of the United States into the war. During the summer of 1916, the Joint Distribution Committee planned to send a commission to Europe, to investigate the workings of the committees through whose agency the American funds were being distributed, but because of various diplomatic difficulties, only one member of the commission, Dr. Judah L. Magnes, was allowed to go, and even he was not permitted to enter Russia. Upon his return to the United States, in the autumn Dr. Magnes stated emphatically that, although the utmost efficiency and sagacity were being employed in the work of relieving distress among the Jews of the war zones, even the large funds thus far raised in Europe and in America were utterly inadequate; and he suggested that, if the work thus far done was not to be in vain, the goal for the year 1917 ought to be ten million dollars. The various committees at once set out to raise this sum during 1917. On December 21, 1916, the anniversary of the first mass meeting, another was held in New York City under the auspices of the American Jewish Relief Committee, and it was followed by meetings in Philadelphia, Allentown, Charleston, S. C., Syracuse, Baltimore, Youngstown, Milwaukee, Dayton, Louisville, Columbus, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other places. Great impetus was given to the movement by the offer of Julius Rosenwald of Chicago to give 10 per cent. of the total amount raised by November 1, provided this did not exceed ten million dollars. Mr. Rosenwald's example was followed in many communities, a number of persons offering to give 10 per cent. of the amounts raised in various cities or States. In one case the offer was 10 per cent. of the amount raised in several States together.

The two other committees are energetically co-operating in the effort to raise that sum. The People's Relief Committee held a mass meeting in New York City in March, 1917, and the Central Committee organized a series of thirty concerts of traditional synagogue music in various cities, the first of which was given in New York City in May, 1917.

The agent of the Joint Distribution Committee in Russia is the Jewish Colonization Association (ICA), which turns over the funds received to the Central Jewish Committee for the Relief of Sufferers in the War, with headquarters at Petrograd and local committees in almost one hundred and fifty centres of population. Up to July 15, 1917, the Russian Committee has received $2,532,300 from America. According to the latest available reports, there are in the Russian territory occupied by Germany about 1,760,000 Jews, of whom about three-quarters of a million, absolutely without means of self-support, are entirely dependent upon relief agencies. In this territory, until the United States became involved in the war, American funds were administered by the Jüdisches Hilfskomité für Polen (Jewish Relief Committee for Poland), which was formed shortly after the German occupation. This committee relied upon the Hilfsverein der Deutschen Juden for the transmission of funds to the various localities. Since the severance of relations between the United States and Germany, the American State Department has arranged for the transmission of the funds collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Committee, and the People's Committee and paid into the Joint Distribution Committee, through the Dutch Ambassador at Washington, to Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands. The Dutch Government, on receipt of the funds, will in turn transmit them as apportioned to its diplomatic representatives in the different countries, who will turn the money over to the local committees of the Joint Distribution Committee, in each country, in the amounts for each city and town as fixed by the Committee of Dutch Jews that has been created for that purpose. Frederick Solomon Van Nierop, President of the Amsterdamsche Bank, is Chairman of the committee. Up to July 15, 1917, the Joint Distribution Committee has sent $2,522,434 for the relief of Jews in this territory.

The situation of the Russian Jews was duplicated in the case of the Jews of Galicia. This province of the Austro-Hungarian Empire was invaded by Russia at the very beginning of the war, and was for some time in the hands of the Russian forces. Hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Galicia, most of them Jews, fled from their homes into Hungary, Bohemia, Moravia, and Austria. The Austrian Government made efforts to care for these fugitives, placing them in concentration camps and appropriating money for their maintenance; but the greater mass of the Jews were unable to leave their homes. These had to be relieved by private agencies, and the work was undertaken by the Israelitische Allianz of Vienna, which organized committees in all large centres, that organization being selected by the Joint Distribution Committee as its agent for Austria-Hungary and Russian territory under Austria-Hungary's control. Up to July 15, 1917, $1,583,700 has been sent by the Joint Distribution Committee to the Israelitische Allianz.

REFUGEES FROM PALESTINE.

In Turkey, in Palestine, in Salonica, and in Alexandria, where a large number of refugees from Palestine are gathered, the American funds, which are sent periodically, are administered by local committees accredited by United States diplomatic officials. Besides appropriations which are made from time to time for Russia, Poland, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Egypt, and Greece, the Joint Distribution Committee has rendered special aid also to Russian students at Swiss universities, Jewish prisoners of war, writers, rabbis, Turkish refugees in Spain, destitute families of Russian Jews in France, and has also made appropriations for Serbia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco. In almost every instance the Joint Distribution Committee extended the aid of American Jewry by the transmission of money, which was used according to the discretion of its agents abroad. There were, however, several departures from this prac-

tice. Thus, in March, 1915, nine hundred tons of provisions were purchased, and, through the courtesy of the Navy Department, were sent on the United States collier Vulcan to Palestine. In February, 1916, a consignment of drugs and other medical supplies, purchased at a cost of $15,944.37, was sent to Palestine on the United States collier Sterling.

About a month after the outbreak of the war and pending the organization of the American Jewish Relief Committee, there was organized by Miss Harriet B. Lowenstein a temporary bureau for the receipt of sums which individuals might desire to remit to relatives in the belligerent countries. This work was taken over by the Joint Distribution Committee upon its organization. Through the transmission bureau a great many persons who are willing to send funds to designated persons in the belligerent countries are thus enabled to do so without charge. This bureau has already forwarded such remittances to the amount of $500,000. As early as May, 1916, the sending abroad of a commission was taken under consideration. Dr. Magnes and Mr. Dushkin left the United States on July 26, 1916, and after short stays at Stockholm and Copenhagen, during which an ineffectual attempt was made to secure permission to enter Russia proper, they proceeded to Germany and visited Warsaw, Radzimin, Vilna, Kovno, Lodz, Lublin, Lemberg and Vienna.

Dr. Magnes investigated the charge against the leaders of the Hilfskomité für Polen, as to their having advocated a "Grenzsperre," and found it baseless. So also was found to be the fear that Russian Jews now under German rule would be in danger of being punished for receiving aid at the hands of German subjects. Further investigations led Dr. Magnes to conclude that, "if the work of Jewish relief was to be continued in Poland and Lithuania, it was possible only if there were a strong Jewish committee in Berlin as intermediary." He moreover reported that he found the existing Hilfskomité had been efficient and had consistently refrained from unduly dictating to local relief committees The territory under German occupation has been divided into two administrative districts: (1) 'General Gouvernment Warschau,' comprising the provinces formerly constituting the Grand Duchy of Poland, viz.: Grodno, Warsaw, Kalisch, Plotzk, Minsk, Lomza, Lukov, Siedlec, Petrikov; and (2) the 'Ober-Ost," comprising the conquered parts of Courland, Vilna, Suvalki, Grodno, and Bialistok. There are over 235,000 Jews in Ober-Ost and about 930,000 in General Gouvernment Warschau, making a total of 1,165,000. Of the two hundred and thirty-four communities investigated, one hundred and sixty-five, or over 70 per cent., have a Jewish population of less than 3,000, and one hundred and ninety-four, or more than 87 per cent., have a Jewish population of 5,000, or less. The significance of these figures lies in the fact that the problem of relief in small towns is much more acute than it is in larger cities or in rural communities. In the majority of the communities from 33 per cent. to 90 per cent. of the Jews are dependent upon relief agencies. In fifty-three of the centres, from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. of the Jews are not self-supporting and are in need of relief. The average for the larger cities is about 36 per cent. who must be aided. In the entire territory about one-half million Jews depend for the daily necessaries of life upon the funds from America According to a report from the Hilfskomité, the total sum distributed in Poland up to April, 1916, was 2,500,000 marks for the two hundred and thirty-four communities reporting. The per capita amount is about one and one-third marks monthly. There is also a special class of Jews whose condition is even more wretched than that of the rest of the population, namely, the men, women, and children who have been driven from their homes because of evacuation orders, or who have voluntarily fled before the invader. It is estimated that there are in occupied Poland over 55,000 of this class, of whom more than 38,000 are women and children. These victims of the war are constantly moving from place to place, which makes it more than ordinarily difficult to relieve them.

Besides extending relief as outlined above, the Hilfskomité engaged in a number of auxiliary activities, the chief of which were the securing of information as to the whereabouts of friends and relatives in Poland, in reply to inquiries from persons in America, the transmission of appeals for help from the people in Poland to their relatives in this country, the locating of Russian-Jewish prisoners of war, and the general exchange of letters between individuals in America and others in Poland. It is variously estimated that in all between 750,000 and 1,250,000 Jewish refugees were spread over Russia and Southern Siberia. The work of aiding the sufferers is done by the Jewish Committee for the Relief of Sufferers from the War, with headquarters in Petrograd. The activity of this organization was at first centred on succoring the Jews in Poland, but with the conquest of that region by Germany the committee was obliged to leave the Polish situation in the care of the Hilfskomité, and to devote its attention to the many thousands of refugees who had gone into the interior provinces. The Petrograd committee is helped in its work by a number of territorial committees in the larger cities, such as Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, and Odessa. This committee and the territorial committees act through local bodies, the organization and supervision of which are undertaken by experts employed by the central and territorial committees Assistance is rendered to the relief committees by several large Jewish organizations which existed before the war, and which, upon its outbreak, devoted themselves with increasing vigor to the pursuit of their benevolent aims. The most important of these organizations are: (1) The Society for Preserving the Health of the Jewish Population, which has a chain of subsidiaries in the provinces, and which extends medical and sanitary service and provides homes for the children of refugees; (2) the Society for Agricultural and Industrial Work Among Jews, which has established numerous branches and is helping refugees to find employment and also teaching them trades; (3) the Society for Spreading Education Among the Jews, which is looking after their educational and cultural needs.

ONLY 18,000 WERE SELF-SUPPORTING.

Otis A. Glazebrook, United States Consul, in a report received June 28, 1917, although dated Jerusalem, July 21, 1916, says that the actual Jewish population of Palestine, at that time, was about 82,000. Of this number only 18,000 were able to maintain themselves without applying to the committees in charge of the distribution of the money from America. The number of Jews in Turkey outside of Palestine is about 200,000, one-third of whom are in Constantinople. The military and naval operations in the Dardanelles, at Gallipoli, etc., in which many Jews were residents, and from which they either were driven out or fled, brought about a condition of abject poverty among these unfortunates, which resulted in the Joint Distribution Committee's sending large amounts, from time to time, to the United States Ambassador to be distributed under his direction. In Constantinople itself, Ambassador Morgenthau and his successor, Abram I. Elkus, reported that not less than 60,000 Jews were absolutely without means of self-support. For their relief soup kitchens were established, and other assistance was given through the aid of local committees of Jews. On December 18, 1914, seven hundred Russian Jews were expelled from Palestine. They arrived in Alexandria, Egypt, on the next day, having been transported by the United States cruiser Tennessee, and other ships of the United States Navy, whose commanders allowed their vessels to be used for this benevolent purpose. Since that time about 12,000 refugees from Palestine have landed in the Egyptian city, many having left of their own accord with means of their own, or with the assistance of relatives in America and elsewhere. About twelve hundred are still left in the care of the Jewish Community at Alexandria. When the war broke out, many Russian Jews took refuge in Bulgaria to which they were admitted on the promise of their co-religionists that they should not become public charges. The usual poverty in Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco has been accentuated by the fact that all business dependent upon visitors, tourists, etc., has come to an end. Hence the Jews in these countries have also received a small amount of relief, which up to date has totalled less than $10,000. The Russian students and writers who were in Switzerland seeking secular education in the various universities in that country found themselves, soon after the outbreak of the war, entirely cut off from their usual sources of income. Their appeal to the Joint Distribution Committee has been responded to by small appropriations ($6,000).

AMERICAN JEWISH WAR RELIEF—*Continued.*

JEWISH WAR RELIEF—FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

By Arthur Lehman, Treasurer of the Joint Distribution Committee—As of Sept. 15, 1917.

This body handles the funds collected by the American Jewish Relief Committee, the Central Relief Committee, and the People's Relief Committee.

RECEIPTS.

Account All Funds prior to Ten Million Dollar Fund	$6,261,422.02
Received Account Ten Million Dollar Fund	3,004,278.61
Interest	4,789.98
	$9,270,490.61
Of the foregoing there was received:	
J. D. C. undesignated	$ 46,477.18
Transferred from American Jewish Relief Committee	6,891,580.43
Transferred from Central Committee	1,342,000,00
From various sources to credit of Central Committee	53,264.74
Refunded for Expense of Dreyfus Soup Kitchen	8,000,00
Total Central Relief Committee	$1,403,264.74
Transferred from People's Relief Committee	$845,989.56
From various sources to credit of People's Committee	83,178.70
Total People's Relief Committee	$929,168.26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Russia—General Relief	$2,303,800.00
Jewish Writers	1,500.00
Mefitze Haskalah	40,000.00
Galician Refugees and Prisoners	150,000.00
Feeding and Clothing Jewish School Children	25,000.00
Refugee Rabbis	62,000.00
	$2,582,300.00
Poland and Lithuania General Relief	$2,531,600.00
Warsaw	107,000.00
Feeding and Clothing Children in all Hebrew Schools	155,000.00
Jewish Writers	7,500.00
Foodstuffs purch'd in Scandinavia	20,134.04
	$2,821,234.04

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

Austria-Hungary—	
Hungary	$60,000.00
Galician Refugees in Hungary	30,000.00
Galicia	795,000.00
Austria	300,000.00
Occupied Territories of Galicia and Poland	375,000.00
Refugee Rabbis	15,700.00
Bureau of Jewish Statistics	8,000.00
	$1,583,700.00
Palestine—General Relief	$778,838.23
S. S. Vulcan	64,506.09
Medicines	16,830.22
Dreyfus and Nathan Straus Soup Kitchens and Health Bureau	98,500.00
	$958,674.54
Turkey—Outside of Palestine, including Syria	$261,110.50
Syria—Matzos; Rice and Sugar per U. S. Collier Caesar	2,542.00
Soup Kitchens	50,000.00
Smyrna	5,000.00
	$318,652.50
Alexandria, Palestinian Refugees	$42,300.00
Greece	34,000.00
Serbia	19,500.00
Roumania	75,900.00
Bulgaria	18,500.00
Tunis, Algiers and Morocco	9,000.00
Swiss University Students and Writers	7,000.00
Destitute Families of Russian Jews in France	5,000.00
Spain—Turkish Refugees	8,000.00
Administration	103,470.73
	$8,587,231.81
Balance as of September 15	683,258.80
	$9,270,490.61

AMERICAN JEWISH RELIEF COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, 30 East 42d Street, New York.

Chairman—Louis Marshall. Campaign Committee: *Chairman*—Henry Morgenthau. *Executive Director*—Jacob Billikopf. Executive Committee: *Chairman*—Louis Marshall. *Vice-Chairman*—J. L. Magnes. *Secretary*—Cyrus L. Sulzberger. *Treasurer*—Arthur Lehman. *Associate Treasurer*—Paul Baerwald, 20 Exchange Place, New York.

New York—David M. Bressler, Samuel Dorf, Lee K. Frankel, Harry Fischel, Nathan Krass, Herbert H. Lehman, E. W. Lewin-Epstein, Meyer London, Harriet B. Lowenstein, M. Z. Margolies, Henry Morgenthau, Otto A. Rosalsky, Leon Sanders, Jacob H. Schiff, Nathan Straus, Oscar S. Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Jacob Wertheim, Stephen S. Wise.
Chicago—Emil G. Hirsch, Albert D. Lasker, Julian W. Mack, Samuel Phillipson, Julius Rosenwald.
Philadelphia—Cyrus Adler, Mayer Sulzberger.
Kansas City—Jacob Billikopf.
Detroit—David A. Brown.
Providence—Harry Cutler.
Cincinnati—J. Walter Freiberg.
Baltimore—Harry Friedenwald.
Cleveland—Moses J. Gries.
Bradford, Pa.—Mrs. Janet S. Harris.
St. Louis—Leon Harrison, Moses Shoenberg.
San Francisco—I. W. Hellman, Jr., Harris Weinstock.
Rochester—Abram J. Katz.
Boston—Louis E. Kirstein.
Washington—Mrs. Abram Simon.
Pittsburgh—A. Leo Weil.
New Haven—Isaac M. Ullman.

INDEPENDENT ORDER FREE SONS OF ISRAEL.

Grand Master—Solon J. Liebeskind. *First District Grand Master*—Henry Jacobs. *Second Deputy Grand Master*—Benjamin H. Wasserman. *Third District Grand Master*—Adolph Pike. *Grand Treasurer*—Benjamin Blumenthal. *Grand Secretary*—Abraham Hafer. *Chairman Committee on Death Benefit-Claims*—Samuel Sturtz. *Representative District Grand Lodge No. 1*—Henry J. Hyman. *Representative District Grand Lodge No. 2*—Isaac Anderson Loeb. *Chairman Committee on Finance*—Henry J. Pick. *Past Grand Master*—M. S. Stern.

Headquarters, 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. Capital, October 1, 1917, $1,184,924.73. Membership, 8,000.

THE COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE.

(Prepared by the Committee on Public Information, at Washington, D. C.)

THE Council of National Defense was created under an act of Congress, approved August 29, 1916; and in the same act authority was granted for the creation of an Advisory Commission of seven persons to act with, under, and by the authority of the council. In the terms of the act the council is, among other things, charged with the "co-ordination of industries and resources for the National security and welfare," and with the "creation of relations which will render possible in the time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation."

In performing its functions the council is further charged with the following duties:

1. To supervise and direct investigation, and make recommendations to the President and the heads of executive departments as to—

(a) The location of railroads with reference to the frontier of the United States, so as to render possible expeditious concentration of troops and supplies to points of defense.

(b) The co-ordination of military, industrial, and commercial purposes in the location of extensive highways and branch lines of railroads.

(c) The utilization of waterways.

(d) The mobilization of military and naval resources for defense.

(e) The increase of domestic production of articles and materials essential to the support of armies and of the people during the interruption of foreign commerce.

(f) The development of seagoing transportation.

(g) Data as to amounts, location, method, and means of production and availability of military supplies.

(h) The giving of information to producers and manufacturers as to the class of supplies needed by the military and other services of the Government, the requirements relating thereto, and the creation of relations which will render possible in time of need the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the Nation.

2. To report to the President or to the heads of executive departments upon special inquiries or subjects appropriate thereto.

3. To submit an annual report to Congress, through the President, giving as full a statement of the activities of the council and the agencies subordinate to it as is consistent with the public interest, including an itemized account of the expenditures made by the council, or authorized by it in as full detail as the public interest will permit, providing, however, that when deemed proper the President may authorize, in amounts stipulated by him, unvouchered expenditures and report the gross so authorized not itemized.

The Council of National Defense is composed as follows:

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Chairman; Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston, Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield, Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson.

The members of the Advisory Commission and the work of which they were put in particular charge were as follows:

Daniel Willard, Chairman, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Transportation and communication.

Howard E. Coffin, Vice-President of the Hudson Motor Company—Munitions, manufacturing, including standardization and industrial relations.

Julius Rosenwald, President of Sears, Roebuck & Co.—Supplies, including clothing.

Bernard M. Baruch, financier—Raw materials, minerals, and metals.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey, President of the Drexel Institute—Engineering and education.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor—Labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers.

Dr. Franklin Martin, Secretary-General of the American College of Surgeons—Medicine, surgery, and sanitation.

The Director of the Council and Advisory Commission is Walter S. Gifford, and the Secretary of the Council and Advisory Commission is Grosvenor B. Clarkson; Richard H. Williams, Jr., Assistant to Director; Everett L. Crawford, Assistant to Director; Percy R. Pyne, 2d, Assistant to Director; George F. Porter, Assistant to Director; Preston Davie, Assistant to Director; Waddill Catchings, Assistant to Director; E. K. Ellsworth, Chief Clerk; Dr. Leonard P. Ayres, Statistician.

The work of the Advisory Commission is administered by seven distinct committees, with one of the commission members acting as chairman of each.

In addition to this system, the following sections and boards of the council may be considered as of primary importance and are closely correlated with the general committees, whose chairmen, in several cases, preside over the work of these boards.

The sections and boards are:

The General Munitions Board, Munitions Standard Board, Aircraft Production Board, Medical Section, Commercial Economy Board, Inter-Departmental Advisory Board, Co-operative Committees on the Purchase of Army Supplies (United States Chamber of Commerce), National Research Council, Committee on Shipping, Committee on Women's Defense Work, Committee on Coal Production, Section on Co-operation with States.

The Council of National Defense decided on July 28, with the approval of the President, to create a small body to be known as the War Industries Board. The War Industries Board, in addition to other duties, assumes those formerly discharged by the General Munitions Board. The new board is composed of seven members, working under the direction and control of the Council of National Defense and responsible through it to the President. Its members are direct representatives of the Government and of the public interests. They were, at first, Frank A. Scott, Chairman; Bernard M. Baruch, Robert S. Lovett, Robert S. Brookings, Hugh Frayne, Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher and Lieut.-Col. P. E. Pierce. Mr. Scott resigned in the Fall, on account of ill health, and was succeeded by Daniel Willard.

The board acts as a clearing house for the war-industry needs of the Government, determines the most effective ways of meeting them, and the best means and methods of increasing production, including the creation or extension of industries demanded by the emergency; the sequence and relative urgency of the needs of the different Government services; considers price factors, and, in the first instance, the industrial and labor aspects of problems involved, and the general questions affecting the purchase of commodities. Mr. Baruch gives his attention particularly to raw materials, Mr. Brookings to finished products, and Mr. Lovett to matters of priority. These three members, in association with Mr. Hoover, so far as foodstuffs are involved, constitute a commission to arrange purchases in accordance with the general policies formulated and approved.

Advisory Commission—Daniel Willard, Transportation and Communication, Chairman; Howard E. Coffin, Munitions and Manufacturing; Julius Rosenwald, Supplies, including clothing, etc.; Bernard M. Baruch, Raw Materials, Minerals and Metals; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Engineering and Education; Samuel Gompers, Labor, including conservation of health and welfare of workers; Dr. Franklin Martin, Medicine and Surgery, including general sanitation; Walter S. Gifford, Director of Council and Advisory Commission; Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary Council and Advisory Commission, E. K. Ellsworth, Chief Clerk.

War Industries Board—*Purchasing Commission*—Bernard M. Baruch, Robt. S. Lovett, Robt. S. Brookings. *Storage Committee*—M. L. Cooke, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman. *Committee on Priorities*—R. S. Lovett, Chairman; Major-Gen. J. B. Aleshire, George Armsby, Rear-Admiral N. E. Mason, Edward B. Parker, J. Leonard Replogle, Rear-Admiral A. V. Zane. *Committee on Emergency Construction*—Major W. A.

Starrett, Chairman; C. M. Lundoff, Crowell-Lundoff-Little Company of Cleveland; M. C. Tuttle, Aberthaw Construction Company, of Boston; Major William Kelley, Office of Chief of Ordnance; F. L. Olmstead, Landscape Architect; J. B. Talmadge, Secretary.

Director of Steel Supply—J. L. Replogle.

Commercial Economy Board—A. W. Shaw, President A. W. Shaw Company, Chairman; W. D. Simmons, Simmons Hardware Company; E. F. Gay, Dean of the Graduate School of Business Administration, Harvard University; George Rublee, Member of Eight-Hour Commission; Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Member ex-Officio; Henry S. Dennison, President Dennison Manufacturing Company.

Committee on Shipping—P. A. S. Franklin, President International Mercantile Marine; H. H. Raymond, President Coastwise Shipping Association; Eugene T. Chamberlain, Commissioner Bureau of Navigation; D. T. Warden, of the Standard Oil Company; L. H. Sherman, Vice-President W. R. Grace & Co.; E. M. Bull, Vice-President A. H. Bull & Co.; Frank C. Munson, President Munson Steamship Lines; Crawford H. Ellis, Vice-President United Fruit Company, New Orleans; M. J. McCrisaken, Secretary.

Committee on Women's Defense Work—Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Honorary President of National American Woman Suffrage Association, Chairman; Mrs. Philip N. Moore, of St. Louis, President National Council of Women; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, of California, President General Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Maude Wetmore, of Rhode Island, Chairman of National League for Woman's Service; Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of New York, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Lawyer, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Stanley McCormick, of Boston, Vice-President of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, of Atlanta, Ga., President of the National Society of Colonial Dames; Miss Ida M. Tarbell, of New York, Publicist and Writer; Miss Agnes Nestor, of Chicago, Vice-President, International Glove Workers' Union; Miss Hannah J. Patterson; Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Secretary.

Committee on Inland Water Transportation—Gen. W. M. Black, Chief of Engineers, Chairman; George E. Bartol, President Philadelphia Bourse; Captain J. F. Ellison, formerly Secretary National Rivers and Harbors Congress; Joy Morton, Director in many mercantile and transportation companies; James E. Smith, President Mississippi Valley Waterways Association; Walter S. Dickey, Manufacturer of Clay Products; President of Kansas City, Missouri River Navigation Company; M. J. Sanders, President New Orleans Board of Trade, Representative Harrison-Leyland Lines; Lt.-Col. C. Keller, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Secretary.

Section on Co-operation with States—George F. Porter, Director Chicago Transfer & Clearing Company, Director Judson Mining Corp., Chicago, Ill., Chief; William B. Hale, Kelly, Hale, Dammann & Coolidge, Chicago, Ill., Assistant Chief.

Committee on Coal Production—F. S. Peabody, President Peabody Coal Co., Chicago, Chairman; E. J. Berwind, President Berwind White Coal Mining Co., New York; W. W. Keefer, President Pittsburgh Terminal Railroad & Coal Company, Pittsburgh; Van H. Manning, Director United States Bureau of Mines, Washington; C. M. Moderwell, President United Coal Mining Company, Chicago; E. L. Pierce, Vice-President Semet Solvay Company, Syracuse; Erskine Ramsey, Vice-President Pratt Consolidated Coal Company, Birmingham; George Otis Smith, Director United States Geological Survey, Washington; James J. Storrow, Lee Higginson & Co., Chairman Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, Boston; H. N. Taylor, Vice-President Central Coal & Coke Company, Kansas City; S. D. Warriner, President Lehigh Valley Coal & Navigation Company, Philadelphia; J. F. Wellborn, President Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, Denver; Daniel B. Wentz, President Stonega Coal & Coke Company, Philadelphia; George W. Elliott, of Gas and Electric Service Committee; John P. White, President United Mine Workers of America; Frank Hayes, Vice-President United Mine Workers of America; William Green, Secretary United Mine Workers of America; John L. Lewis, statistician United Mine Workers of America; James Lord, President of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor; John Mitchell, Chairman Industrial Commission of the State of New York; H. L. Kerwin, Secretary to the Secretary of Labor; Herbert Addison, Vice-President Big Horn Collieries, Wyoming; L. S. Storrs, President the Connecticut Company, New Haven, Ct.; George W. Reed, Secretary.

Committee on Engineering and Education—Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Columbia University, New York City, Vice-Chairman; Charles A. Stone, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Gano Dunn, J. G. White Corporation; Samuel M. Evans, Vice-President Eagle Picher Lead Company; Frederick W. Webster, Stone & Webster, Boston, Mass.; Van Rensselaer Lansingh, President, By-Lo Stores Co., Muncie, Ind.; H. A. Gardner, Institute of Industrial Research.

Subcommittee on Universities and Colleges—Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Chairman; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Vice-Chairman; Edwin A. Aldermann, President University of Virginia; Guy Potter Benton, President University of Vermont; Kenyon L. Butterfield, President Massachusetts Agricultural College; Augustus S. Downing, Assistant Commissioner for Higher Education, University of the State of New York; Wilson Farrand, Head Master Newark Academy; Frank J. Goodnow, President Johns Hopkins University; Edward K. Graham, President University of North Carolina; Charles S. Howe, President Case School of Applied Science. Harry Pratt Judson, President University of Chicago; A. Lawrence Lowell, President Harvard University; Frank L. McVey, President State University of North Dakota; Alexander Meiklejohn, President Amherst College; Joseph A. Mulry, President Fordham University; John S. Nollen, President Lake Forest College; Raymond A. Pearson, President Iowa State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Ames, Iowa; Winthrop E. Stone, President Purdue University; Henry Suzzallo, President University of Washington; William O. Thompson, President Ohio State University; Robert E. Vinson, President University of Texas; Frederick C. Ferry; Dean Williams College, Secretary.

Subcommittee on Secondary and Normal Schools—Dr. Hollis Godfrey, Chairman; Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Vice-Chairman; Thomas Walter Butcher, Kansas State Normal School; Calvin Noyes Kendall, Commissioner of Education, Trenton, N. J.; Frank Thompson, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Boston, Mass.; Charles A. Prosser, Director William Hood Dunwoodie Industrial Institute, Minneapolis, Minn.; Arthur David Dean, Supervising Officer of Vocational Education of the New York State Military Training Commission, New York; Robert Judson Aley, President University of Maine; Wilson Farrand, Head Master Newark Academy; John C. Garber, City Superintendent of Schools, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. H. Phillips, City Superintendent of Schools, Birmingham, Ala.; C. E. Chadsey, City Superintendent of Schools, Detroit, Mich.; J. D. Shoop, City Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, Ill.; R. J. Condon, City Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Schools, Raleigh, N. C.; P. C. Cary, State Superintendent of Schools, Madison, Wis.; Payson Smith, State Superintendent of Schools, Boston, Mass.

Highways Transport Committee—Chairman, Mr. Roy D. Chapin, President Hudson Motor Car Company; Mr. Logan Waller Page, Director of the Office of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture; Mr. Henry G. Shirley, Chief Engineer Maryland State Roads Commission; Mr. George H. Pride, President Heavy Haulage Co., New York City.

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DELAWARE—Thomas W. Miller, Secretary Delaware Defense Council, Equitable Building, Wilmington.

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FLORIDA—P. H. Rolfs, Chairman Florida State Council of Defense, Gainesville.

GEORGIA—Hugh M. Dorsey, Chairman State Council of Defense, Atlanta.

IDAHO—Harry L. Day, Chairman State Defense Council of Idaho, Wallace.

ILLINOIS—Samuel Insull, Chairman State Council of Defense, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.

INDIANA—Will H. Hays, Chairman State Council of Defense, 83 State House, Indianapolis.

IOWA—H. J. Metcalf, Secretary Iowa Council of Defense, Des Moines.

KANSAS—Dr. H. J. Waters, Chairman Kansas Council of Defense, Manhattan.

KENTUCKY—Embry L. Swearingen, Chairman Kentucky State Council of Defense, care First National Bank, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—R. G. Pleasant, Governor of Louisiana, Baton Rouge.

MAINE—Paul Nixon, Assistant Executive Secretary, Chairman Committee on Public Safety, Bath.

MARYLAND—Gen. Carl R. Gray, Chairman Maryland Council of Defense, Continental Building, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Committee on Public Safety, State House, Boston.

MICHIGAN—Major Roy C. Vandercook, Secretary War Preparedness Board, Lansing.

MINNESOTA—John S. Pardee, Secretary Minnesota Commission of Public Safety, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI—Theodore G. Bilbo, Chairman State Council of Defense, Jackson.

MISSOURI—F. B. Mumford, Chairman Missouri Council of Defense, Columbia.

MONTANA—C. D. Greenfield, Secretary State Council of Defense, Helena.

NEBRASKA—Robert M. Joyce, Chairman Nebraska State Council of Defense, 308 Fraternity Building, Lincoln.

NEVADA—Emmet D. Boyle, Chairman Committee on Public Safety, Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—John B. Jameson, Chairman Committee on Public Safety, Concord.

NEW JERSEY—Thomas L. Raymond, Chairman New Jersey Committee on Public Safety, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO—Phil H. Le Noir, General Secretary Council of Defense of State of New Mexico, Santa Fé.

NEW YORK—State Defense Council, State Capitol, Albany.

NORTH CAROLINA—W. S. Wilson, Secretary North Carolina Council of Defense, Raleigh.

NORTH DAKOTA—Dr. V. H. Stickney, Chairman State Council of Defense, Bismarck.

OHIO—Howell Wright, Executive Secretary Ohio Branch Council of National Defense, Columbus.

OKLAHOMA—J. M. Aydelotte, Chairman State Council of Defense, 218 Mercantile Building, Oklahoma City.

OREGON—Henry L. Corbett, Chairman State Council of Defense, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—Col. Lewis E. Beitler, Secretary Committee of Public Safety, Finance Building, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND—Col. George H. Webb, Director Rhode Island Council of Defense, State House, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—David R. Coker, Chairman Council of Defense, Hartsville.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Charles H. Anderson, Chairman South Dakota State Council of Defense, Pierre.

TENNESSEE—Rutledge Smith, Chairman Tennessee Council of National Defense, Nashville.

TEXAS—Judge J. F. Carl, Secretary Texas State Council of Defense, 521 Bedell Building, San Antonio.

UTAH—W. C. Ebaugh, Secretary Council of Defense, Capitol Building, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Fred A. Howland, Secretary Vermont Committee of Public Safety, Montpelier.

VIRGINIA—Col. W. M. Hunley, Secretary Council of Defense, Richmond.

WASHINGTON—State Council of Defense, Olympia.

OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES OF STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE—*Continued.*

WEST VIRGINIA—Jesse V. Sullivan, Secretary Advisory Council State Councils of Defense, Charleston.
WISCONSIN—Magnus Swenson, Chairman State Council of Defense, Madison.
WYOMING—Henry G. Knight, Chairman Wyoming State Council of Defense, Cheyenne.

STATE CHAIRMEN, WOMEN'S DIVISION.

Following is a list of State chairmen named by the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense:

Alabama—Mrs. James F. Hooper, Selma.
Arizona—Mrs. Eugene Brady O'Neill, 701 North Central Avenue, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Mrs. Joseph Frauenthal, Conway.
California—Mrs. Herbert A. Cable, 719 South Hill Street, Los Angeles.
Colorado—Mrs. W. H. Kistler, room 39, State E. House, Denver.
Connecticut—Miss Caroline Ruutz-Rees, Rosemary Hall, Greenwich.
Delaware—Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Wilmington.
District of Columbia—Mrs. Archibald Hopkins, 1826 Massachusetts Avenue.
Florida—Mrs. William Hocker, Ocala.
Idaho—Mrs. Samuel N. Hays, 612 Franklin Street, Boise.
Georgia—Mrs. Samuel M. Inman, 552 Peachtree Street, Atlanta.
Illinois—Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, 120 West Adams Street, Chicago.
Indiana—Mrs. Carolyn Fairbanks, 310 West Berry Street, Fort Wayne.
Iowa—Mrs. Francis E. Whitley, Webster City.
Kansas—Mrs. David A. Mulvane, Topeka.
Kentucky—Mrs. Helm Bruce, Louisville.
Louisiana—Miss Hilda Phelps, New Orleans.
Maine—Mrs. Frederick H. Abbott, Saco.
Massachusetts—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, State House, Boston.
Maryland—Mrs. Edward Shoemaker, 522 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
Minnesota—Mrs. T. G. Winter, 2617 Dean Building, Minneapolis.
Michigan—Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo.
Mississippi—Mrs. Edward McGehee, Como.
Missouri—Mrs. B. F. Bush, 905 Locust Street, St. Louis.
Montana—Mrs. Tyler B. Thompson, Missoula.
Nebraska—Miss Sarka B. Hrbkova, 105 Mechanical Arts Hall, State University, Lincoln.
Nevada—Mrs. P. Buckner Ellis, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Mrs. Mary I. Wood, Portsmouth.
New Jersey—Mrs. Charles W. Stockton, Ridgewood.
New Mexico—Mrs. Washington E. Lindsey, Santa Fé.
New York—Mrs. William Grant Brown, Hotel Astor, 2350 Broadway.
North Carolina—Mrs. Eugene Reilly, Charlotte.
North Dakota—Mrs. H. G. Vick, Cavalier.
Ohio—Mrs. George Zimmerman, 224 Birchard Street, Fremont.
Oklahoma—Mrs. Eugene B. Lawson, Nowata.
Pennsylvania—Mrs. J. Willis Martin, Chestnut Hill.
Oregon—Mrs. Charles H. Castner, Hood River.
Rhode Island—Mrs. Rush Sturges, Greenwich; 110 Benevolent Street, Providence.
South Carolina—Mrs. F. Louise Mayes, Greenville.
South Dakota—Dr. Helen F. Peabody, Sioux Falls.
Tennessee—Mrs. George W. Denney, Knoxville.
Texas—Mrs. Fred Fleming, Dallas, 1934 North Carroll Avenue.
Utah—Mrs. W. M. Williams, Bishop Building, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Mrs. John E. Weeks, 93 Maple Street, Middlebury.
Virginia—Mrs. B. B. Munford, Richmond, 503 East Grace Street.
Washington—Mrs. Winfield R. Smith, Cobb Building, Seattle.
Wisconsin—Mrs. Henry H. Morgan, State House, Madison.
Wyoming—Mrs. R. A. Morton, Cheyenne.
West Virginia—Mrs. J. G. Cochran, 1016 Market Street, Parkersburg.
Alaska—Mrs. Thomas J. Donohoe, Valdez.

THE PRESIDENT'S 1917 THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

(Fixing the date as Thursday, November 29.)

IT has long been the honored custom of our people to turn in the fruitful Autumn of the year in praise and thanksgiving to Almighty God for His many blessings and mercies to us as a Nation. That custom we can follow now, even in the midst of the tragedy of a world shaken by war and immeasurable disaster, in the midst of sorrow and great peril, because even midst the darkness that has gathered about us we can see the great blessings God has bestowed upon us; blessings that are better than mere peace of mind and prosperity of enterprise.

We have been given the opportunity to serve mankind as we once served ourselves in the great day of our declaration of independence, by taking up arms against a tyranny that threatened to master and debase men everywhere and joining with other free peoples in demanding for all the nations of the world what we then demanded and obtained for ourselves. In this day of the revelation of our duty not only to defend our rights as a Nation, but to defend also the rights of free men throughout the world, there has been vouchsafed us in full and inspiring measure the resolution and spirit of united action. We have been brought to one mind and purpose. A new vigor of common counsel and common action has been revealed in us.

We should especially thank God that in such circumstances, in the midst of the greatest enterprise the spirits of men have ever entered upon, we have, if we but observe a reasonable and practicable economy, abundance with which to supply the needs of those associated with us as well as our own.

A new light shines about us. The great duties of a new day awaken a new and greater national spirit in us. We shall never again be divided or wonder what stuff we are made of.

And while we render thanks for these things let us pray Almighty God that in all humbleness of spirit we may look always to Him for guidance; that we may be kept constant in the spirit and purpose of service; that by His grace our minds may be directed and our hands strengthened, and that in His good time liberty and security and peace and the comradeship of a common justice may be vouchsafed all the nations of the earth.

Wherefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer, and invite the people throughout the land to cease upon that day from their ordinary occupations and in their several homes and places of worship to render thanks to God, the Great Ruler of nations.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done in the District of Columbia, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-second.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President. ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State.

JANUARY 6 IS BRITAIN'S DAY OF THANKSGIVING.

IN setting aside January 6, 1918, as the thanksgiving day throughout the British Empire, King George, in a proclamation on November 7, said:

"The worldwide struggle for the triumph of right and liberty is entering upon its last and most difficult phase. The enemy is striving by desperate assault and subtle intrigue to perpetuate the wrongs already committed and to stem the tide of a free civilization. We have yet to complete the great task to which more than three years ago we dedicated ourselves. At such a time I would call upon you to devote a special day to prayer that we may have the clear-sightedness and strength necessary to the victory of our cause."

THE RAILROADS' WAR BOARD.

(Prepared and Revised to November 30, 1917, by that Organization.)

ON April 11 of this year—five days after war was declared—the railroads of this country voluntarily agreed among themselves to merge competitive activities for the period of the war and subordinate all individual interests to service for the Nation. They agreed practically that all ownership names should be wiped out on the 260,000 miles of track owned by them and that their various lines should be operated as a single continental system, the operation to be directed by a committee of five known officially as the Executive Committee, but generally called the Railroads' War Board.

The War Board consists of Mr. Fairfax Harrison, of the Southern Railway; Mr. Howard Elliott, of the New York, New Haven & Hartford; Mr. Hale Holden, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Mr. Samuel Rea of the Pennsylvania, and Mr. Julius Kruttschnitt, of the Southern Pacific. Working with the War Board, are a number of subcommittees, some territorial to meet local problems as they arise, and others, like the War Board itself, national in scope and to handle such specific questions as car service, troop trains, military accounts, express service and the like. With the formation of the Railroads' War Board, a Nation-wide campaign of education was started to secure the co-operation of the shippers and the general public. What has been accomplished through this co-operation may be summarized as follows:

Freight congestion at many important shipping points has been averted by promptly moving empty cars from one railroad to another irrespective of ownership. Through the adoption of this policy, the railroads have been able to move more than 200,000 empty freight cars into districts where they have been most needed. Through the pooling of lake coal and lake ore, a saving of 52,000 cars in moving those commodities alone has been achieved. A further saving of 133,000 freight cars has been made possible by the pooling of tidewater coal. Approximately 30,000,000 miles of train service a year have been saved by the elimination of all passenger trains not essential to the most pressing needs of the country. This reduction of passenger service has released hundreds of locomotives and train crews and cleared thousands of miles of track that are absolutely needed in the freight service for the transportation of war-time necessities. In addition to maintaining the commercial life of the country at high pitch, the railroads have also delivered more than 100,000 carloads of supplies to the cantonments and other army training camps, and handled troop movements involving more than a million men. The complete freight statistics for 1917 were not available when THE WORLD ALMANAC went to press, but the records of the roads through October indicated that they would successfully handle at least 16 per cent. more freight in 1917 than in 1916; an increase equivalent to the combined freight traffic of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Austria.

Among some of the other things accomplished by the Railroads' War Board during the first eight months of its existence have been the designing of special equipment for hospitals and troop train service, the standardization of settlements between the Government and the railroads, eliminating a volume of correspondence, and red tape, and the creation of a Special Committee on Express Transportation composed of the Vice-Presidents of the American, Wells Fargo, and Southern Express Companies, to co-ordinate the work of the companies with the general problem of transportation.

Following is the full organization of the General Committee of the American Railway Association, which has been carrying on the war activities of the roads throughout the country:

General Committee—Fairfax Harrison, General Chairman; George Hodges, Assistant to General Chairman; J. E. Fairbanks, Secretary.

Northeastern Department—J. H. Hustis, Receiver, Boston and Maine, Boston, Chairman; H. M. Biscoe, Vice-President, Boston and Albany; Howard Elliott, Chairman, Committee on Intercorporate Relations, New York, New Haven & Hartford, *ex-officio*, E. J. Pearson, President, New York, New Haven & Hartford; Morris McDonald, President, Maine Central.

Eastern Department—L. F. Loree, President, Delaware & Hudson Company, New York, Chairman; Elisha Lee, Acting Vice-President, Pennsylvania; W. G. Besler, President & General Manager, Central of New Jersey; Samuel Rea, President, Pennsylvania, *ex-officio;* A. H. Smith, President, New York Central Lines; A. W. Thompson, Vice-President, Baltimore & Ohio.

Southeastern Department—W. J. Harahan, President, Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk, Va., Chairman; E H Coapman, Vice-President, Southern Railway; Lyman Delano, Vice-President, Atlantic Coast Line; R. V. Taylor, Vice-President and General Manager, Mobile and Ohio; W. A. Winburn, President, Central of Georgia.

Central Department—R. H. Aishton, President, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Chairman; E. E. Calvin, President, Union Pacific; Hale Holden, President, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, *ex-officio;* C. H. Markham, President, Illinois Central; H. V. Mudge, President, Denver & Rio Grande; G. L. Peck, Fourth Vice-President, Pennsylvania Lines West of Pittsburgh; E. D. Sewall, Vice-President, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; G. T. Slade, First Vice-President, Northern Pacific.

Southern Department—W. B. Scott, President, Southern Pacific, Texas-Louisiana Lines, Houston, Chairman; B. F. Bush, Receiver, Missouri Pacific; Julius Kruttschnitt, Chairman, Executive Committee, Southern Pacific, *ex-officio*, C. E. Schaff, Receiver, Missouri, Kansas & Texas; T. M. Schumacher, President, El Paso & Southwestern.

Western Department—Wm. Sproule, President, Southern Pacific Company, Pacific, San Francisco, Chairman; J. D. Farrell, President, Oregon-Washington Railroad and Navigation; C. M Levey, President Western Pacific; L. C. Gilman, President, Spokane, Portland & Seattle; R. S. Lovett, Chairman, Executive Committee, Union Pacific; E. P. Ripley, President, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé.

SUBCOMMITTEES.

Commisston on Car Service—C. M. Sheaffer, General Superintendent Transportation, Pennsylvania, Washington, Chairman; W. L. Barnes, Superintendent Transportation, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; W. C. Kendall, Superintendent Transportation, Boston & Maine; G. F. Richardson, Superintendent Transportation, Southern Pacific; J. A. Somerville, General Superintendent Transportation, Missouri Pacific; D. E. Spangler, General Superintendent Transportation, Norfolk and Western; C. B. Phelps, Superintendent Transportation, Louisville & Nashville.

Military Equipment Standards—J. T. Wallis, General Superintendent Motive Power, Pennsylvania, Altoona, Chairman; C. E. Chambers, Superintendent Motive Power, Central of New Jersey; C. A. Lindstrom, Assistant to President, Pressed Steel Car Company; F. W. Mahl, Director of Purchases and Mechanical Engineer, Southern Pacific; Peter Parke, Chief Engineer, the Pullman Company; R. E. Smith, General Superintendent Motive Power, Atlantic Coast Line; C. B. Young, Mechanical Engineer, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy.

Military Transportation Accounting—A. H. Plant, Comptroller, Southern Railway System, Washington, Chairman; M. P. Blauvelt, Comptroller, Lehigh Valley; G. R. Martin, Vice-President, Great Northern; A. D. McDonald, Vice-President, Southern Pacific; C. B. Seger, Vice-President and Comptroller, Union Pacific; C. I. Sturgis, General Auditor, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; John Carstenson, Vice-President, New York Central.

Military Passenger Tariffs—E. L. Bevington, Chairman, Transcontinental Passenger Association, Chicago, Chairman; F. C. Donald, Commissioner, Central Passenger Association; W. H. Howard, Chairman, Southeastern Passenger Association; C. L. Hunter, Vice-Chairman, Trunk Line Association; W. L. Pratt, Chairman, New England Passenger Association.

Military Freight Tariffs—L. Green, Vice-President, Southern Railway, Washington, Chairman; E. B. Boyd, Chairman, Western Trunk Line Association; L. E. Chalenor, Chairman, Southeastern Freight As-

THE RAILROADS' WAR BOARD—*Continued.*

sociation; R. H. Countiss, Chairman, Transcontinental Freight Bureau; F. A. Leland, Chairman, Southwestern Tariff Commission; C. C. McCain, Chairman, Trunk Line Association; E. Morris, Chairman, Central Freight Association.

Material and Supplies—H. B. Spencer, Vice-President, Southern Railway, Washington, Chairman; W. E. Hodges, Vice-President, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé; F. W. Mahl, Director of Purchases and Mechanical Engineer, Southern Pacific; W. H. Myers, Vice-President, Pennsylvania; J. W. Taylor, Assistant to President, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul; George G. Yeomans, Purchasing Agent, New York, New Haven and Hartford.

Express Transportation—D. S. Elliott, Vice-President, American, Washington, Chairman; J. B. Hockaday, Vice-President and General Manager, Southern; F. S. Holbrook, Vice-President, Wells Fargo; H. E. Huff, Vice-President, Adams.

INTEREST TABLE—4 PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST ON $1,000 AT 4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM (365 DAYS).

(Prepared by Government Actuary.)

Days.	Interest on $1,000.	Days.	Interest on $1,000.	Days.	Interest on $1,000.	Days.	Interest on $1,000.
1	$0.10959	28	$3.06849	55	$6.02740	82	$8.98630
2	.21918	29	3.17808	56	6.13699	83	9.09589
3	.32877	30	3.28767	57	6.24658	84	9.20548
4	.43836	31	3.39726	58	6.35616	85	9.31507
5	.54795	32	3.50685	59	6.46575	86	9.42466
6	.65753	33	3.61644	60	6.57534	87	9.53425
8	.87671	35	3.83562	62	6.79452	89	9.75342
10	1.09589	37	4.05479	64	7.01370	91	9.97260
13	1.42466	40	4.38356	67	7.34247	94	10.30137
15	1.64384	42	4.60274	69	7.56164	96	10.52055
17	1.86301	44	4.82192	71	7.78082	98	10.73973
19	2.08219	46	5.04110	73	8.00000	100	10.95890
20	2.19178	47	5.15068	74	8.10959	101	11.06849
22	2.41096	49	5.36986	76	8.32877	103	11.28767
24	2.63014	51	5.58904	78	8.54795	105	11.50685

INTEREST TABLE—3½ PER CENT. BONDS.

INTEREST ON $100 AT 3½ PER CENT. PER 365 DAYS.

Days.	Interest.	Days.	Interest.	Days.	Interest.	Days.	Interest.
1	$0.00958904	26	$0.24931507	51	$0.48904110	76	$0.72876712
2	.01917808	27	.25890411	52	.49893014	77	.73835616
4	.03835616	29	.27808219	54	.51780822	79	.75753425
6	.05753425	31	.29726027	56	.53698630	81	.77671233
8	.07671233	33	.31643836	58	.55616438	83	.79589041
10	.09589041	35	.33561644	60	.57534247	85	.81506849
13	.12465753	38	.36438356	63	.60410959	88	.84383562
15	.14383562	40	.38356164	65	.62328767	90	.86301370
17	.16301370	42	.40273973	67	.64246575	92	.88219178
20	.19178082	45	.43150685	70	.67123288	95	.91095891
22	.21095890	47	.45068493	72	.69041096	97	.93013699
23	.22054795	48	.46027397	73	.70000000	98	.93972603
25	.23972603	50	.47945205	75	.71917808	100	.95890411

ESTIMATED WAR TAX OF BIG AMERICAN CORPORATIONS.

(Computed and published by Eastman, Dillon & Co., of the New York Stock Exchange.)

	Value of Investment Pre-War Period.	Av. Erngs. Before Divds., 1911 to 1913 Inc.	Increase in Surplus Between 1913 and 1916.	Capital Invested as of Dec. 31, 1916.	Estimated Earnings 1917.	Ernd. on Cap. Inv. 1917.	Amount of Taxes (Inc. 6% Income Tax).	Inc. Paid on Taxes.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*P. C.*	*Dollars.*	*P.C.*
Bethlehem Steel	15,041,000	3,075,000	7,156,000	47,197,000	60,000,000	127.1	32,000,000	53
Colorado Fuel & Iron	13,983,000	1,596,000	190.000	14,173,000	3,980,000	21.0	936,000	24
Rep. Iron & Steel	27,298,000	2,266,000	11,723,000	39,022,000	23,000,000	59.9	10,002,000	43
U. S. Steel	690,678,000	63,586,000	230,000,000	920,678,000	451,000,000	48.9	177,714,000	40
Am. Car & Foundry	45,300,000	3,468,000	555,000	45,855,000	10,310,000	22.4	1,891,000	18
Am. Locomotive	24,500,000	3,573,000	2,760,000	37,260,000	7,250,000	19.4	1,245,000	17
Baldwin Locomotive	30,000,000	3,653,000	4,062,000	34,062,000	6,400,000	18.7	1,062,000	17
Pressed Steel Car	16,000,000	1,413,000	1,812,000	17,812,000	2,700,000	15.0	372,000	14
Am. Smltg. & Rfg	133,000,000	10,418,000	4,950,000	137,950,000	37,000,000	26.8	9,029,000	24
Anaconda Copper	82,317,000	11,741,000	41,375,000	123,692,000	50,000,000	40.4	17,192,000	34
Utah Copper	32,300,000	7,733,000	35,077,000	67,377,000	30,000,000	44.5	11,120,000	37
American Can	51,542,000	5,195,000	8,700,000	60,242,000	7,963,000	13.2	955,000	12
Am. Sugar Refg	127,650,000	5,572,000	120,000	127,770,000	13,500,000	10.5	1,724,000	13
Am. Tel. & Tel	408,000,000	31,009,000	15,346,000	423,346,000	37,000,000	8.7	3,127,000	8
Am. Tobacco	130,000,000	20,200,000	dec.223,000	129,777,000	14,000,000	10.7	1,276,000	9
Central Leather	40,286,000	3,473,000	13,950,000	54,236,000	20,000,000	36.8	6,403,000	32
Corn Products	29,935,000	2,000,000	5,441,000	35,376,000	12,000,000	26.9	3,577,000	30
General Electric	118,200,000	12,200,000	17,221,000	135,421,000	27,000,000	10.9	4,402,000	16
Mexican Pet	55,731,000	3,140,000	11,654,000	67,385,000	8,900,000	11.7	1,320,000	15
Pittsburgh Coal	29,120,000	2,048,000	2,110,000	31,230,000	8,500,000	24.0	2,088,000	26
Sears-Roebuck Co.	65,000,000	8,112,000	3,731,000	68,731,000	16,500,000	24.0	3,479,000	21
U. S. Rubber	76,757,000	5,732,000	11,745,000	88,502,000	12,000,000	13.4	1,745,000	15

THE WORLD'S FOOD NEEDS.

(Official data by the Department of Agriculture.)

To supply the estimated needs of the United States, the Allies, and in part the neutral nations of Europe, the farmers of the United States must plant for 1918 about 238,000,000 acres of land to staple food crops. This is 22 per cent. more than the 195,000,000 acres which represent the ten-year average plantings, and 4.5 per cent more than the large acreage—227,000,000—of 1917. Compared with 1917 these acreages represent increases of 22 per cent. for Winter wheat, 15 per cent. for all wheat, 51 per cent for rye and 5 per cent. for oats and decreases of 6 per cent. for barley and of 8 per cent. for corn. Compared with the preceding ten-year average the proposed acreages represent 43 per cent. for Winter wheat, 5 per cent. Spring wheat, 29 per cent. all wheat, 124 per cent. rye, 7 per cent. barley, 27 per cent oats, and 7 per cent. corn.

The following table made public in October by the Food Administration shows the normal peace sources of the annual supplies of France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Belgium, being an average of the three-year pre-war period:

Commodity.	Production.	Imports From United States.	Imports From Canada.	Net Imports, Other Sources.	Consumption.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	590,675,000	79,426,000	112,900,000	188,478,000	974,485 000
Corn	121,109,000	10,811,000	.....	135,675,000	266,596,000
Oats	570,890,000	6,783,000	16,580,000	88,612,000	682,865,000
Barley	125,201,000	4,946,000	6,660,000	63,030,000	199,793,000
Rye	78,573,000	567,000	60,000	11,309,000	90,537,000
Total	1,486,448,000	102,533,000	136,200,000	487,134,000	2,214,276,000

The normal imports of wheat are 381,000,000 bushels and of other cereals 345,000,000 bushels. The estimate of the 1917 harvest in the allied countries is as follows:

Commodity.	1917 Production.	Average Normal Production.	Deficiency in Production Due to War.	Commodity.	1917 Production.	Average Normal Production.	Deficiency in Production Due to War.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*		*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	393,770,000	590,675,000	196,905,000	Barley	93,585,000	125,201,000	31,616,000
Corn	94,464,000	121,109,000	26,645,000	Rye	41,732,000	78,573,000	36,841,000
Oats	337,235,000	570,890,000	233,655,000	Total	960,786,000	1,486,448,000	525,662,000

In order to provide normal consumption it would be necessary to import in the next twelve months a total of 577,000,000 bushels of wheat and 674,000,000 bushels of other cereals. North America in 1917 will have an apparent surplus of wheat of 208,000,000 bushels and of other cereals of about 950,000,000 bushels.

Commodity.	United States 1917.	Av'ge Normal United States Consumption.	Probable United States Surplus.	Add Possible Canadian Surplus.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Wheat	678,000,000	509,304,000	88,000,000	120,000,000
Corn	3,124,000,000	2,653,698,000	470,000,000	62,000,000
Oats	1,453,000,000	1,148,713,000	304,000,000	30,000 000
Barley	214,000,000	178,829,000	35,000,000	9,000,000
Rye	56,100,000	35,866,000	20,200,000	18,000,000
Total	5,525,100,000	4,607,410,000	917,200,000	239,000,000

After the 1917 grain harvests were over the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, estimated the 1917 world yield as follows: Wheat in Algeria, 29,715,000 bushels, or 101.9 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 94.5 per cent. of a five-year average, 1911-1915; barley in Algeria, 33,208,000 bushels, or 92.3 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 85 per cent. of a five-year average, 1911-1915. Oats in Scotland, 49,528,000 bushels; in Ireland, 93,244,000 bushels; and in Algeria, 18,946,000 bushels, or 144.2 per cent. of the 1916 crop. The 1917 production of wheat in Spain, France, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, United States, India, Japan, and Algeria was given as 1,665,489,000 bushels, or 103.3 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 88.6 per cent. of a five year average, 1911-1915. The 1917 production of rye in Spain, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, and United States was put at 89,950,000 bushels, or 110.7 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 126.8 per cent. of a five year average, 1911-1915. The 1917 production of barley in Spain, Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, and Algeria was given as 464,289,000 bushels, or 102.4 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 98.4 per cent. of a five year average, 1911-1915. The 1917 production of oats in Spain, Switzerland, Canada, and United States was set at 1,995,504,000 bushels, or 119.9 per cent. of the 1916 crop, and 118.1 per cent. of a five year average, 1911-1915. The 1917 production of corn in Spain, Switzerland, and United States was put at 3,273,996,000 bushels, or 125.3 per cent. of the 1916 crop.

A United States Government estimate of the world's food animal increase or decrease in the past year is as follows:

In October, 1917.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—), United States.	Decrease, Western Allies.	In October, 1917.	Decrease in Other Countries, Including Enemies.	Total Net Decrease.
Cattle	+7,090,000	8,420,000	Cattle	26,750,000	28,080,000
Sheep	—3,000,000	17,500,000	Sheep	34,000,000	54,500,000
Hogs	+6,275,000	7,100,000	Hogs	31,600,000	32,425,000
Total	.....	33,020,000	Total	92,350,000	115,005,000

Co-operative steps have been taken by the Seed Stocks Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration Grain Corporation to assure the holding of sufficient good seed wheat and rye to sow next year's war crops. The corporation exempted from its thirty day storage limitation lots of grain examined by the committee and found to be good for use as seed.

UNITED STATES CROPS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

(Showing the average yield per acre of the crops of 1863, and the average prices per bushel for them in the month of November, 1863.)

STATES.	Corn, Yield.	Corn, Price	Wheat, Yield.	Wheat, Price.	Rye, Yield.	Rye, Price.	Oats, Yield.	Oats, Price.	Barley, Yield.
Maine	34	$1.17	12	$1.76	13	$1.20	26	$ .67	23
New Hampshire	36	1.26	14	1.92	16	1.29	30	.62½	23
Vermont	39	1.16	12	1.58	15	1.17	35	.64	27
Massachusetts	35	1.20½	14½	1.94	16	1.28½	26	.80	22
Rhode Island	48	1.17	20	1.50	17	1.20	35	.70	23
Connecticut	33	1.20	15½	1.67	14	1.24	31	.72	25
Delaware	25	1.00	18	1.60	10	1.00	20	.70	20
New York	33	1.01	14	1.39½	15 2-3	1.07½	28	.70	21 1-5
New Jersey	34½	1.00	18	1.53	15	1.14	23⅔	.73	22½
Pennsylvania	33½	.94	16	1.42½	13½	1.08	25⅛	.69	22
Maryland	23	.91	11½	1.64½	12	1.08	15	.63	.....
Kentucky	34	.63½	13⅔	1.02	13	.91	23⅜	.65	28
Ohio	30⅔	.74	13¼	1.13	14	.89	23⅔	.58⅔	22½
Michigan	28⅓	.74	13	1.31	13	.89	27	.55	21⅛
Indiana	24¼	.68¼	14¼	1.06	16	.93	24½	.58	23
Illinois	21	.62½	12 1-5	1.05	16	.74¼	30	.57	22
Missouri	32	.52	16	1.02	17	.64	27⅔	.57	23
Wisconsin	27	.64	14¼	.92	15¼	.74½	34½	.52	22
Minnesota	23⅓	.65½	15	.70⅛	18	.60	27	.63½	23 2-3
Iowa	32	.40	14	.76	18	.59	32½	.39	24½
Kansas	43	.31	19	.88	23	.62⅛	35	.38	27
Nebraska Territory	32 3-5	.37	20	.58⅛	30	.48⅛	33⅛	.57	43

STATES.	Barley, Price.	Buckwheat, Yield.	Buckwheat, Price.	Potatoes, Yield.	Potatoes, Price.	Hay, Yield.	Hay, Price.	Tobacco, Yield.	Tobacco, Price.
Maine	$1.08	27	$ .71	126	$ .45	¾	$15.27	.....	.....
New Hampshire	1.08	20	1.19	121	.46	1⅛	14.00	.....	.....
Vermont	1.07	24	.69	97	.50	1	8.59	.....	.....
Massachusetts	1.06¾	18½	.87	106	.68	1⅛	17.58	1,446	.....
Rhode Island	1 18	.....	.....	95	.77	1¼	20.00	1,300	$ .25
Connecticut	1.06	14	.93	107	.67	1¼	15.00	1,500	.25
Delaware	1.20	10	1.00	75	.80	1	25.00	.....	.....
New York	1.18	16	.73¼	85	.54	1¼	13.28	1,167	.20
New Jersey	1.07½	16½	.90½	75½	.62	1⅓	19.00	1,550	.18½
Pennsylvania	1.21½	15	.84	102	.61¾	1	19.00	1,277	.19⅔
Maryland	.....	21½	.89	71	.71	1¼	22.00	650	9½
Kentucky	1.25	25	.57½	92½	.72	1	18.25	975	.14½
Ohio	1.15	11	.87	72½	.76	1	16.75	757	14 5-9
Michigan	1.09	10	.97	96⅓	.51	1¼	11.25	1,067	.20½
Indiana	1.25	16	.86	62	.76	1¼	14.50	769	.12
Illinois	.94½	11	.71	70	.74	1½	11.50	666	.12¾
Missouri	.98⅛	14½	.72½	103	.59	1 3-5	14.00	750	.11½
Wisconsin	.96¼	10	.75½	97⅛	.39⅔	1½	9.00	1,133	.13
Minnesota	.73¾	14	.84	103	.44⅛	1½	6.00	.....	.12
Iowa	.84½	16	.93	91	.41	1¾	7.00	745	.18½
Kansas	.85½	21	.63	112	.47	2	5.00	880	.20
Nebraska Territory	.32 2-5	.....	.....	82½	.82½	1⅛	4.62	.....	.....

(Average yield per acre of flax straw per ton, and seed per bushel, in 1863, and average price of flax straw per ton, and seed per bushel, in 1863.)

STATES.	Yield.		Price.		STATES.	Yield.		Price.	
	Tons.	*Bush.*	*Straw.*	*Seed.*		*Tons.*	*Bush.*	*Straw.*	*Seed.*
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kentucky	.....	12	.....	1.25
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ohio	1	9	8.00	1.83
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	.....	Michigan	2	10	12.50	3.00
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	Indiana	1½	8	5.00	1.67
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	Illinois	1	8	7.00	1.81
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	Missouri	.....	8	.....	1.90
Delaware	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wisconsin	1	9	.....	1.94
New York	1½	9	$10.00	$2.33	Minnesota	.....	12	.....	.....
New Jersey	1½	10	15.25	2.33	Iowa	1	9	5.00	1.15
Pennsylvania	1½	9	11.00	2.20	Kansas	2	11	.....	.....
Maryland	1½	10	.....	.....	Nebraska Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....

THE COUNTRY'S RICE STORAGE CAPACITY.

THE total storage capacity of rice mills, elevators, and warehouses, three-fourths of which is in the South, is 37,619,000 bushels, according to the Bureau of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture. Not counting the warehouses used by rice importers, brewers, jobbers, or wholesale merchants, and therefore restricted largely to storages at points of production for domestic rice available as food, the figures show that the largest storages exist in Louisiana and Texas, with California and Arkansas the only other States having storages of 3,000,000-bushel capacity. The States rank as follows: Louisiana, 19,894,000 bushels; Texas, 10,476,000; California, 3,870,000, Arkansas, 3,079,000; Tennessee, 250,000; South Carolina, 50,000. Of the 233 warehouses, Louisiana has 133, storing 19,869,000 of the 36,529,000 bushels capacity of this form of storage.

WHAT NEW YORK CITY EATS IN A WEEK.

A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce has found that this is what New York City must have each week to keep from going hungry: Grain and flour, 2,160 carloads; milk, 2,000; vegetables, 1,636; dairy products, 760; fruits, 750; meats, 660; live stock, 518; groceries, 324; poultry, 215; canned goods, 206; sea food, 32; total, 9,261 carloads.

BANKING AND INSURANCE IN JAPAN.

(From Report of the Bank of Japan, covering year ending August, 1917.)

At the end of the period the bank's note issue was $302,050,147. Against this the bank held specie reserve at $242,530,250, and securities at $59,519,897, which total $302,050,147. Fixed loans amounted to $3,474,545, but advances to exchange banks came to $59,973,923. Rediscounts and other loans came to $24,583,780 and $254,542, respectively. The bank held at the end of the period Government deposits to the amount of $228,242,870, and private deposits to the amount of $13,065,010, exclusive of miscellaneous deposits. The surplus, or net profit for the term, was $2,338,942, and was distributed as follows: Ordinary dividends at 6 per cent. per annum, $560,812; reserve, $249,250; depreciation in properties, $4,985; bonuses and social expenses for officers, $90,727; secondary dividends at 6 per cent. per annum, $560,812; carried forward to next term, $872,356; total, $2,338,942.

According to the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, in July the insurance companies of Japan held 3,629,955 policies, amounting to $2,818,344,992. The numbers and amounts in gold dollars in each class were: Life insurance, 1,948,815 policies, $608,852,930; conscription insurance, 306,402, $25,331,716; accident insurance, 14,762, $13,113,066; fire insurance, 1,252,117, $1,736,559,669; marine insurance, 61,603, $415,495,416; freight insurance, 6,850, $9,255,212; miscellaneous, 39,406, $9,736,983; total, 3,629,955 policies, $2,818,344,992.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD FOR SEVERAL YEARS.

(By the United States Department of Labor.)

[The relative price shows the per cent. that the average price on the 15th of each month was of the average price for the year 1916.]

Article.	Unit.	Average Money Price July 15.					Relative Price July 15.				
		1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Sirloin steak	Pound	$0.265	$0.270	$0.265	$0.287	$0.327	97	99	97	105	120
Round steak	"	.233	.245	.240	.260	.306	95	100	98	106	125
Rib roast	"	.201	.208	.206	.220	.257	95	98	97	104	121
Chuck roast	"	.....	.175	.167	.179	.219	.....	102	97	104	127
Plate beef	"	.....	.127	.123	.132	.165	.....	99	96	103	129
Pork chops	"	.216	.222	.211	.234	.316	95	98	93	103	139
Bacon	"	.278	.273	.270	.290	.429	97	95	94	101	149
Ham	"	.282	.279	.265	.323	.396	96	95	90	110	135
Lard	"	.159	.154	.145	.208	.274	91	88	83	119	157
Hens	"	.217	.219	.208	.241	.280	92	93	88	102	119
Salmon, canned	"	.....	.....	.198	.200	.266	.....	.....	98	99	132
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	.300	.300	.278	.319	.420	80	80	74	85	112
Butter	Pound	.347	.343	.343	.355	.459	88	87	87	90	117
Cheese	"	.....	.....	.232	.243	.330	.....	.....	90	94	128
Milk	Quart	.088	.088	.087	.088	.111	97	97	96	97	122
Bread	16-oz. loaf*	.....	.055	.063	.062	.088	.....	85	97	95	135
Flour	¼-bbl. bag	.809	.787	1.003	.927	1.766	75	73	93	86	164
Corn meal	Pound	.030	.031	.033	.033	.059	87	92	96	96	174
Rice	"	.....	.....	.091	.091	.106	.....	.....	100	100	116
Potatoes	Peck	.288	.405	.223	.352	.645	71	100	55	87	159
Onions	Pound	.....	.....	.035	.053	.051	.....	.....	72	109	104
Beans, navy	"	.....	.....	.076	.117	.195	.....	.....	69	106	177
Prunes	"	.....	.....	.135	.134	.160	.....	.....	101	100	119
Raisins	"	.....	.....	.125	.128	.148	.....	.....	97	99	115
Sugar	"	.054	.052	.070	.087	.091	68	65	87	109	114
Coffee	"	.....	.....	.299	.299	.306	.....	.....	100	100	102
Tea	"	.....	.....	.546	.546	.599	.....	.....	100	100	110
All articles combined		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88	90	88	97	128

* 16 ounces, weight of dough.

FISH CULTURE.

The following is a comparative statement of the output of fish and fish eggs, for a series of years, issued by the United States Bureau of Fisheries:

Year.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fing'lings, Yearlings, & Adults.	Cost Per Million	Year.	Eggs.	Fry.	Fing'lings, Yearlings, & Adults.	Cost Per Million
1890...	44,280,000	261,706,606	383,942	.....	1914...	530,213,575	3,494,991,837	22,438,005	134.80
1895...	55,408,200	561,894,350	2,613,302	$292.64	1915...	536,260,143	3,694,281,699	58,215,962	131.55
1900...	88,682,000	1,070,756,779	4,897,975	250.00	1916...	425,700,794	4,339,300,337	92,261,435	117.86
1912...	229,599,960	3,426,106,826	32,214,271	147.44	1917...	318,939,100	4,757,908,782	82,115,411	114.46
1913...	422,275,873	3,421,591,295	19,726,114	140.82					

FAT—A NECESSARY CONSTITUENT OF THE DIETARY.

(By the New York City Health Department.)

Among the many contributions to our knowledge made by the war, none are of greater interest or more important than those made in the domain of dietetics. This is due largely to the economies enforced in almost all the warring countries because of diminished available supplies of certain staple foodstuffs. So far as the fat content of the diet is concerned, the feeding of the civilian Belgium population, for example, showed, according to Mr. Hoover, that health could be maintained by a daily ration providing 40 grams of fat. The present German ration provides but little over 30 grams of fat, while the consumption of fat by the American people is over 150 grams per person per day. At one time it was thought that fat and carbohydrate, both being fuel foods, could be substituted one for the other in the diet, merely making the appropriate allowance as based on the caloric value of the food. This is now known not to be the case; a certain amount of fat in the diet is indispensable. According to Mr. Hoover, an increase in tuberculosis manifested itself among the Belgian children when the fat ration was reduced too low. A more striking effect of a restricted fat ration is afforded in what has become known in Germany as "Kriegsoedem" (war-oedema). This is a peculiar disease which appears to have become widespread in Germany during the present year, and which, according to the scientists over there, is distinctly a nutritional disorder.

SEED PLANTING IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled from reports of the Department of Agriculture.)

NEW ENGLAND.

Kind of Crop.	Date of Planting.	Best Soil.	Amount of Manure per Acre.	Amount of Seed per Acre (1).	Weeks to Maturity.
Corn	May 10 to 30	Sandy or clay loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 12 qts	14–17
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Clay loam	18 tons	2 bush	20
Oats	Apr. to May	Strong loam	6 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	11–15
Barley	Apr to June 20	Strong loan	7 to 8 tons	2 to 3 bush	10–15
Rye	Apr. to May, Sept	Medium loam	7 to 8 tons	5 to 6 pecks	40
Buckwheat	June 1 to 20	Light loam	4 to 6 tons	1 to 1¼ bush	10–15
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	7 to 8 tons	8 to 16 qts	8–14
Potatoes	Apr 15 to May 1	Rich loam	15 to 20 tons	8 to 20 bush	12–20
Turnips	July 1 to Aug. 3	Sandy loam	10 tons	1 lb	10
Mangels	Apr. 15 to May 5	Strong heavy loam	8 to 15 tons	4 to 6 lbs	17–22
Tobacco	Seed bed Apr	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons		9–12
Hay					

MIDDLE STATES.

Corn	Apr 20 to May 30	Medium loam	8 to 12 tons manure	6 to 8 qts	16–18
Wheat	Sept. 20 to Oct. 20	Loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 bush	41–43
Oats	Mar to May	Moist clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	16–17
Barley	Mar to May	Clay loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 2½ bush	13–16
Rye	Sept 1 to Oct 1	Sand or gravel loam	8 tons; 300 lbs. fer	1½ bush	40–43
Buckwheat	June to July	Loam	5 tons	½ to 1½ bush	8–10
White beans	May to June	Sandy loam	8 tons	1½ bush	13–14
Potatoes	Mar. to May	Loam	10 to 18 tons	8 to 15 bush	14–22
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	10–15
Cabbage	Mar to July	Clay or sandy loam	300 to 600 lbs. fer	4 to 8 oz	8–15
Turnips	July	Loam		2 to 5 lbs	10–12
Mangels	May	Loam	10 to 20 tons	10 to 15 bush	15–18
Flax	May	Limestone loam		20 qts	8–10
Tobacco	Seed bed Mar	Sandy loam	Commercial fer		15–20
Hay, timothy	Aug to Oct	Clay loam		6 to 8 qts	
Hay, clover	Feb to Apr	Clay loam		6 qts	

CENTRAL AND WESTERN STATES.

Corn	Apr 1 to June 1	Black or sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	6 qts	16–20
Wheat	Fall or Spring	Strong loam	8 tons	2 bush	40–42
Oats	Apr 1 to May 1	Clay loam	8 tons	2 to 3 bush	12–14
Barley	Fall or Spring (1)	Clay loam	8 tons	2 bush	11–13
Rye	Sept 1 to 30	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	35–40
Buckwheat	June	Clay loam	5 tons	1 to 2 bush	10–12
White beans	May 10 to June 10	Clay loam	8 tons	1½ bush	12
Potatoes	Mar. 15 to June 1	Sandy loam	5 to 10 tons	5 to 10 bush	10–20
Turnips	July 15 to Aug. 30	Loam or muck	8 to 10 tons	1 to 6 lbs	10–16
Mangels	Apr. 1 to May 15	Sandy loam	8 to 12 tons	6 to 8 lbs	22–24
Flax	Mar 15 to May 15	Loam	10 to 15 tons	2 to 3 pecks	15–20
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 10 tons	Oz. to 6 sq. rd.	15–18
Hay	Apr. to May	Clay loam	10 tons	8 to 15 lbs	

SOUTHERN STATES.

Cotton	Feb, to May 15	Sandy loam (2)		1 to 3 bush	20–30
Corn	Feb. to June	Rich loam	10 bush. cot. seed	8 qts	18–20
Wheat	Sept. to Nov	Clay loam (2)	8 tons	2 bush	43
Oats	Feb., May, Sept	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2½ bush	17
Barley	Apr. to May	Clay loam (2)	8 to 10 tons	2 bush	17
Rye	Sept. to Oct	Clay loam (2)	10 tons	1½ bush	43
White beans	Mar. to May	Light loam	8 tons	1 to 2 bush	7–8
Cabbage	Oct., Mar. to May	Light loam	6 to 10 tons	¼ to ½ lb	14
Watermelons	Mar 1 to May 10	Rich, light loam	5 tons; 300 lbs. fer	2 to 7 lbs	16–20
Onions	Feb. 1 to Apr. 10	Loam or muck			16–24
Potatoes	Jan., Feb. to Apr	Light, loose loam	8 to 12 tons	8 to 10 bush	11–15
Sweet potatoes	May to June	Sandy loam		10 to 12 bush	12–15
Pumpkins	Apr. 1 to May 1	Rich, light loam		4 to 7 lbs	17–20
Tomatoes	Jan. 1 to Feb. 19	Rich, sandy loam		4 to 9 oz	14–20
Turnips	Feb., Aug., Apr	Rich, light loam		2 to 6 lbs	8–12
Tobacco	Seed bed, Mar	Sandy loam	8 to 15 tons	oz. to 6 sq. rd.	18–20
Cow peas	May 1 to July 15	Sandy loam	200 to 300 lbs. phos.	2 to 5 pecks	6–8

(1) The standard varieties of seed planted in the several sections of the United States are as follows: Corn—New England, leaming, sanford; flint; Middle States, leaming, white dent, yellow dent; Central and Western States, leaming, sanford, flint, white dent; Southern States, hickory king, goard-seed, Cox prolific. Wheat—Middle States, fultz; Central and Western States, fultz, poole, fife; Southern States, fulcaster. Oats—New England, white; Middle States, white, black; Central and Western States, gray Norway silver mine, Russian; Southern States, Texas rustproof. Barley—Middle States, mansbury; Southern States, Tennessee Winter. Rye—New England, white; Middle States, white, Winter; Central and Western States, Winter; Southern States, excelsior Winter. Buckwheat—Middle States, silver hull; Central and Western States, silver hull. Potatoes—New England, green mountain, carmen 3, rose; Middle States, rose, carmen 3, rural 2; Central and Western States, hebron, rural, early rose, early Ohio. Tobacco—Central and Western States, yellow prior, Spanish, white burley. Hay, clover—Middle States, medium red. Sweet Potatoes—Middle States, yellow Jersey; Southern States, yellow Jersey. Cotton—Southern States Texas stormproof. Spring wheat is to some extent grown in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and many other States. It matures in eighteen to twenty weeks.

(2) In Texas the black loam is a good soil for cotton, corn, wheat and most other field crops.

AMERICAN WOOL PRODUCTION.

(Government estimate.)

THE production of raw wool in 1917 in the United States is about 245,573,000 pounds, which is 683,000 pounds more than in 1916. These estimates do not include pulled wool, which amounted to about 43,600,000 pounds in 1916. The average price of wool to producers on August 15, 1917, was about 54.8 cents per pound, compared with 29 cents on August 15, 1916.

STATES.	Production, 1916.	Production, 1917.	STATES.	Production, 1916.	Production, 1917.
	*Pounds.**	*Pounds.**		*Pounds.**	*Pounds.**
Maine	850	833	North Dakota	1,350	1,418
New Hampshire	185	183	South Dakota	3,560	3,738
Vermont	580	597	Nebraska	1,830	1,922
Massachusetts	125	119	Kansas	1,330	1,450
Rhode Island	25	24	Kentucky	3,125	2,969
Connecticut	75	75	Tennessee	1,870	1,776
New York	3,550	3,514	Alabama	350	350
New Jersey	80	80	Mississippi	540	491
Pennsylvania	4,225	4,225	Louisiana	590	560
Delaware	30	31	Texas	10,250	10,045
Maryland	750	758	Oklahoma	500	500
Virginia	1,900	1,862	Arkansas	350	350
West Virginia	2,750	2,695	Montana	24,570	28,342
North Carolina	570	553	Wyoming	31,000	30,380
South Carolina	95	95	Colorado	8,400	8,820
Georgia	495	455	New Mexico	18,240	18,422
Florida	345	355	Arizona	5,950	5,831
Ohio	13,650	13,923	Utah	15,000	15,600
Indiana	4,420	4,332	Nevada	10,000	10,200
Illinois	3,855	3,855	Idaho	15,000	15,000
Michigan	8,275	8,192	Washington	4,750	4,988
Wisconsin	2,510	2,636	Oregon	13,200	13,200
Minnesota	2,695	2,964	California	11,600	12,180
Iowa	4,875	4,875			
Missouri	4,625	4,810	United States	244,890	245,573

* Thousands; 000 omitted.

WHEAT PRICES, 1917 AND BEFORE.

CHICAGO MARKET.*

YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.	YEARS.	Months of Lowest Price.	Yearly Range of Prices.	Months of Highest Price.
1897	April	64⅛@1.09	December.	1908	July	84½@1.11	May.
1898	October	62 @1.85	May.†	1909	August	99¼@1.60	June.
1899	December	64 @ 79½	May.	1910	November.	89½@1.27½	February.
1900	January	61½@ 87½	June.	1911	April	83¼@1.01	January.
1901	July	63⅛@ 79½	December.	1912	January	93⅝@1.20	May
1902	October	67½@ 95	September.	1913	July-Aug	84 @1.15⅜	January
1903	March	70¼@ 93	September.	1914	July	77¾@1.29¼	December.
1904	January	81¼@1.22	October.	1915	Aug.-Sept	98 @1.68	February.
1905	August	77⅞@1.24	February.	1916	June	98¼@1.88	October
1906	Aug.-Sept	69⅛@ 94¾	April.	1917	February	151½@3.25	August.
1907	January	71 @1.05¼	October.				

* No. 2 cash wheat. † The Leiter "corner" figure.

The above table was compiled by Charles B. Murray, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The high and low prices of wheat in the Chicago market in 1917, for future delivery, on the last ten days before future trading was suspended by the Board of Trade:

	SEPTEMBER.			SEPTEMBER.	
	High.	Low.		High.	Low.
August 15, 1917	206	200	August 21, 1917	210	207
" 16, "	200	199¼	" 22, "	210	204
" 17, "	201	200	" 23, "	207	204½
" 18, "	202¾	202	" 24, "	212	208
" 20, "	205	205	" 25, "	213	210½

The range of price of wheat for delivery during the month of September, 1917, in August was $1.99¾ to $2.31 per bushel.

WHEAT RANGE.	WHEAT RANGE.	WHEAT RANGE.	WHEAT RANGE.
January, 1917.	February, 1917.	March, 1917.	July, 1917.
May.....170¼@191	May.....154½@182½	May.....175¾@198⅞	July.....201 @274
July.....143 @155	July.....136 @155⅝	July.....151⅛@168¾	September..182 @234
September..132⅝@142½	September..129 @143¾	September..141 @155½	
April, 1917.	May, 1917.	June, 1917.	
May.....195½@279¾	May.....253 @325	July.....193 @240	
July.....164⅝@236	July.....193¼@275	September..175 @211	
September..141 @200	September..179 @246		

These figures were furnished by Walter S. Blowney, Acting Secretary of Chicago Board of Trade. They cover up to the time the Government ordered "future" tradings stopped

UNITED STATES COTTON CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS.

(The Cotton Year Ends July 31. Estimates of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

EXPORTS.

Country.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1917.	Country.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1914.	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1917.
	Bales.	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Europe:			Sweden	48,609	.....
Austria-Hungary	101,786	.....	United Kingdom:		
Belgium	216,825	.....	England	3,394,241	2,793,388
Denmark	100	.....	Scotland	1,965	.....
France	1,091,137	1,023,127	Ireland	55,760	.....
Germany	2,785,220	.....	Other Europe	.....	232,771
Greece	1,650	.....	North America:		
Italy	517,011	660,571	Canada	146,992	186,849
Netherlands	34,614	.....	Guatemala	1,120	.....
Norway	3,600	.....	Mexico	31,948	5,030
Portugal	6,323	.....	Newfoundland and Labrador	9	.....
Russia in Europe	94,726	46,566	West Indies—French	10	.....
Spain	285,158	366,262			

CONSUMPTION AND EXPORTS BY MONTHS.

The number of cotton spindles active in August was 33,430,016, compared with 32,292,103 in the same month a year ago.

In the following table is given the domestic consumption of lint cotton by months; also domestic exports, including linters, figures being in running bales:

Month.	Domestic Consumption.			Exports.		
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1917.	1916.	1915.
January	603,701	542,081	467,862	600,673	539,415	1,372,175
February	547,203	540,733	463,307	356,039	703,932	1,501,701
March	602,230	613,754	524,867	344,958	464,035	1,208,573
April	552,303	531,714	514,009	313,692	522,375	672,035
May	615,171	575,566	493,798	375,822	510,081	615,290
June	575,122	570,597	514,655	245,938	549,926	323,140
July	541,496	489,933	570,466	217,717	479,753	257,826
August	569,351	557,780	464,392	470,447	424,539	162,059
September	.....	529,227	498,738	.....	526,346	501,585
October	.....	555,349	500,635	.....	801,471	675,279
November	.....	584,082	514,743	.....	759,550	524,392
December	.....	536,587	555,005	.....	737,502	558,278
Total	.....	6,627,408	6,082,477	.....	7,018,925	8,372,333

LESS COTTON GINNED THAN LAST YEAR.

Ginning returns to September 1, by States, compare as follows:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.		1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.
Alabama	18,605	22,373	33,386	46,241	Oklahoma	86	7,777	8	238
Arkansas	134	14,761	320	521	South Carolina	17,888	26,765	4,294	14,633
Florida	3,111	2,881	4,701	5,214	Tennessee	.....	120	2	26
Georgia	146,594	212,754	133,161	136,286	Texas	397,796	522,008	269,626	268,485
Louisiana	15,375	29,780	5,785	3,783	Other States	.....	.....	105	133
Mississippi	5,749	10,081	4,615	2,689					
North Carolina	72	289	354	968	United States	605,513	850,032	461,357	480,317

THE NATIONAL SECURITY LEAGUE.

ORGANIZED December 1, 1914, in response to a call issued by S. Stanwood Menken, Herbert Barry, George Haven Putnam, Lawrence F. Abbott, J. Mayhew Wainwright, Charles E. Lydecker and Franklin Q. Brown.

Immediately after this organization, a campaign was conducted to bring to the American people a realization of our lack of national defense and it was largely through the efforts of the league that Congress enacted measures strengthening the Army and Navy. As soon as the United States declared war against Germany the league undertook to bring to the American people better understanding of the issues involved in the war and the direct personal interest of each individual in its vigorous and successful prosecution. A campaign of patriotic education was inaugurated and is being conducted upon a broad scale. State-wide speaking campaigns have been held in New York, New Jersey, Vermont, Kentucky, and many other States, while plans are now in progress in twenty-four States. Nearly one thousand men volunteered their services as speakers. Co-operation has been secured from over one hundred colleges and universities and many State Councils of Defense, while Federal and State officials are giving their support to the movement.

Enormous quantities of literature, explaining why the United States is in the war, are being distributed throughout the country. The League is giving practical assistance to the Food Administration Bureau and the Liberty Loan Committee, and has been instrumental in forming Home Defense Leagues in many cities. The League is developing a working organization of over one hundred thousand members in all States, and with nearly three hundred branches and committees.

In connection with its work of patriotic education the League is conducting a vigorous campaign for the establishment of a Universal Military Training and Service as the permanent principle of national defense and not merely as an emergency measure. It is also advocating Government efficiency, industrial preparedness, country above party and a unified national spirit.

The League is incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and its officers are:

Honorary President—Elihu Root. *Honorary Vice-President*—Alton B. Parker. *President*—S. Stanwood Menken. *Secretary*—Herbert Barry. *Treasurer*—Edward H. Clark. *Executive Secretary*—Henry L. West. Headquarters, 31 Pine Street, New York.

HOGS IN THE UNITED STATES

THE total number of stock hogs in the United States September 1, 1917, and 1916, is estimated as follows:

[Numbers given in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted. Percentage figures indicate the relative number September 1, 1917, compared with September 1, 1916.]

STATE.	SEPT. 1, 1917.		Sept. 1, 1916.	STATE.	SEPT. 1, 1917.		Sept. 1, 1916.
	Per Cent.	No.			Per Cent.	No.	
Maine	90	93	103	North Dakota	85	574	675
New Hampshire	85	48	56	South Dakota	94	1,216	1,294
Vermont	90	104	115	Nebraska	94	4,164	4,430
Massachusetts	95	101	106	Kansas	90	2,052	2,280
Rhode Island	91	14	15	Kentucky	98	1,599	1,632
Connecticut	96	58	60	Tennessee	95	1,472	1,550
New York	90	704	782	Alabama	98	1,649	1,683
New Jersey	95	153	161	Mississippi	104	1,697	1,632
Pennsylvania	90	1,048	1,164	Louisiana	100	1,475	1,475
Delaware	101	66	65	Texas	80	2,583	3,229
Maryland	100	349	349	Oklahoma	80	1,128	1,410
Virginia	101	1,040	1,030	Arkansas	95	1,347	1,418
West Virginia	99	367	371	Montana	70	183	261
North Carolina	97	1,599	1,648	Wyoming	84	60	71
South Carolina	100	944	944	Colorado	80	238	297
Georgia	103	2,507	2,434	New Mexico	90	91	101
Florida	100	1,049	1,049	Arizona	80	40	50
Ohio	94	3,361	3,576	Utah	95	106	112
Indiana	85	3,392	3,990	Nevada	95	39	41
Illinois	90	3,766	4,185	Idaho	60	166	276
Michigan	85	1,170	1,377	Washington	80	211	264
Wisconsin	91	1,884	2,070	Oregon	80	255	319
Minnesota	100	1,575	1,575	California	85	808	950
Iowa	90	7,868	8,742				
Missouri	90	3,805	4,228	United States	91.7	60,218	65,645

PIG IRON PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by *The Iron Age.*)

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
January	3,150,938	3,185,121	1,601,421	1,885,054	2,795,331
February	2,645,247	3,087,212	1,674,771	1,888,670	2,586,337
March	3,251,352	3,337,691	2,063,834	2,347,867	2,763,563
April	3,334,960	3,227,768	2,116,494	2,269,955	2,752,761
May	3,417,340	3,361,073	2,263,470	2,092,686	2,822,217
June	3,270,055	3,211,588	2,380,827	1,917,783	2,628,565
July	3,342,438	3,226,719	2,563,420	1,957,645	2,560,646
August	3,247,947	3,203,713	2,779,647	1,995,261	2,545,763
September	.....	3,202,366	2,852,561	1,882,577	2,505,927
October	.....	3,508,849	3,125,491	1,778,186	2,546,261
November	.....	3,311,811	3,037,308	1,518,316	2,233,123
December	.....	3,178,651	3,203,322	1,515,752	1,983,607

Daily average production of coke and anthracite pig iron by months since January 1, 1912, in gross tons:

	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
January	101,643	102,746	51,659	60,808	90,172	66,384
February	94,473	106,456	59,813	67,453	92,369	72,442
March	104,882	107,667	66,575	75,738	89,147	77,591
April	111,165	107,592	70,550	75,665	91,759	79,181
May	110,238	108,422	73,015	67,506	91,039	81,051
June	109,002	107,053	79,361	63,916	87,619	81,358
July	107,820	104,088	82,691	63,150	82,601	77,738
August	104,772	103,346	89,666	64,363	82,057	81,046
September	.....	106,745	95,085	62,753	83,531	82,128
October	.....	113,189	100,822	57,361	82,133	86,722
November	.....	110,394	101,244	50,611	74,453	87,697
December	.....	102,537	103,333	48,896	63,987	89,766

NEW AMERICAN MEAT-PACKING PLANT IN BRAZIL.

(From United States Consul-General Alfred L. Moreau Gottschalk, Rio de Janeiro.)

ARMOUR & CO., of Chicago and Buenos Ayres, are erecting a very large plant four miles from Sao Paulo on the Sao Paulo and Sorocobana Railway. The company handles 2,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs, and 2,000 sheep a day when running at full capacity, and will have over 3,000 employés on its pay roll. The company already has a plant at Santa Anna do Livramento, a station on the Brazil Railway close to the Uruguayan frontier. One of the plans of the company is the establishment of a breeding department that will be stocked with high bred cattle, hogs, and sheep. It is proposed to institute an active campaign of education among breeders and to loan them stud animals when necessary, as well as to sell breeding animals practically at cost.

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS.

Officers: *President*—James Sturgis Pray, 50 Garden Street, Cambridge, Mass. *Vice-President*—Harold A. Caparn, 220 West Forty-second Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry V. Hubbard, 101 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass. *Secretary*—Alling S. DeForest, 222 Sibley Block, Rochester, N. Y.

THE AMERICAN PEDIATRIC SOCIETY.

President—L. E. La Fétra, M. D., New York City. *Vice-President*—H. M. McClanahan, M. D., Omaha, Neb. *Secretary*—Howard Childs Carpenter M D., 1805 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. *Treasurer*—Charles Hunter Dunn, M. D., Boston Mass.

SUGAR CROPS OF THE WORLD.

(Estimated by Willett & Gray, New York, September 20, 1917.)

	Harvesting Period.	1916-17. Tons.	1915-16. Tons.	1914-15. Tons.
United States—Louisiana	Oct.Jan.	271,339	122,768	216,696
Texas	Oct.-Jan.	6,250	1,000	3,500
Porto Rico	Jan.-June	448,567	431,335	308,178
Hawaiian Islands	Nov.-July	575,000	529,895	577,186
West Indies—St. Croix	Jan.-June	12,000	14,750	4,500
Cuba, crop	Dec.-June	3,000,000	3,007,915	2,592,667
British West Indies—Trinidad	Jan.-June	70,891	64,231	58,822
Barbados, exports	Jan.-June	55,000	65,000	32,578
Jamaica, exports	Jan.-June	15,000	15,143	15,063
Other British West Indies	Jan.-June	30,000	30,000	24,000
French West Indies—Martinique, exports	Jan.-July	40,000	39,925	38,581
Guadeloupe	Jan.-July	40,000	34,111	39,617
San Domingo	Jan.-June	130,171	126,058	108,267
Mexico, crop	Dec.-June	50,000	65,000	110,000
Central America	Jan.-June	35,000	35,000	36,275
South America—Demerara, exports	Oct.-Dec. & May-June	120,000	116,224	113,632
Surinam	Oct.-Jan.	15,000	13,000	12,000
Venezuela	Oct.-Dec.	20,000	7,000	3,000
Ecuador	Oct.-Feb.	8,000	7,567	7,107
Peru	Oct.-Feb.	250,000	250,000	262,841
Argentine	June-Nov.	84,069	149,299	335,956
Brazil	Oct.-Feb.	225,000	194,000	240,000
Total in America		5,501,287	5,319,221	5,140,466
British India—Crop (consumed locally)	Dec.-May	2,626,000	2,634,000	2,460,573
Java	May-Nov.	1,596,174	1,198,567	1,303,045
Formosa and Japan, crops	Nov.-June	436,026	405,227	262,000
Philippine Islands, exports	Nov.-June	170,000	332,158	243,000
Total in Asia		4,828,200	4,569,952	4,268,618
Australia (1917-18, 265,000 tons)	June-Nov.	195,000	159,681	246,408
Fiji Islands, exports	June-Nov.	100,000	90,000	102,000
Total in Australia and Polynesia		295,000	249,681	348,408
Egypt, crop (consumed locally)	Jan.-June	110,000	100,000	75,738
Mauritius, crop (1917-18, 300,000 tons)	Aug.-Jan.	208,000	215,528	277,164
Reunion, exports	Aug.-Jan.	45,000	45,000	39,267
Natal, crop	May-Oct.	125,000	112,000	91,619
Mozambique, crop	May-Oct.	55,000	50,000	40,000
Total in Africa		543,000	522,528	523,788
Europe—Spain	Dec.-June	6,000	6,359	7,376
Total cane sugar crops		11,173,487	10,667,741	10,288,656
Europe—Beet sugar crops	Sept.-Jan.	4,764,449	5,077,760	7,583,215
United States—Beet sugar crop	July-Jan.	734,577	779,756	646,257
Canada—Beet sugar crop	Oct.-Dec.	12,500	17,641	13,979
Grand total cane and beet sugar.....tons		16,685,013	16,542,898	18,532,107
Estimated increase in world's production...tons		142,115	.....	.....

HIGH QUOTATIONS FOR RAW AND REFINED IN 1917.

The "high" price of raw sugars in 1917 was reached on August 9, when sales were made of August-September shipment at 6 3-4c. and f. or 7.78c. per pound, landed at New York, duty paid. Previous high prices were:

Raws, duty paid—1889, 8.025c.; 1881, 8.765c.; 1869, 14.50c.

Raws, cost and freight—1889, 5.785c.; 1881, 5.955c.; 1869, 11.00c.

The "high" quotation reached for refined sugar in 1917 by any one refiner was Arbuckle's price of 9.15c. less 2 per cent. (8.967c. net cash) in August, but at the same time sugars were obtainable in a limited way as low as 8.40c. by the American and 8.50c. by the National. These prices compared with the highest level of 9.375c. in 1889, 10.42c. in 1881, and 16.75c. in 1869. Hawaii, St. Croix and Porto Rico sugars all come to the United States, while Cuba ships to various other countries, the largest importers being the United States and England.

COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Official data of the Department of Commerce.)

STATISTICAL returns relating to the coffee trade of the United States show the record-breaking figure 1,319,870,802 pounds as the quantity imported in the 12 months ended June 30, 1917—an amount which maintains the 100,000,000 pounds a year increase that has marked the American imports of coffee since the outbreak of the war in Europe, and which exceeds by about 250,000,000 the former high records of 1,049,-868,768 pounds imported in 1909 and 1,091,004,250 pounds in 1902. Deducting re-exports of 51,848,440 pounds would leave a net importation of 1,268,022,362 pounds, an increase of 12 per cent. over the net imports in 1916.

Largely increased cargoes were received during the last fiscal period from Brazil, Colombia, Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Cuba, Hayti, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Panama, Chile, the Dutch West Indies, and British Guiana, the imports from these countries showing, in the aggregate, a gain over 1916 of 145,000,000 pounds. With the exception of Canada, Honduras, the Netherlands, and British East Africa, the imports of coffee into the United States from all other countries declined in the fiscal year 1917, as the following table discloses:

STATISTICS OF COFFEE IMPORTS.

Imported From—	Fiscal Year Ended June 30— 1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	37,563	38,483	177,927	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	25,546,940	62,639	6,560	.....	.....	.....
France	8,262,254	5,540,025	250,762	161,257	256,132	178
Germany	566,654	170,231	283,146	57,073	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,941,746	1,956,676	5,905,654	1,583,672	50,896	150,000
Portugal	140,389	563,760	29,898	166,887	700	410
United Kingdom:						
England	2,758,177	761,101	495,287	353,073	483,626	9,351
Canada	136,145	138,790	230,488	79,565	12,499	416,670
Costa Rica	8,044,045	1,474,397	4,023,374	6,770,964	13,292,365	12,844,009
Guatemala	18,152,251	18,544,228	25,009,202	44,605,039	60,363,716	75,311,036
Honduras	379,738	239,114	664,901	665,912	524,535	600,164
Nicaragua	1,144,182	2,915,239	1,437,960	6,430,600	9,074,757	9,358,840
Panama	170,335	200,610	308,438	1,011,098	654,617	851,943
Salvador	11,413,441	8,756,267	8,758,605	15,823,350	11,655,315	34,322,672
Mexico	34,156,025	26,121,439	49,385,504	52,706,120	49,832,801	54,908,223
Jamaica	2,348,529	976,018	1,468,819	3,175,125	3,757,298	2,634,005
Cuba	6,422	73,903	14,208	283,869	10,681	212,075
Dominican Republic	3,033,597	513,146	1,073,186	3,570,368	3,535,619	597,799
Dutch West Indies	343,777	307,702	28,249	215,436	196,220	292,370
Hayti	2,243,266	2,264,103	2,124,432	8,976,709	3,320,402	5,874,209
Brazil	632,527,267	639,262,011	743,113,500	773,400,315	849,405,925	907,197,562
Chile	.....	.....	101	253,619	25,105	218,688
Colombia	62,912,252	89,684,514	91,830,513	111,077,449	109,363,456	150,591,659
Ecuador	3,727,520	890,089	1,125,419	1,230,477	70,189	420,042
Guiana:						
British	.....	.....	482	3,023	125,787	210,867
Dutch	433,084	281,025	901,599	214,016	87,370	.....
Venezuela	47,109,521	49,671,060	49,953,478	72,463,140	73,405,301	58,050,584
Aden	3,106,024	3,093,565	2,271,202	1,498,120	4,958,262	652,575
China	115,990	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straits Settlements	96,933	91,621	234,399	20,000	3,266	.....
Dutch East Indies	12,794,874	7,464,088	8,421,592	11,334,575	6,255,411	4,021,189
Turkey in Asia	1,246,426	989,897	1,838,128	398,840	67,910	.....
British East Africa	158,594	1,715	.....	.....	.....	11,017
Liberia	7,200	8,203	8,250	7,050	200,319	.....
All other countries	1,140,086	75,098	153,054	153,783	114,005	112,665
Total quantity	886,201,247	863,130,757	1,001,528,317	1,118,690,524	1,201,104,485	1,319,870,802
Total value	$117,826,543	$118,963,209	$110,725,392	$106,765,644	$115,485,970	$133,184,000

TRADE AT NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

The European war has resulted in sending Brazilian coffee over new trade routes to different markets. New York and London are now the chief distributing centres for the world's trade in this commodity, the latter having become the market for the Brazilian coffee formerly shipped to Havre and Hamburg. New Orleans and San Francisco remain, respectively, the second and third coffee-importing cities of the United States. The quantities imported at the three leading American ports and the share each had in the total trade during the last five years were:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30—	Total Imports (Pounds).	New York.		New Orleans.		San Francisco.	
		Pounds.	Per Cent.	Pounds.	Per Cent.	Pounds.	Per Cent.
1913	863,130,757	554,571,449	64.2	263,382,962	30.5	36,067,073	4.2
1914	1,001,528,317	633,400,209	63.2	308,008,145	30.8	46,721,824	4.6
1915	1,118,690,524	758,160,133	67.8	307,868,932	27.5	45,844,060	4.1
1916	1,201,104,485	814,394,074	67.8	308,513,290	25.7	71,346,788	5.9
1917	1,319,870,802	932,098,113	70.6	274,989,692	20.8	97,821,069	7.5

A gain of 26,474,281 pounds in the arrivals at San Francisco was a feature of the 1917 trade. This upward trend is continuing in the current fiscal year, as two of the largest single consignments of coffee ever received at San Francisco arrived in July, consisting of 106,000 and 102,004 bags, respectively.

SHIPMENTS TO FAR EAST—EXPORT OUTLOOK FOR NEW YEAR.

The official figures of the exports of foreign coffee from the United States for the last six years follow:

Exported To—	Fiscal Year Ended June 30— 1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Austria-Hungary	360,545	141,619	1,683,161	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	11,840	9,314	344,609	40,500	.....	1,520
Denmark	61,360	.....	79,280	17,967,157	12,024,906	6,812,657
Finland	.....	.....	.....	.....	213,841	.....
France	163,746	249,151	327,660	4,169,617	2,049,050	2,455,503
Germany	9,040	107,616	922,082	306	.....	.....
Gibraltar	.....	.....	160	159,311	.....	32,500
Greece	.....	.....	.....	3,789,865	6,921,761	.....
Iceland	.....	.....	.....	175,398	346,255	313,048
Italy	2,289,341	2,022,161	1,941,399	3,306,990	2,097,754	1,729,148

COFFEE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Asiatic Russia received large stocks of foreign coffee from the United States in the fiscal year just ended, but the closing of the port of Vladivostok may interfere to a considerable extent with the regular receipt of future supplies. In this connection, however, the remarkable increase in the exportation of foreign coffee from the United States to Japanese China, Hongkong, Japan, and Russia in Asia during 1917, these shipments aggregating 24,715,182 pounds, against 493,258 pounds in the preceding fiscal twelve-month, should be noted, with the equally striking advance from 234,174 pounds in 1916 to 4,468,183 pounds exported to China in 1917, or a total exportation last year to the Far Eastern countries named of 29,183,365 pounds—nearly three-fifths of the total American exports of foreign coffee. All this is a distinctly new departure, for the United States has sent only negligible quantities of coffee to these countries for a period of years past.

Using the foregoing figures, the average prices per pound at port of shipment in 1917 varied only by a fraction of a cent from those for 1916, which were 15 cents for green or raw and 20 cents for roasted or prepared coffees. The average value per pound of the re-exported foreign coffee in 1917 was 13.3 cents, as contrasted with 11.6 cents in 1916, 11.3 cents in 1915, 13.3 cents in 1914, and 11.6 cents in 1913, showing slighter fluctuations than might have been expected since the beginning of the war. Current market reviews indicate that the prices of coffee in the producing countries have declined slightly.

Computations of the trade press give the quantity in stock in the United States the first week of August, 1917, as 2,891,891 bags. The closing of European markets to the coffee of Central and South America has apparently not greatly retarded the growth of the industry in the Latin Republics, Guatemala especially showing a large gain in coffee culture. Increased acreage devoted to the cultivation of this staple in French Indo-China, a record yield promised in Brazil, 200,000,000 pounds of Java that press reports state are now held in Batavia awaiting transportation, and large crops in Arabia and Abyssinia insure an abundant world supply for 1918.

FEDERAL FARM LOANS MAY REACH $200,000,000.

(By the United States Farm Loan Board.)

More than 4,000 farm-loan associations are in the process of organization in the United States to borrow money under the Federal farm-loan act. Twelve hundred are already completely organized and chartered and loans are being made to the farmers who compose these associations at a remarkable rate. The amount borrowed by each association is approximately $50,000, and should all of the 4,000 associations now organizing borrow at the same rate as those already chartered, $200,000,000 will have been loaned by the 12 Federal land banks within a year. The total amount of loans actually paid out to farmers is $7,716,-133. This represents approximately three months of actual lending. Approximately $25,000,000 of loans which have been approved by the Federal Farm Loan Board are awaiting abstracts to be supplied by the borrowers.

The total amount of loans closed, up to September 1, 1917, was as follows:

District.	Total Amount of Loans Closed.
District No. 1:	
Maine	$21,100
New Hampshire	.....
Vermont	.....
Massachusetts	35,400
Rhode Island	.....
Connecticut	.....
New York	12,000
New Jersey	6,450
Total	$74,950
District No. 2:	
Pennsylvania	$84,350
West Virginia	37,450
Virginia	359,500
Delaware	.....
Maryland	19,400
Dist. of Columbia	.....
Total	$500,700
District No. 3:	
North Carolina	$44,700
South Carolina	119,550
Georgia	4,700
Florida	14,500
Total	$183,450
District No. 4:	
Tennessee	$133,700
Kentucky	129,300
Indiana	307,400
Ohio	.....
Total	$570,400
District No. 5:	
Alabama*	.....
Louisiana*	.....
Mississippi*	.....
Total	$418,505
District No. 6:	
Illinois	$46,325
Missouri	197,400
Arkansas	134,200
Total	$377,925
District No. 7:	
North Dakota	$132,700
Minnesota	117,100
Wisconsin	32,100
Michigan	81,700
Total	$363,600
District No. 8:	
Iowa	$22,000
Wyoming	.....
South Dakota	91,500
Nebraska	183,390
Total	$296,890
District No. 9:	
Kansas	$1,761,300
Oklahoma	596,300
Colorado	147,200
New Mexico	121,800
Total	$2,626,600
District No. 10:	
Texas	$291,568
Total	$291,568
District No. 11:	
California*	No detailed figures by states.
Nevada*	
Utah*	
Arizona*	
Total	$506,100
District No. 12:	
Idaho	.....
Montana	.....
Oregon	.....
Washington	.....
Total	$1,505,445

RECAPITULATION.

District No. 1	$74,950
District No. 2	500,700
District No. 3	183,450
District No. 4	570,400
District No. 5	418,505
District No. 6	377,925
District No. 7	363,600
District No. 8	296,890
District No. 9	2,626,600
District No. 10	291,568
District No. 11	506,100
District No. 12	1,505,445
Grand total	$7,716,133

* Data not segregated.

THE AMERICAN ASS'N OF PATHOLOGISTS AND BACTERIOLOGISTS.

President—Dr. Eugene Opie, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. *Vice-President*—Dr. Oskar Klotz, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Treasurer*—Dr. F. B. Mallory, Harvard University, Boston, Mass. *Acting Secretary*—Dr. Oskar Klotz, University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pa.

APPLE PRODUCTION, BY VARIETIES, 1917.

(Based on Department of Agriculture returns and estimates.)

[In thousands of barrels, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Variety.	United States.		(a) Maine to Pennsylvania, Inclus.	(b) Delaware to Georgia.	(c) Ohio to Wisconsin.	(d) Minnesota to Kansas.	(e) Kentucky to Oklahoma.	Far Western States.
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.	1917.
Early varieties classified:								
Wealthy	1,333	1,380	258	15	488	572	.....	.....
Oldenburg	1,361	1,413	198	10	690	450	13	.....
Fameuse (Snow)	250	597	222	8	20	.....	.....	.....
Gravenstein	428	637	169	3	12	.....	.....	244
Total above	3,372	4,027	847	36	1,210	1,022	13	244
Late varieties classified:								
Ben Davis	8,938	9,549	1,133	1,702	1,772	2,110	1,482	739
Baldwin	6,800	11,517	5,464	149	1,058	52	77	.....
Winesap	4,137	3,288	55	1,524	309	719	1,530	.....
Jonathan	3,522	2,555	.....	.....	647	1,490	177	1,208
Greenings	2,093	3,373	1,588	13	413	79	.....	.....
Rome Beauty	2,887	3,005	158	606	742	99	488	794
Grimes Golden	2,038	1,991	230	186	491	404	385	342
Northern Spy	1,584	2,301	973	114	489	8	.....	.....
York Imperial	2,349	3,368	544	1,432	84	245	.....	44
Gano	1,197	955	.....	.....	95	412	357	333
Stayman Winesap	1,689	1,655	461	459	45	139	318	267
Yellow Newton (Pippin)	1,137	1,667	57	533	.....	.....	.....	547
Tompkins King	401	722	368	11	22	.....	.....	.....
Yellow Bellflower	500	515	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500
McIntosh	419	631	270	.....	.....	.....	.....	149
Total above	39,691	47,092	11,301	6,729	6,167	5,757	4,814	4,923
Others, unclassified*	15,989	16,576	2,606	2,691	2,752	1,879	2,476	3,585
Grand total	59,052	67,695	14,754	9,456	10,129	8,658	7,303	8,752

(a) North Atlantic States. (b) South Atlantic States. (c) North Central States east of Mississipp River. (d) North Central States west of Mississippi River. (e) South Central States. * Includes figures for the different varieties where they are not shown in regions.

MILK AS A FOOD.

The following table, compiled by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, show the quantities of various foods needed to supply as much protein or energy as 1 quart of milk.

PROTEIN.		ENERGY.	
1 quart of milk:		1 quart of milk:	
7 ounces of sirloin steak.	4.3 eggs.	11 ounces of sirloin steak.	8½ eggs.
6 ounces of round steak.	8.6 ounces of fowl.	12 ounces of round steak.	10.7 ounces of fowl.

Another method of comparison is shown by the table below, in which the relative value of certain foods as economical sources of protein is given:

TO SUPPLY PROTEIN AT EQUAL COST.

Milk at—	As cheap as—		Milk at—	As cheap as—	
	Sirloin Steak at—	Eggs at—		Sirloin Steak at—	Eggs at—
Cents a quart.	*Cents a pound.*	*Cents a dozen.*	*Cents a quart.*	*Cents a pound.*	*Cents a dozen.*
7	16.3	17.6	10	23.3	25.1
8	18.6	20.1	12	27.9	30.2
9	21.0	22.6	15	34.9	37.7

According to this table, if milk is selling at 10 cents a quart sirloin steak must sell as low as 23.3 cents a pound and eggs at 25.1 cents a dozen to supply protein at equal cost.

TO SUPPLY ENERGY AT EQUAL COST.

Milk at—	As cheap as—		Milk at—	As cheap as—	
	Sirloin Steak at—	Eggs at—		Sirloin Steak at—	Eggs at—
Cents a quart.	*Cents a pound.*	*Cents a dozen.*	*Cents a quart.*	*Cents a pound.*	*Cents a dozen.*
7	9.9	9.3	10	14.2	13.2
8	11.3	10.6	12	17.0	15.9
9	12.8	11.9	15	21.3	19.8

In comparing foods it is necessary to consider both the protein and the energy furnished. Neither one alone can properly be used as a basis of comparison, nor is there any correct way to reckon the value of a food by considering the total amount of nutritive elements. In addition to being an economical food, milk is usually easily digested and requires no cooking or other preparation for the table. Specialists of the department have found, also, that it is digested better when taken with other foods.

AMERICAN MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION.

Society was reorganized July, 1894. Object—To encourage and maintain an active interest in and to promote the advancement of mathematical science. Officers: *President*—L. E. Dickson. *Secretary*—F. N. Cole. *Treasurer*—J. H. Tanner. *Librarian*—D. E. Smith. Offices, 501 West 116th Street, New York City.

PRINCIPAL CROPS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1917.

(From returns to the Department of Agriculture.)

	Corn.	Spring Wheat	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Swe't Potatoes.	Clover.	Tobacco	Hay.	Apples, All.	Apples, C'm'l	Peaches.	Pears
	Bush.	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*	*Pounds.*	*Tons.*	*Bush.*	*Bbls.*	*Bush.*	*Bush.*
Maine	913	251	6,878	193	24,800	.....	.....	.....	1,571	4,630	818	.....	25
New Hamp.	1,280	.....	549	30	3,094	.....	.....	160	686	1,350	175	46	19
Vermont	2,415	81	3,553	553	4,098	.....	.....	159	1,541	2,064	220	.....	18
Massach's'ts	3,042	.....	599	.....	5,025	.....	.....	11,541	692	2,623	359	144	63
Rhode Isl'd	578	.....	66	.....	922	.....	.....	.....	87	263	9	20	7
Connecticut	3,867	.....	555	.....	3,615	.....	.....	34,343	544	1,512	110	268	31
New York	23,541	.....	46,896	2,794	43,500	.....	11	4,298	6,110	22,186	3,075	2,244	1.634
New Jersey	11,234	.....	2,451	.....	10,204	3,096	.....	.....	491	1,977	363	871	600
Pennsylv'ia	67,373	.....	41,345	371	32,485	108	10	59,465	4,174	14,310	1,269	1,440	443
Delaware	7,804	.....	135	.....	1,238	626	6	.....	98	436	80	647	278
Maryland	30,004	.....	1,496	175	5,798	1,305	8	21,602	575	2,610	365	975	469
Virginia	61,752	.....	4,734	322	16,182	3,941	.....	137,216	870	10,725	1.515	800	184
W. Virginia	26,538	.....	4,051	.....	7,149	224	.....	9,040	996	5,861	764	608	32
N. Carolina	65,393	.....	5,443	.....	3,403	8,824	.....	207,852	478	6,669	489	1,541	145
S. Carolina	44,780	.....	5,101	.....	1,122	7,240	.....	56,415	280	859	5	1,130	98
Georgia	71,344	.....	7,895	.....	1,468	11,084	.....	1,461	368	1,687	192	4 716	135
Florida	13,594	.....	762	.....	1,606	3,422	.....	3,240	60	.....	.....	122	40
Ohio	162,273	.....	78,733	1,110	16,560	109	173	91,775	4,050	8,724	736	496	317
Indiana	208,522	.....	76,859	665	9,391	320	219	13,142	2,295	6,076	520	592	370
Illinois	444,843	.....	214,398	2,311	14,227	810	110	589	3,178	8,233	968	364	432
Michigan	51,962	.....	62,600	3,279	44,513	.....	165	.....	3,709	8,903	820	744	759
Wisconsin	56,739	2,931	92,391	19,857	40,306	.....	184	55,642	4,427	3,305	115	.....	.....
Minnesota	92,606	66,255	128,329	40,384	33,832	.....	54	.....	2,841	1,426	46	.....	.....
Iowa	411,656	6,656	237,471	9,470	14,004	288	29	.....	3,510	6,169	198	39	74
Missouri	263,463	.....	54,397	167	9,270	726	78	3,300	3,521	11,886	1,197	960	227
N. Dakota	8,189	61,011	44,174	24,340	5,051	.....	.....	.....	458	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Dakota	84,351	47,282	65,656	23,393	6,882	.....	.....	.....	1,052	367	4	.....	.....
Nebraska	232,227	6,617	104,538	3,877	12,836	.....	5	.....	2,294	2,436	163	0	13
Kansas	121,097	274	56,686	5,310	4,134	364	12	.....	2,217	2,957	252	145	94
Kentucky	126,859	.....	6,930	136	6,226	1,183	.....	423,529	1,186	8,619	424	1,034	196
Tennessee	117,273	.....	6,512	189	4,195	3,085	.....	85,728	1,142	5,018	205	1,080	77
Alabama	89,014	.....	7,312	.....	3,434	16,492	.....	135	1,075	1,390	24	1,830	100
Mississippi	86,333	.....	4,818	.....	1,175	7,499	.....	.....	371	374	7	1,134	101
Louisiana	42,246	.....	2,068	.....	1,551	4,589	.....	218	416	.....	.....	500	45
Texas	81,806	.....	35,312	136	2,955	6,455	.....	128	384	414	13	2,352	267
Oklahoma	36,261	.....	28,327	151	2,244	1,261	.....	.....	660	1,495	53	1,150	47
Arkansas	71,307	.....	10,227	.....	1,892	4,172	.....	208	463	4,140	816	1,920	89
Montana	1,374	12,785	13,736	1,380	5,039	.....	.....	.....	1,063	925	135	.....	7
Wyoming	764	3,110	10,014	786	3,780	.....	.....	.....	957	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	10,651	6,059	11,216	5,914	8,352	.....	.....	.....	2,231	4,013	628	1,055	190
N. Mexico	3,385	1,052	2,143	322	1,321	.....	.....	.....	322	646	127	56	46
Arizona	982	.....	410	1,224	329	.....	.....	.....	550	129	16	60	20
Utah	547	2,457	4,743	1,321	3,915	.....	5	.....	1,215	846	135	400	58
Nevada	65	1,101	625	496	2,907	.....	.....	.....	679	216	2	6	6
Idaho	627	7,704	12,140	5,907	6,377	.....	91	.....	2,175	2,025	246	158	70
Washington	1,015	20,563	10,965	5,012	9,401	.....	.....	.....	1,772	.....	3,583	504	552
Oregon	1,071	4,170	10,557	4,703	6,545	.....	12	.....	1,591	3,329	388	263	523
California	2,552	.....	6,933	37,561	13,595	928	.....	.....	4,365	5,515	1,210	10,192	1,940
U. S.	3,247,512	250,359	1,533,332	203,839	461,908	88,151	1,179	1,221,186	76,490	187,743	21,315	42,606	10,841

To pounds and bushels barrels and tons as they appear in the table the figures 000 are to be added.

Winter wheat production in 1917 is estimated at 417,347,000 bushels, rye at 56,044,000 bushels.

Rice production in the United States in 1917 is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 32,237,000 bushels; flaxseed at 10,957,000 bushels; sugar beets at 7,945,000 tons; sorghum syrup at 18,496,000 gallons; onions, 13,890,000 bushels; cabbage, 767,340 tons.

ARGENTINE MEAT EXPORTS FOR SIX MONTHS.

(Government figures.)

FOREIGN meat shipments during the first six months of 1917 show a slight falling off in comparison with the corresponding period of 1916.

Shipping Company (Packing House).	January-June, 1916.			January-June, 1917.		
	Sheep.	Frozen Beef.	Chilled Beef.	Sheep.	Frozen Beef.	Chilled Beef.
	Carcasses.	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*	*Carcasses.*	*Quarters.*	*Quarters.*
Cia. Sansinena de Carnes Conjeladas	174,536	141,099	34,689	125,543	102,755	24,336
Las Palmas Produce Co	154,495	628,677	92,815	208,663	715,584	63,255
La Blanca, S. America	195,486	245,689	62,779	112,514	282,222	50,003
Cia. Swift, La Plata	259,440	497,740	89,167	116,393	366,200	120,526
Smithfield & Argentine Meat Co	34,126	132,334	24,162	40,890	131,395	22,506
Argentino Central	104,193	117,269	33,707	102,741	118,200	23,723
Frigorifico Armour de La Plata	126,111	302,527	42,876	164,713	341,236	47,504
La Frigo. Uruguaya	18,969	191,313	12,508	24,752	116,459	11,441
Cia. Swift de Montevideo	54,865	440,447	76,373	41,284	407,974	13,689
Total	1,122,221	2,697,095	469,016	937,493	2,582,025	376,983

To the figures above for the shipments of sheep and frozen beef in the 1917 period should be added the exports of the Anglo-South American Meat Co., amounting to 54,597 carcasses of sheep and 78,484 quarters of frozen beef, making these totals 992,090 and 2,660,509, respectively This company did not ship any during the first six months of 1916.

COMMERCE OF ALASKA WITH THE UNITED STATES.

(Government figures.)

THE movement of merchandise between Alaska and the United States reached its highest record in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, aggregating practically $100,000,000 in round numbers. The exact figures are $99,765,908 in 1917, exceeding the trade in 1916, the previous high year, by 23½ million dollars, and more than double the trade in 1915, which amounted to $48,702,387. The shipments of merchandise to the United States were valued at $60,773,850, of which $60,135,205 was of domestic and $638,645 of foreign production. The shipments of merchandise from the United States to Alaska amounted to $38,992,049, of which $38,427,618 represented domestic production and $564,431 foreign. The merchandise shipped from the United States to Alaska represents a per capita purchasing power of $600 based on the estimated population of 64,828 in 1916. The shipments from the United States to Alaska exceed the exports to China, which has a population of 336,000,000. The exports to China in 1917 were about $35,000,000, only 10½ cents per capita.

Copper ore, matte, and regulus represented more than one-half of the value of shipments to the United States and canned salmon more than one-third. The value of domestic copper shipments to the United States for the year ended June 30, 1917, was $33,098,190 against $5,182,004 for 1915, an increase of almost $28,000,000 in two years. Canned salmon shipments were 231,372,337 pounds valued at $21,195,612 in 1917, against 192,254,877 pounds valued at $17,590,317 in 1916. The shipments of canned salmon to the United States in 1917 averaged more than 2¼ pounds per capita. Besides canned salmon, Alaska sold to the United States other salmon valued at $1,034,112; fresh fish, $764,320; cured fish, $183,773; kippered herring, $112,254; pickled fish, $253,469; and all other fish—chiefly shrimp and oysters—valued at $290,122. In 1917, 7,061 sealskins valued at $211,830 were shipped from Alaska to the United States against 2,884 skins valued at $115,360 in 1915, an increase of 145 per cent. in the number of skins shipped in 1917 compared with 1915. The average value per skin was $30 in 1917 against $40 in 1915. Other principal commodities shipped to the United States in 1917 were fertilizers valued at $28,959; gypsum, $62,000; antimony ore, $178,215; lead ore, $95,593; tin ore, $54,147; tungsten ore, $54,870; and stone, $110,101.

The principal shipments to Alaska from the United States were breadstuffs, $1,303,218; cars and automobiles, $721,358; cotton manufactures, $1,530,197; explosives, $1,278,026; fiber manufactures, $865,150; fruits and nuts, $842,876; manufactures of iron and steel, $10,141,416, in which are included 38,828,357 pounds of tin plates valued at $2,501,759; meat and dairy products, $3,493,876; mineral oils, $1,385,186; paper manufactures, $740,971; tin manufactures, chiefly tin cans, nested cans and tin-can tops $3,894,165; tobacco manufactures, $802,730; vegetables, $829,498; and manufactures of wood, $1,822,459. Gold ranks third in value of Alaskan products shipped to the United States in 1917. The gold shipments amounted to $15,409,529, and the silver shipments to $683,824. The gold and silver shipments from the United States to Alaska during last year amounted to $1,698,065.

CUBA'S NEW TAXES.

AMONG the provisions of the law of July 31, 1917, are the following relating to the collection of new taxes beginning September 1, 1917: On cattle hides not intended for tanneries or establishments manufacturing leather articles, a tax of 50 cents per 100 pounds is to be collected; articles included under tariff numbers 25 and 26 are subject to an additional tax equal to the amount of duty; for articles included under tariff numbers 30 and 297 an additional tax of 25 per cent. of the duty is prescribed. The following extract from the customs tariff of Cuba shows the articles affected by the above provisions and the rates of duty to which they are subject under the tariff, without the new surtaxes:

TARIFF No.	Articles.	General Rate.	Reduction to United States.	Rate to United States.
25	Gold and platinum, or alloys thereof in the form of jewelry, with or without precious stones or pearls; silver jewelry with precious stones or pearls; and precious stones, pearls, and seed pearls not set (net weight)	*Per hectogram.* 9.375	*Per cent. of duty.* 20	*Per hectogram.* 7.50
26	Gold, platinum, or alloys thereof in any other form (net weight)	3.50	20	2.80
30	Gold and silver plated ware of all kinds, and jewelry made of metal, gold or silver plated, with or without precious stones or imitations thereof	*Per cent. ad val.* 32.5	30	*Per cent. ad val.* 22.75
	All articles plated with gold or silver by any process or in any proportion, or washed with silver, however slightly, No. 30			
	Compasses of all kinds, gold or silver plated, No. 30.			
	Safety razors and steel blades for the same, whether the latter come with the razors or as extra parts, No. 53c; when gold or silver plated, No. 30			
297	Trinkets and ornaments of all kinds (except those of gold or silver, gold or silver plated, and those in which the component substance of chief value is amber, jet, tortoise shell, coral, ivory, meerschaum, mother-of-pearl, horn, whalebone, celluloid, bone, or imitations thereof) (net weight)	*Per kilo.* $0.975	20	*Per kilo.* $0.78
	Pins of iron or steel, with glass head, spherical or otherwise, of any color, No. 297			

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN INDIANS.

This society is a national organization of persons of Indian blood and their friends and associates among the whites. The purpose of the organization is to uplift and advance the scattered remnants of the Indian people and to stimulate industrial progress. It co-operates with the Government and private associations and missions. The membership is about 3,000, together with an associate division of some 1,500. During 1917 the society launched a campaign to secure subscriptions for the Liberty Loan. Several millions were secured from Indians, especially in Oklahoma, by the Vice-President on Education, Hon. Gabe E. Parker, formerly Register of the Treasury. The society sought to induce Indians to enter the United States army and argued against separate Indian regiments. During the period of the war the society will suspend its annual meetings, because of the large proportion of its members and officers in Federal service.

The society publishes The American Indian Magazine. The society was organized at the Ohio State University in April, 1911. Headquarters, Barrister Building, Washington, D. C. The officers are: *President*—Arthur C. Parker, University State of New York, Albany, N. Y. *Vice-President*—Lieut. John M. Oskinson, Collier's Weekly, New York City. *Secretary*—Gertrude S. Bonnin (Zitkala-Sa), Washington, D. C. *Executive Council*—Rev. Sherman Coolidge, President; W. A. Durant, First Vice-President; Estaiene De Peltquestangue, Vice-President on Membership, Henry Roe-Cloud, Vice-President on Education; T. L. Sloan, Vice-President on Legislation; Arthur C. Parker, Secretary; Marie L. B. Baldwin, Treasurer; Prof. F. A. McKenzie, Associate Chairman; Dr. Thomas C. Moffett, Associate Secretary.

CANADA'S WOOD PULP INDUSTRY.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the pulp wood used by Canadian mills during the last nine years:

Years.	Cords.	Value.	Years.	Cords.	Value.
1908	482,777	$2,931,653	1913	1,109,034	$7,243,368
1909	622,129	3,464,080	1914	1,224,376	8,089,868
1910	598,487	3,585,154	1915	1,405,836	9,426,217
1911	672,288	4,338,024	1916	1,764,912	13,104,458
1912	866,042	5,215,582			

Of the five provinces engaged in this industry, Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia increased their production and New Brunswick and Nova Scotia declined.

As in the past, spruce headed the list in the kinds of wood used with 68.2 per cent. of the total, followed by balsam fir with 24.5 per cent. Each of the remaining woods, hemlock, jack pine, and poplar, formed less than 5 per cent. of the total.

The Canadian pulp mills in 1916 consumed 1,764,912 cords, valued at $13,104,458, while 1,068,207 cords, valued at $6,866,669, were exported; the total production, therefore, was 2,833,119 cords, valued at $19,971,127. This represents an increase of 25.5 per cent. in pulp wood production and 28.1 per cent. in value as compared with 1915. The average value of the pulp wood at the mill increased 71 cents per cord over that of 1915.

About 1,296,000 tons of air-dry pulp were made in Canada in 1916. This estimate is made on the basis that 1 cord of wood produces 1 ton of ground wood pulp or one-half ton of chemical fibre. This is a total increase of 20.6 per cent. over 1915. Spruce and balsam fir are used in all provinces and all processes. Hemlock and poplar are not reported from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Jack pine was used only in Ontario and Quebec, and most of it was used in the sulphate process.

CANADIAN BANK CLEARINGS.

The following statement of bank clearings at leading centres maintaining clearing houses in Canada was compiled by the Secretary of the Canadian Bankers' Association:

City.	1914.	1916.	1917, to August 31.	City.	1914.	1916.	1917, to August 31.
Brandon	$26,397,443	$28,922,513	$16,662,355	Ottawa	$209,662,509	$261,049,599	$191,811,443
Brantford	28,669,309	34,243,297	26,851,137	Peterboro	11,338,896	26,675,636	20,956,049
Calgary		233,097,671	200,598,975	Quebec	165,873,241	192,163,703	139,962,179
Edmonton	157,308,683	114,345,964	86,062,142	Regina	98,205,535	124,349,591	94,706,843
Fort William	39,110,558	27,472,160	20,158,939	St. John	78,250,921	90,946,795	70,929,180
Halifax	100,280,103	125,997,881	92,429,361	Saskatoon	59,314,941	68,316,153	54,615,582
Hamilton	148,934,586	200,811,087	157,924,034	Toronto	2,013,055,664	2,570,229,725	1,993,550,667
Lethbridge	21,217,849	31,648,551	26,554,669	Vancouver	420,951,718	321,588,718	253,7[illegible]5,621
London	86,024,236	100,090,560	73,909,251	Victoria	121,663,272	80,331,121	54,047,694
Medicine Hat	19,768,862	21,670,502	18,271,957	Winnipeg	1,370,960,806	2,011,795,257	1,550,557,635
Montreal	2,631,354,533	3,722,609,663	2,754,788,482	Kitchener		20,201,665	19,657,681
Moose Jaw	45,846,371	52,971,442	36,506,517	Sherbrooke		24,378,900	22,361,318
New Westmi'st'r	19,284,692	13,878,003	10,466,835				

NEW ZEALAND'S TRADE FOR 1917.

The foreign trade of New Zealand for the first six months of 1917, including specie, is shown in the following table:

Countries.	Imports From—		Exports To—		Countries.	Imports From—		Exports To—	
	January-June, 1916	January-June, 1917	January-June, 1916	January-June, 1917		January-June, 1916	January-June, 1917	January-June, 1916	January-June, 1917
Un. Kingdom	$28,897,452	$23,986,385	$78,551,160	$75,889,773	China	$162,079	$164,064	$170	$127
Canada	1,720,979	1,376,372	2,084,551	1,621,289	Japan	902,750	1,490,838	275,157	6,365
Australia	10,754,756	8,679,811	6,078,380	3,239,050	Philippine Islands	58,184	40,747	5	784
Belgium	10,079	2,015	5	.....	United States	9,258,029	9,367,457	9,371,429	5,014,160
France	269,298	93,684	1,338,881	2,297,896	All other countries	5,570,361	5,833,662	1,531,639	1,409,349
Germany	19,225	3,412	24	15					
Italy	288,068	142,797	102	44					
Netherlands	145,104	67,668	.....	.....					
Sweden	203,736	286,305	5	103	Total	$58,251,100	$51,535,217	$99,231,508	$89,478,895

There was a marked gain in the imports from the United States for the March quarter, as compared with last year, or any other previous March quarter; but the June quarter shows a substantial loss, owing largely to the lack of shipping space.

THE ENGLISH INCOME TAX.

(Estimate places returns for 1917 at approximately $1,000,000,000.)

Income.	1915-1916. Amount of Tax.			Pct. of Inc.	1916-1917. Amount of Tax.			Pct. of Inc.	Income.	1915-1916. Amount of Tax.			Pct. of Inc.	1916-1917. Amount of Tax.			Pct. of Inc.
£131	£1	6s	4d	1.0	£1	13s	0d	1.2	£5,000	£700	0s	0d	18.0	£1,250	0s	0d	28.0
301	23	15	9	7.9	25	17	6	8.6	6,000	900	0	0	19.1	1,500	0	0	29.0
401	37	1	9	9.3	46	7	10	11.5	7,000	1,050	0	0	20.0	1,750	0	0	30.0
501	51	1	9	10.0	68	18	3	13.7	8,000	1,200	0	0	21.0	2,000	0	0	31.0
601	65	15	9	10.9	88	18	3	14.7	9,000	1,350	0	0	21.9	2,250	0	0	31.9
701	84	1	9	12.0	113	18	3	16.2	10,000	1,500	0	0	22.7	2,500	0	0	32.7
1,001	127	12	1	12.3	187	13	9	18.4	20,000	3,000	0	0	27.6	5,000	0	0	37.6
1,501	202	12	4	13.5	306	9	1	20.4	30,000	4,500	0	0	29.2	7,500	0	0	39.2
2,001	290	2	9	14.5	466	18	0	23.3	40,000	6,000	0	0	30.0	10,000	0	0	40.0
2,501	375	3	0	15.0	625	6	0	25.0	50,000	7,500	0	0	30.5	12,500	0	0	40.5
3,001	450	3	0	15.7	750	5	0	25.7	75,000	11,250	0	0	31.2	18,750	0	0	41.2
4,000	600	0	0	16.9	1,000	0	0	26.9	100,000	15,000	0	0	31.5	25,000	0	0	41.5

ENGLAND AND WALES AGRICULTURAL RETURNS.

CROPS.

Distribution.	Acreage.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1916.	1917.	Acres.	Per Cent.	Acres.	Per Cent.
Total area (excluding water)	37,137,600	37,137,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total acreage under all crops and grass *a*	27,074,080	27,081,600	7,520	0.0	.....	.....
Arable land	11,051,100	11,246,040	194,940	1.8	.....	.....
Permanent grass: *a*						
For hay	4,825,990	4,798,960	.....	.....	27,030	0.6
Not for hay	11,196,990	11,036,600	.....	.....	160,390	1.4
Total	16,022,980	15,835,560	.....	.....	187,420	1.2
Wheat:						
Autumn sown	1,787,320	1,724,600	.....	.....	62,720	3.5
Spring sown	124,890	193,950	69,060	55.3	.....	.....
Total	1,912,210	1,918,550	6,340	.3	.....	.....
Barley	1,332,080	1,460,600	128,520	9.6	.....	.....
Oats	2,084,670	2,257,480	172,810	8.3	.....	.....
Rye	53,480	56,020	2,540	4.7	.....	.....
Beans	236,260	210,860	.....	.....	25,400	10.8
Peas	112,680	131,000	18,320	16.3	.....	.....
Potatoes	427,950	508,190	80,240	18.8	.....	.....
Turnips and swedes	938,160	972,370	34,210	3.6	.....	.....
Mangold	378,140	388,740	10,600	2.8	.....	.....
Cabbage	47,210	39,070	.....	.....	8,140	17.2
Rape	70,820	64,170	.....	.....	6,650	9.4
Vetches or tares	89,110	78,760	.....	.....	10,350	11.6
Lucerne	54,170	50,210	.....	.....	3,960	7.3
Mustard	65,720	24,790	.....	.....	40,930	62.3
Brussels sprouts	10,830	11,630	800	7.4	.....	.....
Carrots	10,220	15,520	5,300	51.9	.....	.....
Hops	31,350	16,950	.....	.....	14,400	45.9
Small fruit	73,230	71,940	.....	.....	1,290	1.8
Clover and rotation grasses:						
For hay	1,762,700	1,682,100	.....	.....	80,600	4.6
Not for hay	827,610	817,560	.....	.....	10,050	1.2
Total	2,590,310	2,499,660	.....	.....	90,650	3.5
Other crops	67,650	66,660	.....	.....	990	1.5
Bare fallow	421,890	355,300	.....	.....	66,590	15.8
Orchards *b*	251,300	259,450	8,150	3.2	.....	.....

a Excluding mountain and heath land used for grazing (3,901,710 acres in 1917, as compared with 3,816,080 acres in 1916). *b* Any crop or grass grown in orchards is also returned under its proper heading.

The Board of Trade statement contains the following data relating to live stock in England and Wales (compiled from returns collected on June 4):

Live Stock.	Number of Animals.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	1916.	1917.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares for breeding)	772,770	796,040	23,270	3.0	.....	.....
Unbroken horses (including stallions):						
One year and above	227,170	237,400	10,230	4.5	.....	.....
Under one year	109,810	104,360	.....	.....	5,450	5.0
Other horses	249,820	235,020	.....	.....	14,800	5.9
Total of horses	1,359,570	1,372,820	*a*13,250	*a*1 0	.....	.....
Cows and heifers in milk	1,855,450	1,831,440	.....	.....	24,010	1.3
Cows in calf, but not in milk	252,050	271,540	19,490	7.7	.....	.....
Heifers in calf	322,180	361,820	39,640	12.3	.....	.....
Other cattle:						
Two years and above	1,067,770	1,093,770	26,000	2.4	.....	.....
One year and under two	1,374,090	1,353,320	.....	.....	20,770	1.5
Under one year	1,344,240	1,315,260	.....	.....	28,980	2.2
Total of cattle	6,215,780	6,227,150	*a*11,370	*a*0.2	.....	.....
Ewes kept for breeding	7,047,110	6,872,030	.....	.....	175,080	2.5
Other sheep:						
One year and above	3,596,960	3,563,520	.....	.....	33,440	0.9
Under one year	7,307,050	6,734,310	.....	.....	572,740	7.8
Total of sheep	17,951,120	17,169,860	.....	.....	781,260	4.4
Sows kept for breeding	283,000	254,290	.....	.....	28,710	10.1
Other pigs	1,884,940	1,664,250	.....	.....	220,690	11.7
Total of pigs	2,167,940	1,918,540	.....	.....	249,400	11.5

a Net Increase.

CANADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

(Monetary Times of Canada.)

ACCORDING to the preliminary report of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, the mineral production of Canada in 1916 was $177,417,574, as against $137,109,171 in 1915. The previous maximum production was $145,634,812 in 1913.

The following table shows the quantity and value of the different mineral products of 1916 in Canada:

PRODUCTS.	Quantity	Value.
METALLIC.		
Antimony ore (exports)....s. t.	794	$48,158
Cobalt, metallic and contained in oxide, etc.....lbs.	841,859	926,045
Copper (value at 27.202 cents per pound).....lbs.	119,770,814	32,580,057
Gold.....ozs.	926,963	19,162,025
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore.tons	115,691	1,328,595
Iron ore sold for export....tons	140,608	393,689
Lead (value at 8.513 cents per pound).....lbs.	41,593,680	3,540,870
Molybdenite, MoS_2 contents at $1 per pound.....lbs.	159,000	159,000
Nickel (value at 35 cents per pound).....lbs.	83,958,564	29,035,497
Platinum.....ozs.	15	600
Silver (value at 65.661 cents per ounce).....ozs.	25,669,172	16,854,635
Zinc (value at 12.804 cents per pound).....lbs.	23,515,030	3,010,864
Total.....	.....	$107,040,035
NON-METALLIC.		
Actinolite.....tons	250	$2,750
Arsenic, white.....tons	2,186	262,349
Asbestos.....tons	136,016	5,133,332
Asbestic.....tons	18,500	27,147
Chromite, crude ore.....tons	*a*27,030	299,753
Coal.....tons	14,461,678	38,857,557
Corundum.....tons	67	10,307
Feldspar.....tons	19,166	71,357
Fluorspar.....tons	1,284	10,238
Graphite.....tons	3,971	285,362
Grindstones.....tons	3,328	50,982
Gypsum.....tons	341,618	730,831
Magnesite.....tons	55,413	563,829
Manganese.....tons	979	90,791
Mica.....tons	914	122,541
NON-METALLIC—*Continued.*		
Mineral pigments:		
Barytes.....tons	1,368	$19,393
Oxides.....tons	8,811	58,711
Mineral water.....	.....	114,587
Natural gas.....1,000 cubic feet	25,238,568	3,924,632
Peat.....tons	300	1,500
Petroleum.....bbls.	198,123	392,284
Phosphate.....tons	203	2,514
Pyrites.....tons	309,411	1,084,019
Quartz.....tons	135,803	241,806
Salt.....tons	124,033	668,627
Talc.....tons	10,651	36,475
Tripolite.....tons	620	12,139
Total.....	.....	$53,075,813
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.		
Cement, Portland.....bbls.	5,359,050	$6,529,861
Clay products:		
Brick, common, pressed, paving.....	.....	2,358,245
Sewer pipe.....	.....	716,287
Tile, pottery, refractories....	.....	1,104,901
Kaolin.....tons	1,750	17,500
Lime.....bushels	5,482,876	1,089,505
Sand and gravel.....	.....	*b*1,498,009
Sand-lime brick.....number	13,825,307	113,136
Slate.....squares	1,262	6,223
Stone:		
Granite.....	.....	1,277,019
Limestone.....	.....	2,326,519
Marble.....	.....	118,810
Sandstone.....	.....	145,711
Total.....	.....	$17,301,726
Grand total.....	.....	$177,417,574

a Ores and concentrates finally marketed estimated at 13,834 tons. *b* Incomplete.

CANADA'S 1917 GRAIN CROPS.

(From an Official Estimate of September 20.)

THE Canadian wheat crop approximates 249,164,700 bushels from 14,755,800 acres, with average yield per acre of 16.88 bushels as compared with 17 bushels in 1916 and 29 bushels in 1915. This represents an increase of 19,851,700 bushels or 8 per cent. over the crop of 1916.

The total yield of oats in 1917 is estimated at 399,843,000 bushels from 12,052,000 acres harvested, as compared with 365,553,000 bushels from 10,178,000 acres in 1916. The yield per acre of the harvested area (after deduction for areas not ripened into grain) for all Canada is 33.18 bushels as compared with 35.91 bushels in 1916 and 45.84 bushels in 1915.

The estimate for rye is 4,194,950 bushels from 211,870 acres as compared with 2,967,400 bushels from 148,620 acres in 1916, the yield per acre being nearly 20 bushels in both years. The estimate for barley is 59,318,400 bushels from 2,392,200 acres as against 42,647,000 bushels from 1,703,700 acres in 1916. The total yield of flaxseed is placed at 10,067,500 bushels from 1,242,000 acres as compared with 7,316,300 bushels from 622,000 acres harvested in 1916, the average yield per acre being 8.11 bushels in 1917 and 11 3-4 bushels in 1916.

THE MORRIS PLAN.

THE Morris Plan of industrial loans and investments—named for its originator, Arthur J. Morris—has been in operation in Norfolk, Va., since March, 1910, and to-day is operated in nearly one hundred cities throughout the country. Loans are usually made in the amount of $50 or multiples thereof. They are based on character and earning capacity, and are secured only by the borrower's note indorsed by two co-makers. If a loan is granted a small fee is charged toward the cost of investigation, and the note is discounted at the legal rate of interest. At the same time the borrower subscribes for one or more of the lending company's certificates of investment for an amount equal to his loan, and in purchase thereof pays $1.00 a week for fifty weeks on each $50 borrowed. At the end of the year he can cash in his certificate and with the money thus obtained redeem his note. To encourage the habit of saving, Morris Plan companies sell certificates of investment, either for cash or on the instalment plan, to others than borrowers. These certificates begin to bear interest at 4 per cent. when twenty-five payments have been made, and at 5 per cent. when they are full paid. Holders of interest-bearing certificates can borrow on them, without indorsements or other securities, an amount equal to the total payments they have made in purchase of the certificates.

At the close of the year 1917 over $53,500,000 had been lent to about 360,000 borrowers on the Morris Plan in sums averaging less than $135. The subscribed capital of Morris Plan companies exceeds $11,300,000. The largest auxiliary institutions are The Morris Plan Co. of New York (Equitable Building), of which Henry R. Towne is President, and The Chicago Morris Plan Bank, each capitalized at $1,000,000.

These companies are organized throughout the United States by the Industrial Finance Corporation (52 William Street, New York), which has a subscribed capital of $3,700,000. Officers—Clark Williams, President; Arthur J. Morris, Vice-President; Charles H. Sabin, Treasurer; Joseph B. Gilder, Secretary.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE, 1916-1917.

(By Commercial Attaché Philip B. Kennedy, Melbourne.)

STATISTICS issued by the Department of Trade and Customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, show that the adverse trade balance of the previous year has been converted into a favorable one. For the year ending June 30, 1916, exports were valued at $311,837,598 and imports at $372,801,653, resulting in an adverse balance of $60,964,055. For the fiscal year 1917 exports became $418,059,333 and imports $366,752,950, giving an export surplus of $51,306,383. The values of the chief articles entering into this trade in the last two fiscal years were:

ARTICLES.	1915-16.	1916-17.	ARTICLES.	1915-16.	1916-17
IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.		
Apparel and soft goods	$89,518,883	$99,919,218	Butter	$5,431,676	$25,946,901
Boots and shoes	1,849,148	2,182,854	Cheese	45,246	2,044,106
Cement (Portland)	1,107,807	131,375	Concentrates other than gold	6,923,142	5,518,234
Cocoa and chocolate	2,914,992	2,735,324	Copper	17,053,371	20,980,920
Cordage and twine	3,684,713	4,721,551	Wheat	38,870,058	64,998,123
Drugs and chemicals	4,633,584	7,761,011	Flour	8,310,159	16,831,876
Fish	4,443,220	4,104,799	Fruit (apples)	1,817,848	471,295
Hats and caps	2,028,904	1,550,777	Jams and jellies	2,124,519	4,612,237
Implements, agricultural	2,580,953	2,991,208	Lead	15,523,841	20,169,758
India-rubber goods	6,382,409	5,187,875	Leather	5,522,793	5,641,317
Iron and steel:			Meat and dairy products:		
Bar, rod, etc	8,152,128	7,918,072	Beef	10,575,044	24,042,760
Galvanized	8,302,559	3,361,119	Mutton and lamb	3,740,994	7,487,179
Jute goods	11,489,975	12,504,569	Meats, preserved	2,434,641	4,841,308
Leather	1,639,549	2,885,116	Rabbits and hares	3,521,672	4,437,870
Machinery (except agricultural)	15,322,805	15,326,020	Preserved milk	114,749	2,595,385
Metals, manufactures of	18,125,046	15,326,020	Ores (excluding gold)	3,389,422	2,984,064
Oils: Kerosene	3,032,514	2,356,945	Silver (bullion and matte)	3,417,984	3,982,079
Paints and varnishes	2,874,029	3,322,490	Skins and hides:		
Paper:			Hides	2,722,644	1,682,842
Printing	4,377,238	15,251,902	Rabbit and hareskins	1,291,418	2,146,015
Other	4,837,101	7,113,397	Sheepskins	6,171,671	5,594,372
Railway material	3,373,297	356,325	Tallow	2,166,882	6,055,856
Sugar (cane)	8,993,062	7,850,071	Timber	1,973,859	1,796,272
Tea	9,427,802	8,456,834	Tin	2,804,037	2,776,775
Timber	8,344,278	7,281,626	Wool:		
Tobacco, unmanufactured	3,223,475	4,169,719	Greasy	98,795,348	107,942,223
Tin plates	4,041,719	6,460,276	Scoured	31,715,732	31,864,152
Whiskey	3,433,574	6,174,142			

The States of New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia have been granted $13,800,000 by the Federal Government to erect country grain elevators, this money being taken temporarily from war-loan funds on hand. This construction, which is to be started at the earliest possible time, is practically assured. Shipbuilding will not be undertaken unless some 52 trade unions agree to certain terms for the period of the war.

NEW ZEALAND'S 1917-18 BUDGET ESTIMATES.

ACCORDING to the third war budget submitted to the New Zealand Parliament it is proposed to ask for an additional 4½ per cent. war loan of $116,796,000; one-half to be issued at once and the balance as need may require. Heavy additional income taxes are proposed, with increased revenue from land taxes ($6,083,125 as compared with $3,470,389 for the fiscal year 1916-17). It is also proposed to increase Customs duties. The Minister of Finance of New Zealand has made the following estimate of Government receipts for the fiscal year 1917-18 (figures for the two preceding years being added for comparison):

SOURCES OF REVENUE.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.	SOURCES OF REVENUE.	1915-16.	1916-17.	1917-18.
Customs	$16,381,471	$18,734,443	$14,258,845	Amusement tax	.....	.....	$389,320
Railways	21,823,025	23,535,731	20,439,300	Marine	$224,969	$212,870	214,126
Stamp and death duties	7,155,249	8,268,354	6,813,100	Miscellaneous	2,065,854	2,521,154	2,189,925
Postal and telegraph	8,223,981	8,835,413	8,394,713	Territorial revenue	1,067,292	1,050,127	851,638
Land tax	5,101,825	3,470,389	6,083,125	Endowment revenue	450,906	418,378	456,478
Income tax	6,774,747	20,741,636	22,385,900	Other receipts	58,753	156,703	48,665
Beer duty	768,381	914,673	1,094,963	Total	$70,613,582	$89,385,667	$84,106,748
Registration and other fees	517,129	525,796	486,650				

Expenditures for 1917-18 are estimated at $78,266,469, which will leave a balance of $5,840,279, contrasted with a balance of $31,509,877 for 1916-17 and one of $10,541,214 for 1914-15. The unusual balance of last year was the result of higher taxes.

THE AMERICAN PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

President—Prof. R. A. Millikan, University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-President*—Prof. H. A. Bumstead, Yale University, New Haven, Conn. *Secretary*—Prof. A. D. Cole, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. *Treasurer*—Prof. J. S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Membership 725.

THE AMERICAN OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr. W. H. Wilder, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-President*—Dr. Lucien Howe, Buffalo, N. Y. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Dr. William M. Sweet, 1205 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The fifty-fourth annual meeting will be held at the Hotel Griswold, Eastern Point, New London, Ct., July 9 and 10, 1918.

FOOD AND COAL PRICES IN ENGLAND.

THROUGHOUT the Fall of 1917 England was confronted with the problem of rising costs of staple foodstuffs. With the appointment of Lord Rhondda as Food Controller, the prices of sugar, coal, meat, and other necessities were fixed on sliding scales which in most cases brought reductions. Some of the prices that prevailed at the time THE ALMANAC went to press follow:

Beef, per pound—Sirloin, 1s., 9d.; wing ribs, 1s., 9d.; middle cut, 1s., 9d.; topside middle cut, 1s., 11d.; Mutton—Leg, 1s., 4½d.; loin and saddle, 1s., 6½d.; best end of neck (whole), 1s., 3½d.; forequarter, 1s., 2½d.; hindquarter, 1s., 5½d.; shouider, 1s., 3d.

The order regulating the prices of meat went into effect September 3.

On September 17 bread prices were fixed along with the rate on flour. A slight increase in the prices indicated was permitted if the dealer was asked to deliver or to extend credit to a customer.

Bread—4-lb. loaf, 9d.; 2-lb. loaf, 4½d.; 1-lb. loaf, 2½d. Flour—Sack of 280 lbs., or half sack of 140 lbs., 50s. per sack (sack extra); 7 lbs. or more, but less than half a sack, 2s., 8d. per 14 lbs.; quartern (3½ lbs.), 8½d.; half-quartern (1¾ lbs.), 4½d.; 1 lb., 2½d.; self-raising flour, 3½d. a lb.

Wholesale prices for flour were fixed September 17. Wheat meal and flour manufactured in the United Kingdom was sold at 44s., 3d. per sack of 280 lbs. at the mill door, subject to a discount of 6d. a sack for cash within seven days. Imported flour was sold at higher prices according to quality.

Here is a statement of the prices for jam and jellies as fixed by Lord Rhondda in the early Fall of 1917:

	1 Lb.		2 Lbs.		3 Lbs.		4 Lbs.		7 Lbs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Apricot, cherry, black currant, pineapple, strawberry, pineapple and apricot	X		1	10½	2	9	3	8	6	5
Peach, raspberry	11¼		1	9½	2	7½	3	8	6	1½
Raspberry and red currant	11		1	8½	2	6	3	4	5	10
Blackberry, greengage, loganberry, red currant, raspberry and gooseberry, strawberry and gooseberry	10½		1	7½	2	4½	3	2	5	6½
Apricot and apple, gooseberry, raspberry and plum	10		1	6½	2	3	3		5	3
Damson, plum, blackberry and apple, black currant and apple, raspberry and apple, strawberry and apple, plum and apple	9½		1	5½	2	1½	2	10	4	11½
Plum and apple, any other	9		1	4½	2		2	8	4	8

The Royal Commission on Sugar Supply issued sugar cards to control the consumption. In a report they said:

"It would be no serious privation if the domestic consumption of sugar were to be limited to three-quarters of a pound per head per week of the population. To provide this allowance for the whole civil population of the United Kingdom would not require more than a weekly issue of 14,000 tons. But the weekly issues through the Sugar Commission have during the period of greatest restriction never averaged less than 24,000 tons per week, thus leaving an ample margin for the supply of the naval and military forces and for manufacturing purposes.' How vast the operations of the commission were is shown by the fact that up to the end of November, 1916, it had spent £81,097,000 in the purchase of 3,951,349 tons of sugar. By that date the receipts for sales were £75,263,000, and it was estimated that when the stocks in hand were disposed of there would be a profit of about £2,000,000, or about one-eighteenth of a penny per pound on the sugar supplied.

During the greater portion of the commission's activities the selling price of sugar in Great Britain has been below that of sugar in New York.

Over 2,000 local food committees superintended the distribution of sugar cards. About 17,000,000 were issued in English and 100,000 in Welsh; and in connection with the whole scheme of sugar distribution the Ministry of Food has circulated 56,500,000 separate printed documents or articles. Retailers were registered. The use of the sugar card went into effect December 30.

Milk was fixed in September at 8d. a quart for the ensuing five months.

By reason of the shortage, the ruling on the use of coal was drastic. Under the coal order, if cinders were found in the dustbin the person who placed them there was liable to six months' imprisonment. The same sentence was given to any consumer who ordered his coal or coke from more than one coal merchant. No consumer (including hospitals and business houses not requiring coal for manufacturing purposes, bakeries, theatres, baths and clubs) could consume more than 22½ tons per year without a special permit.

The winter ration scale was:

Up to 4 rooms, 2 cwt. per week; 5 to 6 rooms, 3 cwt. per week; 7 rooms, 1 ton per month; 8 rooms, 1 ton, 3 cwt. per month; 9 to 10 rooms, 1 ton, 7 cwt. per month; 11 to 12 rooms, 1 ton, 10 cwt. per month; 13 to 15 rooms, 2 tons per month; more than 15 rooms, 2 tons, 10 cwt. per month.

The summer ration is half the winter ration. If a householder's ration was 9 tons a year and he took 10 into store he was liable to prosecution. A coal dealer (small shopkeeper) could not sell more than 2 cwt. in one transaction. A coal merchant could sell more or less than 2 cwt.

On August 14, the prices fixed on grain for future delivery were:

FOR DELIVERY.	Wheat and Rye, Per 504 Lbs.		Oats, Per 336 Lbs.		Barley, Per 448 Lbs.		FOR DELIVERY.	Wheat and Rye, Per 504 Lbs.		Oats, Per 336 Lbs.		Barley, Per 448 Lbs.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Before Dec. 1, 1917	73	6	44	3	62	9	In Feb. or March, 1918	75	6	46	3	62	9
In Dec., 1917, or Jan., 1918	74	6	45	3	62	9	In April or May, 1918	76	9	47	3	62	9
							After May, 1918	77	9	48	6	62	9

Where oats are bought by a miller to manufacture for human consumption 3s. per quarter may be added. Where barley is bought by a licensed manufacturer for the purpose of his business 5s. 3d. per quarter may be added. In the case of damaged wheat or rye or tailings and dressings 7s. per quarter shall be deducted from the standard rate; in the case of barley 7s. 9d. per quarter; and in the case of improperly cleaned oats or tailings and dressings 5s. per quarter. Certain other conditions are laid down which may be found in the order itself. By the barley (restriction) order, 1917, after September 1 no barley other than damaged barley, tailings, or screenings must be used except for the purpose of seed or for milling, and no barley flour must be used except as human food.

LORD RHONDDA ON FOOD CONTROL.

In Great Britain there was as little compulsory rationing as possible imposed upon the general public. But there is a far-reaching and rigid supervision of all food articles by regulating the manufacturers and merchants, by the establishment of maximum prices, and on December 30 rationing cards were issued for sugar.

In a statement by Lord Rhondda, the British food controller, in November, 1917, describing the British system of food control, he said: "My aim is to safeguard the interests of the consumer, to do away with profiteering altogether, and to prevent excessive profits of any kind. The framework of our machinery is formed on the civil service. They are the administrators, but in all cases we secure the best available

FOOD AND COAL PRICES IN ENGLAND—*Continued.*

business men to advise them, as well as a number of expert committees dealing with almost every food commodity. The policy is to limit profits at every step from the producer to the consumer, and at the same time to regulate supply.

"A costings department under the direction of chartered accountants has been set up, through which the profits made by any manufacturer or retailer of food can be ascertained. The country has been divided into separate areas, in each of which a leading firm of accountants has been appointed by this department to do the necessary work. Reasonable profit based on pre-war rates is added to the present cost, and price limits agreed on that basis after consultation with the representatives of the trades concerned.

"Decentralization is obtained by dividing Great Britain into sixteen food divisions, consisting of as many counties. Each division is under the superintendence of a commissioner appointed by the food controller. In each of these divisions the borough, urban, or rural district councils or other local authorities appoint local food committees, with limited powers and certain discretion, to carry out such regulations as regards price and distribution as may be issued from headquarters.

LOCAL TRADESMEN REGISTERED.

"Local tradesmen are registered with their local committees, and if any tradesman does not carry out regulations and orders he may be struck off the register and prevented from further trading. The various orders fixing or amending the maximum prices of meat, milk, potatoes, bread, etc., are communicated to the local committees, and the trades and public are informed through the daily and trades press. A staff of inspectors is kept at headquarters, and a number of sentences have been imposed by magistrates throughout the country for contravention of the regulations. The general penalty is a fine not exceeding £100, or a term of six months' imprisonment with or without hard labor, or both. This punishment may be inflicted for every several offense.

"While the prices of practically all essential foods are now under control, no compulsory rationing is imposed on the general public, although all public eating places are rationed as to the amount of meat flour, bread, and sugar which may be used in every week on the basis of an average for each meal. After December 30 only a half pound of sugar per capita will be permitted. This will be obtainable through a system of each consuming householder or consumer registering with a specified retailer and securing from the local food committee a card entitling his household or himself to the ration. The retailer will keep a record of his deliveries to insure his not supplying any one customer in one week with more than the proper allowance. Arrangements for the issue of these cards are in progress, and they will form the groundwork should it become necessary later on to ration other foodstuffs.

"There are many restrictions in manufacturing. Flour made from wheat must be straight run flour, milled to 81 per cent. extraction, and it is compulsory to mix in 20 per cent. of flour from other cereals and pulse, and permissible to mix in up to 50 per cent., while no bread may be sold unless twelve hours old. Following on restrictions of 50 per cent. and 40 per cent., manufacturers are now restricted to the use of only 25 per cent. of the amount of sugar they used in 1915. Speaking generally, the use of foodstuffs for industrial purposes and for the feeding of animals has been either restricted or prohibited. Waste of bread is a criminal offense.

LONDON EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES FOR NINE MONTHS OF 1917.

(Consul General Robert P. Skinner, London, England.)

THE total value of the declared exports from London to the United States for the nine months ended September, 1917, was $108,853,760, compared with $120,676,332 in the same period in 1916. The principal articles comprised in the aggregates were:

Articles.	Nine Months Ended September.		Articles.	Nine Months Ended September.	
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
Rubber	$28,348,145	$39,451,586	Furs	$4,737,624	$5,097,827
Precious Stones	14,433,084	13,218,484	Tea	3,861,409	747,058
Tin	8,086,976	8,860,260	Indigo	2,540,440	1,124,838
Art	5,678,241	4,272,878	Wool	1,262,267	929,047
Hides	4,682,463	2,641,630			

GLASGOW'S EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES.

The total value of declared exports from Glasgow, Scotland, to the United States for the first six months of 1917 amounted to $5,240,804, as compared with $4,740,239 for the like period of the preceding year, an increase of $500,565. The principal articles of export, with their value, during the half year were:

Articles.	Jan.-June 1916.	Jan.-June 1917.	Articles.	Jan.-June 1916.	Jan.-June 1917.
Acids, miscellaneous	$39,161	$142,283	Jute, manufactures of	$21,099	$23,647
Ammonia, sulphate of	99,254	11,461	Leather, manufactures of	47,495	8,581
Carpets	90,537	163,426	Machines, sewing	36,886	43,431
Corundum	14,470	42,536	Machinery, miscellaneous	48,826	11,312
Cotton manufactures	1,808,450	1,596,169	Magnesite, calcined	16,651	46,032
Creosote	54,024	3,922	Paper stock	235,169	241,408
Cyanide of sodium		283,767	Paper, wall	56,827	40,446
Fertilizers	2,669	58,284	Skins, rabbit	2,451	71,560
Fishing tackle	12,033	43,144	Whisky	943,596	920,566
Flannels	76,918	88,805	Wool, manufactures of	54,234	1,487
Flax, manufactures of	254,382	24,933	Wool, raw		824,838
Herring, pickled	286,499	14,286	All other	339,665	341,173
Hides, horse, calf	113,157	11,109			
Hollands	85,786	113,898	Total	$4,740,239	$5,240,804

For the six months ended June 30, the declared exports from Bradford, England, to the United States amounted to $8,840,313, as compared with $7,384,742 in the same period in 1916.

EFFECTS OF THE WAR ON THE DUTCH MERCHANT FLEET.

(Consul General Soren Listoe, Rotterdam.)

THE effects of the war on the Dutch merchant fleet were more noticeable during 1916 than at any time since the beginning of hostilities. The total result of the year 1914 was favorable, in regard to tonnage, because an increase of 80,000 tons was recorded at the end of the year, due to the number of ships built or purchased. The adverse effects of the war were more evident in the year 1915. Although 73,000 tons of new cargo space were added to the register, 47,000 tons of space were sold to foreign purchasers. The sales, combined with the losses at sea, resulted in an increase of only 13,328 tons during 1915. The year 1916 was the first in which the tonnage of the Dutch mercantile fleet decreased. The additions to the fleet amounted to only 65,000 tons, while 77,000 tons had to be written off for various reasons. The ship-export law was put into force to prevent the sale of ships to foreign countries unless permission was granted by the Government. The year 1915 was the first when an unusual demand for ships became manifest, and during the year many ships were sold abroad, particularly to Norway, at very high prices. Even the oldest vessels met with a ready sale. From sales alone thirty-four Dutch ships, with a total tonnage of 46,000, left the country. Even if no sales had been made during the year to foreign purchasers, the tonnage would not have increased more than 60,000, which is 10,000 to 20,000 tons less than the normal increase of the fleet in recent years. By the sales and changes that took place during 1915 many shipowners improved their financial condition and at the same time succeeded in replacing old ships by those of newer construction.

The large decline of shipping at most Dutch ports can be attributed to the war. The Amsterdam port statistics show a steady decrease in the number of arrivals. The number of ships arriving at the port of Rotterdam showed a gain in 1915 but a decrease in 1916. Another feature that has been noticed as the war progressed is that the size of the ships entering the various ports of Holland is smaller than the average in normal times. The large decline of traffic on the New Waterway, which in normal times amounts to about 220 ships a week, is due to the decreased export trade from the port of Rotterdam. Since the ruthless submarine warfare was inaugurated, on February 1, 1917, the losses suffered by the Dutch merchant fleet have been large. Although a number of new ships have been completed in the Dutch shipbuilding yards this year, and several more will be finished before the end of the year, the outlook as affecting the tonnage of the mercantile fleet is not favorable. The prospect is that the year 1917 will show another decrease in merchant tonnage, especially as many deliveries are now being delayed because of the lack of raw material.

INDIA'S 1916-17 WHEAT CROP.

THE final official forecast of the area sown to wheat for the 1916-1917 season, based on revised returns of acreage and outturn received from districts comprising 98.5 per cent. of the total wheat area in India, places the acreage under this grain at 32,940,000, as against 30,320,000 acres a year ago, an increase of nearly 9 per cent. The total yield is estimated at 10,158,000 tons (47,404,000 quarters of 480 pounds each) as against 8,652,000 tons (40,376,000 quarters) in 1915-1916, or an increase of 17 per cent.

NORWAY'S WAR PROSPERITY.

FROM CONSULAR SOURCES.

DURING the past year there was much prosperity in Bergen. Fire destroyed a large part of the business section in January, 1916, and nearly 60,000 tons of locally owned shipping was lost, mainly during the latter part of the year; but these reverses were more than offset by the profits of the ship owners and of the exporters of fish and fish products. A comparison of tax figures evinces the increase of wealth. In 1913-1914 capital assessments were 167,000,000 crowns ($44,756,000); in 1914-1915, 190,000,000 crowns ($50,920,000); in 1915-1916, 207,000,000 crowns ($55,476,000); and in 1916-1917, about 350,000,000 crowns ($93,800,000). The assessed value of income advanced from 50,000,000 crowns in 1913-1914 to about 130,000,000 crowns in 1916-1917 ($13,400,000 to $34,840,000). The banks had a very good year. The Privatbank at the end of 1916 had a capital stock of 25,000,000 crowns ($6,700,000), fully paid in; at the end of 1914 it was only one-fifth of that amount. The dividend for 1916 was 12 per cent. The Kreditbank's capital stock was 20,000,000 crowns ($5,360,000) at the end of the year, against 7,000,000 crowns two years before; it paid a dividend of 10 per cent.

The profits of shipping, Bergen's principal source of wealth, have been more widely distributed among the population than might be supposed. Besides the long-established concerns, many new stock companies have been started. The rise in shipping stocks has resulted in much speculation, but the large returns derived by Bergen from advanced ocean freights and from the high prices of fish products have brought many advantages. Local capital has been available to develop local industries to a greater extent; many large donations have been made for educational, charitable and other public purposes, better houses supplied with modern comforts have been built, more automobiles are being used; needed public improvements will be made; better wages are being paid; and the standard of living is rising. At the outbreak of the war Bergen had about 316,000 net tons of shipping; at the end of 1916 it had about 356,000. The earnings of the tramp steamers of Bergen, exclusive of those of the Bergenske Dampskibsselskab, were before the war about 10,000,000 crowns a year. In 1915 they amounted to 47,700,000 crowns ($12,783,600) and in 1916 to 104,000,000 crowns ($27,872,000).

Unofficial statistics show for Bergen's shipping during 1916 a net increase of thirteen ships, with a gross tonnage of 40,330, notwithstanding the loss of thirty-five vessels of 56,000 tons. The total number of Norwegian ships of over 100 tons lost from war causes in 1916 was 186 and their combined tonnage 260,000, of which 109 ships of 149,000 tons were lost in the last quarter of the year.

The ten largest banks in Christiania received deposits during the first half of 1917 aggregating $157,000,000, or 43 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of last year. New corporations to the number of 288 have been organized with a combined capital of $24,000,000, besides a capital stock increase of ninety-seven old companies amounting to $16,000,000. Det Nordiske Export and Import Company, which was organized in Christiania in January, 1917, with capital stock of $134,000, has increased its capital to $884,000. A new forwarding company named "Intersped" has been incorporated in Christiania with capital stock of $268,000. N. M. Nillsen is President.

NORWAY'S CODFISH AND OIL TRADE.

(Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce.)

The Spring cod fishery of the Finmarken coast closed on June 23. The returns for the season are 17,056,550 kilos (calculated at 6,317,240 cods), as against 26,854,600 kilos (9,946,150 cods) in 1916, 43,279,200 kilos (16,020,330 cods) in 1915, 63,612,650 kilos (23,560,240 cods) in 1914, and 93,923,800 kilos (34,787,000 cods) in 1913. The very poor returns this year are caused chiefly by the uncertain conditions, great parts of the fishing districts lying inside of the German "danger zone." The returns of the cod fisheries and their products up to June 26, 1915, June 25, 1916, and June 23, 1917, respectively, were as follows: Cods, 66,800,000, 51,300,000, and 27,700,000; steamed medicinal oil, 50,918 hectoliters (1 hectoliter = 26.4 gallons), 60,068 hectoliters, and 37,129 hectoliters; raw liver for making oil, 8,871 hectoliters (1 hectoliter = 90.8 quarts), 5,375 hectoliters, and 6,824 hectoliters. As the fish ruled fat the quantity of oil was comparatively large. In Lofoten 100 liters of liver yielded an average of 51 liters of steamed medicinal oil, as against 49 liters last year. The fish also ruled somewhat larger than last year. The quantity of roe was small.

NUMBER OF WOMEN IN MEN'S JOBS IN BRITAIN.

(Government summary of the position as regards the employment of women, April, 1917.)

Occupation.	Estimated Number of Females Employed in July, 1914.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in the Employment of Females Since July, 1914.		Direct Replacement of Men by Women.	
		Number.	Per Cent. of Those Employed in July, 1914.	Number	Per Cent. of Those Employed in July, 1914.
Industries*	2,184,000	+ 453,000	+ 20.7	438,000	20.1
Government establishments†	2,000	+ 198,000	+9,404.9	187,000	8,926.0
Agriculture in Great Britain (permanent labor)	80,000	.....	— .2	32,000	40.3
Transport‡	19,000	+ 62,000	+ 325.4	64,000	338.7
Finance and banking	9,500	+ 50,000	+ 526.2	48,000	505.5
Commerce	496,000	+ 307,000	+ 61.9	308,000	62.0
Professions	67,500	+ 21,000	+ 31.2	20,000	29.4
Hotels, public houses, cinemas, theatres, etc.	176,000	+ 13,000	+ 7.4	35,000	19.8
Civil service	66,000	+ 89,000	+ 134.9	83,000	126.5
Local government	198,000	+ 47,000	+ 23.9	41,000	20.7
Total	3,298,000	+1,240,000	+ 37.6	1,256,000	38.1

* Including controlled firms, but excluding all kinds of Government establishments. † Including arsenals, dockyards, and national shell, filling, and projectile factories. ‡ Estimated figures.

Since the war about 1,240,000 additional females, or 37.6 per cent. of the number employed in July, 1914, have been drawn into the various occupations included in the table above. This figure does not, however, represent the net increase in the number of women employed in all occupations, since casual agricultural laborers, domestic servants, and women employed in very small workshops and workrooms in the dressmaking trade are excluded, as well as women at work in military, naval, and Red Cross hospitals. Under the last head there has been an increase in the numbers of women employed equal to 36,000 full-time workers. On the other hand, the number of female casual laborers in agriculture has fallen by 13,000 since July, 1914, owing to seasonal variations, while from small workshops and domestic service it is estimated that there has been a displacement of 300,000 women. Taking these figures together, the net result gives an increase of 963,000 women employed in occupations outside their own homes.

BRITAIN'S WAR HOLD ON HER COAL MINES.

(Summarized by the United States Federal Trade Commission.)

The British Government early in 1917 took control of all the coal mines in the United Kingdom. The owners operate the mines. All dividends paid to stockholders of mining companies and other distribution of profits must be approved by the Government. All wage agreements entered into between operators and mine workers must be approved by the Government. In the Welsh mines wage scales have been adjusted principally with regard to the selling prices of coal, and to some extent with regard to the cost of food and living expenses. In the northern fields, wage agreements have been principally adjusted with respect to the cost of food and living expenses. The cost of food and other necessities of living has advanced 94 per cent. since the war began. To arrive at a maximum or "limitation" price for coal, to the average prices for coal which were received by any producing company for its fiscal year ended either December 31, 1913, or June 30, 1914, there was added 4 shillings (about $1) per ton. No advances in these prices could be made unless the advances were approved by the Board of Trade. After the first "limitation" prices were made effective, the Board of Trade authorized one advance amounting to 2 shillings 6 pence (about 60 cents) per ton. "Limitation" prices are confined to consumption within the British Isles, or domestic consumption.

Army requirements, navy requirements, and all other Government industries, including munition plants and railroads, are given priority in the distribution of coal and in the allotment of coal cars. The railroads are still receiving the best grades of coal, and it is being supplied largely by mines which formerly supplied it to them. In order to arrive at the basis for war taxes or excess profit taxes, each producer of coal was permitted to report profits for any two of the three calendar years, 1911, 1912, or 1913. The profits for the two years selected were added together and divided by 2. The result so obtained has been deducted for the profits of each coal producer for each year during the war, and any profit earned over and above the figure so arrived at is subject to a 50 per cent. excess profit tax. The years 1912 and 1913 were the two most profitable years in the history of the British coal industry. When the war began there were about 1,000,000 mine workers in England. Two hundred and forty thousand of them promptly enlisted. Production of coal became so curtailed that the Government tried to return some of the enlisted men to the mines, but only between 15,000 and 20,000 men were sent back. No mine worker in Great Britain can enlist in the army or navy unless his enlistment is certified to by local tribunals which have been formed in each district. These tribunals are composed of mine workers, operators, and Government officials. When it became known that mine workers would not be enlisted, men employed in other trades, in stores, and in various other occupations sought employment in the mines. This class of men has been largely drafted into the army and navy through the district tribunals.

BRITAIN'S REVENUES IN 1917.

The British Treasury has issued a return setting forth details of the revenue of the United Kingdom during the present financial year, showing, among other things, that the revenue for the quarter ended September 30, 1917, was £139,262,754, as compared with £91,239,901 for the corresponding quarter of last year, or an increase of £48,022,853. The principal items which account for the increases are:

Property and income tax (including super-tax), £11,961,000.

Excess profits duty (including munitions levy), £21,002,000; miscellaneous, £21,125,248.

The principal decreases are: Excise, £4,873,000; estate duties, £959,000; receipts from loans, £1,281,395.

For the six months from April 1 to September 30 the revenue was £255,222,040, as compared with £163,922,899 for the corresponding period of last year, a net increase of £91,299,141. The total increase amounted to £99,871,238 for the half year, the principal items in which are customs, £2,539,000; property and income tax (including super-tax), £15,712,000; excess profit duty (including munition levy), £55,949,000, and miscellaneous, £25,435,238. The decrease of £8,572,097 is chiefly accounted for by a falling off of £7,330,000 under the heading of excise, and of £1,001,097 in respect of receipts from loans.

INCREASED COST OF LIVING IN NORWAY.

The following table sets forth the estimated annual cost of living of a family in Norway with an average income of 1,500 crowns ($402) in 1914 based on the prices of July, 1914, December, 1916, and March and May, 1917.

[Sociale Meddeleiser utgit av Departementet for Sociale Saker, Christiania, 1917.]

Items of Expenditure.	Cost of a Year's Budget Based on Prices of—				Items of Expenditure.	Cost of a Year's Budget Based on Prices of—			
	July, 1914.	Dec. 1916.	Mch. 1917.	May, 1917.		July, 1914.	Dec. 1916.	Mch. 1917.	May, 1917.
Foods:					Fuel and lighting:				
Meat other than pork	$27.42	$58.95	$61.69	$61.41	Fuel	$12.05	$35.17	$35.54	$58.44
Pork	6.43	13.30	13.95	14.33	Lighting	9.39	15.40	15.50	15.87
Fish	12.24	24.36	24.60	25.21	Clothing	51.83	89.06	94.83	98.68
Fats	68.74	111.36	116.17	120.29	Rent	64.12	69.24	69.55	69.75
Bread	32.36	50.81	54.37	64.72	Taxes	5.42	5.85	5.85	5.85
Flour, cereals, vegetables	22.14	37.41	44.49	52.68	*Other exp'd't'r's.	42.94	73.86	78.58	84.59
Coffee	9.98	11.88	12.38	13.88	Insurance, dues, etc.	26.83	26.83	26.83	26.83
Sugar	9.13	16.88	17.43	19.16					
Other foods	7.98	13.72	14.60	15.72	Total	$409.60	$654.08	$686.36	$747.41

* Furniture, washing, liquors, tobacco, etc.

HOLLAND. WAGES AND COST OF LIVING DURING WAR.

(Official Dutch Government Bulletin in May, 1917.)

Out of 336,000 work people employed in private industrial undertakings, 76,750 had their wages increased by (or received war bonuses amounting to) 1 to 10 per cent., 133,700 by 11 to 20 per cent., 73,150 by 21 to 30 per cent., and 34,000 by over 31 per cent. The general average increase among these 336,000 industrial work-people is estimated at 13 per cent. The following table shows the number of persons covered by the inquiry in each group of trades and the percentage of these who received increases (or war bonuses) of varying amounts:

Trade Group.	Number of Work-People Covered by the Returns.	Per Cent. of Work-People Whose Wages Were Increased by or Who Received War Bonuses Amounting to—				
		1 to 10 Per Cent. of Wages.	11 to 20 Per Cent. of Wages.	21 to 30 Per Cent. of Wages.	Over 31 Per Cent. of Wages.	Total.
Building	84,500	30.8	54.4	11.8	0.6	97.6
Mining and turf getting	30,000	....	....	40.0	60.0	100.0
Metal	44,700	14.1	43.4	24.2	6.0	87.7
Textile	29,900	35.1	24.4	33.4	6.7	99.6
Clothing and cleaning	22,300	22.4	58.7	7.2	5.4	93.7
Printing	15,700	7.6	27.4	54.8	10.2	100.0
Paper making	4,200	11.9	16.7	64.3	....	92.9
Woodworking	18,400	9.2	40.8	24.5	20.1	94.6
Chemical	7,000	37.2	28.6	17.1	15.7	98.6
Pottery, glass, etc.	22,500	24.0	30.1	10.7	3.6	68.4
Baking	3,700	16.2	67.6	8.1	....	91.9
Flour milling	500	10.0	80.0	10.0	....	100.0
Dairying	2,900	10.3	55.2	27.6	3.5	96.6
Tobacco	17,800	25.3	59.5	15.2	....	100.0
Other food	11,200	30.4	39.3	19.6	9.8	99.1
Gas and electricity	6,000	8.3	83.4	8.3	....	100.0
Leather, oilcloth, and rubber	6,200	1.6	32.3	43.5	19.4	96.8
Diamond working	8,000	100.0	....	....	....	100.0
Art	500	20.0	20.0	20.0	....	60.0
Total	336,000	22.8	39.9	21.7	10.1	94.5

The difference between the figure shown in the "total" column and 100 indicates the proportion of the 336,000 work-people who either received no increase in wages (or war bonus) or whose wages were reduced. The number of these was 18,400, or 5.5 per cent. of the total.

LIVE STOCK IN DENMARK.

A special census was taken of the live stock in the Kingdom of Denmark on February 20, 1917. The number of horses and colts was 538,000, as against 515,000 at the same period last year. There were 2,453,000 head of cattle, as compared with 2,290,000 the previous year. The number of swine was reported as 1,981,000, while in the spring of 1916 the total was 1,983,000. Sheep and lambs totalled 270,000 head, as against 254,000 last year. The statistics for 1914 and 1915 show that at these same periods the kingdom had over 500,000 of those animals. The number of chickens in the kingdom was 8,250,000.

LIVE STOCK IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Official figures published in August, 1917, giving the result of an enumeration of cattle, sheep, and swine in the Netherlands during March and April show number of cattle, all kinds and ages, was 2,301,532; in 1910 it was 2,026,943—a gain of 13.5 per cent. in 1917. The number of sheep counted this year was 520,275; in 1910 it was 483,082—a gain of 7.7 per cent. The number of swine counted this year was 1,185,438; in 1910 it was 1,259,844, showing a loss of 5.9 per cent. during the seven years. During the period of six years from 1904 to 1910 the number of cattle increased 20 per cent. and swine 25 per cent.

FARM MARKETING OF FOOD.

(From a Bulletin of the Department of Agriculture.)

FARMERS' creameries and cheese factories and farmers' elevators are the leading types of co-operative purchasing and marketing enterprises among farmers in the United States, according to a careful survey by the Office of Markets and Rural Organization. The number of farmers' purchasing and marketing bodies in the United States is placed at about 12,000. Of these 5,424 gave reports of their activities. The creameries and cheese factories reporting numbered 1,708. They do an annual business of $83,360,648, and have an average membership of eighty-three farmers. The 1,637 farmers' grain elevators and warehouses reporting were located in twenty-three States, doing a total annual business of $234,529,716. They have an average membership of 102 farmers. The 871 fruit and produce organizations do an annual business of $140,629,918. The annual volume of business of 213 cotton organizations is $34,392,258; of 275 co-operative stores, $14,552,725; of forty-three tobacco organizations $6,746,270; of ninety-six live-stock associations, $9,482,592. The gross volume of business for all organizations reporting was $625,940,448.

Minnesota leads the States in the number of purchasing and marketing organizations among farmers. Of the total number reporting, 18 per cent. were located in that State. Iowa stood second, Wisconsin and North Dakota next in order. Farmers' elevators, creameries and cheese factories and live-stock shipping associations are the principal types of co-operative effort in these States. Fruit and produce associations are the chief forms of co-operative activity in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. The farmers' grain companies are next in rank. In California 60 per cent. of the organizations handle fruit and produce. Cotton associations lead in Texas, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, fruit and produce organizations second. Tobacco associations are found chiefly in Kentucky. Creameries form the larger share of farmers' co-operative enterprises of the New England States.

WEST INDIAN FLOUR SUBSTITUTES.

(By Consul Henry D. Baker, Trinidad, British West Indies.)

THE Trinidad products that yield useful meals are: Unripe bananas and plantains, all varieties, including the real banana or red fig, which is not generally used here for human food; tannias, dasheens, sweet potatoes, yams, and breadfruit. The yield of meal ranges from 20 per cent. (breadfruit) to about 33 per cent. (dasheen) of the weight of the raw product. All the meals can readily be prepared by simple methods and without the use of any expensive machinery, so that their manufacture is practicable in any household. The cost of preparation of the meals (labor only) is about 1½ cents to 2½ cents per pound; these figures are for making the meals on a small scale. In the preparation of the meals there is a preliminary stage in which they are in the form of thin, dry slices known as "chips." Dasheen and sweet potatoes can be kept in this form for several months and recooked as vegetables after soaking the "chips" in water.

Banana bread is dark in color, or lighter according to the amount of wheat flour added. A certain proportion of wheat flour is necessary to give the bread the proper consistency. Occasionally for some reason a little difficulty is found in getting the banana meal to rise, when the dough is made with yeast, and it has been recommended to set the doughs separately and combine them when kneading. A similar process is to make the bread with baking powder, when it never fails to rise, but to take care in mixing, however, not to make the flours too wet, as the banana meal is not capable of taking up so much moisture as the wheat flour. It is said that banana meal cooked and eaten as oatmeal porridge is an excellent food and should entirely replace oatmeal on the breakfast table at the present time. In cakemaking the same proportions of banana meal can be used as in the making of bread. Used in the form of a milk pudding made in the same way as a rice pudding it is also very palatable. Banana biscuits can also be made from the meal; in fact, they have been known in Europe as a fancy biscuit for a long time.

Large quantities of sweet potatoes are planted in Trinidad. Peeled, sliced, dried, and milled in the same way as dasheen they can be made into good bread used with wheat flour in the proportion of half and half. The percentage of flour produced as compared with dasheen is low, it being only 22.72, or roughly four pounds of potatoes make one pound of meal.

PROSECUTIONS UNDER FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

(Data furnished by William M. Williams, Solicitor, Department of Agriculture.)

THE figures cover the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917. Some 782 cases were transmitted to the Department of Justice, in 424 of which criminal proceedings and 358 of which seizures were recommended. The 424 criminal cases embraced 735 alleged violations of the Food and Drugs Act. At the close of the fiscal year 1916, 377 cases were pending, of which 200 were criminal prosecutions and 177 were seizures. Two hundred and ninety-two cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1916 and 555 reported during the fiscal year 1917, in all 847, were terminated in 1917. Of those terminated 412 were criminal and 435 were civil.

In 340 of the 412 criminal cases fines were imposed, the fine being the costs of the proceedings in 1 case; in 1 an appeal taken by a defendant was dismissed; in 1 the court refused leave to file the information; in 4 sentence was suspended; in 1 a demurrer to the indictment was sustained, and the case is now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States on the Government's writ of error; in 6 there were acquittals; 20 were nol. prossed; and 39 were withdrawn, dismissed, or barred by the statute of limitations In a majority of the cases in which fines were imposed pleas of guilty, nolo contendere, or non vult were entered. In 14, pleas of not guilty were entered, and the defendants were convicted after trial, and in 1 of these the judgment of conviction of the lower court was affirmed. In the criminal cases in which convictions were obtained the fines were as follows:

No.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Amount.	Total.	No.	Amount.	Total.
1	$2.00	$2.00	66	$50.00	$3,300.00	1	$199.00	$199.00
26	5.00	130.00	2	55.00	110.00	13	200.00	2,600.00
1	6.00	6.00	1	60.00	60.00	4	250.00	1,000.00
37	10.00	370.00	1	70.00	70.00	1	275.00	275.00
1	12.50	12.50	5	75.00	375.00	1	280.00	280.00
4	15.00	60.00	1	95.00	95.00	3	300.00	900.00
23	20.00	460.00	27	100.00	2,700.00	1	398.00	398.00
82	25.00	2,050.00	1	110.00	110.00	1	500.00	500.00
8	30.00	240.00	1	135.00	135.00	2	600.00	1,200.00
2	35.00	70.00	1	140.00	140.00			
9	40.00	360.00	8	150.00	1,200.00			$19,677.50
2	45.00	90.00	1	180.00	180.00			

In addition to the fines imposed, costs were generally assessed. Of the 435 civil cases terminated during the year, decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered in 411, of which 7 were decided favorably to the Government after contest; in 3 the libels were dismissed; in 21 the packages were broken or disposed of before seizure could be made. In the 411 cases in which decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered the goods were destroyed in 201, released on bond or otherwise in 196, and sold in 14. In many of the cases in which the product was released, the decree of the court provided that the product should be sorted and that that portion found unfit for food should be destroyed. At the close of the year 313 cases were pending, of which 213 were criminal prosecutions and 100 were seizures.

In addition to the cases reported by this department to the Department of Justice the food and

PROSECUTIONS UNDER FEDERAL FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—*Continued.*

drugs officials of the various States and of the District of Columbia, collaborating with the department in the enforcement of the act, reported 29 cases to the United States Attorney for action. Of these, 15 were criminal cases and 14 were seizures. In all of the criminal cases there were convictions. In all of the seizure cases decrees were entered and the products either released on bond or sold. Decrees were entered in 3 cases reported prior to this fiscal year and the products released on bond. The fines in the 15 criminal cases totalled $295. Five hundred notices of judgment were published during the year.

EDIBLE FRUITS OF FOREST TREES.

(From the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

It is said that Daniel Boone and some of our other early pioneers could go into the wilderness with only a rifle and a sack of salt and live in comfort on the game and other wild food which the woods afforded. While few people want to try that sort of thing nowadays, persons who know the food value of the fruits of our native trees and shrubs are, according to foresters, able to use them to good advantage in supplementing other foods. Aside from the numerous edible mushrooms, roots, fruits of shrubs and smaller plants, the trees of our forests afford a large variety of edibles which are highly prized by woods connoisseurs. First in importance, of course, are our native nuts—beech nuts, butternuts, walnuts, chestnuts and chinquapins, hazel nuts, and several kinds of hickory nuts, including pecans. The kernels of all of these are not only toothsome but highly nutritious and are used by vegetarians to replace meat. The oil of the beech nut is said to be little inferior to olive oil, while that of butternuts and walnuts was used by some of the Indians for various purposes. The Indians, it is said, also formerly mixed chestnuts with cornmeal and made a bread, which was baked in corn husks, like tamales. In parts of Europe bread is made from chestnuts alone.

The chestnut crop in this country is being reduced each year by the chestnut blight disease, which in some sections is gradually killing out the tree. Acorns are commonly thought to be fit only for feeding hogs, but many kinds of them can be made edible and nourishing for people as well. The Indian custom was to pound or grind the acorns up and leach out the tannin, which makes most of them unfit for eating when raw, by treating the pulp with hot water. The resulting flour, which contained considerable starch, was made either into a porridge or baked in small cakes of bread. As a rule, the acorns of the various white oaks having less tannin are the ones best suited for food, but Indians also used those of the black oaks, even though they contain much tannin. The acorns of the basket or cow oak, the chinquapin oak, shin or Rocky Mountain oak, live oak, and of several other species, are sweet enough to be eaten raw.

Another nut which is not suited for eating raw, but from which a palatable food is said to have been prepared by the Indians is the buckeye. The kernels of these nuts were dried, powdered, and freed of the poison which they contain when raw by filtration. The resulting paste was either eaten cold or baked. Several Western pines have seeds which play an important part in the diet of the local Indians. Perhaps the best known of these is the fruit of the nut pine or pinon, which forms the basis for a local industry of some size. Not only is it extensively eaten by local settlers and Indians, but large quantities are shipped to the cities where the seed is roasted and sold on the street. The similar seed of the Parry pine and the large Digger pine seeds are eagerly sought by the Indians. The latter tree is said to have gained its name from its use as a food by the Digger Indians. The seeds of the long-leaf pine are edible and are improved by roasting. Indeed, it may be said that most nuts are more digestible when roasted than if eaten raw.

One of the best known fruits, the foresters say, is the persimmon, which is edible only after it is thoroughly ripe. As this is usually not until late in the fall, it is commonly thought that the fruit must be frost-bitten. If the persimmon is eaten before it is well ripened, the tannic acid which the fruit contains has a strongly astringent effect, which justifies the story of the soldier in the Civil War who said he had eaten green persimmons so as to shrink his stomach up to fit his rations. The pawpaw, or custard apple, is also best when thoroughly ripe. The fruit of some species of haws is eaten or preserved in different parts of the country, while those of several different kinds of wild cherries have a food value and are used for various purposes. Wild plums are abundant in certain sections and occur in particularly plentiful quantities along the streams in the Eastern and Middle Western States.

Several varieties of wild crab apples make delicious jellies. Some of the largest, which attain the size of small apples, are more or less abundant throughout Eastern North Carolina. Elderberries are frequently used for pies and for sauce. Those found in the West are sweeter and have a better flavor than the Eastern varieties. The berries of the hackberry, or sugar berry, as it is called in the South, are dry, but have an agreeable taste. Those of the mulberry are sweet and juicy when ripe. The mulberry is valued in some sections for feeding hogs and poultry, and some species are occasionally cultivated.

Many people like the fruit of the shad bush, "sarvice" berry, or June berry, as it is variously called. In parts of the country this fruit is used to make jelly. The French Canadians are said to use the acid flowers of the redbud, or Judas tree, in salads, while the buds and tender pods are pickled in vinegar. Honey locust pods, often locally called "honey shucks," contain a sweetish, thick, cheeselike pulp, which is often eaten. Those of the mesquite furnish the Mexicans and Indians with a nutritious food. The Creoles of Louisiana, famous for their cookery, are reported to use the young buds of the sassafras as a substitute for okra in thickening soups.

WINE PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

(Weekly Bulletin, Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

In almost any part of New South Wales, except the subtropical part and the higher portions of the mountain ranges, grapevines thrive well and bear large crops, equal in size, appearance, and flavor to the products of Europe. The principal vineyards, where grapes are grown for wine-producing purposes, are situated in the valleys of the Hunter and Murray Rivers. The former is about ninety miles from Sydney and the latter about 250 miles. The Hunter River vineyards produce the best table wines grown in Australia, both the red and the white wines being excellent. A really good white wine from this district can be favorably compared with the best Rhine wine and is reputed to be the most creditable of all Australian wines. The red wines are said to compare favorably with French Burgundies. The amount of wine produced in New South Wales during 1917 was about 600,000 gallons, of which 500,000 gallons were dry wines of the hock and claret types. Several vineyards in New South Wales have stocks of 500,000 bottles of wine up to seven years old, and smaller quantities are available up to thirty years old.

Australians as a rule prefer sweet wines. These are named after the European varieties, such as port, sherry, and muscatel. Wine merchants take the European wines as the standard types and make their wines approach those types as closely as possible. In recent years sweet wines have improved greatly, owing largely to the wine expert of the State of Victoria, who was sent to Europe to study the most modern methods of viticulture and wine making. For some years a good market for wines has been found in England, and the increasing exports show a growing appreciation. In 1913 the quantity of red and white wines shipped from New South Wales to England was 280,000 gallons. The demand from England has been very active, notwithstanding the fact that it cannot be retailed under 2s. 6d. (sixty-one cents) per reputed quart bottle. After the war wine merchants are anticipating that a considerable trade will be done with the home market. The more delicate wines come from New South Wales. The states of Victoria and South Australia produce large quantities of a heavier type, much of which is shipped abroad. The states of Queensland and West Australia produce small quantities of a very poor quality, the climate in those states being unsuitable for the production of good wines.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

(Created by Act of Congress, August 10, 1917. Data Revised to November 15.)

Herbert Hoover was named by President Wilson as National Food Administrator. On taking the place he made the following announcement as to the plans for the control of wheat, flour, and bread:

1. As a result of the isolation of certain of the world's wheat-producing countries by either belligerent lines or short shipping the normal determination of the price of wheat by the ebb and flow of commerce is totally destroyed.

2. In order to control speculation and to secure more equitable distribution of the available wheat and flour between their countries, the allied Governments have placed the whole purchase of their supplies in the hands of one buyer. Also the European neutrals are now buying their wheat through single Government agents instead of in the normal course of commerce. Therefore the export price of wheat and flour, and thus the real price, if not controlled, will be subject to almost a single will of the foreign purchaser.

3. In normal times American wheat moves largely to Europe in the fall months. This year the shortage of shipping necessitates its distribution over the entire year. Therefore there is danger of a glut in our warehouse system over a considerable period.

4. There are large stocks of wheat which cannot be drawn upon by the allies during the war, but in the event of peace or defeat of the submarines, these would be available and might seriously demoralize the demand for American wheat.

5. It must be clearly understood that the guaranteed minimum price of $2 per bushel for wheat, set out in the food bill, does not apply to the 1917 harvest, but only to the 1918 harvest, and then under conditions which must be elaborated. The result of this situation is that the normal price-making machinery is entirely broken down unless some efficient Government action is brought into play, either (a) the American producer may face a slump in wheat, possibly below his production cost, and (b) the export price of wheat, which ultimately determines the real price, is at the will of a single agency; (c) some one must buy the surplus wheat at any given moment, and if the surplus passes into speculative hands it will be held for higher prices later in the year; (d) with stabilized prices, extra hazards are introduced into all distribution links which must be paid for by the consumer. It must be evident that the United States Government can more justly deal with the situation than any of the agencies mentioned.

COURSE DETERMINED BY FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

Therefore the Food Administration has determined to take the following course: First—In order to eliminate speculation in wheat and flour all elevators and mills over 100 barrels daily capacity will be required to take out a Government license and the conditions of this license to be—That only reasonable and customary charges shall be made for warehouse service; that no wheat shall be stored for more than 30 days without the approval of the Food Administration; that certain information as to receipts and shipments shall be supplied regularly. The grain exchanges are being asked to suspend all dealings and quotations in future wheat. These regulations will come into force September 1. While farmers' co-operative elevators are excepted by the food bill, this, however, only applies to mutual concerns and not to stock companies, and in any event under the advantages of joining the plan none are likely to stand out.

In substitution of the broken-down marketing machinery, the Food Administration proposes to open agencies for the purchase of all wheat at the principal terminals, carrying on its transactions with the usual dealers, and is prepared to ta e the whole harvest if necessary in order to maintain a fair price, and will resell wheat for export in such quantities as we can afford to part with in protection of our own people on one hand and to sell on the other to the millers for domestic consumption. The administration will make no charge except a nominal percentage to cover costs of the operation, and arrangements will be made which will assure the Government against loss. Upon the determination of a fair basis, it is the intention of the Food Administration to use every authority given it under the bill and the control of exports to effect the universality of this fair basis throughout the whole of the 1917 harvest year without change of fluctuation.

It should thus be clear that it will not be to the advantage of any producer to hold back his grain in anticipation of further advance, for he will do so only at his own cost of storage and interest, and if it is necessary for the Government to buy the entire wheat harvest in order to maintain this fair price in protection of the producer, we intend to do so. Furthermore, the holding of wheat or flour contracts by persons not engaged in the trade, and even when in trade, in larger quantities than is necessary for the ordinary course of their business is unlawful under the act, and such cases will be prosecuted with vigor. And we would advise such holders to liquidate their contracts at once.

TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF WHEAT.

By the above arrangement, we believe that we shall stabilize the price of wheat throughout the year; that the hazards of operation due to fluctuating prices which are imposed upon our milling and distributing community will be eliminated, and therefore their business can return to the normal lines and the normal margins of profit, and that we shall not only have stabilized the price of wheat, but stabilized the price of flour, and that it should enable us to arrive at a stabilized price of bread. The Food Administration has had patriotic co-operation of the leading millers of the country and these millers have organized, at the request of the Food Administration, a committee to represent the entire trade. Under this arrangement the public will be assured an equitable and stabilized price of flour based upon the cost of raw material, and we confidently expect the volunteer arrangement with the mills which will give satisfaction to the public.

The universal endeavor over the country to reduce consumption of wheat breadstuffs in order that we may have the requisite exports with which to carry the Allies over the forthcoming winter will result in a largely increased amount of wheat available for export. If it were exported as wheat, it would result in diminution of employment in our mills, and of equal importance, curtailment of supply of mill feed for our dairy cattle. Therefore the Food Administration will stipulate for a large proportion of export of flour instead of wheat and as the export orders for flour will be given subject to the approval of the Food Administration, those mills who co-operate with the administration will be given the benefit of the exports employment. By thus encouraging the home production of flour the manufacturing cost will be reduced and therefore the American public will receive indirect benefit in lowered margins of cost in distribution.

FAIR-PRICE COMMITTEE.

Following the above statement by Mr. Hoover, President Wilson summoned into existence a National Fair-Price Committee, constituted as follows:

President H. A. Garfield, of Williams College, *Chairman;* Charles J. Barrett, president Farmers' Union, Union City, Ga.; Wm. N. Doak, vice-president Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, Roanoke, Va.; Eugene E. Funk, president National Corn Association, Bloomington, Ill.; Edw. F. Ladd, president North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, N. Dak.; R. Goodwyn Rhett, president Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Charleston, S. C.; J. W. Shorthill, secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Association, York, Neb.; James W. Sullivan, American Federation of Labor, Brooklyn, N. Y.; L. J. Tabor, master Ohio State Grange, Barnesville, Ohio; Frank W. Taussig, chairman Federal Tariff Commission, Washington, D. C.; Theo. N. Vail, president American Telephone & Telegraph Co., New York City; Henry J. Waters, president Kansas State Agricultural College; associated with Department of Agriculture, Manhattan, Kans.

The wheat-purchasing division of the Food Administration was made up of the following-named executive officers:

Chairman, Herbert Hoover, San Francisco, Cal.; *President,* Julius Barnes, Duluth, Minn.; *Treasurer,* Gates W. McGarrah, New York City, president Mechanics and Metals Bank; *Vice-President,* F. G. Crowell, Kansas City, Mo.; *Transportation Director,* Edw. Chambers, Chicago, vice-president Santa Fé Railway; *Counsel,* Judge Curtis H. Lindley, San Francisco; *Secretary,* J. W. Shorthill, York, Neb., secretary National Council of Farmers' Co-operative Associations.

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION—*Continued.*

The following were named to represent the grain divisions at the various terminals:

E. M. Flesh, St. Louis; M. H. Houser, Portland, Ore.; C. B. Fox, New Orleans; H. B. Irwin, Philadelphia; P. H. Ginder, Duluth, Minn.; F. L. Carey, Minneapolis; G. S. Jackson, Baltimore; H. B. Jackson, Chicago; Charles Kennedy, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. A. Lewin, San Francisco; D. R. Piazzek, Kansas City, Mo.; C. T. Neal, Omaha, Neb.

Next came the formation of a $50,000,000 Food Administration Grain Corporation with all the stock owned by the United States Government. The allied Governments agreed to purchase all wheat products which the Food Administration considered could be spared from American consumption at the cost to the corporation, and thus the corporation was secured in its operations from any possible loss. The United States Millers' Committee, then was appointed to co-operate with the Food Administration in negotiating voluntary regulation of the milling industry. It comprised: *Chairman*, James F. Bell, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Secretary*, A. P. Husband, Chicago, Ill.; *Northwest*—Albert C. Loring, Minneapolis, Minn.; *Southwest*—Andrew J. Hunt, Arkansas City, Kans.; *Southeast*—E. M. Kelly, Nashville, Tenn.; *St. Louis and Illinois*—Samuel Plant, St. Louis, Mo.; *Ohio Valley*—Mark N. Mennel, Toledo, Ohio; *Chicago and Milwaukee*—Bernard A. Eckhart, Chicago, Ill.; *North Pacific Coast*—Theo. B. Wilcox, Portland, Ore.; *South Pacific Coast*—S. B. McNear, San Francisco; *Eastern Division*—F. J. Lingham, Lockport, N. Y.

The Millers' Committee's division of the country into territory of jurisdiction was as follows:

MILLING DIVISION.

General Offices: 42 Broadway, New York.

Division 1, Eastern Division—All of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Division 2, Southeastern Division—North and South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Division 3, Central Division—Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Michigan (excepting the "Northern Peninsula").

Division 4, Chicago-Wisconsin Division—All of Wisconsin (except Douglas County), Illinois, nor of and including the following counties: Adams, Brown, Cass, Menard, Logan, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Vermillion, and the "Upper Peninsula" of Michigan.

Division 5, Northwestern Division—Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Minnesota, Iowa, and Douglas County, Wisconsin.

Division 6, Missouri Division—Arkansas, Missouri (except Buchanan and Jackson Counties), Illinois, south of but not including the following counties: Adams, Brown, Cass, Menard, Logan, Macon, Piatt, Champaign, Vermillion.

Division 7, Southwestern Division.—Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, and Buchanan and Jackson Counties, Missouri.

Division 8, North Pacific Coast—Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Arizona.

Division 9, South Pacific Coast—California, Nevada, Arizona.

The Fair Price Committee fixed basic producers' prices on wheat, flour, and other classes of food as well as coal. In co-operation with the meat packers and other manufacturers, a lowered and stabilized scale of wholesale prices was agreed on and established on practically the whole range of edible and other necessaries.

FEDERAL FOOD ADMINISTRATORS.

Following is an official list of the Federal Food Administrators in the various States.

State.	Name.	Address.	State.	Name.	Address.
Alabama	Richard M. Hobbie	Montgomery	Nebraska	Gurdon W. Wattles	Omaha
Arizona	Timothy A. Riordan	Phoenix	Nevada	Henry M. Hoyt	Reno
Arkansas	Hon. Hamp. Williams	Little Rock	New Hamp.	Huntley N. Spaulding	Concord
California	Ralph P. Merritt	San Francisco	New Jersey	Hon. James F. Fielder	Jersey City
Colorado	Thos. B. Stearns	Denver	New Mexico	Ralph C. Ely	Santa Fé
Connecticut	Robert Scoville	Hartford	N. Y. City	Arthur Williams	N. Y. City
Delaware			N. Y. State	C. E. Treman	Ithaca
Dist. Colum.	Clarence R. Wilson	Washington	No. Carolina	Henry A. Page	Raleigh
Florida	Braxton Beacham	Orlando	No. Dakota	Dr. Edwin F. Ladd	Fargo
Georgia	Andrew M. Scule	Athens	Ohio	Fred C. Croxton	Columbus
Hawaii	J. F. Childs	Hawaii	Oklahoma	Dr. Stratton D. Brooks	Norman
Idaho	R. F. Bicknell	Boisé	Oregon	W. B. Ayer	Portland
Illinois	Harry A. Wheeler	Chicago	Pennsylvania	Howard Heinz	Philadelphia
Indiana	Dr. Harry E. Barnard	Indianapolis	Porto Rico	Albert E. Lee	San Juan
Iowa	J. F. Deems	Burlington	Rhode Island	Alfred M. Coats	Providence
Kentucky	Fred. M. Sackett	Louisville	So. Carolina	David R. Coker	Columbia
Kansas	Dr. Henry J. Waters	Manhattan	So. Dakota	Hon. Chas. N. Herreid	Aberdeen
Louisiana	Jno. M. Parker	New Orleans	Tennessee	Prof. H. A. Morgan	Nashville
Maine	Dr. Leon S. Merrill	Orono	Texas	E. A. Peden	Houston
Maryland	Edwin G. Baetjer	Baltimore	Utah	W. W. Armstrong	SaltLakeCity
Massach'ts	Henry B. Endicott	Boston	Vermont	James Hartness	Springfield
Michigan	George A. Prescott	Lansing	Virginia	Col. E. B. White	Richmond
Minnesota	A. D. Wilson	St. Paul	Washington	Charles Hebberd	Spokane
Mississippi	P. M. Harding	Vicksburg	W. Virginia	Earl W. Oglebay	Wheeling
Missouri	Fred. B. Mumford	Columbia	Wisconsin	Magnus Swenson	Madison
Montana	Prof. Albert Atkinson	Bozeman	Wyoming	Theodore C. Diers	Sheridan

According to the Food Administration, the weekly ration allowed the German people and the civilian population of the occupied portions of Northern France and Belgium is as follows, the amounts being those allowed per person per week: Flour, 3.45 pounds; potatoes, 7.05 pounds; cereals, (oats, beans and peas), 7 ounces; meat, 8.8 ounces; sugar, 3 ounces; butter and margarine, 2.8 ounces; and other fats, 2.8 ounces. Stated in terms of American housekeeping these items amount to sufficient flour to bake 4½ pounds of bread; one-half peck of potatoes; a cupful of beans, peas, and oatmeal; one-half pound of meat; 12 dominoes of sugar; 6 individual patties of butter; and an equal amount of other fats.

For the population of that portion of Northern France occupied by the Germans the allowance is as follows: Sufficient flour for 5 pounds of bread; one-fifth peck of potatoes; one cupful of cereals; 12½ ounces of bacon and lard; and 10 dominoes of sugar. The ration for the civilian population of the occupied portion of Belgium is similar to that of Northern France, except bacon and lard are replaced by meat and butter. The German ration, compared with the ration used as standard for purposes of comparison by the Food Administration, shows that in body-building protein the Germans have 0.41 of a pound and the standard ration 1.08 pounds. In fats the German ration contains 0.43 of a pound, as compared with standard 0.7 pound. In carbohydrates the German ration contains 4.17 pounds, as compared to 9.9 pounds for the standard ration. In total calories the German ration aggregates 10,542, as compared to 24,000 in the standard ration.

BREAD STANDARDIZATION.

When President Wilson, in November, issued his proclamation for the standardization of bakers' bread loaves, the Food Administration announced that its inquiries, through the Federal Trade Commission, indicated seven cents as a fair average retail price for a one-pound loaf. This statement was added:

The bread of the United States is approximately 40 per cent. baked in bakeries, and 60 per cent. in the homes. The object of standardization is to reduce the cost of public baking and distributing bread, to reduce the waste of flour, and to limit the use of sugar and lard in the preparation of bakery bread. By fixing the weight of bread at 1 pound minimum loaf, with 1½ pound, 2 and 4 pound loaves, and with a stabilized price of flour, the present variables in bread will be largely eliminated and competition will be centralized upon price. The Administration has no power to fix the price. There are grocery stores in many cities whose whole business is conducted upon a basis where the consumer pays cash and carries the goods home and who conduct their own bakeries. It is anticipated that a standard 1-pound loaf of baked bread can be put before the public from these groceries at about 7 cents. The other type of grocers doing business upon a credit and delivery basis must charge more.

The bread business of the country is of three different commercial types. The first is the wholesale baking of bread; its resale by the wholesale baker to the retailer, who is chiefly the grocery man; and the distribution by the grocery man largely by delivery to the household, with credit extended through periodic collections of bills. This system is the most prevalent, and bread thus distributed at the present time costs the consumer from 9 to 15 cents per pound, the average being about 11 cents. The system contains a great number of economic wastes, particularly in selling costs and too frequent deliveries.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Whole baking cost and profit	67	Retailer's cost and profit	20
Wholesale baker's cost of selling and delivery to the retailer	13	Total	100

The costs worked out by the Federal Trade Commission, to which are added the Food Administration figures of distribution and profit per pound of baked bread, indicate the following on $11 flour:

	Lowest Territory.	Highest Territory.	Average of Whole U. S.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Wholesale baker's cost and profit	7.26	8.25	7.98
Retailer's cost and profit	2.00	2.00	2.00
Total	9.26	10.25	9.98

The above price of flour should be somewhat less in many sections. The second commercial type of bakeries is represented by the bakeries of the "cash and carry" stores, who order for their own retail distribution. Here advertising, commissions, returned breads, deliveries, and credit costs are greatly reduced. This type shows a variation in costs and profits from:

	Lowest Territory.	Highest Territory.	Average of Whole U. S.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Baker's cost, profit, and distribution to stores	5.15	6.37	6.35
Retail distribution and profit	1.00	1.00	1.00
Total	6.15	7.37	7.35

These amounts are also subject to reduction under the standardization plan proposed, and in localities of cheaper flour and labor. The third type is the small baker, who delivers his own product directly to the consumer. These bakers have the difficulty of being unable to buy flour quite as cheaply as the large bakers, but the difference is inconsequential except in times of widely fluctuating prices, in which case they are unable to protect themselves by carrying any considerable stock of flour, and high peaks of price render them unable to compete with the large baker. The Federal Trade Commission has completed its investigation in the cost and practices, wholesale, in bread baking. The following is a summary of the report:

The average cost for wholesale bakers was as follows for a pound of bread baked. For the purpose of computation, flour at $11 per barrel was used as a basis.

	Wholesale Bakers.			Chain Store Bakers.		
	Lowest Territory.	Highest Territory.	Average.	Per Cent.	Average.	Per Cent.
Flour	$0.038768	$0.039440	$0.039453	52.7	$0.038576	65.9
Other ingredients	.006064	.008400	.006822	9.1	.007328	12.5
Manufacturing costs	.009408	.012288	.011236	15.0	.007024	12.0
Overhead	.003024	.004016	.004595	6.1	.001552	2.6
Total cost at baker's door	.057296	.064160	.062107	82.9	.054512	93.1
Cost of salesmen's salaries and commissions and delivery to retailers	.010352	.012756	.012784	16.9	.003952	6.7
Total	.067664	.076832	.074855	100.0	.058494	100.0

The above does not include bakers' profits nor retailers' charges.

	Cost per Lb.		Cost Per Lb.
Bakeries over 20,000 pounds per diem	$0.073766	Bakeries under 5,000 to 20,000 pounds per diem	.069268
Bakeries from 5,000 to 20,000 pounds per diem	.072299		

The different localities show a variation in cost from $0.067664 in the Potomac division of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and West Virginia to $0.077528 in the central division of Illinois, Missouri and Iowa.

BREAD STANDARDIZATION—*Continued.*

GENERAL RULES FOR BAKERS.

Some of the general rules and regulations governing all licensees manufacturing bakery products are announced by the United States Food Administration. They are:

"The licensee shall not buy, contract for, sell, store, or otherwise handle or deal in any food commodities for the purpose of unreasonably increasing the price or restricting the supply of such commodities, or of monopolizing, or attempting to monopolize, either locally or generally, any of such commodities. The licensee shall not destroy any bakery products and shall not knowingly commit waste, or wilfully permit preventable deterioration in connection with the manufacture, distribution, or sale of any bakery products. The licensee shall not accept returns of bread or other bakery products, nor make cash payments, nor allow credit, to any retailer for any unsold bread or other unsold bakery products, nor shall the licensee exchange any bread or bakery products for other bread or bakery products which he has sold."

These special rules and regulations governing licensees manufacturing bread and rolls are made public: 1. The licensee shall manufacture bread and offer it for sale only in the following specified weights, or multiples thereof, which shall be net weights, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking: Sixteen-ounce units (not to run over seventeen ounces), twenty-four-ounce units (not to run over twenty-five and one-half ounces). Where twin or multiple loaves are baked, each unit of the twin or multiple loaf shall conform to the weight requirements of this rule. 2. The licensee shall manufacture rolls and offer them for sale only in units weighing from one to three ounces, but no rolls shall be manufactured or offered for sale which shall weigh, unwrapped, twelve hours after baking, less than one ounce or more than three ounces. 3. The standard weights herein prescribed shall be determined by averaging the weight of not less than twenty-five loaves of bread of any one unit, or five dozen rolls of any one unit, and such average shall not be less than the minimum nor more than the maximum prescribed by these rules and regulations for such units. The licensee in mixing any dough for bread or rolls shall not use the following ingredients in amounts exceeding those specified below, per unit of 196 pounds of any flour, or meal, or any mixture thereof:

Sugar—Not to exceed three pounds of cane or beet sugar or, in lieu thereof, three and one-half pounds of corn sugar. Where sweetened condensed milk is used, the licensee, in determining the permitted amount of sugar, shall deduct the added sugar content of such condensed milk from the net amount of other sugar, of the kinds herein designated.

Milk—Not to exceed six pounds of fresh milk from which the butter fats have been extracted, or the equivalent thereof.

Shortening—No shortening shall be used except as follows: Not to exceed two pounds of "compounds" containing not more than 15 per cent. of animal fats. In lieu of such "compounds" the licensee may use not to exceed two pounds of vegetable fats. The licensee in making any bread or rolls shall not add any sugars or fats to the dough during the process of baking or to the bread or rolls when baked.

The Administrator urges wholesale bakers to establish as the wholesale prices of their products the prices at which they will offer such products for sale in lots of twenty-five pounds or more, unwrapped, for cash, at the bakery door, the prices so established to be subject to such additional charges as may be fair for wrapping and delivering when such services are performed by the baker. The Food Administrator requests that when such wholesale prices are established the licensee report this fact and state such prices to the Federal Food Administrator in the State where his bakery is located. Inasmuch as some wholesale bakers in certain communities are now retailing bread at their plants direct to the consumer, unwrapped, undelivered, and for cash, at wholesale prices, the United States Food Administrator recommends that this practice be extended wherever bakers find it possible to do so, adding only sufficient extra charge to cover extra expense. The Administrator, believing that frequent deliveries are uneconomical and tend to enhance prices, urges all bakers to reduce deliveries wherever possible to one a day over each route, and to consolidate deliveries or zone their territories in order to reduce the expense of deliveries as far as possible.

SAVING WHEAT IN NEW YORK HOTELS.

The saving of wheat and meat in the larger hotels and restaurants in New York City has been yielding a thousand barrels of flour a week and more than a thousand tons of meat. Actual figures received show that in the hotels and restaurants of New York City on Tuesday, November 13, the saving in meats amounted to 193,545 pounds or 96.75 tons. The saving of wheat flour on Wednesday, November 14, was 101,295 pounds or 50.6 tons or 517 barrels. Through taking certain meats from their daily menus and refusing to serve meats at banquets a further conservation was effected by hotels and restaurants, swelling the total quantity of meats saved by them in New York during the whole week of November 12 to 232,254 pounds or 116.12 tons. By the use of whole or partial substitutes for wheat flour, particularly in bread and pastries, the saving in wheat flour for a week is increased to 121,554 pounds or 60.8 tons, or about 620 barrels.

A firm selling in several States to a great variety of trade reports the following decrease in Tuesday orders since the adoption of meatless days: In hotels, 30%; in restaurants, hospitals, and institutions, 25%; in schools, 25%; to retail trade and homes, 12½%.

EFFECT OF PEACE ON WHEAT.

Mr. Hoover said, in a statement explaining $2 wheat, late in October: "If ample shipping existed there would be no need for saving or increased production of wheat on the part of the American people But, on the other hand, if we can produce such economies in consumption and such stimulation of production in the United States and Canada as will enable us to feed the Allies absolutely from this continent, and thus enable them in the final analysis to live without sending a ship further afield than our Atlantic seaboard, we can resist the submarine indefinitely. There is, however, another phase to this accumulation of wheat in isolated markets.

WITH PEACE FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS VANISH.

"With the stimulation of $2 wheat, we are going to have a very much increased acreage in 1918. If climatic conditions are right, we should have 1,000,000,000 bushels. If the war continues, this wheat will be vitally necessary; but if the war should come to an end, there will be no foreign market for at least 400,000,000 bushels of this wheat. The Government must then take over the wheat and probably find a market for it at a very great loss. I should anticipate that the Government may lose from $300,000,000 to $500,000,000 on this wheat guarantee if peace arrives before the 1918 harvest is marketed. And, now, I would like to say frankly that I have felt from the beginning that the stimulation of the production of wheat for 1918 could have been obtained in perfect justice to the farmer if the guarantee had been given simply on the basis of a return on capital and labor, so that the price would depend upon the character of the harvest.

"This does not mean that the farmer would not receive more than the minimum in case war continued; but, in case of a good harvest, and peace intervened, the Government would have been saved several hundreds of millions of dollars if the guarantee had been placed on this footing, and justice would still have been done to the farmer. However, the guarantee has been fixed. It is an insurance against the submarine, and any estimate of what it may cost we must leave to the future. We may summarize the bread-grain position by saying that for the 1917 harvest we must economize in consumption, and for 1918 we have an assurance as far as law can give it, of large production. Every indication of the planting of winter wheat points to a large increase next year."

EFFECT OF DECREASED LAKE TONNAGE ON GRAIN CARRYING.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

THE data was prepared by Capt. A. A. Poland, U. S. A., for the Council of National Defense, and indicates the outlook for the New York Barge Canal traffic in 1918.

The clearances from Chicago via lake for 1914, 1915, 1916, and the first half of 1914, 1915, 1916, and 1917, respectively, are shown in the following table:

Flour and grain cleared from Chicago via lake.

GRAINS.	1914.	1915.	1916.	To June 30, 1914.	To June 30, 1915.	To June 30, 1916.	To June 30, 1917.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Flour	*a*3,097,000	*a*2,609,000	*a*1,787,000	.....	.....	.....	*a*151,000
Wheat	56,456,000	16,205,000	6,301,000	8,210,000	5,436,000	527,000	642,000
Corn	21,891,000	25,047,000	13,966,000	7,155,000	13,218,000	3,690,000	1,963,000
Oats	11,119,000	3,135,000	4,791,000	1,560,000	2,320,000	65,000	5,663,000
Rye	75,000	23,000	.....	75,000	.....	.....	.....
Barley	250,000	27,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

a Barrels.

Grain in storage at Chicago upon opening of navigation and also at approximately June 30 each year is shown in the following table:

Grain in storage at Chicago.

DATES.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
April 18, 1914	4,556,000	8,023,000	7,514,000	239,000	307,000
June 27, 1914	782,000	2,681,000	2,884,000	48,000	83,000
April 17, 1915	1,149,000	9,481,000	11,180,000	15,000	487,000
June 26, 1915	417,000	1,933,000	1,455,000	2,000	172,000
April 15, 1916	4,531,000	9,709,000	5,072,000	76,000	441,000
June 24, 1916	6,391,000	3,763,000	5,783,000	71,000	128,000
April 14, 1917	1,715,000	2,736,000	14,315,000	160,000	343,000
June 30, 1917	203,000	248,000	1,511,000	4,000	53,000

WHEAT PRICES IN ENGLAND, YEARLY, SINCE 1259.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture, in cents per bushel.)

YEAR.	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	YEAR.	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
0	....	14	24	18	87	103	346	82	50	....	25	20	54	164	86	122	....
1	....	15	22	25	80	85	363	81	51	....	31	20	71	148	99	117	....
2	....	15	20	24	73	74	212	85	52	....	22	17	32	117	107	124	....
3	....	12	15	19	80	85	179	81	53	....	13	15	30	78	113	162	....
4	....	17	12	15	75	107	189	86	54	....	16	12	56	60	97	220	....
5	....	15	11	15	78	81	273	90	55	....	18	16	66	84	80	227	....
6	....	12	13	16	76	68	241	86	56	....	18	15	85	107	115	210	....
7	....	17	14	17	87	69	229	93	57	....	21	17	25	117	181	171	....
8	....	21	22	12	133	99	247	97	58	....	17	17	28	155	142	134	....
9	....	23	27	9	121	199	296	112	59	17	18	15	33	159	104	133	....
10	....	21	15	12	82	199	324	96	60	14	19	21	43	140	89	162	....
11	....	13	15	17	91	137	290	96	61	13	16	22	47	165	73	168	....
12	....	15	15	27	110	116	385	106	62	18	23	13	33	188	90	169	....
13	....	17	13	18	118	122	334	96	63	12	26	11	59	130	99	136	....
14	....	25	13	14	117	132	226	106	64	13	22	12	33	126	120	122	....
15	....	45	19	20	102	108	199	161	65	10	18	14	32	115	139	127	....
16	....	48	24	16	105	127	239	....	66	13	20	16	49	87	123	152	....
17	....	25	16	19	119	112	295	....	67	13	26	16	33	89	190	196	....
18	....	14	21	18	115	93	262	....	68	16	20	17	34	100	171	194	....
19	....	17	15	22	90	93	227	....	69	15	56	19	35	116	133	146	....
20	....	19	19	28	79	85	206	....	70	19	28	17	30	105	149	143	....
21	....	35	16	23	77	89	171	....	71	21	21	17	37	102	152	172	....
22	....	27	13	18	141	87	136	....	72	19	24	12	39	109	159	173	....
23	....	22	13	17	137	85	162	....	73	16	19	12	79	132	160	178	....
24	....	22	15	15	116	91	194	....	74	20	26	14	43	186	165	170	....
25	....	17	12	16	124	113	208	....	75	15	23	16	48	135	152	137	....
26	....	11	12	19	118	123	178	....	76	19	14	15	67	87	120	140	....
27	....	12	13	41	92	110	178	....	77	15	11	20	61	106	143	173	....
28	....	19	27	28	76	150	184	....	78	13	11	20	51	143	132	141	....
29	....	20	24	29	104	138	202	....	79	15	17	18	39	134	105	133	....
30	....	22	18	22	139	94	195	....	80	15	19	18	50	106	112	135	....
31	....	24	14	25	157	72	202	....	81	18	17	26	49	117	140	138	....
32	....	14	21	24	127	67	178	....	82	18	16	31	56	106	150	137	....
33	....	13	18	23	132	70	161	....	83	21	15	22	52	106	165	126	....
34	....	12	16	21	130	91	140	....	84	15	17	16	47	110	153	108	....
35	....	16	17	31	126	107	120	....	85	16	15	14	63	110	131	100	....
36	....	15	16	32	132	112	148	....	86	14	12	16	96	80	122	94	....
37	....	11	28	21	130	107	170	....	87	9	10	17	84	86	129	99	....
38	....	10	45	21	141	84	196	....	88	9	11	17	43	69	141	97	....
39	....	18	23	17	107	95	215	....	89	13	16	18	59	85	160	90	....
40	....	11	12	17	109	147	202	....	90	19	26	15	69	88	167	97	....
41	....	11	12	27	121	130	196	....	91	17	16	20	61	90	148	113	....
42	....	12	12	24	101	83	174	....	92	16	10	13	50	119	131	92	....
43	....	17	13	28	121	63	152	....	93	25	11	12	55	169	150	80	....
44	....	11	12	27	100	65	156	....	94	27	12	14	96	153	159	69	....
45	....	11	19	47	116	66	155	....	95	20	15	12	116	132	229	70	....
46	....	21	18	25	137	92	166	....	96	14	18	16	139	141	239	80	....
47	....	20	16	15	159	92	212	....	97	16	17	15	171	162	163	92	....
48	....	13	17	24	178	88	154	....	98	16	16	16	114	174	153	103	....
49	....	16	16	49	188	90	135	....	99	18	17	14	71	169	210	78	....

NEW YORK STATE FOOD COMMISSIONS.

There have been a number of these bodies created, as follows:

The Committee on Patriotic Agricultural Service, appointed April 17, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 205 of the Laws of 1917: S. J. Lowell, Fredonia; Fred. W. Sessions, Utica; R. D. Cooper, Little Falls; Seth J. T. Bush, Morton.

The above Commission was abolished by the enactment of Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917.

The State Council of Defense, appointed May 17, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 369 of the Laws of 1917: Charles S. Whitman (Governor), Albany; William W. Wotherspoon, Albany; Frank M. Williams, Albany; Charles S. Wilson, Albany; Charles H. Sherrill, New York City.

The State Food Commission, appointed October 2, 1917, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917: Jacob Gould Schurman, Ithaca; Charles A. Wieting, Cobleskill; John Mitchell, Mount Vernon.

State Council of Farms and Markets, appointed October 30, 1917, from the State at large, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 802 of the Laws of 1917: *Chairman*, John Mitchell, Mount Vernon; First District Herbert L. Pratt, New York City; Second District—James G. Killough, Brooklyn; Third District—Charles A. Wieting, Cobleskill; Fourth District—Lyman M. Wright, Hartford; Fifth District—Frank M. Howe, Syracuse; Sixth District—Floyd M. Shoemaker, Elmira; Seventh District—Frank M. Jones, Webster; Eighth District—Ira T. Gleason, Buffalo; Ninth District—Otis H. Cutler, Suffern.

NEW YORK STATE WAR FOOD LAWS OF 1917.

(A Brief Summary by George W. Perkins.)

Chapter 205 of the Laws of 1917 created a commission known as the "New York State Food Supply Commission" for the purpose of increasing the production of foodstuffs in the State. It had an appropriation of $500,000, but was abolished by Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, and all its powers conferred on the new State Food Commission, created by Chapter 813.

Chapter 802 of the Laws of 1917, known as the "Farms and Market Law," placed the existing State Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Foods and Markets in one department, to be known as the "Department of Farms and Markets." This department is administered by a Council of Farms and Markets, similar to the State Board of Regents. One member is appointed to the council from each of the judiciary districts of the State, and the Commissioner of Markets for New York City is an ex-officio member of the council. Chapter 802 also gives each city in the State the right to establish a market department, under the control of a Commissioner of Markets. New York City has established such a department, and Henry Moskowitz has been appointed Commissioner. The powers of the Department of Farms and Markets, under Chapter 802, are not very broad.

Chapter 813, passed at the Extraordinary Session of the Legislature, created a State Food Commission for the period of the war, and gave the Commission certain powers in relation to food. It prohibited such acts as destroying or monopolizing food, engaging in unfair and wasteful practices, etc. It prohibited the hoarding of food, and gave to the Commission the power when food was hoarded to have the hoarded goods sold, and to prevent the person guilty of hoarding from doing any more business within the State. It gave the Commission the power to license all dealers in food and to prescribe the conditions under which licenses could be issued.

It provided that in case of actual or anticipated emergency on account of a deprivation of necessaries, any municipality in the State might buy, store and sell food and fuel, provided the State Commission gave the municipality permission to do so. The Commission is also empowered to compel railroads to give preference to the transportation of food, to act as representative of the President for the National Food Administration in the State. The Commission is directed to publish weekly reports, showing the cost of food products to the producer, and the wholesale and retail prices of such foodstuffs in the cities of the State.

A million dollars is appropriated for the work of the State Food Commission. Chapter 813 also provides that under certain conditions, the cost of erecting public markets in cities is to be born equally by the city and by the State.

END OF SUMMARY—EXTRACTS FROM THE LAW.

The State Food Commission, created by Chapter 813 of the Laws of 1917, has control not only over food, but also over necessaries, defined as follows, in the statute itself:

"The word 'necessaries' as used in this act shall be deemed to include foods, feeds, seeds, fuel, including fuel oil, fertilizers and fertilizer ingredients, tools, utensils, implements, machinery and equipment required for the actual production of foods, feeds and fuel, except gas, natural or artificial. The word 'person' wherever used in this act, shall include individuals, partnerships, associations and corporations. When construing and enforcing the provisions of this act, the act, omission or failure of any official, agent, or other person acting for or employed by any partnership, association or corporation within the scope of his employment or office shall, in every case, also be deemed the act, omission or failure of such partnership, association or corporation, as well as that of the person."

Hoarding is thus described: "Necessaries shall be deemed to be hoarded within the meaning of this act when either (a) held, contracted for or arranged for by any person in a quantity in excess of his reasonable requirements for use or consumption by himself and dependents for a reasonable time; (b) held, contracted for or arranged for by any manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other person in a quantity in excess of the reasonable requirements of his business for use or sale by him for a reasonable time, or reasonably required to furnish necessaries produced in surplus quantities seasonally throughout the period of scant or no production; or (c) withheld, whether by possession or under any contract or arrangement from the market, by any person for the purpose of unreasonably increasing or diminishing the price:

"Provided, however, that this section shall not include or relate to transactions on any exchange, board of trade or similar institution or place of business that may be permitted by the President of the United States pursuant to authority conferred upon him; and provided, further, that any accumulating or withholding by any farmer, or gardener, co-operative association, corporate or otherwise, of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers and fruit growers, or any other person, of the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by him or by the members of any such association shall not be deemed to be hoarding within the meaning of this act.

"Whenever any necessaries shall be hoarded as defined in this section, it shall be the duty of the Food Commission of this State to report the same immediately to the Food Administrator of the Federal Government at Washington, with all the facts and evidence relating to the case, and to aid and assist in any manner desired by the Federal Government or its representative in the prosecution thereof."

ICE ONE OF THE NECESSARIES.

Ice is included in the "necessaries" subject, in an emergency, to the control of the Commission.

As to auctioning hoarded necessaries, the law says: "The Commission may in its discretion if an emergency exists requiring the sale and distribution of necessaries so hoarded for the purpose of relieving public necessity, cause the fair value thereof to be ascertained by a board of appraisers, consisting of one member to be appointed by the Commission, one by the owner of the property and one by the appraisers so appointed. If the appraisers appointed by the Commission and the owner of the property shall fail for three days to agree upon the third member of said board of appraisers, then on request of the Commission, or such owner, such third member shall be selected within five days by a judge of a court of record

NEW YORK STATE WAR FOOD LAWS OF 1917—*Continued.*

in the judicial district in which such property is located. If such owner fail or refuse to appoint a member of such board of appraisers, such value shall be ascertained by the Commission. The members of such board of appraisers, for the purpose of making such appraisal, shall have access to any place in which such necessaries are kept or stored. Such board of appraisers shall file its report in the office of the Commission within five days after the appointment of the third member of such board. If such report shall not be filed within such five days the Commission shall appraise such necessaries.

"Upon the determination by such appraisers or by the Commission, as the case may be, the Commission, if funds be available to the amount of such appraised value, may seize such necessaries and shall pay such appraised value thereof to the person entitled thereto. If the compensation so paid be unsatisfactory to the owner of such necessaries, he shall be entitled to file his claim in the court of claims for such further sum as added to the amount so paid shall amount to just compensation for such necessaries. The court may make such award upon any such claim as it deems just and proper and render judgment therefor as against the State, provided that such claim be filed within three months from the time it accrued. Claims filed under this section shall have preference in the hearing thereof over all other claims pending in such court. Necessaries seized by the Commission pursuant to this section shall be sold at public auction in such manner as to provide the most equitable distribution thereof."

CONTROL FEATURES ACCORD WITH FEDERAL ACT.

In its "control" features, the new State law is modelled on the National Food Control Law, printed elsewhere in THE ALMANAC. In both, farmers are exempted from the provisions. Thus the State law says:

"Provided that this section shall not apply to any farmer, gardener, co-operative association, corporate or otherwise, of farmers or gardeners, including live stock farmers and fruit growers, or other persons with respect to the products of any farm, garden or other land owned, leased or cultivated by them, nor to any retailer with respect to the retail business actually conducted by him, nor to any common carrier; provided further that for the purposes of this act a retailer shall be deemed to be a person, partnership, corporation or association not engaged in the wholesale business whose gross sales do not exceed one hundred thousand dollars per annum. No such license shall be required as to any person until the plan of such license system shall have been submitted by the Commission to the Federal Food Administrator and a period of ten days shall have elapsed without action by the Federal Government as to licensing the persons to be affected by licenses issued under the plan proposed.

"No license shall be required of any person licensed by the Federal Government and any license issued under this act shall be superseded by any similar license issued to such person under the authority of the United States."

FOOD GAMBLING.

The act says: "If the Commission becomes satisfied that there is any practice or practices of trades including speculation or gambling, detrimental to the public interest in dealing by wholesalers, retailers or any other person in the necessaries of life which interfere with the distribution or sale of such necessaries or any of them at a reasonable price, the Commission may enact and publish such rule or rules as in it, judgment will provide for the correction or discontinuance of such practices. The Commission may in its discretion appoint an advisory committee or committees to aid it in the formation of such rules, in which case one or more members of such committee shall be from the line of trade in which such practice prevails. Such rule or rules shall be published in at least two newspapers in the county in which such practice or practices prevail, so as to give reasonable notice thereof and any person who thereafter violates any such rule shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this act."

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

They are under the new law, which says: "Whenever it shall have been certified to the State Commission by the President of the United States or his duly authorized administrators that the public interest requires the regulation of the service of meals in hotels, restaurants and public places where meals are served, the State Commission may make and promulgate rules therefor by such publication as in their judgment will give proper notice thereof, and any violation of rules so promulgated shall be deemed a violation of this act."

When cities are authorized by the Commission to buy and sell food and fuel, they may issue special revenue bonds to finance the undertaking.

FISH AND GAME.

The act says the Commission shall have power, with the consent of the State Conservation Commission, "to permit the sale under such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe of fish and game which may be lawfully taken, but may not, prior to the enactment of this act, be lawfully sold. Such rules and regulations shall be so made as, in the judgment of the Commission and the Conservation Commission, will be consistent with the general policy of this State of conserving fish and game."

STATE AID FOR PUBLIC MARKETS.

This is forthcoming only to the extent of one-half the cost, and then only on the application of the community. The law says:

"The Commissioner of Public Markets of a city, in which a department of markets shall have been heretofore or shall hereafter be established as provided in this article, may, when authorized by the city, submit to the Council of Farms and Markets a proposal for the location and construction, repair or improvement of one or more public markets in such city with storage facilities for such market or markets and request that State aid be given for such purpose. The portion of the expenditures for the acquisition of lands for public markets and for the construction, repair and improvement of public markets, which is to be paid by the State shall be paid to the city by the State Treasurer out of moneys appropriated or available therefor, upon the certificate of the Council of Farms and Markets on the warrant of the Comptroller. The moneys so paid shall be applied by the city exclusively for the payment of the cost of the acquisition of the lands acquired by the city and dedicated for public markets, and for the construction, repair and improvement of public markets thereon."

Towns or villages of 10,000 or more population may establish a Department of Markets and build, with the aid of the State, as in the case of cities.

The Commission ceases, automatically, to exist one year after the publication of a peace treaty between the United States and Germany.

NEW YORK STATE LAW FOR EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS.

(Passed by the Legislature and Signed by the Governor May 29, 1917.)

SECTION 1. The provisions of article Twenty-three of the education law, relative to the compulsory education of children, may, in the discretion of the Commissioner of Education, be suspended for the period between the first day of April and the first day of November of each year, or any portion thereof, during the time that this act shall remain in effect, for the purpose of aiding and performing labor in the cultivation, production and care of food products upon farms and gardens within the State. Such suspension shall be subject to such conditions, restrictions and limitations as may be imposed by the Commissioner of Education, and shall be subject to rules and regulations to be prescribed by him. In case of any such

WAR LAW FOR CHILDREN ON FARMS—*Continued.*

suspension provision shall be made for the welfare and protection of the children affected thereby, and during the period of such suspension and while engaged in such work they shall be under the supervision and direction of the school authorities of the city or district in which they reside.

SECTION 2. The Board of Education of a union free school district or the trustee of a common school district may appropriate and expend district funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and of the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Education, without the vote of a district meeting, and such amount may be raised by tax in the same manner as for other school expenditures. The Board of Education or other proper authorities of a city shall provide for the raising of money for the purpose of providing for the supervision, protection and welfare of the children of the city during the time that they are engaged in the work authorized by this act, and the amounts expended therefor shall be a charge against the city and shall be paid in the same manner as other charges against the city are paid.

SECTION 3. The expenditures of the Commissioner of Education in carrying into effect the provisions of this act shall be paid out of the sums appropriated by the State for National or State defence, upon the certificate of the Governor that in his opinion there is necessity for using a portion of the sums so appropriated for such purpose. The Commissioner of Education may apportion to the cities and school districts of the State, out of funds available therefor, a sum not exceeding twenty-five per centum of the amount expended by any of such cities or districts in providing for the supervision, protection and welfare of children who are engaged in the work authorized by this act. The Board of Education or trustees of a city or district may accept a gift, transfer, devise or bequest of property or money, to be used or applied for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act and of the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Education in such city or district, and for the purpose of providing for the proper supervision, protection and welfare of the children of such city or district who may be engaged in such work.

SECTION 4. A pupil in the public schools or in any State school or institution who is relieved from school work and is engaged satisfactorily in agricultural service during the present school year shall be given credit for the work of the present term without examination, on the certificate of the person in charge of such school or institution that his work therein up to the time of engaging in such service is satisfactory. A pupil in any such school or institution who engages in such service during the present school year shall not incur any loss of standing or credit on account of such service. All pupils in public schools who are candidates for college entrance diplomas or other credentials to be issued to them at the close of the present school year shall be granted such diplomas or credentials on the certificate of the principal of the school that their work up to the time of engaging in such service is satisfactory. The regents of the university shall make rules for the purpose of giving credit to pupils in the public schools who have been in attendance at school during the present school year and who have left the schools for the purpose of rendering agricultural or industrial service.

Where the holders of university scholarships awarded as provided in Sections Seventy to Seventy-seven, inclusive, of the education law as amended, shall be absent from the colleges or universities where they are in attendance, because of the performance of military service or of agricultural or industrial service, they shall be entitled to an extension of the period covered by such scholarships, upon presentation of evidence satisfactory to the Commissioner of Education, that they have been engaged in such service; but in no case shall the holder of such a scholarship be entitled to receive more than the sum of one hundred dollars each year for a period of four years, to aid him in the completion of a college education.

SECTION 5. The Commissioner of Education shall cause appropriate certificates or badges to be prepared and issued to pupils in the schools of the State who shall perform satisfactory agricultural or industrial service under rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Education.

SECTION 6. This act shall take effect immediately and shall continue in full force and effect until the end of the present war and for a period of two months thereafter.

HOW TO SELECT FOODS.

To help the housewife group foods in a simple and effective way, the nutrition specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture have published the following suggestive grouping in Farmers' Bulletin 808, on how to select foods.

Without these the food would be lacking in mineral substances needed for building the body and keeping it in good working condition; in acids which give flavor, prevent constipation, and serve other useful purposes; and in minute quantities of other substances needed for health. By giving bulk to the diet they make it more satisfying to the appetite.

Foods depended on for mineral matters, vegetable acids, and body-regulating substances: Fruits—Apples, pears, etc.; berries; oranges, lemons, etc.; bananas; melons, etc. Vegetables—Salads—lettuce, celery, etc.; green peas, beans, etc.; tomatoes, squash, etc.; potherbs, or "greens;" potatoes and root vegetables.

These are sources of an important body-building material, protein. In the case of children part of the protein food should always be whole milk: Milk, skim milk, cheese, etc.; poultry, eggs, meat, fish, dried peas, beans, cowpeas, etc.; nuts.

Cereals (wheat, rice, rye, barley, oats, and corn) and potatoes (white and sweet). Cereals come near to being complete foods, and in most diets they supply more of the nourishment than any other kind of food. It is not safe, however, to live only on cereals. Cereal grains, meals, flours, etc.; cereal breakfast foods; bread; macaroni and other pastes; crackers, cakes, cookies, starchy puddings, etc.; potatoes and other starchy vegetables.

Unless some of the fuel is in this form the diet is likely to be lacking in flavor: Sugar, molasses, syrups, honey, candies; sweet cakes and desserts; fruits preserved in sugar; jellies, and dried fruits.

These are important sources of body fuel. Without a little of them the food would not be rich enough to taste good: Butter and cream; lard, suet, and other cooking fats; salt pork and bacon; table and salad oils.

Cottage cheese is one of the important meat substitutes say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. For supplying protein, one pound of cottage cheese equals: 1.27 pounds sirloin steak; 1.09 pounds round steak; 1.37 pounds chuck rib beef; 1.52 pounds fowl; 1.46 pounds fresh ham; 1.44 pounds smoked ham; 1.58 pounds loin pork chop; 1.31 pounds hind leg of lamb; 1.37 pounds breast of veal.

On the basis of energy supplied, one pound of cottage cheese equals: 8½ ounces sirloin steak; 11¼ ounces round steak; 11¼ ounces chuck rib beef; 10¾ ounces fowl; 5½ ounces fresh ham; 5 ounces smoked ham; 6 ounces loin pork chop; 7½ ounces hind leg of lamb; 12¾ ounces breast of veal.

CHURCH TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

Headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. *President*—Rt. Rev. Frederick Courtney, D. D *Treasurer*—William Jay Schieffelin. *General Superintendent*—Rev. James Empringham, S. T. D. The society was organized within the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1881. Its activities at the present time are chiefly concentrated on a nation-wide campaign for national prohibition for the period of the war or longer. The society works on the lines of moral, as well as of legal suasion, and its practical objects are: (1) Training the young in habits of temperance; (2) Rescue of the drunkard; (3) Restriction of the saloon by legislation; (4) Counteractive agencies, such as iced water fountains, lunch wagons, coachmen's and firemen's coffee vans, coffee houses, workingmen's clubs, reading rooms, and other attractive, wholesome resorts. It has established the Squirrel Inn Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery, New York, and the Longshoremen's Rest, 164 Eleventh Avenue, New York.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR.

(Included in this record are all the steps taken by the President, Congress and other United States Government agencies in preparing for and participating in the great conflict.)

1916.

Dec. 12—The French Premier, Aristide Briand, reconstructed his Cabinet and created a War Council of five members; Gen. Robert Georges Nivelle was chosen to command the French armies in France, while Gen. Joffre became President of the Allied Military Council.

—The French commander of the Allied squadron in Greek waters, Vice Admiral du Fournet, was replaced by Admiral Gaucher.

—Archduke Charles Stephen of Austria was selected to be Regent of Poland.

—An insurrection broke out in Portugal, but was put down by Government troops.

Dec. 14—In the British Commons Bonar Law received a war credit of $2,000,000,000; the grand total of war credits to date is $17,660,000,000.

—A German report stated that all of Great Wallachia (Roumania) south of the railroad from Bucharest to Cernavoda had been occupied.

—The British horse transport Russian was sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine, seventeen American muleteers losing their lives.

Dec. 15—The Russian Duma unanimously favored "a categorical refusal by the Allied Governments to enter under present conditions into any peace negotiations whatever."

—At Verdun the French recaptured two miles of territory on a front of seven miles, taking 11,000 prisoners.

Dec. 18—German estimates put the captured in Roumania at 120,000 men and 3,000 cannon since their offensive began.

Dec. 19—Lloyd George, as new British Premier, answered the German peace proposal; he declared that peace in Europe cannot be obtained and maintained until Germany is prepared to accede to the Allies' original terms—complete restitution, full reparation, and effectual guarantees.

—Germany stated that the American steamship Columbian was sunk (on November 6) because of assistance given to the enemy by wireless.

Dec. 20—Washington made public the text of President Wilson's so-called peace note to the nations.

—Count Clam-Martiniz (former Minister of Agriculture) became Premier of Austria upon the failure of Alexander Spitzmueller to form a Cabinet.

—The British Chancellor announced that the tax on excess profits yielded $368,495,000 between April 1 and December 16.

—Germany declared that the French battleship Suffren was sunk by a German submarine on November 26 northwest of Lisbon.

Dec. 21—Secretary of State Lansing declared that the rights of the United States as a neutral were so involved that "we are drawing nearer the verge of war," and "are entitled to know what each belligerent seeks in order that we may regulate our conduct in the future."

Dec. 23—German reports indicated that the Russians, under Gen. Sakharov, had been swept out of the Dobrudja district of Roumania, with the exception of about 200 square miles in the northwestern corner.

—Baron Burian was succeeded as Minister of Foreign Affairs in Austria-Hungary by Count Czernin von Chudenitz.

Dec. 26—Germany replied to President Wilson's note to the belligerents, and proposed "an immediate meeting of delegates of the belligerent states at a neutral place."

Dec. 27—After a five-day battle in eastern Wallachia, Roumania, the Russians were forced to retreat further north, losing 7,600 prisoners.

—The French armored cruiser Gaulois was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean; the crew was saved.

—Norway, Sweden and Denmark sent notes to the belligerents, hoping that President Wilson's proposals would have a result.

Dec. 30—The reply of the Entente Allies to the German peace note was made public at London and Paris. It restated the efforts of England, France and Russia to avert war, referred at length to the Belgian invasion and continued suffering, and refused to "consider a proposal which is empty and insincere."

—Spain sent a note to the United States declaring that at the present time peace efforts would not be "useful or efficacious."

1917.

Jan. 1—Turkey declared itself a completely independent nation. Germany and Austria recognized it as such.

—The British transport Ivernia, a Cunard liner, was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Jan. 2—Italy declared officially that since entering the war she had taken 500 square miles of territory and 85,000 Austrian prisoners.

—The Russians were driven entirely out of the Dobrudja district.

Jan. 4—The United States Reserve Board estimated that the national debt of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary had been increased $49,455,000,000 since the beginning of the war.

Jan. 5—The Russians commenced an attack against the Germans in the Riga district.

Jan. 6—Representatives of the Allies met in Rome for a war council with Italian officials.

Jan. 8—Focsani, on the Putha River, was captured by von Mackensen.

—Canadian war losses in twenty-nine months to the end of the year were announced as follows: Killed and died of wounds, 14,864; died of sickness, 484; wounded, 48,454; missing, 4,078; total casualties, 68,290.

Jan. 9—The Premier of Russia, Alexander Trepoff, resigned, Prince Golitzine succeeding him.

—The British battleship Cornwallis was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean.

Jan. 10—The Entente Allies replied to President Wilson's note of December 18 regarding peace term.

Jan. 11—Germany sent a note to neutrals stating that the form of the Entente reply to peace proposals excluded an answer.

Jan. 17—British Foreign Minister Balfour's note, supplementing the Allies' reply to President Wilson's note regarding peace terms, was received at Washington.

—J. P. Morgan & Co. announced that the British Government had arranged a new $250,000,000 loan.

Jan. 20—Germany defended its deportation of Belgians in a note to the United States.

Jan. 21—Official figures from Washington showed that in two and a half years of the war the United States exported to the Allies cartridges to the value of $85,000,000; firearms, $60,000,000; gunpowder, $350,000,000; other explosives, $475,000,000.

Jan. 22—President Wilson made his "Peace Without Victory" address to the United States Senate. He stated through that medium to the country what part the United States should take in the world war.

Jan. 24—The Germans, on Riga front, retook ground previously yielded to Russians.

Jan. 25—The liner Laurentic, in the British naval service, was sunk by a mine off the Irish coast.

—In the region of Verdun the Germans gained ground.

Jan. 29—The House of Representatives passed the Fortifications Bill appropriating $51,000,000.

Jan. 31—Germany announced that from February 1, 1917, sea traffic would be stopped without warning in certain zones.

Feb. 1—The Canadian Parliament voted a war credit of $550,000,000.

Feb. 3—The United States demanded the release of sixty-two Americans captured on British vessels in the South Atlantic and held as prisoners by the Germans.

—President Wilson addressed Congress in the House, reviewing the submarine controversy.

—The United States severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
—The American steamship Housatonic was sunk by a German submarine after warning, the crew being saved.
Feb. 4—President Wilson announced to the neutral nations his belief that it would make for the peace of the world if they would take action against Germany similar to that taken by the United States.
Feb. 7—The British forced the Germans to withdraw from Grandcourt, a fortress protecting Bapaume on the west.
—The Senate indorsed the President's action in breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany.
—The British liner California was sunk without warning off the Irish coast. One life was lost.
Feb. 10—Ambassador Gerard left Germany for the United States via Switzerland.
Feb. 11—The British advanced on the Tigris front.
Feb. 12—The Mexican Government proposed to the United States that neutrals end the war by stopping all trade with belligerents.
—The United States refused Germany's request to discuss matters of difference, unless Germany withdrew from the stand it took in its ruthless warfare proclamation of January 31.
Feb. 13—Denmark, Norway and Sweden presented an identical note to Germany, refusing to recognize the submarine blockade as legal.
Feb. 14—The German Ambassador, von Bernstorff, sailed from New York for home by way of Halifax and England.
—German steamship Walkure, scuttled in Papette, Tahiti, ordered raised and named Republic.
Feb. 15—Germany released the American seamen taken from the Yarrowdale.
Feb. 16—Great Britain announced modifications of the mine zone in the North Sea.
—The British advanced their positions on both sides of the Ancre 1,000 yards on a mile and a half front.
Feb. 17—The British announced the capture of 2,000 Turks on the Tigris.
Feb. 23—Premier Lloyd George announced drastic measures to increase home production and curtail imports as a result of the submarine warfare.
Feb. 25—The Germans in the Ancre district withdrew toward Bapaume after weeks of British pressure.
—Kut-el-Amara, on the Tigris, was captured from the Turks by the British under Gen. Maude.
—The Cunard liner Laconia was sunk without warning off the Irish coast, two American women being among those drowned.
Feb. 26—President Wilson appeared before Congress and asked authority to arm American merchantmen on the high seas.
—The summer resorts of Broadstairs and Margate, on the English coast, were bombarded by German destroyers.
Feb. 27—Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg addressed the Reichstag regarding the break with the United States.
Feb. 28—The United States Government made public a note from German Foreign Secretary Zimmerman to Herr von Eckhardt, German Minister to Mexico, through Count von Bernstorff, reading: "Berlin, Jan. 19, 1917.—On February 1 we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this, it is our intention to endeavor to keep neutral the United States of America. If this attempt is not successful we propose an alliance on the following basis with Mexico: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support, and it is understood that Mexico is to reconquer the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to you for settlement. You are instructed to inform the President of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States and suggest that the President of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting adherence at once with this plan. At the same time, offer to mediate between Germany and Japan. Please call to the attention of the President of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months. Zimmermann."
March 1—The House passed the bill empowering the President to arm merchant ships.
March 2—The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that no proposal had been made to Japan to join in a possible war against the United States.
—The city of Hamadan, Persia, near the Turkish frontier, was captured by the Russians.
March 5—The Swedish Cabinet under Premier Hammarskjold resigned, following the refusal of Parliament to grant an appropriation of 30,000,000 crowns for the preservation of neutrality.
March 6—Austria-Hungary, in reply to an inquiry from the United States, justified the claim of Germany that neutrals should not use enemy ships and that a general warning is sufficient.
—The United States Supreme Court decided that the British steamer Appam was brought into an American port by a German prize crew in violation of American neutrality.
March 8—A British special commission which investigated the disastrous Dardanelles campaign made its report.
March 9—President Wilson called the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in extra session on April 16.
March 10—The Chinese Senate and House approved the severance of relations with Germany.
March 11—Bagdad was captured by the British under Gen. Maude.
—A revolutionary movement started in Petrograd.
March 12—The Russian Duma met in defiance of the Czar's decree of dissolution.
—The United States formally notified all nations that it had decided to place an armed guard on all American merchant vessels sailing through the areas barred by Germany.
March 14—China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, the German reply to China's submarine protest having been unsatisfactory.
March 15—Czar Nicholas II. abdicated the throne of Russia; a new Cabinet was formed.
March 16—The United States informed President Carranza of Mexico that it could not participate in his plan of an American refusal to sell munitions to the warring nations of Europe.
March 17—Bapaume was recaptured from the Germans by the French and British.
—The French Cabinet under Premier Briand resigned after attacks on its economic policy in the Chamber of Deputies.
March 18—Alexandre Ribot formed a new French Ministry, Paul Painleve becoming Minister of War.
—Foreign Minister Milyokoff announced that the new regime in Russia would fight with the Entente Allies against the Teutonic allies until the end.
March 19—President Wilson authorized the Secretary of the Navy to spend the $115,000,000 emergency fund authorized by Congress.
March 21—President Wilson summoned Congress to meet in extra session April 2, two weeks in advance of the date first set.
—Russian forces crossed the Persian border into Turkish territory south of Baneh.
—The American oil steamer Healdton was torpedoed at night without warning while in the safety zone off the coast of Holland.
March 22—The United States formally recognized the new Government of Russia.
March 24—The United States ordered the withdrawal from Belgium of Minister Brand Whitlock and the members of the American Relief Commission, the relief work to be taken over by subjects of Holland.
—Gen. M. V. Alexieff became Commander-in-Chief of the Russian armies.
March 27—The British expedition into the Holy Land, under Gen. Murray, defeated a Turkish army of 20,000 men near Gaza.
March 31—The British captured six villages north of St. Quentin.
April 2—President Wilson asked Congress to declare that acts of Germany constituted a state of war.
—The American steamer Aztec was sunk without warning by a submarine off the coast of France.

—The French and British pushed forward toward St. Quentin.

April 4—The United States Senate passed the resolution declaring a state of war existed with Germany.

—German troops crossed the Stokhod River in Volbynia, inflicting heavy losses on the Russians.

April 5—The Germans launched an attack northwest of Rheims in an effort to relieve the pressure on St. Quentin.

April 6—The House of Representatives passed the Senate war resolution.

—President Wilson signed the joint resolution of Congress declaring a state of war existing through the acts of the German Government.

April 7—Cuba entered the war against the Teutonic allies.

April 8—The Austrian Government informed the American Charge d'Affaires of its severance of diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 9—The British launched an offensive against the German line at Arras, carrying Vimy Ridge and taking more than 6,000 prisoners.

—The United States seized fourteen Austrian ships interned in American ports.

April 10—The British made gains at Arras.

April 11—The Brazilian Government severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 12—The British pierced the Hindenburg line at Arras.

April 13—Bolivia severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 14—The House passed the bill authorizing a $7,000,000,000 bond and note issue, $3,000,000,000 to be loaned to the Entente Allies.

—President Wilson created a Committee on Public Information, with functions of censorship and publicity, with George Creel as civilian chairman.

April 15—Theodore Roosevelt asked permission to raise an army division for service in Europe.

—The British transport Arcadian was sunk in the Mediterranean; 279 lives lost.

—The American steamer Missourian, unarmed, was sunk by a submarine without warning near Genoa, Italy; no lives lost.

April 16—The French advanced an average of two miles, between Soissons and Rheims, against the German line along the Aisne.

—The British transport Cameronia was sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean with the loss of 140 lives.

April 17—The Senate passed the House bill authorizing a national loan of $7,000,000,000.

—The commander of the destroyer Smith reported an attempt to torpedo his vessel—the first shot in the war between Germany and the United States.

April 19—The United States steamer Mongolia fired upon a submarine while approaching the British coast, the submarine probably being destroyed.

April 20—Turkey severed diplomatic relations with the United States.

April 28—Both houses of Congress passed Selective Conscription bills for the raising of an army of 500,000 men.

—The British advanced on a front of ten miles in the Arras battle, capturing Arleux-en-Cohelle.

—Guatemala broke off diplomatic relations with Germany.

April 29—The French Government appointed Gen. Petain Chief of Staff in the War Department.

May 1—The American steamer Rockingham, armed, was sunk by a German submarine off the British coast, two of the crew being lost.

May 2—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo offered the first $2,000,000,000 of the War Loan at popular subscription.

May 3—Fresnoy village was captured by the British in the battle of Arras.

May 4—The House of Representatives passed the Administration's espionage bill, after modifying the censorship provision.

May 5—An Allied war conference was held at Paris which included Admiral Sims of the United States Navy.

May 6—French troops completed their occupation of the entire Craonne Ridge, south of Laon, taking more than 6,000 prisoners in three days and advancing on a front of twenty miles.

May 7—The War Department ordered the raising of nine volunteer regiments of engineers to proceed to France.

—The House of Representatives passed the bill authorizing the use of seized German ships.

May 8—The House of Representatives passed a bill increasing the navy strength from 87,000 men to 150,000 and the Marine Corps to 30,000.

—The Germans captured Fresnoy, in the Arras district.

—Germany denied that a German submarine was involved in the sinking of the American oil steamer Healdton on March 21.

May 10—The British launched an attack against the Bulgarians southwest of Lake Doiran.

May 11—The Chinese House of Representatives refused to pass a resolution declaring war on Germany.

May 12—The British took the village of Bullecourt, in the Arras district.

—British naval forces bombarded Zeebrugge, the German submarine base on the Belgian coast.

May 14—The British took the village of Roeux, in the Arras region.

—The United States Senate passed the Espionage Bill after elimination of the censorship provision and the amendment prohibiting the use of foodstuffs in alcoholic beverages.

—The Zeppelin airship L22 was destroyed in the North Sea by British naval airplanes.

May 15—The United States Senate passed the bill increasing the personnel of the navy and Marine Corps.

—Gen. Petain succeeded Gen. Nivelle in supreme command of the French armies.

May 16—The United States House of Representatives passed the Selective Conscription Bill as altered in conference committee.

May 17—The Senate passed the Selective Conscription Bill as altered in conference committee.

May 18—President Wilson signed the Selective Military Conscription Bill.

—The President directed an expeditionary force of approximately one division of regular troops, under command of Gen. Pershing, to proceed to France at as early a date as possible.

—Theodore Roosevelt's proposal to raise a volunteer army was rejected.

May 19—The United States Senate passed the General War Appropriation Bill authorizing expenditures of $3,342,300,000.

—The President appointed Herbert C. Hoover as Commissioner of Food Administration.

—The United States Senate passed the General War Appropriation Bill.

May 22—The United States Senate passed a bill appropriating $50,000,000 for a Bureau of War Risk Insurance.

May 23—The United States denied passports to delegates to an international Socialist conference in Stockholm.

—The House of Representatives passed the War Taxation Bill, estimated to yield $1,857,000,000 annually.

—The Italian War Mission to the United States was welcomed at Washington.

May 25—German airplanes raided England, seventy-five persons in towns on the southeastern coast being killed by bombs.

May 27—The Italians, in their offensive toward Trieste, crossed the Timavo River and approached within a mile of Duino.

May 28—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies unanimously voted in favor of revoking neutrality and authorizing the seizure of German ships.

—The Italian War Mission held its first conference at Washington.

May 29—A naval investigating board reported that the accident on the armed liner Mongolia was not due to defective gun or ammunition.

May 30—The American armed oil steamer Silversheil exchanged sixty shots with a German submarine in the Mediterranean, after which the submarine suddenly disappeared.

May 31—The House of Representatives rejected the press censorship measure in the Espionage Bill.

June 4—Gen. Alex. Brusiloff became Commander-

in-Chief of Russia's armies, succeeding Gen. Michael V. Alexieff.

June 5—German airplanes dropped bombs on the English coast east of London, twelve persons being killed.

—The French Chamber of Deputies declared that peace terms must include restoration of Alsace-Lorraine to France and reparation for damage done to occupied territory.

—Counter attacks by the Austrians on the Carso Plateau, near Jamiano, resulted in severe losses to the Italians.

—Nearly 10,000,000 men in the United States registered for military service.

June 7—The British blasted away German positions on the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge, dominating Ypres from the south, taking 7,500 German prisoners and forty-seven guns.

June 9—President Wilson's communication to the Russian Provisional Government was made public in Washington.

—Major Gen. Pershing and his staff en route to France were received by King George.

—The United States loaned $3,000,000 to Serbia.

June 10—The Italian offensive was shifted to the Trentino front, where Austrian positions were carried at three points.

June 11—Lord Northcliffe arrived in the United States to head a War Mission in charge of industrial matters.

June 12—King Constantine of Greece abdicated his throne in response to the demands of England, France and Russia.

—The American tank steamer Moreni was sunk by a German submarine after a running fight lasting two hours.

—The Senate approved the Espionage Bill with a clause giving the President the power to place an embargo against neutral countries.

June 13—Major Gen. Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris.

—A fourth German aeroplane raid over England within three weeks resulted in the loss of 104 lives in London.

June 14—The German Zeppelin airship L-43 was destroyed while soaring over the North Sea by British naval forces.

June 15—Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan closed with a large oversubscription.

—The American Mission, headed by Elihu Root, was welcomed at Petrograd by the Provisional Government.

June 16—A proclamation of the Russian Provisional Government stated that the peace offers of Austria had been rejected as a scheme to disunite Russia from her allies.

June 17—The Russian Duma voted in favor of "an immediate offensive in close co-operation with Russia's allies."

—The German Zeppelin airship Z-48 was destroyed by a British aviator after a bomb dropping raid over the eastern coast of England.

—The British evacuated positions in the Struma Valley on the Bulgarian front in Macedonia.

June 18—Haiti severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

—A commission from Belgium to the United States was welcomed by President Wilson.

June 19—The Russian War Mission, headed by Minister Boris Bakhmetieff, arrived at Washington.

June 22—Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission, addressed the United States Senate.

June 23—The United States Congress, assembled in the House, was addressed by the Russian Ambassador and head of the Russian Commission, Boris Bakhmetieff.

—The House of Representatives passed the Food Administration Bill, giving the President broad powers.

June 24—A Provisional Ministry was formed in Austria with Dr. von Seydler as Premier.

June 26—The first contingent of American troops, under Major Gen. William L. Sibert, arrived in France.

June 27—The Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates adopted a resolution rejecting "every policy tending to the conclusion of a separate peace or armistice."

June 28—Brazil revoked its decree of neutrality in the war.

—The Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Councils in Russia recommended the abolition of the Council of the Empire and the Duma.

June 29—Greece severed diplomatic relations with the Teutonic allies.

—Premier Lloyd George, at Glasgow, stated that the war would not end until the Entente Allies had attained their objects.

—The House passed a bill giving power to the President to designate priority shipments in Interstate Commerce.

July 1—The Russian Army—led in person by Minister of War Kerensky and observed by Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army—assumed an offensive in Galicia for the first time since the revolution.

July 2—Race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., caused by importation of negro laborers from the South to break a strike, cause death of thirty-seven persons and destruction of much property.

July 3—Senator Simmons of North Carolina introduced the conference committee's draft of the war revenue measure estimated to raise $1,670,000,000, as against the House bill's provision of $1,810,420,000.

July 5—It was officially reported that since April 1 the British and French captured 509 field and heavy guns and 63,222 German soldiers.

July 6—It was announced in Reichstag that the war cost Germany $25,000,000 a day as compared to Great Britain's $38,750,000.

—The State Department announced the sinking of the American steamer Orleans by a German submarine. Four of the crew were drowned.

—The Irish Convention was set for July 25 in Dublin, with Henry E. Duke, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as temporary Chairman.

July 7—The United States Senate by a vote of 45 to 37 passed an amendment to the Food Administration Bill prohibiting the manufacture and importation of whiskey during the war, and directing the seizure of whiskey in bond at cost plus 10 per cent. to owners.

—French aviator reached Essen and dropped bombs on the Krupp factory in reprisal for German attacks on French towns.

—A raid of German aeroplanes over London resulted in the death of thirty-seven persons.

—Matthias Erzberger, a Centrist (Catholic) Party leader, voiced a demand for the enunciation of a programme of "peace without annexation" in a speech before the Reichstag Main Committee.

July 8—A German assault in Aisne district resulted in the capture of two miles of French trenches, which were later retaken by the French.

July 9—President Wilson placed coal and fuel, oils, flour and meal, meats and fats, etc., under Government control.

—The President issued a proclamation drafting the State Militia into Federal service on August 5.

July 10—The Russian armies under Gen. Korniloff captured Halicz.

July 11—Premier Ribot declared to the committee of French Senate that France's right to Alsace-Lorraine did not admit of a plebiscite.

—The House of Representatives at Washington passed without roll call a measure regulating under license system "all trading with enemy," and requiring export permits to be issued under the authority of the President.

July 13—The War Department issued an order drafting into military service 678,000 men to be selected from those registered on June 5. The combined strength of the Regular Army, National Army and National Guard was put at 1,260,000 men.

—Major Gen. Goethals announced that contracts had been let for 348 wood ships of 1,218,000 tons to cost $170,000,000, and for 77 steel ships of 642,800 tons, to cost $101,660,356. Two Government shipbuilding plants to be constructed for steel ships.

July 14—A bill providing $640,000,000 for the construction and purchase of aircraft passed the House without opposition.

—German political crisis brought about resignations of Theobald von Bethmann-Hollweg (Imperial Chancellor for eight years), Dr. Alfred

Zimmermann (Foreign Secretary) and Gen. von Stein (Prussian War Minister), Dr. Georg Michaelis (Prussian Food Controller and Secretary of Finance) became Chancellor.

July 16—The Russians claimed the capture of 35,000 Germans, Austrians and Turks between July 1 and 13.

July 17—The British Cabinet was reorganized; Sir Eric Geddes succeeded Sir Edward Carson as First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill became Minister of Munitions, Dr. Christopher Addison took the new portfolio of Reconstruction, and Edwin Samuel Montagu became Secretary for India.

July 18—Telegrams and cablegrams crossing United States frontiers are ordered censored, under the direction of the War and Navy Departments.

—The Russians lost Kalusz to the Germans.

July 19—The new German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, declared to the Reichstag that Germany would not continue war for conquest and desired an honorable peace.

—The Reichstag adopted a peace resolution proposed by the Socialists, Radicals and Catholic Party, expressing a desire for peace without forced acquisitions of territory.

—The Senate adopted an amendment to the Food Control Bill placing authority in three men instead of one.

July 20—Drawing of draft numbers in Washington, D. C., started by Secretary of War Baker drawing number 258. The order of drawing of these numbers determined the order of selection of eligible young men in the 4,557 draft districts of the United States for the new National Army.

July 21—The Senate adopted a bill appropriating $640,000,000 for aircraft.

July 22—The Kingdom of Siam declared war on Germany and Austria.

July 23—Premier Kerensky was given "unlimited powers" by the Executive Councils of Russian Workmen and Soldiers and Peasants.

July 24—The House of Commons voted a new war credit of $3,250,000,000, bringing Great Britain's war expenditures to a total of $26,460,000,000

—The controversy in the Shipping Board was ended by the resignations of Chairman Denman and Gen. Goethals; Edward N. Hurley became Chairman of the Board and Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps was named manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

—The Senate Committee of Finance was informed by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo that $5,000,000,000, in addition to previous estimates, would be required to carry the war to June 30, 1918.

July 25—The German report announced the occupation of Tarnopol and Stanislau in Galicia.

—War Industries Board, part of the Council of National Defense, with seven members, is created, headed by Frank A. Scott of Cleveland.

—The Russian women's battalion, designated Command of Death, went into action against the Germans near Smorgon.

—A convention of leaders of factions in Ireland assembled in Dublin to endeavor to settle the Irish question; Sir Horace Plunkett was chosen Chairman.

July 26—The Russian retreat in Galicia continued, the Austro-Germans advancing more than fifty miles in one week; the Russians remained firm in Volhynia and in Roumania.

July 27—The second contingent of American troops arrived at a European port.

—The Entente Allies agreed to withdraw French, British and Italian troops from ancient Greece, Thessaly and Epirus, but to retain Gen. Sarrail's army at Salonica.

—Premier Lloyd George stated Great Britain had enrolled more than 5,000,000 soldiers; besides nearly 500,000 men in the navy and nearly 1,000,000 from the dominions and colonies.

—German aircraft raided Paris. Only two bombs were dropped in the city.

July 28—It was stated that since the United States entered the war, on April 6, voluntary enlistments in all branches of the service totalled 558,858.

—The Council of National Defense announced the creation of a War Industries Board to supervise expenditures.

July 30—The British cruiser Ariadne was torpedoed and sunk with a loss of thirty-eight lives.

—It was made public that France's fighting strength was 3,000,000 men, who hold 356 miles, or more than two-thirds of the entire western front.

July 31—In a new offensive against the Germans in Flanders, French and British troops captured 6,000 Germans and advanced two and one-half miles.

—Germany agreed to assume the war expenses of Bulgaria and Turkey in the coming year.

—American oil tank steamer Montano was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, twenty-three lives being lost.

—American trade figures for the year ending June 30, 1917, showed imports totalled $2,659,000,000, and exports of $6,294,000,000, being 35 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

Aug. 1—The Senate adopted a resolution for submitting a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, the article to be inoperative unless ratified within six years.

Aug. 2—Gen. Korniloff became Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies.

—Consul General Robert P. Skinner of London reported that the British Finance Act of 1917, dated August 2, continues the customs duties imposed by Part I of the Finance Act, 1915, provides an increase of entertainments duty, fixes the income tax for the year beginning April 6, 1917, at 5s in the £—that is to say, 25 per cent.—plus supertaxes as established last year, and increases the excess profits duty to 80 per cent. on and after January 1, 1917.

—The Senate requested the President to seek permission from foreign Governments to apply the Selective Draft law to their citizens in the United States.

—German raider Seeadler stranded and a total loss off Mopeka Island, South Pacific Ocean.

—The Senate and House conferees, in an agreement on the Food Administration Bill, dropped the Senate provisions for a three-man Food Control Board and for a Congressional War Expenditures Board.

Aug. 3—The Root mission to Russia returned to the United States.

—Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, was occupied by Austro-German forces.

—The Russian Provisional Government declared illegal Finland's declaration of independence.

—The Russian Foreign Minister, Terestschenko, resigned; the Military Governor of Petrograd, Gen. Erdelli, was assassinated.

—The House adopted conference reports on the food administration of the Food Survey Bills.

Aug. 5—National Guard passes into Federal service. Number of men approximately 300,000.

Aug. 6—The War Revenue Bill reported by the Senate Finance Committee for second time. The measure as re-introduced would yield $2,006,970,000, an increase of $337,000,000 over the old figures.

—Richard von Kuehlmann became Minister of Foreign Affairs in the German Cabinet.

—The American oil tank steamer Campana was sunk by a German submarine off the west coast of France.

—The War Revenue Bill, yielding $2,006,970,000, was reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

—The Texas House of Representatives began investigation of alleged improper acts by Gov. Ferguson.

Aug. 7—Liberia, the Negro Republic on the west coast of Africa, declared war on Germany.

—Austro-German forces under Field Marshal von Mackensen began an offensive against Russo-Roumanian troops near Folkshani.

—The Senate adopted the conference reports on the Food Control and the Food Survey Bills.

Aug. 9—Enlistments in the Regular Army reached the authorized maximum of 300,000; since April 1 recruiting totalled 184,000.

Aug. 10—The British captured the Village of Westhoek, in Flanders.

—Six hundred delegates of the British Labor Party voted to participate in Stockholm Inter-

national Socialist Conference, reversing a former decision.
—President Wilson signed the Food Control Bill and appointed Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator.
Aug. 11—Arthur Henderson, Secretary of the British Labor Party, resigned from the British War Cabinet owing to the Government's dissatisfaction with his support of the Stockholm Socialist Conference.
—Senator La Follette demanded a "restatement of Allied peace terms based on a disavowal of advantages either in the way of indemnities, territorial acquisitions, commercial privileges, or economic prerogatives."
Aug. 12—Twenty German airplanes dropped bombs on towns along the east coast of England, killing thirty-two persons.
—Food Administrator Hoover announced the price of wheat would be stabilized.
—United States Government fixed the price of anthracite coal at $5.85 to $6.05 a ton f. o. b. Jersey City. The price of bituminous coal was fixed at $2 a ton at the mines in Pennsylvania. Prices of bituminous coal in other regions vary somewhat from the Pennsylvania price.
Aug. 13—Japanese Mission to the United States, headed by Viscount Ishii, arrived at a Pacific port.
—British delegates were denied permission to attend the Stockholm Conference.
—War Department ordered the mobilization of the new National Army in four increments, the first to entrain on Sept. 5.
Aug. 14—China declared war on Germany and Austria.
—Nicholas, deposed Czar of Russia, was removed to Siberia.
—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo stated the war needs would require a bond issue of $9,000,000,000 (in addition to the $7,000,000,000 already authorized), and taxation revenue $1,000,000,000 in excess of the $2,000,000,000 provided for in the revenue measure then pending.
Aug. 15—The Food Administration formed a $50,000,000 corporation, the purpose of which is to buy and sell wheat for the Government.
—A peace appeal to the belligerents by Pope Benedict was made public at London.
—Canadian troops captured Hill 70, dominating important French coal city of Lens and declared by the Germans to be impregnable.
—Herr von Waldow became Food Controller in Germany, succeeding von Batocki.
—Dr. Jean Adolphe Sulzer, new Swiss Minister, arrived in the United States.
Aug. 16—Premier Lloyd George announced the destruction of British vessels by German submarines and mines had decreased from 560,000 tons in April and 320,000 tons in June to an estimated loss of 170,000 during August.
—French and British drove Germans from the Village of Langemarck in Flanders.
Aug. 17—One hundred and eleven French airplanes dropped 14 tons of projectiles behind the German lines.
Aug. 18—It was officially stated that since the beginning of the offensive on July 19, 42,000 Russian prisoners were taken by Austro-Germans.
—It was officially announced that the armed forces of the United States include: Regular Army 305,700, National Guard 311,000, Reserve Corps 93,000, total land forces 710,024; sea forces 233,117; grand total 943,141.
Aug. 19—Italian activity on a large scale was renewed on the Julian and Carso fronts.
—Merchant ships sailing across the Atlantic were required to be armed, painted to reduce visibility and provided with smokeless fuel and equipped with appliances for producing smoke clouds to escape torpedo attack.
—Army authorities at Spokane, Wash., arrested local officials of the Industrial Workers of the World, charging them with ordering strikes in the lumber and fruit industries and preaching sedition.
Aug. 20—Judge Robert S. Lovett of the War Industrial Board of the Council of National Defense was appointed administrative officer under the provisions of the Priority Shipments Act.
—The Sixty-Ninth Regiment left for the training camp at Mineola.
—Marshal Haig continued his drive into German lines northeast of Ypres.
—Gen. Purgasoff reported beaten to death by his own soldiers.
—Gen. Petain won a victory before Verdun. He captured German defenses on both sides of the Meuse and broke the enemy line to a depth of a mile and a quarter at several points. More than 4,000 prisoners were taken.
Aug. 21—French capture new positions along Meuse. Canadians drive Germans from trenches at Lens by bayonet attack.
—Chancellor Michaelis told the Main Committee of the Reichstag that Germany could not again offer peace proposals in the face of rejection of previous proffers.
Aug. 22—British continue successes at Ypres. Counter attacks by German Crown Prince repulsed.
—Secretary of State Lansing welcomed the Japanese War Commission headed by Viscount Ishii.
—Eleven persons killed and thirteen wounded in air raid on London.
Aug. 23—Steamship Devonian sunk by U boat.
—Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, German Foreign Secretary, in his maiden speech before the Reichstag said: "A policy based on might alone and not on right is doomed to failure from the beginning."
Aug. 24—Gen. Petain praised the Lafayette squadron for its spirit of courage and self sacrifice.
—French take Hill 304 and enlarged Verdun gains. British lost some ground east of Ypres.
—The New York World staff presented a fully equipped war ambulance to the United States Army Medical Corps.
Aug. 25—Italian Second Army broke through Austrian line on the Isonzo front with Austrian Army in retreat: Monte Santo, 2,245 feet high, captured by Italians, giving them command of the Gorizia plains.
Aug. 26—Germans dropped bombs from airplanes on American base hospitals near Verdun.
—Over 40,000 persons witnessed the review of the "Rainbow Division" at Camp Mills, L. I.
Aug. 27—President Wilson placed an embargo on all articles of commerce to enemy countries and on all foods, cotton and other articles contributing to American defense, for all other countries. The President's proclamation explained the purpose was primarily to control commerce and legitimate shipments would be licensed as requested.
Aug. 28—President Wilson forwarded to Rome a rejection of Pope Benedict's peace plea.
—Berlin agreed to pay Argentina for loss of ships by U boat.
—Austrians gave way before Italian offensive before Gorizia. Civilian population was ordered to leave Trieste.
Aug. 29—Belgian Relief Ship Kongsli sunk by U boat off Norway coast.
—The Twenty-seventh Division U. S. A. (formerly the New York National Guard) paraded in review down Fifth Avenue, New York City.
—Capt. Giulio Laurence of Italian Aviation Corps established a new world's record in a flight from Turin to Naples and return—920 miles. He left Turin 10.07 A. M. and returned 8.40 P. M.
Aug. 30—President Wilson fixed $2.20 a bushel as the price the Government would pay for 1917 wheat.
—The New York World won its fight to save medical students from the war draft.
Aug. 31—The Shipping Board contracted for three new shipyards, to cost $35,000,000. Two hundred new vessels were planned.
—Italians gained a foothold on the slopes of Mount San Gabriele.
—The President sent a letter to Samuel Gompers, Chairman of the American Alliance for Labor and Democracy, in which he said: "While our soldiers and sailors are doing their manful work to hold back reaction in its most brutal and aggressive form, we must oppose at home the

organized and individual efforts of those dangerous elements who hide disloyalty behind a screen of specious and evasive phrases. No one who is not blind can fail to see that the battle line of democracy for America stretches to-day from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where toiling, upward-striving men and women are counting the treasures of right and justice and liberty which are being threatened by our present enemies. May not those who toil and those who have made common cause of the larger hope for the masses of mankind take renewed heart as they think on those days when America has taken its stand for the rights of humanity and the fellowship of social and international justice?"

Sept. 1—The Export Board disapproved of a plan to release grain in Dutch cargo ships held in New York Harbor.

—British destroyers sunk four German mine sweepers.

—Reported from Petrograd that Czar Nicholas had taken up a 14-room apartment in an old-fashioned house in Tobolsk, Siberia.

—French advanced three-quarters of a mile in the Hurtebise region.

Sept. 2—German aeroplanes raided East Kent on the English coast.

—Kerensky, the Russian leader, arrested many well known officers, civilians and politicians in Moscow in an effort to crush a revolutionary plot.

Sept. 3—Riga abandoned by Russians and Germans entered the place without resistance.

—Soldiers of the National Army were welcomed into the Nation's service by President Wilson with a message in which he said: "You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest—and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole Nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. The eyes of all the world will be upon you because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through. Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!"

Sept. 3—The United States defeated two of Senator La Follette's amendments to the Revenue Bill to increase the levies on war profits. The first, to tax war profits 70 per cent., was beaten 55-20; the second, 65 per cent., was rejected 53-17.

Sept. 4—Following was the message of the President of the United States to New York's accepted men of the National Army, read by Mayor Mitchel at the Polo Grounds: "Please say to the men on Sept. 4 how entirely my heart is with them, and how my thoughts will follow them across the sea, with confidence and also with genuine envy, for I should like to be with them on the fields and in the trenches where the real final battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought, alongside the other people of the world struggling, like ourselves, to make an end of those things which have threatened the integrity of their territory, the lives of their people and the very character and independence of their Governments. Bid them godspeed for me from a very full heart."

—The first of New York's quota for the new National Army marched in review down Fifth Avenue.

—Germans retired from a broad belt east of Ypres.

—German aeroplanes again raided London.

—German warships shelled Riga.

Sept. 5—German Army pushes 33 miles beyond Riga.

—A war profits levy of $1,060,000,000 was adopted by the United States Senate.

—30,000 members of the conscript army left for the several cantonments.

Sept. 6—Without a roll call and with no dissenting voice, the $11,538,945,460 war bond and certificate bill passed the House.

—United States agents raided offices of alleged seditious journals in Chicago.

—German warships destroyed mine fields before the port of Riga and their airmen shelled the Vandelaincourt Hospital in the region of Verdun, killing nineteen and wounding twenty-six. Shelling lasted six hours.

—Austrians again drive the Italians from the summit of Mount San Gabriele.

—Celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Marne, Premier Ribot of France demanded the return of Alsace without parley.

Sept. 7—Reports through Rome indicated losses of 120,000 in the battles in and about Gorizia.

—In a speech at Birkenhead, Lloyd George declared: "The Central Powers are dealing, and they know it, with a country (America) that has never yet been beaten, a country with infinite resources, a country where you have qualities that make for enterprise and endurance."

—Secretary of State Lansing and Viscount Ishii conferred in Washington on Japan's assistance in the war.

—The Income Surtax Bill, a provision of the war revenue measure, passed the United States Senate.

—President Wilson placed an embargo, effective September 10, on all gold exports.

Sept. 8—The Russian Army made a stand near Riga, forming a new line.

—The State Department at Washington announced that it was in possession of evidence showing that Sweden had been acting as Germany's secret agent against Argentina, thus violating her neutrality. The famous Luxburg note "Spurlos Versenkt" (sunk without a trace) was made public.

Sept. 9—Twenty-three American ambulance men were awarded the French War Cross for valor.

Sept. 10—Gen. Korniloff, head of reorganized Russian Army, demanded control of Government.

—The steamer Vanadis, formerly a private yacht and purchased by the Russian Government for a patrol boat, was sunk in midocean by an internal explosion.

—Viscount Ishii, in the name of the Mikado, pledged Japan's support to Russia.

Sept. 11—Russia's Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies voted to support Kerensky. Gen. Korniloff's Generals were ordered arrested.

—Herr Scheidemann, Vice Presidnt of the German Reichstag, in an article in the Berlin Vorwaerts, pleaded for "peace without a knockout."

—The British reported an advance of over 400 yards on the Somme front.

—The Seventh Regiment of New York left for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

Sept. 12—Anti-German riots occurred in Buenos Ayres.

—Secretary of War Baker in a statement issued at Washington declared the "Liberty Motor," America's new standardized aeroplane motor, had been perfected.

Sept. 13—The State Department at Washington made public the second chapter of the history of the intrigue between Germany and Sweden.

—Korniloff's counter revolutionary army in Russia surrendered.

Sept. 14—Elihu Root, speaking to the National Security League of Chicago, denounced the war opponents as traitors to the United States.

—The Twelfth Regiment, New York, Col. Reginald L. Foster commanding, left for Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.

—The Italian Army regained the summit of Mount San Gabriele.

Sept. 15—The United States Senate passed the $11,538,000,000 bond bill.

Sept. 16—Russia proclaimed a new republic by a

pronouncement issued by Minister Kerensky of the Provisional Government.

—The "Rainbow Division" of the United States Army was reviewed for the first time on dress parade at Camp Mills, L. I.

Sept. 17—Twenty-five thousand workers engaged in war emergency construction struck at San Francisco, demanding a 50 per cent. increase in wages.

Sept. 18—The War Deficiency Bill was unanimously adopted by the House, carrying provisions for the expenditure of $7,000,000,000.

Sept. 19—Secretary Baker told the Senate Finance Committee that the War Department planned for an army of 2,300,000 men.

—Secretary Baker requested $277,416,000 from Congress for emergency appropriations to equip an army of 2,300,000 men.

—The Argentine Senate voted to sever diplomatic relations with Germany by a vote of 23 to 1.

—Great Britain reported the sinking of large British ships—eight for the week—the smallest total since ruthless submarine warfare was begun.

Sept. 20—Gen. Haig smashed for a mile through the German line east of Ypres.

—War Department at Washington announced the formation of a regiment to specialize in the use of war gases and other such devices.

Sept. 21—Germany and Austria in separate notes indicated their willingness to accept the Pope's peace proposals.

—United States soldiers were reported just back of British firing line.

—Viscount Ishii in Washington told of a German propaganda in Japan which he said "has been going on for years."

—Gen. Alexieff resigned as Chief of Russian Army. Gen. Haig took 3,000 German prisoners at Ypres.

—The Secretary of State made public the following message from Ambassador Bernstorff to the Berlin Foreign Office, dated Jan. 22, 1917: "I request authority to pay out up to 50,000 (fifty thousand) dollars in order as on former occasions to influence Congress through the organization you know of, which can perhaps prevent war. I am beginning in the mean time to act accordingly. In the above circumstances a public official German declaration in favor of Ireland is highly desirable, in order to gain the support of Irish influence here."

—Emperor William of Germany and Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary replied to Pope's peace note.

—Gen. Tasker H. Bliss was named as Chief of Staff, United States Army, to succeed Gen. Hugh L. Scott, retiring.

—The Secretary of State issued the following statement with reference to message, made public by him, of Count von Bernstorff to the German Foreign Office last January, in which the Ambassador asked for authority to spend $50,000 "to influence Congress": "If there is any misunderstanding I wish to say very emphatically I do not see how the Bernstorff message in any way reflects upon Congress or any member. Apparently, it was the purpose to employ agencies to influence them of which they would have no knowledge and in case they were influenced would be entirely innocent. I do not know what the organization was. This expose is apropos of German methods of peace propaganda, and there is no intention of casting suspicion on Members of Congress."

Sept. 22—The Government announced that it had found among cipher documents seized at Wolf von Igel's office, 60 Wall Street, in August, 1914, secret messages purporting to be from John Devoy, Supreme Court Justice Daniel F. Cohalan and other Irish-Americans, addressed to the Kaiser's higher officials and urging Germany to cause a revolution in Ireland. Cohalan issued a denial.

—Argentina sent Berlin a U boat ultimatum.

—Maximilian Harden declared in a speech that if Germany gives no designs on Belgium peace will come.

Sept. 23—Secretary of War Baker reviewed the "Rainbow" Division at Camp Mills.

—Berlin in a note to Argentina repudiated the Luxburg note.

—Steel prices to continue until January 1 were fixed by the War Industries Board and approved by President Wilson. The prices call for steel bars at $58 and plates at $65 for the Government, the Allies and the private consumer. They provide for a saving of $95 a ton over recent prices on steel plates and of $52 on bars.

—The following table of prices per ton were given out by the War Industries Board: Coke, $6; pig iron, $23; steel bars, $58; shapes, $60; plates, $65.

—When Admiral Dewey was in Manila Bay, Senator Lewis told the Senate, Capt. von Goetzen of the German Asiatic Fleet outlined to the Admiral a plan of world conquest by Germany to begin in about fifteen years from that time, 1898.

Sept. 24—Germans made an air attack on London; six were reported killed.

—Argentina mobilized her navy. The army was announced ready for service.

—United States Government set steel prices.

—French repulsed German attacks at Verdun.

—The Urgent Deficiency Bill, appropriating $5,606,906,827 and authorizing an additional $2,385,458,393, passed the Senate without a roll call. An appropriation of $500,000 was added for the Employment Bureau of the Department of Labor. Senator Martin, in charge of the bill, opposed the amendment on the ground that about $20,000,000,000 already had been appropriated by Congress, and expressed fear that next year's total might be $50,000,000,000.

—The expulsion of Senator La Follette from the United States Senate was demanded in a petition addressed to the United States Senate by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission. La Follette was accused of making an address of a disloyal and seditious nature at the Non-Partisan League Convention at St. Paul.

Sept. 25—Capt. Guynemer, French airman, was killed in battle.

—Lieut. Vosse, German airman, was killed in battle with his fiftieth adversary.

—Kaiser Wilhelm denounced in a speech King Ferdinand of Roumania (a member of the house of Hohenzollern) as a renegade.

Sept. 26—Gen. Haig took Zonnebeke, pierced the German line and reached the Tower Hamlet spur; 1,000 prisoners were taken by the English.

—Secretary of State Lansing stated that: "In view of inquiries which have been made as to whether Count Bernstorff knew of the purpose of his Government to renew relentless submarine warfare when he sent his message of January 22, 1917, asking authorization to expend $50,000, I can state that the Department of State possesses conclusive evidence that on or before January 19 Count Bernstorff had received and read the Zimmerman telegram to Minister von Eckhart in Mexico which contained the following: 'We intend to begin on the 1st of February unrestricted submarine warfare. We shall endeavor in spite of this to keep the United States of America neutral.' Count Bernstorff was, therefore, fully advised of the intentions of the Imperial Government at the time when he asked for authority of Berlin to employ funds for an organization to influence Congressional action in favor of the continued neutrality of this country."

—Gen. Sukhomlinoff, former Russian Minister of War, was sent to Siberia for life for treason. His wife was acquitted.

—In a general round-up in Greater New York over seventy-five alien enemies were seized and locked up.

Sept. 27—German counter attacks at Verdun were repulsed.

—Japanese War Mission arrived in New York City.

—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced a second Liberty Loan of $3,000,000,000 or more, to be offered to the public on October 1, at 4 per cent., due November 15, 1942, subject to redemption on and after November 15, 1927.

Sept. 28—Over 100 arrests of I. W. W.'s were made in Chicago, including William D. Haywood, Secretary of the National Organization of

the Industrial Workers of the World. A blanket indictment charged seditious conspiracy in an effort to thwart war plans of the United States Government.

—Chancellor Michaelis stated to the Reichstag that Germany "calmly awaited the arrival of the American armies."

—Viscount Ishii, speaking before the Japan Society of New York, said: "The agent of Germany in this country and in ours has had as his one purpose the feeding of our passions, our prejudices and our distrust on a specially prepared German concoction, until, drugged and inflamed, we might have taken the irrevocable step over the edge, and at his leisure the vulture might have fattened upon our remains."

Sept. 29—German Secretary of Foreign Affairs von Kuehlmann in a speech to a committee of the Reichstag declared that the German people back up the governmental policies.

—Japan's promise not to take territory from China or "despoil her rights," coupled with an announcement that the Island Empire proposes to set up a "Monroe Doctrine" in the Far East, was voiced by Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Imperial Commission, at New York's official banquet to the envoys.

Sept. 30—United States Fuel Administrator Garfield fixed the price of coke and coal, in keeping with President Wilson's proclamation of August.

—German airships raided London—the fifth attack within a week. No casualties were reported.

—Riots occurred in Russian towns and mobs destroyed crops.

—German attacks on Marshal Haig's lines on the Ypres front were repulsed.

Oct. 1—The heaviest air raid to date was made upon London; ten killed, thirty-eight injured. Enemy planes were repulsed by barrage fire. Citizens urged the Government to make reprisals.

—The Fourteenth Regiment of New York departed for Spartanburg, S. C.

Oct. 2—Germans made a mass attack on the British lines between Polygon Wood and the Menin Road. The Germans were mowed down by rifle and machine gun fire with heavy losses.

—French airmen attacked Frankfort, Coblenz, Treves and Stuttgart in reprisal for raid on Dunkirk.

—British cruiser Drake was announced sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine. Loss, one officer and eighteen men.

—The United States Senate adopted the conference report on the $2,535,000,000 War Revenue Bill. It was the largest revenue bill ever passed.

Oct. 3—The lowest record of weekly sinkings since unrestricted U boat warfare began was reported by the British Admiralty—thirteen vessels. Eleven of more than 1,600 tons and two smaller craft.

—The New York State Attorney General, Merton E. Lewis, sent to the French Ambassador, through Secretary of State Lansing, documents intending to show that the German Imperial Government had intrusted to Paul Bolo, known as Bolo Pasha, arrested in Paris in September, vast sums of money in New York banks to corrupt the French press and influence French public opinion in the cause of peace.

—The Democratic Congress in Petrograd, after having declared itself in favor of a Coalition Government by a vote of 766 to 688, completely reversed its decision, and by a vote of 813 to 180 announced its overwhelming opposition to the coalition idea.

—American schooner Annie F. Coulan was sunk by submarine. No lives lost.

Oct. 4—More than 3,000 prisoners were taken by the British in a new drive east of Ypres. All the objectives of the British were won, including positions characterized by Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters as of "great importance."

—The Navy Department at Washington reported the sinking of three American vessels by the German sea raider Seeadler in South Pacific waters. This is the raider stranded on Mopeha Island August 2 and which became a total wreck.

—The United States Senate passed, as a rider to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Insurance Bill, an amendment conferring the rank of full General for the period of the war on the Chief of Staff and the commander of the American forces in France, Major Gens. Bliss and Pershing, respectively. The amendment also made Lieutenant Generals of all commanders of armies or army corps organized or authorized and confers the rank of Major General on all heads of departments and bureaus. Generals and Lieutenant Generals are to receive $10,000 and $9,000 a year, respectively, with allowances.

Oct. 5—Field Marshal Haig announced that his drive at Ypres had netted to date 4,446 prisoners and was developing into one of the great battles of the war.

—A loyalty rally in Madison Square Garden, New York City, was addressed by Theodore Roosevelt and Mayor Mitchel of New York.

Oct. 6—The special war session of Congress ended. The President met Secretaries Lansing and Redfield and Postmaster General Burleson at the Capitol and signed bills. Among these were the Urgent Deficiency Bill, carrying $7,758,124,000; the Trading With the Enemy Act and the soldiers' and sailors' insurance measure.

—A semi-official statement from Berlin indicated that the bread ration would be again cut on November 1 and a corresponding amount of potatoes supplied instead, and that a four-pound rye loaf would cost 83 instead of 75 pfennigs, and a wheat loaf 90 instead of 82 pfennigs.

—French Socialists began a national conference in Bordeaux.

—Official announcement was made of the sinking of a German submarine by a United States destroyer by the use of a "depth bomb."

Oct. 7—Uruguay broke diplomatic relations with Germany.

—French artillery joined the British in assault on German lines in Flanders.

—Austria was reported as seeking separate peace negotiations.

—The "Rainbow Division," 27,000 strong, was reviewed at Camp Mills, L. I., by Major Gen. W. A. Mann.

Oct. 8—In an address at the White House to the newly formed League for National Unity, representing church, political, labor, agricultural and other organizations, the President expressed the belief that American public opinion, although understanding the war's causes and principles, needs guidance to remember that the war should end only when Germany is beaten and Germany's rule of autocracy and might are superseded by the ideals of democracy.

—Eighteen thousand coal miners in southeastern Kentucky and Tennessee, who had been on strike, returned to work.

—The Navy Department authorized the announcement that an American patrol vessel fired upon an Italian submarine by reason of identity signals not being answered, killing one officer and one seaman. Secretary of the Navy Daniels sent a letter of regret to the Italian Minister of Marine.

Oct. 9—Field Marshal Haig captured Poelcapelle and advanced two miles northwest. The French troops took the Villages of St. Jean de Mangalaere and Veldhoek and held their new line on the edge of Houtholst Forest.

—It was reported in the Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin that Germany would make a new peace offer abjuring territorial aggrandizement and agreeing to the surrender of captured Belgium and French territory.

—Chancellor Michaelis, addressing the Reichstag Main Committee, declared that "all political propaganda would be excluded from the army." The supplementary estimates for the army were adopted without alteration.

—An official statement of the situation on the west front, authorized by the French High Commission and sent to Washington, states that Germany had passed the climax of her military strength.

—The New York World first displayed its "service flag" of seventy-five stars on a white field with red border, in honor of the employees who

have enlisted in various branches of the United States Army and Navy for the war.

Oct. 10—The German Chancellor asserted that peace was "impossible as long as Germany's enemies demanded any German soil or endeavored to drive a wedge between the German people and their Emperor." Foreign Secretary von Kuehlmann said there was no impediment to peace, no question which could not be solved by negotiations, except for the French demand for Alsace-Lorraine.

—Mutinies were reported on board German warships at Wilhelmshaven. The Emperor, according to cables, went to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven mutineers be shot. Chancellor Michaelis objected and as a result three were shot and the others sentenced, collectively, to 200 years' penal servitude.

—German attacks forced back the advanced British troops on a 2,000-yard front in Flanders and established a foothold in portions of the French first line on the right bank of the Meuse.

—New York police made three arrests on charges of conspiracy to place bombs on board of outgoing steamships from New York to European ports.

—Secretary of State Lansing gave out copies of three cablegrams disclosing that more than a year before submarine piracy drove America to war, the Berlin Government was instructing Ambassador von Bernstorff to arrange for destruction of Canadian railroads and to use Irish-Americans in carrying on sabotage. They showed that von Bernstorff was then seeking authority to support a campaign to influence Congress.

—President Wilson took steps to prevent the monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulation or control of foodstuffs by issuing a proclamation for the licensing of producers and dealers in food products that are necessities.

Oct. 11—Emperor William arrived in Sofia, Bulgaria, on his first visit.

—The German Reichstag passed a bill providing for the rebuilding of the German merchant fleet. Both Socialist Parties voted against it.

—Count Karl von Luxburg, the former German Minister to Argentina, was taken into custody but was later released.

—French troops in Belgium broke up a German attack delivered east of Draeibank against positions between Victoire Farm and Pategoet Farm. On the Aisne front an enemy patrol seeking to approach lines in the region of Cerny was dispersed.

—The Navy Department stated that one member of the armed guard, J. E. McNeil, seaman; W. J. Watkins, the master; seven members of the crew and the French pilot were lost in the sinking of the American steamer Lewis Luckenbach.

Oct. 12—Commissioner Colby of the United States Shipping Board announced that the Government would requisition all American ocean-going steamers of 2,500 tons dead weight, to become effective at noon October 15. The order, he added, applied to 468 ships, aggregating 2,878,000 tons, and the Government would also take over the employment of labor for loading and operating the vessels.

—Vice Admiral von Cappelle, the German Minister of Marine, resigned.

—Vincent Astor's offer of his $8,000,000 5,000-acre country estate at Rhinecliff, N. Y., for a war hospital was accepted by the United States Government.

—Slight advances all along the Flanders front were made by Marshal Haig, resuming his offensive.

—Nine new members of the War Cabinet were sworn into office at Ottawa, Ont.

—Admiral Henry T. Mayo returned from a war mission in Europe.

Oct. 13—Germans landed on the Islands of Dago and Oesel, taking from the Russians commanding positions on the Gulf of Riga.

—Henry L. Morgenthau, former American Ambassador to Turkey, in a signed statement to The World asserted that the Kaiser planned the great war weeks before the actual beginning of hostilities. War was decided upon, according to the Ambassador, at a conference held in Berlin early in July, 1914, between the Kaiser and his military advisers.

—Admiral von Tirpitz, formerly Minister of the German Navy, in an interview in the Brunswick Landeszeitung was quoted as saying: "We are now at the fateful hour of our existence. Germany cannot maintain her position as a world power against England unless her position is founded on might."

—Marshal Haig's men continued to advance their new lines in Flanders.

Oct. 14—President Wilson in an official proclamation designated October 24 as Liberty Loan Day. In the proclamation he said: "The might of the United States is being mobilized and organized to strike a mortal blow at autocracy in defense of outraged American rights and of the cause of liberty."

—Under power conferred by the Trading With the Enemy Act President Wilson named the members of the War Trade Board, composed of members of the Exports Administration Board, which it replaces. The board: Vance C. McCormick, Chairman, representing the Secretary of State; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the Secretary of Agriculture; Thomas D. Jones, representing the Secretary of Commerce; Beaver White, representing the Food Administrator; Frank C. Munson, representing the Shipping Board, and a representative of the Secretary of the Treasury. The board licenses exports and exercises control over imports.

—Premier Kerensky appealed to the Baltic Fleet to defend the Fatherland. "Tell the redoubtable Baltic Fleet," he said, "that the hour of trial has arrived. Russia expects for her safety a valiant effort by the navy."

—Field Marshal Haig's troops repulsed Germans north of Poelcapelle and west of Becelaere.

—Dutch shipping to England was stopped pending adjustment of differences between Great Britain and Holland.

Oct. 15—Germans landed on the Russian Island of Oesel, in the Gulf of Riga, and occupied Arensburg, the capital of the island.

—Belgian troops defeated the Germans at Dixmude.

—Mata Hari, a Dutch dancer, convicted of espionage, was shot as a German spy at Vincennes, France.

—The United States Government took over 468 American ships aggregating 3,000,000 tons.

Oct. 16—Germans occupied the Islands of Runo and Abro, in the Gulf of Riga.

—Field Marshal Haig resumed his offensive in Flanders. French troops were reported successful in several attacks on the German lines at Verdun.

Oct. 17—The Navy Department announced the torpedoing of a United States destroyer in the U boat zone, the first "hit" made by German torpedoes on an American fighting ship. One man was killed and five wounded. The destroyer was badly damaged, but made port.

—Twenty-five German airplanes were reported destroyed by the French in air battles.

—Germans in concentrated attack failed to pierce the French lines in the Champagne district and on the Aisne.

—Fuel Administrator Garfield served notice on the miners and coal operators that unless they adjusted their differences the Government would take drastic action.

—Holland offered to the United States the use of 200,000 tons of Dutch shipping held in American ports in exchange for money, food and raw material.

—United States troop transport Antilles was sunk by German submarine. Seventy lives were lost.

Oct. 18—Moon Island, in the Gulf of Riga, was captured by the Germans. The Russian battleship Slava was sunk in a general engagement between Russian and German naval vessels.

—It was reported at Washington that mutinies had broken out in the German Navy and that

at Ostend sailors refused to board a submarine and threw overboard and drowned an officer, and that at Pola there were clashes between Austrian and German sailors.

Oct. 19—Announcement was made by M. Kishkin, Minister of Public Welfare, that the Russian Government would remove from Petrograd to Moscow. The evacuation of the fortified port of Reval, at the entrance to the Gulf of Finland, has begun.

—German airships raided the eastern and northeastern counties of England. A few bombs fell in the area of London. Twenty-seven persons were killed and fifty-three wounded.

—French troops penetrated the German lines along the Aisne.

—The Food Administrator at Washington said that the German food ration at date was about one-half of normal need.

—Cable advices stated that former Czar Nicholas of Russia, living as a private citizen at Tobolsk, has to procure food for his family through the use of rationing cards, the same as ordinary people.

Oct. 20—Four Zeppelins which took part in the British raid on October 19 were shot down in France.

—German warships bombarded Dunkirk. There were no civilian casualties reported.

—German raiders sunk two British destroyers and nine merchant steamers in the North Sea between the Shetland Islands and the Norwegian coast.

—President Wilson in a proclamation specifying Sunday, October 28, as a day of prayer for war success asked his "countrymen to observe the appointed day, according to their several faiths, in solemn prayer that God's blessing may rest upon the high task which is laid upon us, to the end that the cause for which we give our lives and treasure may triumph and our efforts be blessed with high achievement."

Oct. 21—British troops attacked the Turks northwest of Bagdad, the Turks retreating. The British captured a number of prisoners and much ammunition.

—Allied warships bombarded Ostend.

—A bolt of the Bolshevik extremists marked the first session of the Russian Preliminary Parliament at Petrograd. Following a speech by their leader, Leon Trotzky, they left the asembly hall in a body with cheers for a democratic peace.

Oct. 22—The War Department made known the list of dead on the transport Antilles, sunk by a German submarine.

—Kaiser Wilhelm refused to accept the resignation of his Minister of Marine, Vice Admiral von Cappelle.

—In a speech in Albert Hall, London, Lloyd George said: "There will be no peace in the world until the shrine of the war spirit in Potsdam is shattered and its priesthood is dispersed and discredited forever."

—The Germans carried their invasion in the Gulf of Riga to the mainland by seizing the Werder Peninsula. This strip of land is opposite Moon Island. The village of Werder was taken by the Germans. Werder is about twenty-five miles south of Hapsal. The Russians began evacuating Reval.

—British attacks in Belgium in the neighborhood of Poelcapelle and, in conjunction with the French, south of Houthoist Forest, were reported by Field Marshal Haig as "highly successful." All the objectives were captured.

Oct. 23—A plot to bring about another rebellion in Ireland, to ship to Germany large sums of money for the purchase of German bonds by Turks residing in New York, was disclosed by the Department of Justice. Baron Max von Recklinghausen, a German to whom Count von Bernstorff had given authority to act as secret envoy in the United States, was arrested as the leader. He was taken to Ellis Island.

—Attacking northeast of Soissons on a six-mile front Gen. Petain drove a wedge two miles deep into the German line nearest Paris. More than 7,500 prisoners and twenty-five heavy guns were captured. Three villages and Malmaison Fort fell into French hands.

—The Austro-Swiss frontier was closed, due to serious internal situation in Austria. Several munition factories were wrecked. Many women were reported killed in food riots in Austrian towns.

—The Russian Admiralty stated that its forces had put out of action in an engagement in the Gulf of Riga two German dreadnoughts, one cruiser, twelve torpedo boats and one transport.

Oct. 24—Germans began a new offensive along the Isonzo front. Official reports from Berlin stated that thousands of Italian prisoners had been taken.

—Germans withdrew on a wide front between the Bay of Riga and the Dvina.

—The French in their advance northeast of Soissons against the German Crown Prince took over 8,000 prisoners, including 160 officers, and also seventy heavy guns, thirty-nine mine throwers and eighty machine guns.

—Arthur Williams was appointed Federal Food Administrator for the City of New York.

Oct. 25—The French, under Gen. Petain, continued their drive against the German line on the Aisne front northeast of Soissons. At date over 12,000 prisoners have been taken and about 120 cannon captured.

—Berlin official reports stated that the Germans and Austrians captured over 10,000 Italians in an attack near Flitsch and Tolmino.

—British airmen dropped five tons of explosives in and about Saarbrucken, Germany, in reprisal raids, causing much damage.

—Russian troops were reported as having massacred German inhabitants of the town of Wendel on the retreat from Riga. The massacre was prompted, it was stated, by snipers firing on the retreating troops.

—The American steamer Luckenbach fought off for four hours an attack by a German submarine. The vessel managed to make port.

Oct. 26—The Brazilian Chamber of Deputies declared a state of war between Brazil and Germany.

—The steamer on which were United States Senators John D. Kendrick and William S. Kenyon and Representatives John J. Rogers and James S. Parker was attacked by a German submarine off the coast of Wales. The gunners opened fire and the submarine submerged before launching a torpedo.

—Field Marshal Haig and Gen. Petain renewed their drive in Flanders, further setting back the German line.

—The Italians, falling back before the renewed Austro-German offensive, began the evacuation of the Bainsizza-Heiligengeist Plateau.

—Frank A. Scott of Cleveland resigned, on account of sickness, as Chairman and member of the War Industries Board.

—Premier Boselli announced the resignation of the Italian Cabinet.

—The President, by proclamation, forbade, on and after November 15, 1917, and during the war with Germany, the manufacture, distribution and storage, use or possession of explosives or ingredients thereof, except as provided in the Act of October 6, 1917, regulating those matters.

Oct. 27—It was formally announced that American troops in France had fired their first shot in trench warfare. American artillerymen using a French "75" opened fire on the German lines 500 yards distant. The shell case was preserved, to be sent to President Wilson.

—The German-Austro offensive along the Isonzo front continued. The Italians made a stand, holding the enemy in check in the passes west of the Isonzo River leading to the Venetian Plains. To date the Germans claimed the capture of 60,000 prisoners and 500 big guns. Five hundred thousand Austrians and Germans were reported facing the Italian lines.

—French troops, under Gen. Petain continued to press back the Germans in Flanders.

—The last day of the Second Liberty Loan. An

official estimate placed the total of the second loan at $5,400,000,000.

—President Wilson granted an increase of 45 cents a ton in the price of bituminous coal at virtually all mines in the country, effective October 29. The new price will absorb wage raises recently agreed upon between operators and miners in the central competitive and other fields.

Oct. 28—The Austro-German offensive against Gen. Cadorna's troops on the Italian front continued. The Austrians and Germans negotiated the mountain passes, and Gorizia, captured by the Italians August 9, 1916, was retaken. Gen. Cadorna's Second Army was reported in full retreat and the Third Army was reported falling back to a new line of defense. Berlin reported the total capture of Italians as 100,000, with over 700 guns.

—Striking in co-operation with the French, the Belgian troops won back from the Germans all of the Merckem Peninsula, about two miles south of Dixmude. The territory restored is about four miles long and from four-fifths of a mile to a mile and three-quarters wide.

—Dr. Dumba, former Austro-Hungarian Ambassador to the United States, in a speech in the Reichsrat, asserted that the giant naval programme of the United States was mostly bluff.

—More than 1,000 Jews from all parts of the country, representing all shades of religious and political beliefs, met in New York to discuss ways and means to complete by January 1 the $10,000,000 fund for Jewish war sufferers. They pledged loyalty for the Jews of the United States to the Government.

—The American Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro reported that at Florianapolis the German Club was wrecked. The German Shooting Club was set on fire and destroyed. At Pelotas the equipment of the newspaper Deutsche Wacht was burned. The German Shooting Club was also burned.

—First Lieut. De Vere H. Harden, Signal Officers' Reserve Corps, was the first American wounded after part of Gen. Sibert's forces entered the trenches. The War Department stated that Lieut. Harden received a moderate shrapnel wound in his left leg.

Oct. 29—The Italian Isonzo front collapsed and the Austro-German army reached the outposts before Udine, where the Italian headquarters were located. Cormons on the plains about seven miles west of Gorizia, was captured and the armies of the Central Powers approached the frontier of the Italian coastal region.

—The first war prisoner—a German—taken by the United States expeditionary forces died in an American field hospital in France from wounds inflicted by a United States patrol.

—The Food Administration at Washington made public a regulation, effective November 1, that: "No retailer or other dealer who, in violation of the Food Control Act puts excessive prices on necessary foods will be able to obtain supplies, and no manufacturer, wholesaler or other handler of food will be allowed to sell to any retailer anywhere in the United States who makes unreasonable profits or buys large quantities of foods for speculative purposes." The regulation will be incorporated in the licensing system.

Oct. 30—According to reports from Berlin, Udine was taken by German troops of the 14th Army. An official report from Vienna stated that the Italian Carnic front had collapsed.

—Fire, declared to be the work of German spies, destroyed $5,000,000 worth of war material on the waterfront at Baltimore, Md., intended for Gen. Pershing's troops in France.

—Ten million dollars more was advanced to France as a loan by the United States.

—Italy formed a new Cabinet, headed by Prof. Vittorio Orlando as Premier.

—The village of Passchendaele was captured by the British, according to a Berlin official report, but was later evacuated on severe counter attack by the Germans.

—In a declaration before the Reichstag, Ledebour, the Independent Socialist, said: "We have had 1,500,000 dead, 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 wounded, of whom 500,000 are crippled for life, and 2,000,000 absolutely invalided. That makes altogether 6,000,000 men lost during three years."

—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo turned over to the Italian Government an additional credit of $230,000,000.

Oct. 31—An official report from Berlin on the offensive against the Italians said: "There have been successful engagements on the Tagliamento Plain. The number of Italian prisoners has increased to more than 120,000. The number of guns captured is more than 1,000."

—Germans in Brazil were reported in revolt. The Brazilian Army was mobilized to handle the situation.

—Chairman Hurley of the United States Shipping Board promised that the United States would have ready during 1918 6,000,000 tons of shipping.

Nov. 1—Wholesalers and other large food distributing agencies doing business of over $100,000 a year were placed under license by the Federal Food Administration. The licensing system was designed to limit the prices of food to a reasonable amount over expenses, forbid the acquisition of speculative profits, and to keep all food commodities moving to the consumer as directly and as quickly as practicable.

—Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing Parliament, declared that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic Oceans had been sunk. He said that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

—Berlin announced officially that the Austro-Germans stormed the crossings of the Tagliamento and took 60,000 more prisoners.

—It was reported officially at Washington that British and French troops had arrived at the Italian front to strengthen Gen. Cadorna's lines that had been beaten back by the Germans and Austrians.

—Secretary of State Lansing made public the actual text of the Luxburg notes, as follows: "No. 63. July 7, 1917. Our attitude toward Brazil has created the impression here that our easy-going good nature can be counted on. This is dangerous in South America, where the people, under thin veneer, are Indians. A submarine squadron with full powers to me might probably still save the situation. I request instructions as to whether after a rupture of relations legation is to start for home or to remove to Paraguay or possibly Chili. The Naval Attache will doubtless go to Santiago de Chili. (Signed) LUXBURG."

"No. 89, August 4, 1917. I am convinced that we shall be able to carry through our principal political aims in South America, the maintenance of open market in Argentina and the reorganization of South Brazil equally well whether with or against Argentina. Please cultivate friendship with Chili. The announcement of a visit of a submarine squadron to salute the President would even now exercise decisive influence on the situation in South America. Prospect excellent for wheat harvest in December. (Signed) LUXBURG."

—The United States Food Administrator named 6.35 as the price for 96 degree test raw sugar at New Orleans and seaboard refining points.

—The first battalions of Americans in the trenches were relieved by others.

—Thirty airplanes in seven groups took part in an air raid on London, killing eight and wounding twenty-one. Only three machines penetrated to the heart of the city. Material damage was slight.

—Non-partisan and Conservative Socialist groups won victories over the Radical Bolsheviki candidates in the municipal elections in most Russian cities, reports from 643 towns indicated. In the larger towns the average Bolsheviki vote was only 7 per cent., while in the smaller towns it was 2.2 per cent.

—Count Georg von Hertling accepted the Imperial

Chancellorship and office of Premier of Prussia. Vice Chancellor and Minister of the Interior Helfferich and President von Waldow of the German Food Regulation Board resigned. Vice Admiral von Capelle's resignation as Minister of the Navy was not accepted.

Nov. 2—Austro-German patrols advanced to the banks of the Tagliamento River.

—Eight men lost their lives when the army transport Finland was torpedoed homeward bound from a French port. The Navy Department gave out the casualty list as follows: Naval gun crew, James W. Henry, Harrison, N. J.; Newton R. Head, Cleveland, Ga.; Porter Hilton, Toccoa, Ga.; crew of Finland, M. Cardoza, J. Hanslo, W. F. Phillips, Jose Cuevas; army, Lester Hickey, Chicago; Charles H. Maxwell, Concord, N. C.

—The Germans retreated from points along the Chemin-des-Dames in the Aisne sector of the front in France.

—Gen. von Berrer, commanding the Wurttemberg Armies on the northeast front, was shot dead while visiting the trenches near Riga.

Nov. 3—The British Admiralty gave out the following statement: "An attack was made on our vessels patrolling the Belgian coast by an electrically controlled high speed boat. The boat was destroyed."

—The Navy Department announced officially that a picket boat of the U. S. S. Michigan patrolling in home waters foundered on Oct. 30, drowning twelve. The crew was: Joseph J. Schultz, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Joseph H. Henderickson, York, Pa.; Roscoe Scott, Denver, Col.; Stanley J. Wing, Detroit, Mich.; Austin Atwood, Sandusky, O.; Arthur A. Flow, Mecklenburg County, N. C.; Andrew F. Meister, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Walter H. Fischer, Chicago; Clarence L. Jones, Bucksport, Me.; Edmund L. Tamillo, Chicago; James P. Young, George M. Hilmarch jr.

—British destroyers sank the German auxiliary cruiser Marie of Flensburg and ten patrols in the Cattegat and the Skagerrak.

—An official report from Berlin on the operations on the Italian front said: "More than 200,000 prisoners and more than 1,800 guns have been taken."

—The Brazilian steamships Acary and Guarahy were torpedoed in European waters. Two men were killed and four injured.

—After November 3 the United States Food Administration arranged to handle all exports of flour to European countries.

—President Wilson promulgated regulations for governing the handling of foods in connection with the licensing of importers, manufacturers, wholesalers, canners, packers and large retailers. The New York Port War Board was organized with Secretary McAdoo as Chairman. Irving T. Bush, founder and head of the Bush Terminal Company, later accepted the post of Chief Executive Officer. The purpose of the War Board is to co-ordinate all the facilities of the ports of New Jersey and New York toward the speedy handling of freight and munitions of war.

—A small detachment of American infantrymen was attacked in the front line trenches by a superior force of Germans. The Americans were cut off by heavy barrage fire in their rear. The fighting was hand-to-hand. Three Americans were killed and five wounded. A Sergeant and Corporal and ten men were taken prisoners. Two French soldiers in the trenches were killed. The enemy lost some men. It was the first engagement in which American troops figured. The casualty list of Americans follows: Killed, Corpl. James B. Gresham, Evansville, Ind.; Private Thomas F. Enright, 6641 Premo Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Private Merle D. Hay, Glidden, Ia. The dead were buried on the slope of a hill overlooking a small village "somewhere in France." Simple markers were placed upon the graves, recording the name, company and regiment of each of the Americans buried there, and in a wreath of native flowers hung within the inclosure was inscribed in French the following:

"Here lie the first soldiers of the great Republic of the United States who died on the soil of France for justice and liberty, Nov. 3, 1917."

Nov. 4—Uniform minimum wage scales for the Pacific Coast shipbuilding yards were announced by the United States Shipbuilding Labor Adjustment Board. The decision effected an increase of from 10 to 30 per cent.

—At a congress held in Paris the League of the Rights of Man came out for a society of nations. The league comprises many members of the Chamber of Deputies.

—More than 1,000,000 families were added to the Food Administration's pledge enrolment. The total as officially recorded stands at 6,469,467.

Nov. 5—The Italian War Office announced officially that the Austro-Germans crossed the Tagliamento River. The Berlin report of the engagement said: "From the Italian brigades defeated in this engagement more than 6,000 prisoners and a number of guns have been taken."

—The German authorities in Belgium imposed a fine of $2,500,000 on the Province of East Flanders because it failed to place 40,000 laborers at the disposal of the Germans Nov. 1.

—The American patrol boat Alcedo was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine. One officer and twenty men are missing. The ship sank in four minutes.

Nov. 6—The Italians retreated along a 150-mile line. The Austro-Germans crossed the Tagliamento River along the whole front.

—British and Canadian forces advanced 800 yards northeast of Ypres and passed beyond the centre of Passchendaele.

Nov. 7—Secretary of State Lansing announced the safe arrival at a British port of Col. E. M. House to take part in war conferences. Accompanying Col. House were: Admiral W. S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, United States Army; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance C. McCormick, Chairman of War Trade Board; Bainbridge Colby, United States Shipping Board; Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, representing the Food Controller; Thomas Nelson Perkins, representing Priority Board, and Gordon Auchincloss as Secretary.

—Under orders of the Maximalist Committee an armed naval detachment seized the offices of the official Petrograd telegraph agency, the Central telegraph office, the State Bank and Marine Palace, where the Preliminary Parliament had been in session. Parliament suspended its sittings. Premier Kerensky placed guards about the public buildings. Small guards were put at the embassies. The women's battalion was drawn up in the square in front of the Winter Palace.

—The British forces under Gen. Allenby advanced within thirty-three miles of Jerusalem. The British occupied Khuweilfeh. Tell Abu Harere and Tell Esch Sheri'ah, about twelve miles northwest of Beersheba, were also taken. Gaza fell before troops advancing up the Mediterranean Coast. Gaza is about fifty miles southwest of Jerusalem.

—Nine million three hundred and six thousand persons subscribed to the Second Liberty Loan, totalling $4,617,532,300.

—King George proclaimed Sunday, Jan. 6, 1918, as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

Nov. 8—United States Marshal McCarthy took possession of the Hamburg-American Line steamship offices at No. 45 Broadway.

—Austro-German troops forced their way across the Livenza River and won a victory on the middle Tagliamento front. During the engagement 17,000 Italians, with 80 guns, surrendered.

—The Maximalists deposed Premier Kerensky of Russia and took possession of the Government at Petrograd.

—Lieuts. Hans Berg and Loescher, who escaped from the internment camp at Fort McPherson, Ga., on October 23, were captured on the Rio Grande at Laredo, Tex., as they were trying to get across the river into Mexico.

Nov. 9—A permanent Inter-Allied Military Committee was created at a conference of English,

French and Italian representatives. Gen. Cadorna, who had been in supreme command, was placed on the new committee. Gen. Diaz was appointed first in command, with Gen. Badoglio second and Gen. Giardino third.

—A report given out by the United States Hydrographic Office said that an American steamer was torpedoed and sunk off the Canary Islands and another American ship was torpedoed off the Algerian coast.

—Gen. Allenby, commanding the British expedition advancing against the Turks before Jerusalem, reported capturing many prisoners and a transport. Mounted troops reached the south bank of the Wadi Hesu, eleven miles north of the old Turkish front. The northern bank of the Wadi Hesu and Harbieh was taken. The Turkish coastal railhead at Beit Hanun was also captured. The whole Turkish Army retreated toward the north. More than forty guns were captured.

—German troops landed on the Island of Aland, in the Baltic Sea, at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia between Sweden and Finland.

Nov. 10—The All-Russian Congress of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates (the Maximalists) named a new Cabinet to succeed the Kerensky body, deposed. Lenine was named as Premier with Leon Trotzky as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—Helsingfors, the capital of Finland, was reported occupied by the Germans.

—Secretary of War Baker announced that up to about June 1 the losses of the British Expeditionary Forces in deaths in action and deaths from wounds were about 7 per cent. of the total of all the men sent to France since the beginning of the war.

—British field batteries took up positions along the Italian front line of defence supporting the Italian rear guard in an effort to stay the Austro-German advance. The Sugano Valley on the Trentino front was occupied by the Germans and the town of Asiago taken.

—British troops in Flanders set the German line back one-half mile on a front of a mile and a quarter near Passchendaele.

—German aviators threw down fifty bombs in the region of Dunkirk. Three persons were killed and three wounded. The hospital at Zuydecoote was attacked. German aviators threw down incendiary bombs, killing nine persons.

—Vice Chancellor Helfferich of Germany resigned and was succeeded by Freidrich von Payer.

—Boris Bakhmeteff, Russian Ambassador, repudiated the Maximalist Government.

—Admiral Washington L. Capps was superseded by Charles Piez, a Chicago production engineer, as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 11—United States Secret Service agents said they discovered $38,496,742 worth of food hidden in storage warehouses in New York City not indicated in warehouses reports.

—Food Administrator Hoover announced that "war bread" would be a fact in the United States after Dec. 10 made from unmixed wheat flour, skimmed milk and less sugar and lard.

—A state of war was declared in Finland. The Provisional Soldiers' Committee appointed a Commissary of Finland in place of Gov. Gen. Nekrasoff. The Diet voted to elect a State Directorate with supreme power.

Nov. 12—Stockholm reported a battle between Russian troops headed by Kerensky and the Bolshevik forces at Gotchina, thirty miles southwest of Petrograd.

—President Wilson at Buffalo addressed the National Convention of the American Federation of Labor. He said: "Any man in America or anywhere else who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened on the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia."

—Two aviators—Second Lieut. R. L. Johnson of the Canadian Royal Flying Corps and Sergt. Malloy of the United States Aviation Section—were killed by a fall near Fort Worth, Tex.

—Premier Lloyd George said in Paris that half the men who fell in vain on the western front in September, 1915, could have saved Serbia that year and completed the blockade of Germany.

—Fuel Administrator Garfield ordered that the display lighting of "The Great White Way" (Broadway, New York City) be permitted only between 7.45 and 11 P. M., the order to continue in effect during the war.

—President Wilson proclaimed 35,000 bakers in the United States under license after Dec. 10, 1917, under penalty of $5,000 fine or two years in prison for violation of the provisions.

Nov. 13—Premier Painleve of France and his Cabinet resigned following their defeat in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 277 to 186.

—Austro-German troops crossed the Lower Piave at the point nearest Venice. Italian troops strongly counter-attacked them and drove them back toward the river. On the Trentino front the Italians counter-attacked and repulsed the enemy in the Asiago region.

—Twenty-four survivors arriving at an American port reported the sinking on Oct. 27 of the steamer D. N. Luckenbach in the Bay of Biscay. Five of the crew were killed.

Nov. 14—Premier Lloyd George made public the provisions of the agreement made by the British, French and Italian Governments for the Inter-Allied War Council to act as a unit.

—In a speech before the Investment Bankers' Association at Baltimore, Secretary McAdoo stated that the Government expenditures were running far below estimates given Congress and predicted that the amount of money to be raised for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, would not exceed $10,000,000,000.

—American troops ambuscaded a number of Germans on patrol in "No Man's Land in France, killing and wounding a number of them. One non-commissioned American officer was killed in action.

—Premier Kerensky's forces were defeated by the Workmen's and Soldiers' forces between Tsarkoe Selo and Pulkova, twelve miles from Petrograd.

—Lieut. Gen. Oshima, the Japanese Minister of War, said that the despatch of troops to Europe was an impossibility owing to the cost and the lack of tonnage.

—Provost Marshal General Crowder made public the "questionnaire" for the second quota of the draft.

—A cable despatch to Copenhagen stated that Siberia had declared its independence and proclaimed former Emperor Nicholas of Russia as Emperor.

Nov. 15—President Poincare of France appointed Georges Clemenceau Premier.

—Jerusalem was cut off from the port of Jaffa, thirty-two miles to the northwest. The railroad connecting these two cities was seized by Gen. Allenby's British forces.

—The White Book issued by the Norwegian Government showed to July 1, 1917, the country lost 586 ships of 855,657 tons and 625 sailors. Losses during July, August and September brought the total of vessels lost to 660 of 1,020,000 tons and the number of sailors to 713. Of the vessels lost seventy-six were destroyed by explosions due, it is believed, to bombs placed aboard them by German spies, resulting in the loss of 306 lives.

—By direction of the United States Food Administration all speculation in butter and eggs was stopped by the exchanges and will not be resumed until the war ends.

—The New York Diocesan Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church declared its approval and support of such measures as the Government shall see fit to take to secure the establishment of National Prohibition during the war.

Nov. 16—Viscount Cowdray, Chairman of the British Air Board, resigned as a consequence of Lord Northcliffe's letter to Premier Lloyd George. Lord Cowdray was appointed Chairman of the board on Jan. 2, 1917, succeeding Lord Sydenham.

—Premier Clemenceau made public the names of the new French Cabinet.

—In a cablegram to King Albert of Belgium, congratulating him on his birthday, President Wilson said: "The people of the United States were never more in earnest than in their determination to prosecute to a successful conclusion this war against that power to secure for the future obedience to the laws of nations and respect for the rights of humanity."

—Col. House stated in London that America would not be represented on the political end of the Supreme Allied War Council and whether she would be represented on the military end remained for President Wilson to decide.

—Henry Ford was made assistant general manager of the United States Emergency Fleet Corporation.

—Concerning the Austro-German offensive on the Italian front the French War Office said: "The Germans have greatly exaggerated the importance of the Italian defeat. The Italian Armies are far from being defeated. The Second Army only has seriously suffered. On the 24th of October a violent offensive of the Germans between Prezzo and Tolmino took the positions of the Kolovist and gained the high valleys of Judrio and Natisone. On the 25th and 26th, after the loss of Matajur and Mont Magior, the Second Army fell back, first on the Tagliamento, then on the Piave. The line of the Piave is actually solidly held."

Nov. 17—Prof. Jan Kucharzevski, historian, was appointed first Premier of the new Polish state.

—The Government of Brazil proclaimed a state of siege in the Federal District and in the States of Rio Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Parana, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande de Sol.

—Washington reported an American soldier of Gen. Pershing's forces found guilty by court martial of assaulting and murdering a French woman was executed by a firing squad.

—British and German light cruisers came into action off Heligoland. The British Admiralty reported one German light cruiser afire and sinking and one mine sweeper sunk.

—Peace between the revolutionists was declared in Moscow, with victory for the Bolsheviki, cables from Petrograd stated. The White Guard and the Military Cadets were disarmed.

Nov. 18—The Department of Communication of Japan announced that the negotiations with the United States, by which Japan was seeking to have the American embargo on steel raised to a certain extent in Japan's favor, had been broken off.

—Disorders were reported in Zurich, Switzerland, prompted by pacifist organizations. The use of machine guns and sabres was required to break up the mobs.

—The City of Jaffa on the Mediterranean coast, thirty-two miles northwest of Jerusalem, was occupied by the British Army in Palestine.

Nov. 19—One hundred and forty Germans found on River Street, Hoboken, N. J. (barred area), were arrested and interned for the period of the war.

—In the House of Commons Lloyd George stated that five submarines had been destroyed on one day, Nov. 17.

—President Wilson issued a proclamation requiring all alien enemies to register and barring them from airships, balloons, flying machines, and any ocean, bay, river, or other waters within three miles of the shore line of the United States except on public ferries; also from the District of Columbia and the Panama Canal Zone.

—R. F Howe of New York, a director in the International Harvester Company, was made civilian member of the Aircraft Board.

—Daniel Willard, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was appointed by President Wilson Chairman of the War Industries Board, succeeding Frank A. Scott, resigned.

Nov. 20—The Navy Department announced the sinking by collision with the transport Rose of the United States destroyer Chauncey. Lieut. Commander Walter E. Reno, who was in command; his two junior officers, Lieut. Charles F. Wedderburn and Ensign Harry G. Skinner Jr., and eighteen enlisted men were lost.

—After conference of the American War Mission and the British War Cabinet Premier Lloyd George said that the collapse of Russia and the reverses in Italy "make it even more imperative than before that the United States send as many troops as possible across the Atlantic as early as possible. Assuming that the submarine situation does not get worse, the easing of the position of the Allies depends entirely upon the dates on which the American programme of launching 6,000,000 tons of shipping promised for 1918 comes into practical effect."

—The French Chamber of Deputies gave a vote of confidence to M. Clemenceau, the new Premier, 418 to 65.

—Malcolm Gifford, twice tried without result on a charge of killing his chauffeur near Troy, N. Y., April, 1913, was killed in action in France, serving with the Canadian troops.

Nov. 21—British troops under Lieut. Gen. Byng smashed the Hindenburg line on a thirty-mile front from Arras to St. Quentin, to a depth of one to five miles, the British foremost lines reaching to within four miles west of Cambrai, a railway centre of German communication. At one point the British advanced more than five miles beyond the German first line. Thirteen villages and more than 9,000 prisoners were taken by the British.

—The House of Commons, 209 to 171, adopted an amendment to the Electoral Bill disfranchising conscientious objectors to war.

—British forces in Palestine advanced five miles northwest of Jerusalem.

Nov. 22—Col. E. M. House with others of the American War Mission arrived in Paris.

—Louis Weiderhold jr. of the Underwriters' Association announced in Philadelphia that beginning Nov. 23 insurance rates on buildings and their contents would be advanced from 10 to 30 per cent., due to the many fires caused by German plotters. The advanced rates are effective in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware and part of West Virginia.

—The Admiralty announced that a British airplane flew from England to a British base in the Mediterranean and dropped bombs in the vicinity of Constantinople. The trip of 2,000 miles was made in a series of eight flights.

—Germany declared a new barred zone, including the Azores and the remaining channel in the Mediterranean, which had been left open to Greece.

—Gov. Keith Neville of Nebraska resigned to take into Federal service the 7th Regiment, Nebraska National Guard, of which he has been made Colonel.

—The British Government proposed war decorations for the following United States naval officers: Distinguished Service Order, Lieut. Com. Charles A. Blakely and Lieut. Com. George F. Neal; Distinguished Service Cross, Lieut. Franklin Loftin and Ensign Henry N. Fallon; Distinguished Service Medal, Quartermaster First Class W. H. Justice and Chief Machinist's Mate R. G. McNaughton.

—The French estimate of the German forces on the western front during 1917 was: On the Aisne-Champagne line, 57; Aisne-Vigny and Messines, 78; Verdun, 21; Lens, 7; Flanders, 90; Aisne, October 1917," 13. Total, 266 divisions. A German army division consists of about 14,000 men; a total of 3,724,000 Germans on the western front.

—Rear Admiral Washington L. Capps resigned as general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 24—The Navy Department announced that an American destroyer had captured a German submarine. All of the crew were taken prisoners. The U boat sank.

—Leon Trotzky, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, published the text of confidential papers which he said passed between the Russian Foreign Office and foreign Governments, and showed, he added, that Czar Nicholas had demanded that the Allies keep hands off Poland and claimed Constantinople as a Russian port.

—New York Harbor and its shipping facilities

were ordered placed under military control to the end of the war, taking effect midnight Nov. 25, 1917. United States Regulars to act as guards.

—Operation of all railroads east of Chicago as one transportation unit was decided on between officials of the roads and the Government. The trackage, equipment and labor of every road to be pooled for the period of the war.

—The British War Office announced 100 big guns had been captured in the operations about Cambrai.

—Ambassador Bakhmeteff of Russia formally rejected the authority of the Bolsheviki in control of Petrograd.

—Rear Admiral Frederic R. Harris was appointed General Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 25—U. S. Ensign Kenneth Smith, Frank J. Brady, gunner, and I. F. Wilkensen, mechanician, were rescued off the French Coast from a disabled hydroplane to which they had been clinging for sixty hours.

—Col. House, Gen. Bliss, Admiral Benson and the other members of the American Mission visited the Picpus Cemetery and placed on the tomb of Lafayette a floral wreath bearing the inscription, "From the American War Mission, in grateful remembrance."

—Pope Benedict announced through Cardinal Gibbons the appointment of Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, Auxiliary Bishop of New York, as Military-Bishop of the Catholic priests in the United States Army and Navy here and abroad.

Nov. 26—The British advanced their line before Bullecourt and captured a number of German trenches.

—French-British infantry and artillery reached the Italian northern line after an eight-day march, covering fifteen miles a day.

—President Wilson ordered that the alcoholic content of beer be cut to 3 per cent. and the volume of grain used cut to 70 per cent.

—A Presidential proclamation barred enemy aliens from within 100 yards of the New York City waterfront.

—France and Italy ordered their Swiss frontiers closed for an indefinite period.

—British cavalry captured Bittir Station three and one-half miles west of Jerusalem.

—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announced that the business of all insurance companies, except life, incorporated under the laws of enemy or ally of enemy countries, must be liquidated.

Nov. 27—Austria and Germany closed their Swiss frontiers.

—London reported the torpedoing of the American steamer Actaeon (a seized German liner, formerly the Adamsturm) off the Spanish coast; thirty-seven men were reported missing.

Nov. 28—Representatives sent by Ensign Krylenko, the Bolshevik Commander in Chief of the Russian Armies, were received in the German lines and informed that the Germans had consented to negotiate Dec. 3 for an armistice.

—Cardinal Gaspari, Papal Secretary of State, said: "The Holy Father is not preparing any new appeal looking toward peace."

—Using two fresh divisions the Germans recaptured part of the village of Fontaine Notre Dame. Gen. Byng's troops held the Bourlon Wood line and took 500 prisoners.

—The Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden met in Christiania to confer on the German threat to invade Denmark.

—Complete results of the elections in Petrograd for the Constituent Assembly showed that the Bolsheviki head the poll with over 400,000 votes; the Cadets, 250,000; and the Social Revolutionaries, 150,000. Six seats go to the Bolsheviki, four to the Cadets, and two to the Social Revolutionaries. The Bolsheviki have Lenine, Zinoviev, Trotzky, Kamenev, Kollontay, and Stalin; the Cadets, Milinkov, Vinaver, Kutler, and Rodichev, and the Social Revolutionaries Chernov and Kamkov.

Nov. 29—Lord Lansdowne in a letter to a London newspaper renewed his peace proposal.

—A German destroyer struck a mine off Westkappelle, Holland, and sank. Only two of her crew were saved.

—The first session of the Inter-Allied Conference on war measures was held in Paris.

—Applications for life insurance received by the Military and Naval Bureau of War Risk totalled to date $1,032,938,000; number of applications, 120,290; average insurance, $8,567.

Nov. 30—The British Government disclaimed any connection with Lord Lansdowne's peace suggestion.

—Negotiations were concluded between the United States and Holland by which the former was to have the use of the Dutch shipping tied up in American ports.

—"Rainbow Division," U. S. A., of which the 69th Regiment, New York, was a unit, reached France. Every State in the Union is represented in the division.

—The Germans retook ground in the Cambrai salient between Bourlon and Moeuvres.

—The stamp tax provisions of the United States War Revenue Act became effective.

Dec. 1—The British regained much of the ground lost to the Germans on the drive of Nov. 30. Berlin claimed 4,000 prisoners taken in three days' fighting.

—The Kings of Norway, Denmark and Sweden agreed: first, irrespective of the length of the war, to stick together; second, to maintain neutrality toward all belligerent powers.

—The Reichstag voted a credit of 15,000,000,000 marks ($3,000,000,000), two Independent Socialists voting in opposition.

—The text of an alleged secret agreement among France, Great Britain, Russia and Italy was published at Petrograd by the Bolshevik Government. The document, it was stated, was signed in London April 26, 1915, by Viscount Grey, former Foreign Secretary; Paul Cambon, French Ambassador to Great Britain; and Count Benckendorff, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain. Italy was to have the assistance of the French and British naval forces. After peace Italy was to receive the Trentino, the Southern Tyrol to the Brenner Pass, Trieste and Istria and Dalmatia. Italy was to govern the foreign relationships of Albania if that country became an autonomous Government. France, Great Britain and Russia were to support Italy in preventing the Papal influence from ending the war and in regulating questions concerning the war. Italy's cooperation was to begin one month after the ratification of the agreement.

—Since the United States entered the war 1,394 men in various branches of the military service have died, been wounded or reported captured, according to a report of the War Department.

Dec. 2—Germans forced the British to retire from ground they had captured at Masnieres, three and one-half miles south of Cambrai. The Germans made fifteen attacks on the British line. They were finally repulsed with losses to the Germans estimated to be greater than almost any other twelve hours' fighting in the war.

—American volunteer army engineers engaged in railway construction work near Gouzeaucourt were caught in an attack by German troops and in the engagement, so France later informed the Government at Washington, a considerable number of the Americans were killed and wounded.

—The Krupp Gun Works opened a branch factory at Lucerne, Switzerland, with $6,000,000 capital.

—Baron Lowen, the Swedish Minister to Argentina, quit Buenos Ayres without formal farewells.

—Jacob H. Schiff, at a dinner given in New York City, raised $1,060,000 in two hours for the National Jewish War Relief Fund. He contributed $200,000, and Nathan Straus, $30,000.

—A new Cabinet in China was appointed.

Dec. 3—The Inter-Allied War Conference in Paris closed with an address by Col. E. M. House, Chairman of the American Mission,

felicitating France on her sacrifices and work.
—Berlin stated that local armistices had been agreed to by the German and Russian divisions holding the lines from Pripet to Lipa.
—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo submitted at the opening of Congress the largest year's budget in the history of the United States—more than $13,500,000,000—to carry on the war and governmental departments. More than $11,000,000,000 is direct war budget.
—Government war savings stamps were placed on sale for the first time.

Dec. 4—President Wilson in his second war message to a joint session of Congress urged a declaration of war against Austria-Hungary.
—London reported the sinking of the British passenger steamer Apapa with a loss of eighty lives.
—The French Foreign Office announces the creation of a Supreme Allied Naval Committee as a result of the Inter-Allied Conference. Military unity, it was also announced, was in the process of realization.
—Berlin reported that a Russian deputation was received by Prince Leopold of Bavaria, Commander in Chief of the East. Negotiations for an armistice were immediately begun.
—The following message from President Wilson to the King of Roumania was transmitted through the Department of State: "The people of the United States have watched with feelings of warmest sympathy and admiration the courageous struggle of Your Majesty and the people of Roumania to preserve from the domination of German militarism their national integrity and freedom. The Government of the United States is determined to continue to assist Roumania in this struggle. At the same time I wish to assure Your Majesty that the United States will support Roumania after the war to the best of its ability, and that in any final negotiations for peace it will use its constant efforts to see to it that the integrity of Roumania as a free and independent nation is adequately safeguarded."

Dec. 5—A Vienna cable quoted Emperor Charles as saying in an address to an Austro-German delegation that the Dual Monarchy was ready at any time to conclude a peace that would guarantee the integrity of the monarchy.
—With fresh divisions the Germans forced Gen. Diaz to yield slightly on the Asiago Plateau in Italy.
—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs voted unanimously that a state of war existed between the United States and Austria-Hungary, dating from noon Dec. 5, 1917.
—The German auxiliary cruiser Bothnia was reported blown up in collision with a German mine off the Island of Amagar.
—The Brazilian High War Commission arrived in New York.

Dec. 6—A U boat sank the American destroyer Jacob Jones while she was on patrol duty. It was the first regular warship of the United States Navy destroyed by the Germans. Sixty-nine officers and men were reported missing.
—The British War Office reported the strategic withdrawal of troops marking the Noyelles-sur-l'Escaut and Bourlon Wood line, west of Cambrai.
—German aeroplanes raided London and environs, killing seven persons and injuring twenty-one. Six enemy aeroplanes were captured.
—In the new offensive in Northern Italy Berlin reported the capture of 11,000 prisoners and sixty guns.
—The House of Commons agreed to the disfranchisement of conscientious objectors, to continue for the duration of the war and five years thereafter.

Dec. 7—The joint resolution of Congress declaring war on Austria-Hungary was passed with but one dissenting vote, and signed by the President at 5.03 P. M. The House vote was 365 yeas, 1 nay; the Senate, 74 to 0.
—Gen. Allenby, in Palestine, reported that British troops occupied the town of Hebron.
—A general order giving preferential shipment to food, fuel and Government supplies was issued by Robert S. Lovett, Director of Priority Transportation in the United States.

Dec. 8—Jerusalem surrendered to Gen. Allenby and the British forces. British, French and Mohammedan representatives safeguarded the holy places. Welsh and home country troops, advancing from the direction of Bethlehem, drove back the enemy and, passing Jerusalem on the east, established themselves on the Jerusalem-Jericho road. At the same time London infantry and dismounted yeomanry attacked the strong enemy positions west and northwest of Jerusalem and placed themselves astride the Jerusalem-Shechem road. The Holy City, being thus isolated, surrendered to Gen. Allenby.
—Jerusalem's capture by the British represents the seventh fall of the Holy City before besiegers since its stormy history began more than 3,000 years ago. The last Christian ruler over it was the German Emperor Frederick II., from 1229 to 1244. It has been in the hands of Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs and Turks. It contains the Christian Mecca, the Holy Sepulchre, that stirred those tremendous religious and military phenomena of the Middle Ages—the Crusades. Jerusalem was a factor in the life of every great conqueror from Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander the Great to Napoleon. Modern Jerusalem is a strongly fortified city, protected by up-to-date armament.
—Gen. Allenby began his active campaign in Palestine with Jerusalem as his objective, with the investment and capture of the City of Beersheba, just inside the southern border, on Oct. 31, 1917. The campaign was pushed with great speed and energy. Gaza fell on Nov. 7. Ascalon was captured on Nov. 9. On Nov. 14 Allenby reported the capture of the junction point of the Beersheba-Damascus railway. Jaffa was taken and then Jerusalem was invested.
—Ecuador severed diplomatic relations with Germany.
—Despatches from Madrid stated that the revolutionist movement in Portugal had been successful, that the Cabinet had resigned and that Dr. Affonso Costa, former Premier, favored a Provisional Government.

Dec. 9—A proclamation to the Russian nation was issued by the Russian Government announcing that "Kaledine and Korniloff, assisted by the Imperialists and Constitutional Democrats, have raised a revolt and declared war in the Don region against the people and the revolution."
—The Battle of Asiago was virtually suspended, with the enemy checked in breaking through to the Brenta Valley and the plain a few miles below.
—Col. Ernest E. Jannicky resigned as commander of the 47th New York Infantry.

Dec. 10—A counter revolt in Southeastern Russia, under the leadership of Gens. Kaledine, Dutoff and Korniloff, was aimed at seizing the authority in that region and in cutting off food supplies from Siberia. Gen. Alexieff and Michael Rodzianko, President of the Duma, were at Novo-Cherkask, capital of the territory of the Don Cossacks and the centre of the revolt.
—Observation trenches lost by the Italians east of Capo Sile, on the Lower Piave line, were retaken by the Italian forces.
—A despatch from Jassy, Roumania, stated that an armistice for three months between the German and Roumanian forces, taking in also the Russians on the Roumanian front, had been agreed upon.

Dec. 11—The Italians launched an air raid over the German lines. On a narrow sector on the Asiago over 150 airplanes participated.
—Germans began a heavy shelling along the British and French fronts in Flanders. Reports to London and Paris indicated that the Kaiser was placing every available gun—those captured in Italy and many released from the Russian front—for a great artillery battle in the west before the American forces became really active.
—London reported the destruction by an explosion

CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR—*Continued.*

on Nov. 22 of a chemical factory of Griesheim, near Frankfort. It covered forty-four acres. Scores of workmen and chemists were killed, it was said.

—A Russian Government wireless message to London said: "The second sitting of the Constituent Assembly was opened by a person authorized by the Council of the People's Commissaries. There were 400 members present." The message was signed by Lenine, head of the Bolshevik Government; Uritzky, Commissary for Elections to the Assembly, and by Guseff, Secretary to the Military Revolutionary Committee.

—Speaking at Bedford, Winston Spencer Churchill, Minister of Munitions, said that the situation was more serious than it had been reasonable three months ago to expect. The country and the Allied cause, Col. Churchill said, were endangered. The future of the British Empire and of democratic civilization was hanging in the balance. "When I say the country is passing through a time of danger, I mean there are people who wish to bring about a premature peace. They are listening to the sophistries and dangerous counsel of certain politicians. People who say 're-state your war aims' really mean to make peace with the victorious Huns."

—Advices from Vigo, Spain, indicated that quiet reigned throughout Portugal. The number killed and injured which overthrew the Ministry was placed at 530. Former Premier Costa was reported arrested in Oporto.

—The Austrian battleship Wien was reported torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean Sea.

Dec. 12—In a mass attack the Germans struck the British line between Bullecourt and Queant, ten miles west of Cambrai, but Gen. Byng repulsed the enemy after they had gained a foothold in the first line along a front of 500 yards.

—The Bolshevik garrison at Mohileff fought with newly arrived troops. Shock battalions and Cossacks advancing on Mohileff fought with the Bolsheviki and defeated them.

—The United States freight steamer Minnesota, under control of the Government Shipping Board, struck a submerged rock in East River, near Hell Gate, and was beached at Lawrence Point.

—Gov. Cox of Ohio seized coal trains and distributed their contents to consuming points.

—The World's exposure of east side coal speculators caused Fuel Administrator Schley to shut off supplies from malefactors. Angry crowds besieged coal yards and dealers throughout congested districts of Greater New York.

AMERICA'S WAR TRADE BALANCE $7,773,000,000.

According to the Department of Commerce, the trade balance in favor of the United States since the European war began to November 1, 1917, was $7,773,004,669. Exports for October were valued at $542,000,000. Merchandise exported for the ten months ended October 31, 1917, were valued at $5,149,000,000, against $4,443,000,000 in 1916 and $2,867,000,000 in 1915, and imports for the ten months show an increase of $494,000,000 over the previous year.

	Exports.	Imports.	Exc. Exports
1917.			
October	$542,000,000	$221,000,000	$321,000,000
September	456,201,567	236,196,898	220,004,669
August	490,000,000	270,000,000	220,000,000
July	374,000,000	226,000,000	148,000,000
June	576,000,000	307,000,000	269,000,000
May	551,000,000	281,000,000	270,000,000
April	530,000,000	254,000,000	276,000,000
March	551,278,328	270,484,439	280,793,889
February	467,683,406	199,479,996	268,203,410
January	613,555,693	241,816,282	371,739,411
1916.			
October	492,813,918	178,658,730	314,155,188
September	515,109,185	164,038,614	351,070,571
August	510,167,438	199,316,480	310,850,958
July	444,713,984	182,722,938	261,991,046
June	464,685,956	245,795,438	218,890,518
May	474,803,637	229,188,957	245,614,680
April	398,568,532	218,236,397	180,332,135
1916 *Cont.*			
March	$410,742,034	$213,589,785	$197,152,249
February	401,783,974	193,935,117	207,848,857
January	330,036,410	184,350,942	145,685,468
December	521,650,904	204,834,188	316,816,716
November	516,347,637	176,986,749	339,360,888
1915.			
October	336,152,009	149,172,729	186,979,280
September	300,654,921	151,236,026	149,488,895
August	260,609,995	141,804,202	118,805,793
July	268,468,702	143,244,737	125,223,965
June	268,547,416	157,695,140	110,852,276
May	274,218,142	142,234,851	131,933,291
April	294,745,913	160,576,106	134,169,807
March	296,611,852	157,982,016	138,629,836
February	299,805,869	125,123,391	174,682,478
January	267,879,313	122,148,317	145,730,996
December	359,306,362	171,832,505	187,473,857
November	327,670,353	155,496,674	172,173,678

According to the National City Bank, the average United States exports to Denmark, Norway and Sweden in the years immediately preceding the war aggregated less than $40,000,000; in the fiscal year 1915, $197,000,000; in 1916, $169,000,000, and in 1917, $184,000,000. To Denmark exports were $15,670,000 in 1914, $79,824,000 in 1915, $55,872,000 in 1916 and $56,729,000 in 1917; to Norway, $9,064,000 in 1914, $39,075,000 in 1915, $53,645,000 in 1916 and $82,017,000 in 1917. To Sweden in 1914, $14,644,000; in 1915, $78,274,000; in 1916, $51,980,000, and in 1917, $45,116,000. This increase occurred chiefly in foodstuffs, copper, cotton and manufactures. The share which the United States supplied of the imports of these countries was in the year before the war: Denmark, 10 per cent.; Norway, 13 per cent., and Sweden, 11 per cent. In 1915 we supplied approximately 20 per cent. of the imports of Norway and about 18 per cent. of those of Sweden. For Denmark no figures are available, nor are there figures for the year 1916.

To Denmark exports of corn, but $95 in 1914, were over $9,000,000 in 1917; wheat in 1914, $845,000; in 1916 more than $2,000,000. Copper and cotton exports to Denmark also show large gains. Iron and steel manufactures show an increase of about 50 per cent. To Norway wheat, which was but $71,000 in 1914, was over $3,000,000 in 1915, and $2,250,000 in 1916. Rye, nothing in 1914; in 1915, $6,500,000, and in 1916, $8,500,000. Flour, $1,500,000 in 1914, $5,500,000 in 1915, and about the same in 1916. To Sweden wheat and flour in 1914 were about $500,000, in 1915 nearly $7,000,000, and in 1916 also nearly $7,000,000; rye, nothing in 1914, nearly $2,000,000 in 1915, and $1,250,000 in 1916. Bacon and lard in 1914 less than $500,000, over $7,000,000 in 1915, and about $2,250,000 in 1916.

NEW YORK FEDERAL MILK COMMISSION.

Chairman—John Mitchell, New York State Food Commission; Dr. L. P. Brown, New York City Board of Health; Dr. W. H. Jordan, Director New York Agricultural Experiment Station; John T. Galvin, New York City Board of Water Commissioners; Jacob Schiff, Miss Mabel Kittredge, Eugene Schoen, Charles M. Dow, Jamestown; Bradley Fuller, Utica; C. S. Shedrick, Buffalo, and Arthur Williams, *ex-officio*, Federal Food Administrator for New York City. This commission was empowered to determine, after hearing, the reasonable prices of milk to be paid by purchasers to producers, and by consumers to distributers, such prices to be based upon the cost of production and distribution, with a reasonable profit added.

GENERAL RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1917.

(This list is distinct from the war chronology, which includes all steps and events here and abroad directly connected with the war and its activities.)

1916.

Dec. 13—Fifty thousand workers on men's and children's clothing in New York City went on strike for shorter hours and wage increase.
—In the House, Democratic leaders, after conference, decided to pass a $30,000,000 public buildings measure.
Dec. 14—The people of Denmark voted to sell the Danish West Indies to the United States for $25,000,000.
—Edmund Schulthess was elected President of the Swiss Confederation.
—The United States Senate passed the Immigration Bill by a vote of 64 to 7. The bill carried a literacy test and an amendment designed to meet Japanese criticism.
Dec. 18—The Mexican members of the Joint Commission informed the Americans that Gen. Carranza had refused to ratify the protocol—objecting to a supplemental statement of American intentions regarding border patrol—and wished to submit a counter statement.
Dec. 20—Both houses of the Danish Parliament assented by large majorities to a treaty for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.
Dec. 21—The New York Stock Exchange did the largest volume of business in fifteen years—3,086,000 shares—due to the frantic sale of "war stocks," following the statement of Secretary Lansing that the United States was being drawn into the war.
Dec. 22—The President nominated five members of the new Shipping Board—John A. Donald of New York, John B. White of Kansas City, William Denman of San Francisco, Bernard N. Baker of Baltimore, and Theodore Brent of New Orleans.
—Both branches of Congress adjourned for the holidays.
Dec. 23—Villa troops occupied Torreon, in northern Mexico, after defeating the Carranza garrison.
—The demands of railroad switchmen, in a test case arbitrated under the Newlands Act, were mostly granted, the men to receive an eight-hour day, with pro rata overtime.
Dec. 27—The Farm Loan Board announced that the twelve district banks would be located at Springfield, Mass.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbia, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; St. Louis, Mo.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Paul, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Wichita, Kan.; Spokane, Wash., and Berkeley, Cal.

1917.

Jan. 2—Both branches of Congress reassembled.
—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce held its first hearing on the Administration's programme for preventing railroad strikes.
—Torreon recaptured by Carranza troops.
Jan. 3—President Wilson nominated Lieut. Col. Chester Harding for Governor of the Panama Canal, succeeding Major Gen. Goethals.
Jan. 4—Villa's troops were defeated at Jimenez by Government troops under Gen. Francisco Murguia, with a loss of 1,500 killed.
Jan. 5—The President nominated the members of the new Workmen's Compensation Commission—Dr. Riley McMillan Little of Pennsylvania, Mrs. Frances C. Axtell of Washington, and John J. Keegan of Indiana.
Jan. 6—Prof. Frank W. Taussig of Harvard accepted appointment as one of the members of the new Tariff Commission.
—Gen. Emiliano Chamorro was inaugurated as President of Nicaragua.
Jan. 7—Representative Adamson of Georgia introduced in Congress the Railroad Eight-Hour-Day Bill.
Jan. 8—The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law prohibiting the shipment of liquor from "wet" into "dry" States.
Jan. 9—The Senate passed the Sheppard bill prohibiting the manufacture, importation or sale of liquor in the District of Columbia.
Jan. 10—The Supreme Court ended the hearings in the case testing the constitutionality of the so-called Railroad Eight-Hour Law.
Jan. 11—The Senate passed a bill prohibiting the sending of liquor advertisements by mail into "dry" territory.
Jan. 13—The United States cruiser Milwaukee became a total loss after running aground on the coast of California.
Jan. 15—The American-Mexican Joint Commission was dissolved.
—The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the so-called White Slave Law.
Jan. 16—The House passed the Post Office Appropriation Bill.
Jan. 17—The Danish West Indies passed to the sovereignty of the United States.
Jan. 18—Dr. Cary T. Grayson, the White House physician, was promoted to the post of Medical Director in the Navy with the rank of Rear Admiral.
—The United States Department of Agriculture announced that the value of farm products in 1916 was $13,449,000,000, the greatest in the history of the country.
Jan. 19—The House passed the $38,000,000 Public Buildings Bill.
Jan. 22—The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the "blue sky" laws in Ohio, Michigan and South Dakota.
Jan. 23—The Governor of North Dakota signed a bill extending suffrage to women.
Jan. 24—The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce rejected part of the railroad legislation programme which provided for prohibition of strikes and lockouts pending investigation.
Jan. 26—The Senate passed the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill, $40,000,000. The House passed a $38,000,000 Rivers and Harbors Bill.
—It was officially reported that 300 persons had been killed in an earthquake on the Island of Bali (Dutch), Malay Archipelago.
Jan. 27—The President of Costa Rica, Alfred Gonzales, was deposed by the military forces. Minister of War Frederico Tinoco became the administrative head.
Jan. 28—The War Department announced that the Pershing expedition had been ordered to withdraw from Mexico.
Jan. 29—President Wilson vetoed the Immigration Bill.
Jan. 30—The report of the United States Steel Corporation showed earnings of $333,625,000 for the fiscal year.
Jan. 31—The delegates to the Mexican Constitutional Assembly at Queretaro signed the constitution on which they had been working since Dec. 2.
Feb. 2—Prohibition bills were signed by the Governors of Oregon and Tennessee.
Feb. 5—The Pershing expedition crossed the Mexican border into the United States.
Feb. 5—The Senate passed the Immigration Bill over the President's veto, the bill containing the literacy test to which the President objected.
Feb. 9—The Governor of Indiana signed the Prohibition Bill, to take effect April 2, 1918.
—Raymond B. Stevens named as a member of the United States Shipping Board, succeeding Bernard N. Baker, resigned.
Feb. 16—The President nominated Thomas G. Patten for Postmaster at New York.
Feb. 17—Both branches of Congress approved the conference report on the bill creating a Federal board to promote vocational education.
—War Department ordered the demobilization of the National Guard at the Mexican border.
Feb. 19—The House passed a bill carrying out the provisions of the treaty for the purchase of the Danish West Indies. In the Senate the Porto

Rican Government and Danish West Indies measures were passed.

—The President nominated ex-Gov. John Franklin Fort of New Jersey and William B. Colver of Minnesota as members of the Federal Trade Commission.

Feb. 21—The House adopted the Senate measure forbidding shipment of intoxicating liquors into States which prohibit the manufacture and sale; thus nineteen States become "bone dry."

Feb. 24—The House of Representatives appropriated $400,000 for an inquiry by the Federal Trade Commission into the food situation.

Feb. 26—A plan to permit the Federal Trade Commission to fix the price of news-print paper was agreed upon by manufacturers and publishers.

—The Senate passed the bill appropriating $45,000,000 for the control of floods of the Mississippi and Sacramento Rivers.

Feb. 28—The House passed the Senate bill making the District of Columbia "dry" from November 1, 1917.

March 5—President Wilson took public oath of office for his second term and delivered his inaugural address.

March 6—The United States Supreme Court annulled the 6 per cent. rebate clause in the Underwood tariff applicable to goods imported in American ships, holding that the clause conflicted with existing treaties.

March 7—The Irish Nationalists in the British House of Commons presented a resolution calling for the immediate application of the Home Rule Law. The Government replied that Home Rule would not be forced upon Ulster.

March 8—The Senate abandoned its long-standing rule permitting unlimited debate.

—American marines landed at Santiago, Cuba, at the request of the Civil Government.

March 9—The President called the Sixty-fifth Congress to meet in extra session on April 16.

March 11—Mexico held elections for President and members of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. Carranza was elected President without opposition.

—The New York Senate, following action by the House, agreed to submit a woman suffrage amendment to the voters at the 1917 election.

March 12—A strike was called for March 17 on seven Eastern railroads by representatives of engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors, the men declining to wait beyond that date for concessions by the managers or for a favorable decision by the Supreme Court in the matter of the constitutionality of the Eight-Hour Law.

March 15—The Senate began a discussion of the proposed treaty with Colombia, offering apology, indemnity and special rights in the Panama Canal.

March 16—Lieut. Gov. William D. Stephens became Governor of California upon the resignation of Hiram W. Johnson to take his seat in the United States Senate.

March 19—The railroad managers, in view of the international crisis, agreed to most of the demands of the brotherhoods and granted the eight-hour basis for pay.

—The United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Railroad Eight-Hour Law.

March 21—President Wilson summoned Congress to meet in extra session April 2, two weeks in advance of the date first set.

March 23—A hurricane wrecked many buildings in New Albany, Ind., killing thirty-three persons.

March 25—American marines were entirely withdrawn from Cuba.

March 29—Owing to a general strike martial law was declared in Spain.

March 31—The United States took formal possession of the Danish West Indies, renaming them the Virgin Islands.

April 1—The Cuban rebel leader, Major Rigoberto Fernandez, was placed in custody by American naval forces en route to Hayti.

April 2—The Sixty-fifth Congress met in extraordinary session and was addressed by President Wilson.

April 3—The Reichstag adopted a resolution appointing a committee to consider the revision of the constitution of the German Empire.

April 4—The Russian Provisional Government repealed all laws abridging religious freedom.

—The price of wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade passed $2 for the first time in a normal market.

—The New York Legislature completed the passage of a bill creating a State constabulary.

April 7—The Agricultural Department's first forecast of the winter wheat crop showed an estimated production of 430,000,000 bushels, compared with 481,000,000 harvested in 1916 and 674,000,000 in 1915.

April 9—President Menocal carried the special elections in Oriente Province, and was reelected President of Cuba by 86 electoral votes to 44 for Dr. Zayas.

—The price of cotton on the New York Exchange reached 21¼ cents a pound, the highest price since the Civil War.

April 11—Butter and Egg Exchanges in New York and Chicago, as a patriotic duty, abolished speculation by suspending all dealings for future delivery.

April 17—The Governor of New Hampshire signed a bill establishing prohibition, effeteive May 1, 1918.

April 19—Premier Romanones of Spain resigned and the President of the Senate, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, formed a Ministry.

—The price of wheat for May delivery on the Chicago Exchange reached $2.40 a bushel, a rise of 40 cents in ten days.

April 20—The Secretary of Agriculture, Houston, suggested to the Senate that wide powers be given to his department to direct food production.

April 21—Elections in Japan resulted in an increased majority for the adherents of Premier Terauchi.

April 25—Dr. Affonso Costa formed a Ministry in Portugal, succeeding Antonio J. Almeida.

—Anthracite coal miners in the East won wage increases averaging 20 per cent.

April 27—More than 120 men were killed by a gas explosion in a mine near Trinidad, Col.

April 28—Approximately 200 members of the U. S. House of Representatives expressed to Premier Lloyd George, by cable, the interest of America in an immediate settlement of the Irish problem.

May 1—The Senate was addressed by ex-Premier Viviani of France, who was accompanied by Marshal Joffre and other members of the French Mission.

—Carranza took the oath of office as President of Mexico, the first Constitutional President in four years.

May 5—The U. S. House of Representatives was addressed by the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

May 7—The Interstate Commerce Commission began hearings in the matter of the railroads' plea for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates.

May 8—The United States Senate was addressed by the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Rt. Hon. Arthur J. Balfour.

May 11—The Chicago Board of Trade ordered the discontinuance of trading in May wheat, the price of which had reached $3.25 a bushel.

May 16—The United States Government warned Cuban insurrectionists that interference with sugar production would be considered a hostile act against the United States.

May 21—Fire destroyed over $3,000,000 worth of property in the residential section of Atlanta, Ga.

May 22—In the House a letter from the President was read, declaring it imperative that authority to exercise censorship over the press should be granted to the President.

May 23—Tornadoes swept across Kansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Alabama, causing the death of nearly 600 persons.

May 29—American exports for the year ending April 30 are officially announced as $6,060,000,000, a 50 per cent. increase over last year and more than twice the total of any other year.

June 1—Eleven provinces in China declared their independence.
—Hurricanes in Kansas and Oklahoma caused much property damage and loss of life.
June 5—It was reported from Amoy, China, that the seceding provinces demanded the dismissal of the National Assembly, a revision of the constitution, the reinstatement of Premier Tuan Chi-jui, and a declaration of war against Germany.
June 7—The United States expressed to China the hope that political disputes would be set aside and government re-established so that the Chinese Republic might proceed along the road to national development.
—San Salvador and several smaller towns of San Salvador were severely damaged by earth shocks.
June 8—Explosion and fire in a copper mine at Butte, Mont., caused the death of more than 140 workmen.
June 9—The Premier of Spain, Marquis Manuel Garcia Prieto, tendered his resignation.
June 12—Eduardo Dato formed a Ministry in Spain, with the purpose of observing neutrality and devoting attention to economic problems.
June 13—The Chinese Parliament was dissolved by the President.
June 14—In the Senate debate on the Railroad Control Bill, Mr. Reed and Mr. Lodge criticized the tendency to centralize legislative powers in the Executive.
June 15—The British Government decided to release all prisoners taken in the Irish Rebellion of April, 1916.
June 16—The Senate passed a measure empowering the President to enforce preferential shipment in interstate commerce.
June 18—The Census Bureau estimated that there are in the United States 4,662,000 persons born in Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, or Turkey.
June 19—Trading in cotton for future delivery on the New York Cotton Exchange reached 27 cents a pound, the highest price since 1871.
June 22—The Senate was addressed by Baron Moncheur, head of the Belgian Mission to the United States.
June 26—Anthracite and bituminous coal operators met at Washington and agreed to establish a fixed lower price for coal.
June 27—The House passed the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Bill, $27,000,000. It also passed the Senate measure increasing the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine members.
June 29—The Interstate Commerce Commission rejected the plea of the railroads for a 15 per cent. increase in freight rates to meet increased cost of operation; the Eastern roads were granted advances in class rates, yielding an additional 10 per cent.
July 2—Race riots in East St. Louis, Ill., caused by the importation of negro laborers from the South during a strike, resulted in the death of thirty-seven persons.
July 9—In the Senate, the proposal to seize distilled spirits in bond and pay a fixed sum was admitted to be unconstitutional by many members who voted for it.
July 12—The attempt to restore the monarchy in China came to an end with the defeat of the forces of Gen. Chang Hsun, by Republican armies under Gen. Tuan Chi-jui (Premier), entering Peking.
—Armed citizens of Bisbee, Ariz., escorted to the border 1,200 striking miners who they alleged to be I. W. W.'s.
July 14—One thousand foreign born miners were driven from the Flat River (Mo.) district by armed American miners as a protest against labor competition.
July 26—The Rivers and Harbors Bill of $28,000,000 adopted in Congress.
July 31—American trade figures for fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showed imports $2,659,000,000 and exports $6,294,000,000, an increase over 1916 in combined foreign trade of 35 per cent.
Aug. 1—The Senate, by a vote of 65 to 20, adopted a resolution for submitting an amendment to the Federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, sale, transportation, importation, or exportation of intoxicating liquors. It was provided that the article shall be inoperative unless ratified within six years.
—The Canadian Parliament was informed of a plan to take over the Canadian Northern Railroad (already 60 per cent. government owned), which with the Intercolonial Railroad would give the Government a coast-to-coast system. It was also planned to acquire the Grand Trunk Pacific.
Aug. 6—The Texas House of Representatives began an investigation of alleged improper acts by Gov. Ferguson.
Aug. 7—Westmoreland Davis was chosen as candidate for Governor in the Virginia Democratic Primary.
Aug. 14—Unrest in Spain developed a general strike, rioting and revolutionary outbreaks, particularly in Barcelona.
Aug. 16—Jose Gutierrez Guerra was inaugurated President of Bolivia.
Aug. 21—The United States Senate moved to increase the tax on large incomes, Senator La Follette in a speech leading the movement.
—Over 300 were reported dead in riots in several Spanish cities.
—The Belgian Commission arrived in New York City.
Aug. 23—Twelve were killed and twenty hurt in a race riot between soldiers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and the populace at Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.
Aug. 24—Former New York State Senator William H. Reynolds was indicted on a charge of perjury in connection with the Rockaway and Dreamland Park sites sale to the City of New York.
Aug. 25—The New York Subway suffered from one of the largest tie-ups in its history—nearly three hours.
Aug. 26—Donald B. MacMillan, explorer, reached North Sydney, N. S., on his homeward bound trip, after nearly four years' exploring in the Arctic regions.
Aug. 28—Ten suffragette pickets were arrested in front of the White House, Washington, D. C.
Sept. 1—Suffragettes abandoned picketing of White House.
—The United States Senate defeated by a vote of 62 to 17 the "80 per cent. war profits measure"—the Finance Committee's bill to raise $2,500,000,000.
—Sarah Bernhardt returned to the stage, at the Knickerbocker Theatre, after an illness of several months.
Sept. 2—A memorial park to Edward M. Shepard in Lake George, N. Y., was dedicated.
Sept. 4—The New York Interboro Rapid Transit report of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, showed that the Subway and "L" lines carried 763,574,085 passengers, an increase of 79,821,971 passengers, or 11.67 per cent.
—A new branch of the New York Subway system—from Manhattan Bridge, through Canal Street, to Broadway, to Union Square—was opened to the public.
Sept. 5—Government agents raided simultaneously in twenty-four cities I. W. W. headquarters, seizing important documents and books. Ten arrests were made.
Sept. 7—Dudley Field Malone resigned as Collector of the Port of New York.
Sept. 8—By Government decree the manufacture of whiskey in the United States was prohibited from Sept. 8, 1917.
—An explosion in the Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, killed two and injured twenty.
Sept. 9—Marshal McCarthy, of New York City, prevented the meeting of 200 members of "The League of Conscientious Objectors."
Sept. 10—The suffragettes lost Maine by a vote of 31,807 to 17,035.
Sept. 12—The Secretary of War announced that American engineers completed a new standardized motor—"the best aircraft engine produced in any country."
Sept. 19—President Wilson appointed a commis-

sion to visit the centres of labor disturbances in an effort to find means of amicable adjustment of disputes.

Sept. 20—The strike of longshoremen in New York City, which crippled shipping for four days, ended.

—The central span of the cantilever bridge over the St. Lawrence River at Quebec was successfully placed. Two former efforts—in 1916-1917—failed with fatal results.

—President Wilson approved of the agreement made with the copper producers fixing a price of 23½ cents a pound to the Government, the Allies and public. The figures are 3 cents below quotation at date, and 12 cents below the high price of the year.

Sept. 22—Gaston B. Means was arrested in Concord, N. C., charged with the murder of Mrs. Maude A. King, who was mysteriously shot outside of Concord Aug. 29.

Sept. 23—The body of Mrs. Robert Worth Bingham was secretly exhumed at Wilmington, N. C., at the instance of Mrs. Bingham's relatives.

Sept. 25—The Senate High Court of Impeachment of Texas removed James E. Ferguson as Governor of Texas. Lieut.-Gov. William P. Hobby became Governor.

Sept. 26—Twenty-five thousand shipwrights and mechanics in the San Francisco Bay District returned to work after a ten-day strike.

Sept. 27—Representative Thomas J. Heflin of Alabama named four members of Congress whose activities he declared should be inquired into. They were Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, Representatives Mason and Britten of Illinois and Baer of North Dakota.

Sept. 30—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Carlo Tresca, Arturo Giovannitti and John G. Baldozzi, leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World, were arrested by agents of the Department of Justice in New York City.

Oct. 1—Mayor Mitchel accepted from a mass meeting at the City Hall the independent nomination to run for Mayor of New York City.

—By a vote of the trustees of Columbia University, New York City, two pacifist professors, Prof. James McK. Cattell and Henry W. L. Dana, were dropped.

Oct. 2—John Mitchell, labor leader and chairman of the New York State Industrial Commission, was named as chairman of the New York State Food Control Commission.

Oct. 3—Twenty-two election inspectors were indicted in New York City in connection with alleged frauds in the Primary Election.

Oct. 5—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections ordered an inquiry into the alleged seditious and disloyal speech of Senator La Follette before the Non-Partisan League at St. Paul. The Senate also adopted the resolution with another committee report that the imputations were not warranted. Senator Stone of Missouri, who was charged by individuals and the Rotary Club of Ithaca, N. Y., with obstructing legislation to prosecute the war, was exonerated by the committee.

—A memorial building to former President McKinley was dedicated at Niles, O., his birthplace.

Oct. 6—The Chicago White Sox beat the New York Giants in the first game of the world's series, held in Chicago. Score—Chicago, 2; New York, 1.

Oct. 7—The Chicago White Sox beat the New York Giants in the second game of the world's championship baseball series, held in Chicago. Score—Chicago, 7; New York, 2.

—Episcopalians of the country raised $8,712,000 for the support of their retired clergymen, according to a statement by the Church Pension Fund. This is $3,712,000 more than was asked for.

Oct. 8—Charles Austin Beard, professor of politics in Columbia University and a member of the Administrative Board of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, resigned from the Columbia faculty.

—A thousand longshoremen struck on the North River piers of the Clyde and Mallory steamship lines, tying up many thousands of tons of freight and delaying Government shipments.

Oct. 9—A treaty of commerce and navigation between the United Kingdom and Portugal, which was ratified by the two Governments in May, 1916, was ratified by the Canadian Government. It is provided that the treaty shall not extend to any of the dominions, colonies, etc., of either country unless notice shall have been given by the dominion or colony concerned within one year from the date of ratification.

—The Rockefeller Foundation announced in its annual report that it spent $996,667 in war relief, $505,900 for the International Health Board, $549,558 for the China Medical Board and made gifts and pledges of more than $4,000,000 for purposes designated by the founder. War relief amounted to $490,000 for Armenia and Syria, $295,000 was expended through the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., $30,000 for Belgium, $25,531 for Poland, $59,563 for Serbia and $25,000 to the American Red Cross for Turkey. Total outlays were $6,320,698.

Oct. 10—The New York Giants defeated the Chicago White Sox in the third game of the world's championship baseball series, at the Polo Grounds, New York City. Score—New York, 2; Chicago, 0.

Oct. 11—The New York Giants won the fourth game of world's championship baseball series from the Chicago White Sox at the Polo Grounds. Score—New York, 5; Chicago, 0.

—President Wilson approved a schedule of prices agreed upon by the steel manufacturers fixing the price of the commodity until Jan. 1, 1918, at: Billets, 4x4 and larger, $47.50 per ton; billets under 4x4, $51.00 per ton; sheet bars, $51.00 per ton, and wire rods at $57.00 a ton. The prices applied to private as well as Government contracts.

—Daniel H. Wallace, of Chicago, convicted of making treasonable utterances in Davenport, Ia., was sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years under the Espionage Act.

—The Federal Grand Jury in New York indicted seventeen men on charges of conspiracy to place bombs on outgoing New York steamships. Four arrests were made.

—Mr. and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (the latter formerly Helen Gould) legally adopted two more children, Helen Anna Shepard, six years, and O. Margaret Shepard, seven years old.

Oct. 12—The new Catskill Aqueduct (Ashokan supply) was opened in New York City with ceremonies.

—Cardinal Gibbons urged the public to stand by the President. The Cardinal accepted the honorary chairmanship of the League for National Unity.

Oct. 13—The Chicago White Sox defeated the New York Giants in the fifth game of the world's championship series at Chicago. Score—Chicago, 8; New York, 5.

—Fire destroyed the grain elevators of the Dow Stores, on the East River front, Brooklyn, N. Y., ruining 700,000 bushels of grain destined for the Allies, and causing a loss of about $2,000,000.

—The Presbyterian General Assembly announced that $3,054,211 was given to Presbyterian colleges during the fiscal year 1917. An additional $3,000,000 (estimated) was pledged.

Oct. 15—The Chicago White Sox defeated the New York Giants at the Polo Grounds in the sixth game of the world's championship baseball series (winning the 1917 series by four games to two). Score: Sixth game—Chicago, 4; New York, 2.

Oct. 16—Fire destroyed 200,000 bushels of grain in an elevator of the New York Dock Company at Brooklyn.

—A fire in the Kansas City (Kan.) stockyards destroyed 11,000 head of cattle and 3,000 hogs; loss about $1,000,000.

—Four militant Suffragists who had been picketing the White House were sentenced to six months each in the penitentiary.

Oct. 17—One thousand stores in New York City agreed to sell milk at retail at 10 cents a quart,

—Representatives of all the great trunk line railroads appeared before the Interstate Commerce Commission and petitioned for an increase in rates.

Oct. 18—Mobs of children attacked seven New York City schools in protest against the Gary system.

—The German submarine U C 5, captured by the British, was brought to New York City in sections to be re-erected in Central Park as a patriotic exhibit.

—Sir Alfred Mond, First Commissioner of Works, announced in the House of Commons that the British Government accepted the Lincoln statue as a gift from America. A site near the House of Lords has been selected for the statue.

—Two thousand drivers of milk wagons in New York City struck for higher wages, causing a temporary shortage of milk in the city.

Oct. 19—New York's first woman subway guard, Miss Catharine Moloney of Brooklyn, began work for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

—New York City officials began an investigation of the local shortage of sugar.

Oct. 20—By an agreement between the operators of harbor shipping in the Port of New York and the marine workers the strike scheduled for November 1 was called off, all differences between the workers and the harbor shipping men to be submitted to a board of arbitration of three members, one from the Federal Department of Commerce, one from the Federal Department of Labor and another from the United States Shipping Board.

—The shipyards strikes on the Pacific Coast were declared off.

Oct. 21—Theodore Roosevelt in an interview said that he had been blind in the left eye for years as a result of a blow during a friendly boxing bout in the White House "gym" while he was President.

—United States Senator Paul O. Husting of Wisconsin was accidentally shot and killed by his brother Gustave while they were on a duck hunting trip at Rush Lake, Wis.

Oct. 22—The American record for speed in sustained flight was beaten by Lieut. Attilio Baldioli, carrying Capt. L. B. Lent, U. S. A., as passenger. He piloted a Pamilio scout biplane with a 300-horsepower engine from Newport News, Va., to New York—330 miles—in two hours and fifty-five minutes. Lieut. Silvio Resnati in a Caproni biplane of second size carried nine persons over the same 330-mile route in four hours and ten minutes.

Oct. 23—Two army deserters from Camp Mills were sentenced to ten years apiece at hard labor in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta.

Oct. 24—The Government Food Administrator secured from Louisiana 100,000 tons of sugar to help break the shortage in the East.

Oct. 25—New York City Federal Food Administrator Arthur Williams urged on housewives two meatless and wheatless days a week.

—In an address to 100 members of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party in the White House President Wilson indorsed equal suffrage by States. He said: "I am very glad to add my voice to those which are urging the people of the great State of New York to set a great example by voting for Woman Suffrage."

Oct. 26—Troops from Alabama and troops from the 15th Infantry, New York (negroes), clashed at Camp Mills, L. I. No casualties were reported, but the camp was kept under arms all night.

—The Indiana Woman Suffrage Law was held unconstitutional by the Indiana Supreme Court.

Oct. 27—The Spanish Cabinet resigned.

—Twenty thousand women marched in a Suffrage parade in New York City.

Oct. 28—A collision between an excursion train and a local freight at Camp Upton, L. I., resulted in the death of one soldier and the injury of fifteen civilians and soldiers.

Oct. 31—A special Japanese Finance Commission headed by Baron Tanetomo Megata arrived at a Pacific port en route to Washington, D. C.

—The Court of Appeals of New York State upheld the constitutionality of the legislative act abolishing the office of Coroner in the City of New York.

—The District of Columbia went "bone dry" in accordance with the provisions of the Sheppard Law.

Nov. 2—Lieut. Hanson McCann of the United States Naval Forces at Newport News, Va., flew with a seaman, Charles Allen, from Newport News to Duquoin, Ill., a total distance of 1,023 miles, in a little less than ten hours. One stop was made.

—Roland B. Molineux died of paresis in the State Hospital for the Insane at Kings Park, L. I., nearly twenty years after his arrest charged with the murder by poison of Mrs. Kate Adams in 1898. He was acquitted on second trial.

Nov. 3—Money in circulation in the United States increased to $4,924,928,348, a per capita of circulation of $47.03, the highest ever recorded. The general stock of money in the country was $5,768,711,565, an increase of $1,000,000,000 within the year.

Nov. 4—John V. W. Reynders jr., a Naval Reserve airman, was killed by a fall in a hydroaiplane of 500 feet at the naval air station, Bay Shore, L. I.

—A demand for wage increases for the 200,000 men belonging to the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors was decided by the chief executives of both organizations.

—Nineteen persons were burned to death in the Salvation Army Rescue Mission, 42 Mill Street, Paterson, N. J.

Nov. 5—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to China, informed the Chinese Foreign Office that Viscount Ishii, head of the Japanese Mission in the United States, and Secretary Lansing signed an agreement Nov. 2 under which the United States recognizes Japan's special interests in China and under which also Japan and the United States reaffirm the "open door" policy in China.

—President Wilson fixed prices on minor iron and steel manufactures to continue in effect until Jan. 1, 1918.

Nov. 6—In brief, the outstanding election features were:

—John F. Hylan defeated John Purroy Mitchel in New York City, carrying the entire Tammany ticket with him.

—Woman Suffrage won in New York State and lost in Ohio.

—Gov. Samuel W. McCall was chosen Governor of Massachusetts for a third term.

—The Republicans gained three seats in Congress, electing candidates in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania.

—The largest requisition for postage stamps ever made on the Post Office Department was received from New York City. It called for $8,195,705.20 worth, 310,202,320 stamps. Of the new 3-cent stamps 150,000,000 were ordered. If the stamps were placed end to end they would make a strip 5,200 miles long. The stamps were wrapped in 1,800 packages, which, if placed in a single stack, would be four times as high as the Washington Monument.

—Six women lost their lives and many men had narrow escapes when the three upper floors of a four-story brick factory building, Nos. 17 and 19 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, collapsed.

Nov. 9—Borough Inspector of Police James E. Dillon was named Chief Inspector of New York City in place of Max Schmittberger, deceased.

Nov. 10—Forty-one Suffragist pickets were arrested in front of the East and West gates of the White House, charged with obstructing traffic. Among the women were Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, wife of the pure food advocate, and Mrs. William Kent, wife of former Representative Kent of California.

—Seventeen members of the Industrial Workers of the World were tarred and feathered by a posse of "Knights of Liberty" near Tulsa, Okla.

Nov. 11—Fire destroyed the Washburn Wire Company's plant in New York. Loss, $1,500,000.
—The Chinese Minister at Tokio, Japan, presented to the Japanese Foreign Minister a note protesting against the understanding arrived at between Japan and the United States in regard to China.
Nov. 12—Five thousand, seven hundred men struck at three shipbuilding plants at Port Newark, N. J.
—The Rev. Allen W. McCurdy of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, New York, announced his withdrawal from the ministry.
—The Metropolitan Opera season in New York opened.
—The New York Horse Show opened, the entire receipts to be devoted to Red Cross work.
Nov. 13—Carrying nine passengers, Capt. Emilio Resnati, Italian aviator, made the trip from Mineola, N. Y., to Langley Field, Newport News, Va., in three hours and fifty-nine minutes, beating his former record by twenty-five minutes.
—Dean Howard Chandler Robbins announced that further building operations on the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, would be suspended until the end of the war.
Nov. 14—Thirty-one Suffragettes arrested Nov. 13 in front of the White House were sentenced in individual cases from six days to six months in jail.
—Mexican Federal troops evacuated Ojinaga and came to the American side, where they surrendered their arms. Gen. Juan Espinosa y Cordova, commander, surrendered to Capt. Theodore Barnes jr. Villa troops occupied the evacuated town. Earlier in the day Villa was repulsed twice by the Ojinaga garrison after having seventy men killed.
Nov. 15—Walter Clarke Teagle became President of the Standard Oil Company, succeeding A. C. Bedford, who became Chairman of the Board of Directors.
Nov. 16—A piece of gas pipe loaded with black powder was ignited in the Chicago Auditorium while the opera was in progress. There was a semi-panic. The house was rapidly emptied and no one was injured.
—Frank A. Vanderlip, called by the Interstate Commerce Commission as witness in the 15 per cent. advance rate case, testified that radical action was necessary to remedy the railroad financial situation. "One of two things must be done—either the Government must acquire ownership or some action be taken to restore confidence in securities of the railroads," said Mr. Vanderlip. "Granting the increase the roads request, he insisted, would act only as a poultice and not effect a real cure."
Nov. 17—The Marine Workers at the Port of New York were granted increases in pay by the Government Board of Arbitration.
—Anthracite operators and miners agreed on wage increases of approximately 20 per cent., conditioned on an increase in prices of coal to cover the raise.
—By a vote of 215 to 21, the American Federation of Labor in convention at Buffalo, determined to abandon its non-partisan attitude and decided to enter politics, speaking through its delegates in National Convention.
Nov. 18—Fire destroyed the nitrate plant of the Knowles-Brodby Company in Brooklyn.
Nov. 19—Mrs. Blanca De Saulles was placed on trial at Mineola, N. Y., charged with the murder of her divorced husband, "Jack" De Saulles, whom she shot to death Aug. 3, 1917.
—Gov. McCall of Massachusetts refused to honor a requisition from Gov. Cornwell of West Virginia for John Johnson, a negro charged with attacking a white girl. Gov. McCall stated he feared Johnson might not secure a fair trial.
—Seventeen thousand, five hundred tons of sugar intended for the Russian Government was seized in New York to relieve the shortage in the Eastern States.
Nov. 22—At a meeting of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage held in Washington a new platform was adopted.
Nov. 23—Newly opened coal mines were put under direct Government control by the Fuel Administration, which issued regulations governing their operations and fixed prices at which their output would be sold.
—Viscount Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, was created an Earl and Lord Northcliffe a Viscount.
—The American Federation of Labor declared that any injunction dealing with the relationship of employer and employee based on the dictum that labor is property "be held as usurpation and disregarded, let the consequences be what they may."
—The Special Japanese Financial Commission was welcomed at New York. The Commissioners included Ossamu Matsumoto, Secretary of the Japanese Department of Finance; Takenosuke Sagaguchi, Technical Expert in Finance; Baron Bunkichi Ito, Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce; Choso Koike, former Consul General to New York; Kenjiro Matsumoto of the Yasukawa and Matsumoto Corporation; Dr. Soiji Hishida, Secretary Interpreter to the Government of Corea, who took his degree at Columbia; Umekichi Yoneyama, Managing Director of the Mitsui Bank, and Yoshitaro Yamashita, General Manager of the Sumimoto Corporation.
Nov. 24—Thirteen persons were killed when a bomb exploded in the Central Police Station in Milwaukee. The bomb had been taken to the police station for safe keeping.
—Samuel Gompers was re-elected President of the American Federation of Labor.
Nov. 25—Sir Robert Borden, Prime Minister of Canada, was howled down at a no-conscription campaign mass meeting at Kitchener, Ont. (formerly Berlin).
Nov. 26—Federal Judge Mayer at New York ordered dissolved the News-Print Manufacturers' Association, charged with violation of the Sherman Act in restraint of trade. Five of the officials were fined.
Nov. 28—The Railroad War Board ordered the suspension of all "fast" freight lines in the Eastern District of the United States.
—Mess pork was quoted at $50 a barrel at Chicago, the highest price on record.
—Henry G. Freeman, a Philadelphia lawyer, in his will provided $12,000 annually for "pin money" for the wife of the President of the United States, the fund to be carried in perpetuity.
—Marion Cleveland, daughter of former President Cleveland, was married to William Stanley Dell of New York City.
Nov. 29—Fire destroyed the Parkway Bathing Pavilion, Coney Island, one of the largest in the country, and sixteen adjoining structures; estimated loss, $300,000.
Nov. 30—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland indorsed the Constitutional Revision Bill, which provides for universal suffrage and proportional representation.
Dec. 1—Mrs. Blanca Errazuriz De Saulles, on trial at Mineola, L. I., charged with the murder of her divorced husband, John Longer De Saulles, at Westbury, L. I., Aug. 3, 1917, was acquitted.
—A general increase of 35 cents a ton was added to the price of anthracite coal at the mines by President Wilson, to meet a wage increase for the miners.
Dec. 2—Five thousand union sympathizers ran through the streets of St. Paul, Minn., smashing the windows of street cars and attacking non-union carmen who attempted to run the cars.
Dec. 3—The second session of the Sixty-fifth Congress began in Washington.
—Fire in the Morse Iron Works and Dry Dock Company, Red Hook, Brooklyn, did $1,000,000 damage.
—An Army balloon, with a trailing steel cable, broke loose and sailed amuck over three States, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, destroying telegraph and telephone lines, toppling poles and unroofing barns. It travelled over 400 miles.
—The expulsion from the United States Senate of Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin was urged

GENERAL RECORD OF EVENTS IN 1917—*Continued.*

by the American Defense Society in a brief submitted to the Senate committee investigating the speech of La Follette at St. Paul in September, 1917.

—Representative Fitzgerald, Seventh New York District (Brooklyn), announced he would resign from Congress Dec. 31, 1917, after nineteen years' service.

Dec. 4—The new Quebec Bridge, one of the longest cantilever spanned structures in the world, was opened to traffic.

—Eight hundred policemen, representative of the membership of the Patrolmen's Benevolent Protective Association, in every police station in Philadelphia, voted "resignation as a body" unless Mayor Smith and the Council eliminated politics from the Department of Public Safety.

Dec. 5—Eight persons were killed and twenty-five injured by an explosion of T. N. T. at the Aetna chemical plant near Pittsburgh, Pa.

—The Ford Motor Company was ordered to declare a dividend of $19,275,385 by Judge George S. Hosmer in the Dodge-Ford suit.

Dec. 6—Over 1,000 persons were killed in and about Halifax, N. S., by the explosion of 3,000 tons of high explosives on board the steamship Mont Blanc in Halifax Harbor, when it was rammed by the Belgian Relief steamer Imo. Thousands were injured. At the north end of the city two square miles of territory was laid waste by the blast. Fires started simultaneously all over the city, raging until they burned out. The shock of the explosion was felt 150 miles distant. Three ships were sunk in the harbor.

Dec. 7—Halifax was swept by a blizzard. So fierce was the storm that rescue workers were forced to suspend their operations. Many buried under the ruins of shattered buildings perished of cold and hunger.

—A joint resolution to appropriate $5,000,000 for the relief of Halifax was introduced in Congress by Representative Tague of Massachusetts.

Dec. 8—The ocean-going tug Eugene F. Moran of New York City foundered in the heavy sea off Atlantic City, N. J. The Captain, Fred S. Riley of Brooklyn, and ten members of the crew lost their lives.

—The Superintendent of Morgues at Halifax estimated that the dead from the disaster would reach 4,000.

—President Wilson attended the annual dinner of the Gridiron Club, Washington, D. C.

—Count Christian Gunther von Bernstorff, only son of the former German Ambassador to the United States, and Mrs. Marguerite Vivian Burton Thomason of Burlington, N. J., were married.

Dec. 9—Police reserves were called to hold back throngs at a theatre, Washington, D. C., where a mass meeting in honor of the White House pickets was in progress. Pledges totalling $6,326 were made. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont.

Dec. 10—John J. Dillon ceased to be State Commissioner of Foods and Markets or a member of the State Council of Farms and Markets. Dr. Eugene H. Porter of Upper Lisle, Broome County, former State Health Commissioner, was appointed to succeed him.

—Decisions defining the rights of both organized labor and the employer were rendered by the Supreme Court of the United States. While the right of workmen to organize for lawful purposes was reaffirmed, the Court held that employers legally may operate their plants as "open shops" and prevent conspiracies to bring their non-union employees into labor organizations. The opinions were rendered in the case of the Hitchman Coal and Coke Company against John Mitchell and others, upholding a restraining order to prevent union labor from bringing a strike in a non-union coal mine in West Virginia. Justice Pitney delivered the opinion for the Court, in which the Chief Justice and four other Justices concurred, and Justice Brandeis, Justice Holmes and Justice Clark dissented.

—With a decision upholding the Idaho Prohibition Law, the United States Supreme Court gave an opinion in which it was held that a citizen has no constitutional right to possess liquors for his personal use if a State wishes to forbid it. Justice McReynolds, who gave the Court's opinion, held that a State "has power absolutely to prohibit manufacture, gift, purchase, sale or transportation of intoxicating liquors within its borders without violating the Constitution. We further think it clearly follows from our numerous decisions upholding Prohibition legislation that the right to hold intoxicating liquors for personal use is not one of those fundamental privileges of a citizen of the United States which no State may abridge."

Dec. 11—The United States Senate ordered a sweeping inquiry into the cause of the shortage of coal and sugar throughout the country. At the request of Mr. Hoover, agents of the Federal Trade Commission trailed dealers in foods whose operations kept the supply short and the prices high.

—Thirteen negroes, soldiers of the 24th United States Infantry, were hanged at Fort Sam Houston (San Antonio) for complicity in the Houston riots August, 1917, in which twenty-two persons were killed by the soldiers, who ran amuck. Forty-one other negroes were sentenced to life imprisonment and four for short terms. All were convicted under process of United States court martial.

—President Wilson issued a proclamation reducing the alcoholic content of beer brewed after January 1, 1918, to 2¾ per cent. by weight. He also prohibited the use in the manufacture of malt liquors of more than 70 per cent. of the average amount of foods, fruits, food materials and feeds used in such manufacture during the one year period ending on that date.

—The Chinese Government protested to Japan in a note against the Japanese establishment of civil administration in Shantung territory outside of the Tsingtau area.

Dec. 12—Dr. Charles C. North, Superintendent of the Hospital for Insane Convicts at Dannemora, N. Y., was stabbed and instantly killed by Chris Reichart, an insane convict. The murderer, a German, was a "trusty" in the carpenter shop, where the Superintendent frequently visited him on friendly terms.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

This is an organization for "the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion," the third of its kind in the United States. Its headquarters are in Philadelphia. It was founded June 3, 1888, at a convention held in Philadelphia. At the end of the first fiscal year the membership was 1,071, and by 1903 it had reached 4,700; in 1917, it had about 15,000 members. Every member of the society receives a copy of each publication. Since the society has been in existence, over two hundred thousand volumes have been distributed and sold. The society is supported by the income derived from a permanent fund and from membership dues.

As a rule, four, sometimes five, publications are issued each year. The first, "Outlines of Jewish History," by Lady Magnus, appeared in 1890. The society issues two series, a "Special Series" (Seven Numbers) appearing occasionally, and including short works of a miscellaneous character, and "The American Jewish Year Book," published since 1899-1900 (5,660). Besides the volumes of these two series, the society has brought out about 100 volumes, among them translations from German, French and Hebrew; of these books it has distributed about 1,000,000 copies. The offices of the society are located at 1201 North Broad Street, Philadelphia. Simon Miller, President, Judge Mayer Sulzberger, Chairman of the Publication Committee. I. G. Dobsevage, Secretary.

DEATH ROLL OF 1917.

The age is in parenthesis, and the occupation is usually given.

Abbelen, Rev. Mgr. P. M. (74), Aug. 24.
Achelis, Herr Friedrich (77), May 20.
Albro, Dr. Samuel H. (80), educator, April 14.
Allen, John, "Private John" (71), former Congressman, Oct. 30.
Allison, Thomas (76), ex-Judge, May 15.
Anderson, Brig. Gen. Thomas McA. (81), U. S. Army retired, May 8.
Andrews, Dr. Elisha B. (73), educator, Oct. 30.
Arden, George B. H. (89), eleventh Earl of Haddington, June 11.
Arnold, Rear Adm. Conway H. (69), U. S. Navy retired, July 16.
Atwood, Rev. Dr. Isaac Morgan (80), clergyman and educator, Oct. 26.
Aubert, Prof. Eugene (85), French scholar, Dec. 7.
Audont, Col. A., head of Swiss Army, Nov. 20.
Austen, Major Gen. David E. (76), July 16.
Avery, Dr. Edward W. (76), Feb. 13.
Ayers, Rear Adm. Samuel L. P. (82), U. S. Navy retired, April 29.
Baird, William R. (59), lawyer and editor, March 15.
Baker, Chas. D. (70), journalist, Jan. 7.
Baker, Major William H. (74), war veteran, Jan. 23.
Barbour, Col. Wm. H. (59), manufacturer, March 1.
Baring, Evelyn (75), first Earl of Cromer, Jan. 29.
Barlow, Jane, novelist, April 17.
Barnett, Dr. James R. (75), former president of the Wisconsin Medical Association, Jan. 29.
Bates, Rear Adm. Alexander B. (75), U. S. Navy retired, Feb. 19.
Baudouin, Manuel (70), French jurist, Jan. 23.
Beach, Charles Yale (70), journalist, Oct. 16.
Beadleston, Alfred N. (69), brewer, Aug. 9.
Beall, Joseph H. (46), jurist, May 14.
Beaman, Rear Adm. George W. (79), U. S. Navy retired, May 3.
Beardsley, Charles S. (72), lawyer, July 9.
Beckett, Charles Henry (58), former Surrogate New York County, Nov. 29.
Beckwith, James Carroll (65), portrait painter, Oct. 24.
Beebe, Mrs. Maria Louise, President of Y. W. C. A., May 10.
Beebe, Prof. William (65), educator, March 11.
Beekman, Lieut. Col. William S. (49), National Guard New York, April 10.
Belding, Milo M. (84), manufacturer, May 23.
Belford, Joseph M. (65), ex-Congressman, lawyer, May 3.
Bell, Digby (67), actor, June 20.
Benoist, Tom (37), aviator, June 14.
Benton, George V. (50), March 31.
Bergman, Henry (58), actor, Jan. 9.
Berri, William (68), publisher, April 19.
Biddle, Julian, aviator Lafayette Squadron, Aug. 20.
Bird, Joseph (79), banker, March 8.
Birdwood, Sir George (84), scientist, June 27.
Blickensderfer, George, typewriter inventor (67), Aug. 15.
Boardman, Rev. Dr. Samuel (87), educator, Aug. 30.
Boatwright, Capt. John A., U. S. Army retired, Jan. 16.
Bodman, Edward C. (77), N. Y. grain merchant, Jan. 21.
Boileau, Philip (53), painter, Jan. 13.
Bolles, Richard J. (73), March 25.
Bonavita, Capt. Jack, animal trainer, March 19.
Boniface, George H. (56), actor, March 27.
Borden, Sir Frederick W. (69), formerly Minister of Defense in Canada, Jan. 5.
Bostwick, Lieut. Col. Henry A. (52), July 25.
Botelho, Col. Abel, diplomat, April 24.
Bowell, Sir Mackenzie (94), former Premier of Canada, Dec. 10.
Bowman, Thomas, former United States Congressman (Iowa), Dec. 1.
Boyle, John J. (66), sculptor, Feb. 9.
Bradley, Luther D. (63), cartoonist of the Chicago Daily News, Jan. 9.
Brady, James Buchanan (64), "Diamond Jim," April 13.
Brainerd, William H. (62), journalist April 27.
Brensinger, Major Geo. F. Jersey City Commissioner, Sept. 12.
Bronson, Edgar B. (60), author, Feb. 4.
Brooke, Sir Charles (88), "Rajah of Sarawak," Borneo ruler, May 17.
Brown, John Howard (76), author, April 22.
Brown, Neal (61), political leader, Sept. 19.
Brown, Stephen H. (53), financier, July 20.
Browne, David H. (53), metallurgist, March 30.
Bruce, Victor Alex. (68), ninth Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Jan. 18.
Brunnow, Rudolph E. (59), educator, April 14.
Bryan, Capt. Francis I., U. S. A. (94), West Point's oldest alumnus, Oct. 25.
Bryce, Gen. Lloyd S. (66), author and diplomat, April 2.
Buchanan, George N. (58), custodian Brooklyn Hall of Records, Nov. 30.
Buchner, Dr. Edward, winner of Nobel prize for chemistry, Aug. 23.
Burke, Major John M. (74), former Indian scout, April 12.
Burkhardt, A. E. (73), international furrier, Nov. 5.
Burnand, Sir Francis C. (81), editor, April 21.
Burnham, Henry E. (73), ex-U. S. Senator, Feb. 8.
Burton, Gen. Geo. H., U. S. A. (75), Indian fighter, Oct. 20.
Bustanoby, Louis (44), restaurateur, Aug. 4.
Butters, A. C. (52), editor, Aug. 25.
Byles, Sir William P., member British Parliament (78), Oct. 18.
Caetani, Onorato, Duke of Sermoneto (75), Sept. 2.
Callahan, Charles E. (74), author, Jan. 22.
Callanan, James H. (52), publisher, April 29.
Campbell, Alexander C. (37), dairyman, June 14.
Campbell, Brig. Gen. Edward A. (73), Civil War veteran, Feb. 15.
Campbell, Rev. Dr. Frederick, astronomer, Feb. 22.
Campbell, William A. (65), District Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, Nov. 23.
Capehart, Capt. Edward E. (58), U. S. Navy retired, Feb. 20.
Carlstrom, Victor (27), aviator, May 9.
Carmody, John R. (73), Paymaster U. S. Navy retired, March 16.
Carolus-Duran, Emile Auguste (79), portrait painter, Feb. 18.
Carr, Most Rev. Thomas (78), May 6.
Carreno, Mme. Teresa (63), pianist, June 12.
Carter, Prof. Jesse B. (45), July 21.
Cary, Edward (76), journalist, May 23.
Castellane, Marquis de (75), father of Count Boni, Dec. 9.
Chace, Jonathan (88), ex-U. S. Senator, June 30.
Chaille-Long, Col. Charles (76), explorer, March 24.
Chamberlain, Robt. N. (57), jurist, Sept. 20.
Chandler, William E. (82), former U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, Nov. 30.
Charlton, Paul (61), jurist, June 4.
Charlton, Judge Walter G. (65), Feb. 13.
Ching, Prince (80), Chinese statesman, Premier of China and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jan. 31.
Chip, Sam, comedian, April 11.
Choate, Joseph H. (85), lawyer and former Ambassador, May 14.
Christie, Mrs. John Reid, wife of New York insurance man, Dec. 1.
Church, John Adams (73), engineer, Feb. 12.
Church, Lieut. Col. William Conant (80), editor, May 23.
Clark, Walter (69), artist, March 12.
Clark, Dr. William Bullock (57), educator and geologist, July 27.
Clarke, Dr. Powhatan (81), educator, April 25.
Clausen, George C. (68), brewer, May 24.
Clayton, Estelle (50), actress, Feb. 10.

Clements, Judson C. (71), public official, June 18.
Clifton, Miss Marion P. (84), actress, Nov. 8.
Closson, Brig. Gen. Henry W. (83), U. S. Army retired, July 16.
Cody, Col. William F., "Buffalo Bill" (71), Jan. 10.
Cohan, Jeremiah J. (69), actor, Aug. 1.
Coit, Dr. Henry L. (62), specialist, March 13.
Conant, Rev. Dr. Clarence M. (66), Aug. 26.
Cone, Caesar (58), manufacturer, March 1.
Conkling, George, telegrapher, May 1.
Conn, Prof. Herbert W. (58), bacteriologist, April 18.
Connaught, The Duchess Louise Margaret of (57), March 14.
Conry, Michael F. (47), public official, March 2.
Cook, Joseph L., expert telegrapher, Oct. 5.
Cook, Ellis, Chief Petty Officer, U. S. Navy, Nov. 30.
Cooper, Wm. A. (75), art photographer, Nov. 9.
Cornwall, Prof. Henry B. (73), educator, April 1.
Cottman, Rear Adm. Vincendon L. (65), U. S. Navy retired, March 15.
Couch, Dr. Asa Stone (84), Feb. 1.
Cowdin, Elliot C. (45), horse breeder, April 28.
Cowles, Rear Admiral Walter C. (64), U. S. Navy, Nov. 26.
Craft, James M. (78), educator, June 20.
Crane, Frank (61), illustrator and cartoonist, Oct. 26.
Crawford, John W. (70), Civil War veteran, Feb. 28.
Crimmins, John D. (73), contractor and capitalist, Nov. 9.
Cromwell, Rear Adm. Bartlett J. (77), U. S. Navy retired, June 24.
Crosman, Mrs. J. Heron, Jan. 23.
Cudahy, Helen (26), war nurse and philanthropist, Oct. 19.
Currier, Prof. Enoch H. (68), educator, Aug. 19.
Curtis, William D. (74), hotel operator, June 29.
Cutter, Dr. Ephraim (85), surgeon, April 25.
Cutting, James DeWolf (42), banker, April 17.
Dallas, George M. (78), jurist, Jan. 21.
Daly, Peter S. (94), Mexican War veteran, Aug. 16.
Darcy, Les, Australian pugilist, May 24.
Darr, Mrs. Josephine, widow of Brevet. Brig. Gen. Francis Darr, U. S. A., Sept. 27.
Davies, Julien T. (47), lawyer, March 8.
Davis, John Steeple (74), artist and illustrator, Dec. 7.
Davis, Col. Nicholas Harper (88), former Colonel 7th Regiment New York Cavalry, Nov. 28.
de Arriaga, Manuel, ex-President of Portugal, March 5.
de Baca, Governor E. C. (62), Feb. 18.
Deforest, Henry S. (70), former Member of Congress from New York, Feb. 13.
Dejerine, Jules (68), neurologist, Feb. 27.
Dempsey, Lawrence (67), cotton expert, March 14.
De Morgan, William F. (77), artist, novelist, Jan. 15.
Denier, Tony (78), clown, March 10.
Denison, Wm. F. H. (Earl of Londesborough), Oct. 30.
de Potestad-Fornari, Marquis (89), former Ambassador, Feb. 17.
de Reszke, Edouard (62), grand opera singer, May 31.
Deshon, Col. George D. (53), U. S. A., June 24.
de Talleyrand-Perigord, Charles Maurice Camille (73), Duke de Dino, Jan. 5.
Devere, George M. (66), actor, April 11.
Dewey, Admiral George (79), U. S. Navy, Jan. 16.
Dickinson, Don M. (71), former U. S. Postmaster General, Oct. 15.
Dithmar, Edward A., dramatic critic, Oct. 16.
Dod, James Potter, organist, Dec. 6.
Dodson, Ezra N. (54), journalist, Feb. 5.
Donnelly, Eleanor C. (77), Roman Catholic poetess, April 30.
Doner, John A. (64), former New York City official, Oct. 26.
Dos Passos, John R. (73), lawyer, Jan. 27.
Doughty, Francis W. (67), author of "Old King Brady" and "Nick Carter" stories, Oct. 31.
Douglas, Robert M. (68), exjurist, Feb. 8.
Dow, Col. Edwin B. (82), Civil War veteran, June 28.
Draper, Dr. Amos G. (72), instructor of deaf, Nov. 3.
Drone, Eaton S. (75), journalist, Feb. 2.
Drummond, Edouard A. (73), editor, Feb. 5.
Dunn, Capt. James W. (58), N. Y. Police Department, Aug. 12.
Durant, Mrs. Pauline A. (85), who with her husband founded Wellesley College (Mass.), Feb. 12.
Dwight, Rev. Dr. H. O. (74), June 19.
Eagan, Capt. John J. (78), New York Fire Department (ret.), Dec. 7.
Eastman, Samuel C., former President N. H. Bar Association, Aug. 31.
Eberle, Eugene A. (77), actor, Oct. 23.
Edsall, Rt. Rev. Samuel C. (56), Feb. 17.
Edwards, Charles A. (56), journalist, Jan. 21.
Einstein, Mrs. Fannie, Suffragist, April 8.
Eleanor, Queen of Bulgaria (57), Sept. 12.
Elliot, Dr. Philip F., K. C. V. O. (82), dean of Windsor, Nov. 1.
Ellsworth, Edward, creator of "Buffalo Jim," Dec. 4.
Emery, Brainerd P. (52), poet, March 12.
Emory, Rear Adm. William H. (71), U. S. Navy retired, July 15.
Ezekiel, Moses (72), sculptor, March 27.
Fagg, Rev. John G. (57), President of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, May 3.
Fairchild, Edward T. (62), educator, Jan. 23.
Falconio, Cardinal Diomede (75), Feb. 7.
Fallon, Joseph D. (79), jurist, March 6.
Farwell, Charles A., sugar planter, May 17.
Ferguson, Prof. Henry (69), educator, March 30.
Ferris, Alexander (62), printer, Feb. 2.
Finlayson, John (105), explorer, Jan. 8.
Finley, David E. (55), Congressman, Jan. 26.
Fisher, Samuel J. (30), of The New York World, Jan. 30.
Fitch, Joseph (60), jurist, April 7.
Fitzalan-Howard, Henry (69), Duke of Norfolk, Feb. 11.
Fitzsimmons, Robert ("Bob"), (55), pugilist, Oct. 22.
Flood, John F. (58), former New York police inspector, Nov. 16.
Floyd, Edward D. (51), steel man, Oct. 17.
Foraker, Joseph B. (70), statesman, May 10.
Forbes, Brig. Gen. Theodore F. (76), U. S. Army retired, March 9.
Foster, Col. Arthur D., lawyer, April 6.
Foster, John Watson (81), former U. S. Secretary of State and dean of the American Diplomatic Corps, Nov. 15.
Franklin, Sir Benjamin (73), Surgeon General, Feb. 17.
Freifeld, George A. (56), Municipal Court Justice, New York City, Nov. 16.
Frieze, Gen. Lyman B. (93), former Quartermaster General of Rhode Island, Sept. 5.
Frissell, Dr. Hollis B. (66), educator, Aug. 5.
Fromme, Isaac, former Register N. Y. County (63), Aug. 30.
Frost, Edgar E. (65), Republican politician, Dec. 4.
Frost, George Henry (79), publisher, March 15.
Fulda, Dr. Carl, physician (39), Nov. 8.
Funston, Major Gen. Frederick (51), Feb. 19.
Furst, William (65), composer, July 11.
Galloway, Robert M. (80), financier, Nov. 13.
Gathmann, Louis (74), inventor, June 3.
George, Albert Henry (Earl Grey) (66), Aug. 29.
Gilchrist, Robert M. (49), novelist, April 4.
Gillig, Henry F. (62), financier, Aug. 29.
Glover, William F., orchestra leader, Oct. 28.
Goldfrap, John H. (40), N. Y. Evening World staff, Nov. 21.
Gonzales, Rev. Joseph R. Ibarra y, Archbishop of Puebla, Feb. 3.
Gordon, Major Richard H. (73), Confederate veteran, Nov. 20.
Graham, J. J., Surrogate Nassau County, N. Y., Aug. 27.
Graham, Sir Wallace (69), jurist, Oct. 12.
Green, Adolphus W. (73), manufacturer, March 8.
Green, Martin (90), July 31.

Greene, John Arthur (64), book publisher, Nov. 9.
Grey, Earl (66), lawyer and philanthropist, Aug. 29.
Grieb, H. Norman (22), aviator, Aug. 26.
Griswold, Lieut. James B. (47), physician and sanitary officer, Oct. 24.
Grosvenor, Gen. Charles H. (84), former Congressman, Oct. 30.
Guernsey, Glenn R. (36), writer, April 25.
Gunnison, Rev. Almon (73), educator, June 30.
Gutekunst, Frederick (85), photographer, April 27.
Guthrie, George W. (68), Ambassador to Japan, March 8.
Haggerty, John, of the N. Y. World, March 22.
Hale, John Howard, "peach king," former President of the American Pomological Society, Oct. 12.
Hale, Walter (48), actor and artist, Dec. 4.
Haltigan, James (68), active Hibernian and publisher and employee of N. Y. World, Oct. 28.
Hamilton, Sir Frederick T. (61), Admiral R. N., Oct. 23.
Hague, Arnold (76), geologist, May 14.
Haines, John M. (54), recently Governor of Idaho, June 4.
Hand, Robert E. (67), ex-Senator, March 12.
Hardy, John Henry (70), jurist, Oct. 11.
Harmony, Rear Admiral David B., U. S. N. (85), Nov. 2.
Harriman, Mrs. James, Nov. 30.
Hart, Rev. Dr. Samuel (71), Feb. 25.
Hayes, Dennis A. (58), labor leader, Jan. 2.
Hayes, Brig. Gen. Edward L. (97), Civil War veteran, Jan. 1.
Hayes, Patrick (73), Warden Queens Co. (N. Y.) Jail, Nov. 6.
Hayman, Al. (65), theatrical manager, Feb. 10.
Hejdl, Alexander ((83), 'cellist, Sept. 4.
Helgesen, Henry T. (59), Congressman, April 10.
Helmer, Dr. George J. (51), pioneer in the practice of osteopathy, March 15.
Henriette Elizabeth, Princess, of Schleswig-Holstein, aunt of Empress of Germany (84), Oct. 18.
Herschel, Sir William James, a pioneer in finger printing, Oct. 24.
Hess, Selmar (69), publisher, Feb. 26.
Hetherington, Commander James H., U. S. Navy (61), Sept. 16.
Hodgson, Dr. J. H. P. (48), specialist, Aug. 4.
Holton, Dr. Henry D. (79), Vermont health official, Feb. 12.
Holtz, Max, publisher, June 19.
Honan, Dr. James H., heart specialist, Nov. 13.
Hood, Capt. Basil (53), dramatic author, Aug. 7.
Houck, Henry (81), public official, March 13.
Houghton, Clarence S. (53), U. S. Commissioner, Feb. 18.
Howe, John Peter (48), former Battalion Chief N. Y. Fire Department, Nov. 17.
Howland, William B. (68), publisher, Feb. 27.
Hubbell, Edward C. (62), newspaperman, July 28.
Hughart, J. H. P. (63), railroad President, Aug. 16.
Hume, Vick (72), comedian, April 2.
Huntington, Col. Robert W., U. S. Marine Corps (retired), Nov. 4.
Husting, Paul O. (51), U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, Oct. 21.
Hutchinson, Mrs. Emily (67), Suffrage leader, March 17.
Hyde, Dr. William DeWitt (59), educator, June 29.
Hyman, Samuel I. (47), July 12.
Ide, Rear Adm. George E. (71), U. S. Navy retired, Feb. 12.
Ilgen, Ernest (54), educator, April 7.
Jaeger, Dr. Gustav, manufacturer, May 16.
Jaegerhuber, Max (66), writer, April 8.
James, Mrs. Elizabeth (72), mother of U. S. Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky, Oct. 12.
Jameson, Sir Leander Starr (64), leader of South African "Jameson Raid," Nov. 26.
Jerolaman, Henry (86), "Strawberry King," Oct. 10.
Johnson, Helen K. (73), author and editor, Jan. 3.
Johnson, John G. (77), lawyer, April 14.
Johnson, Sir William, British ship owner, Aug. 27.
Jones, Lieut. Arthur Mason (32), former Secretary U. S. Embassy, Petrograd, Dec. 6.
Jones, Henry W. (61), Grand Regent Royal Arcanum, Aug. 22.
Jones, Dr. Israel C. (67), medical Superintendent New York City Home for Incurables, Dec. 6.
Jones, Richard M. (74), educator, Aug. 1.
Justice, Edwin J., July 25.
Katte, Col. Walter (87), engineer, March 4.
Keary, Charles F., British novelist, historian, scientist, Oct. 26.
Keister, A. L. (65), recently a Republican Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, May 28.
Kelcey, Herbert (60), actor, July 10.
Kellogg, Wm. C. (67), Judge, Aug. 14.
Kelshaw Sr., Jonathan (70), banker, Aug. 23.
Kendal, William H. (74), English actor, Nov. 6.
Kendall, Charles S., Assistant Naval Constructor, U. S. N. (41), Aug. 21.
Kennedy, Thomas F., Archbishop (59), Aug. 28.
Kern, John W. (68), former U. S. Senator and nominee for Vice President of the U. S. in 1908, Aug. 17.
Kikuchi, Baron Danoku (62), Japanese educator, Aug. 20.
Kilburn, Fred D., former New York State Insurance Commissioner, Dec. 2.
King, Dr. Herbert M. (52), specialist, June 24.
Kirchner, Raphael (41), artist, Aug. 2.
Kocher, Prof. Theodore, Swiss surgeon, Aug. 1.
Koontz, Dr. Alex. F., specialist, March 5.
Kudlich, Dr. Hans (94), founder of Hoboken Academy, Nov. 10.
La Badie, Miss Florence (24), moving picture actress, Oct. 13.
Labori, Maitre F. (56), lawyer, March 14.
Lamberton, John Porter (78), editor, July 27.
Lamprecht, William H. (67), banker, July 11.
Lampton, Col. William J. (58), journalist, May 30.
Landouzy, Dr. Louis, educator, May 11.
Lane, Harry (62), U. S. Senator, May 23.
Larkins, Dr. Charles D. (63), educator, Jan. 14.
Larrinaga, Tulio (70), statesman, April 30.
Lawrence Abraham R. (84), jurist, Feb. 14.
Lawrence, George P. (58), ex-Congressman, Mass., Nov. 21.
Lawyer, William S. (84), newspaperman and publisher, Nov. 3.
Learned, Prof. Marion D. (60), educator, Aug. 1.
Leipziget, Dr. Henry M. (63), New York educator, Dec. 1.
Leiser, Dr. O. M. (43), New York Department of Health, Dec. 8.
Levy, Rabbi Joseph L. (51), April 26.
Lewisohn, Oscar (33), millionaire turfman, Dec. 3.
Liliuokalani (79), former Queen of Hawaii, Nov. 11.
Linihan, Rev. William F. (63), Dominican Father, Nov. 25.
Locke, William H. (79), May 8.
Lockwood, Mrs. Belva A. B. (85), lawyer and suffragist, May 19.
Lodor, Brig. Gen. Richard (85), U. S. Army retired, May 9.
Long, Simon C. (59), railroad official, March 25.
Lonsdesborough, Earl of (53), Oct. 30.
Loomis, William H. (46), cartoonist, Nov. 30.
Loper, Alonzo L. (87), Jan. 2.
Lowndes, Rev. Dr. Arthur (58), Jan. 2.
Luce, Rear Adm. Stephen B. (90), U. S. Navy retired, July 28.
Luecke, Roland (62), statesman, Feb. 15.
Luke, Arthur F., banker (64), Sept. 30.
Lydig, David (56), society man and club member, Oct. 24.
Lyle, Oscar K. (78), grain expert, Jan. 28.
Lynch, James D. (69), banker, May 11.
Lyons, Sir Joseph, philanthropist, June 22.
Mabon, Dr. William (57), alienist, Feb. 9.
Macbeth, William (66), art expert, Aug. 15.
MacKenzie, Lady William, wife of President Canadian Northern Railroad, Nov. 29.
Macquoid, Katharine S. (93), novelist, June 26.
MacVeagh, Wayne (84), ex-Attorney General, Jan. 11.
Macy, Cromwell G. (75), former Deputy Attorney General New York State, Oct. 30.
Magie, William J. (84), ex-Chancellor of N. J., Jan. 15.

Magowan, William G., of The N. Y. World, March 27.
Makuen, Dr. G. Hudson (61), laryngologist, Feb. 21.
Malone, Dana (60), jurist, Aug. 13.
Marble, Manton (82), former owner and editor of The N. Y. World, July 24.
Marquand, Josiah P., Civil War veteran, Aug. 22.
Martindale, Joseph B. (54), banker, July 7.
Maskelyne, John N. (78), illusionist, May 18.
Mason, Judge John W. (75), April 23.
Masqueray, Emmanuel L. (60), Chief of Design at the St. Louis Exposition of 1904, May 26.
Masterson, William J. (43), of The N. Y. World, March 31.
Matson, Capt. William, President of Matson Navigation Co. and a sea captain known throughout the world, Oct. 11.
Matthews, Prof. Franklin (59), journalist, Professor Pulitzer School of Journalism, Nov. 26.
Matz, Rt. Rev. Nicholas (67), Aug. 9.
Maude, Major F. Stanley (53), Commander of British Forces in Mesopotamia, Nov. 18.
May, Rear Adm. Edward (79), U. S. Navy retired, Feb. 5.
McAlpin, Gen. Edwin A. (68), merchant, April 12.
McBride, John, jurist, Oct. 9.
McBride, Sir Richard (46), former Premier of British Columbia, Aug. 5.
McCann, John F. (77), merchant, April 15.
McClelland, T. Calvin (48), lawyer and clergyman, Oct. 24.
McCormick, Robert H. (69), capitalist, March 14.
McCoy, Col. Frank R., U. S. A. retired, Sept. 27.
McCullagh, John (70), ex-Chief of Police of N. Y. City, Jan. 3.
McCully, Miss Emma A. (85), U. S. Treasury Dept., Sept. 3.
McDonald, Sir William C. (86), banker, June 13.
McDonough, John T. (74), ex-Justice, March 29.
McFaul, Bishop James A. (67), June 16.
McGonigal, Ethel M. (45), journalist, Feb. 3.
McGrew, Rev. Dr. George H. (71), Aug. 15.
McKay, Dr. John S. (66), educator, March 6.
McKenna, Rev. Charles H. (82), Feb. 21.
McLellan, Archibald (59), editor, July 18.
McNeil, Thomas R. (94), restaurateur, Oct. 12.
McNichol, James P., Pennsylvania State Senator and contractor, Nov. 14.
Mead, Mrs. Elizabeth Storrs (85), educator, March 25.
Meagher, James F., corporation lawyer, Oct. 30.
Meakin, L. H., artist, Aug. 14.
Mears, Prof. Leverett (67), educator, June 22.
Meeker, Dr. John W. (81), Jan. 1.
Mehrtens, Rudolph L. C., helmsman of Cruiser Olympia, Battle of Manila Bay, Oct. 18.
Melvin, Dr. A. D. (55), Chief U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, Dec. 8.
Merrall, Albert E., merchant, Feb. 4.
Merrill, Chas. F., Secretary Chicago Board of Trade (62), Aug. 31.
Meyers, Dr. George (56), stomach specialist, Feb. 14.
Meyers, Richard W. (51), financier, April 20.
Miller, George M. (86), corporation lawyer, Nov. 14.
Miller, Reuben (77), steel manufacturer, March 14.
Miller, William H. H. (76), ex-U. S. Attorney General, May 25.
Millman, Peter Carl, aviator, March 19.
Mirbeau, Octave (67), author, Feb 16.
Mitchell, Rt. Rev. Anthony (49), Lord Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, Jan. 18.
Mitchell, Edmund (56), author and journalist, March 31.
Mitchell, Dr. John K. (57), neurologist, April 10.
Moffat, Dr. John L. (63), Feb. 18.
Monaghan, Dr. James C. (60), former U. S. Consul at Jamaica, Nov. 12.
Montgomery, David C. (47), actor, April 20.
Moody, William H. (57), ex-Justice U. S. Supreme Court, July 2.
Moody, Zenas F. (84), former Governor of Oregon, March 14.
Moore, Theodore (47), financial editor N. Y. Sun, Nov. 21.
Morehouse, Dr. Henry L. (83), Corresponding Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, May 5.
Morgan, Col. William A. (68), editor, March 24.
Morrell, Gen. Edward DeVaux (54), former Congressman, Sept. 1.
Morris, Ramsey, actor and playwright, Nov. 4.
Morrissey, James W. (64), impresario, March 29.
Morrison, John H. (76), marine authority, Aug. 26.
Morrison, Maurice (58), actor, Aug. 27.
Morton, Col. William M. (72), Third Assistant Postmaster General under Gen. Grant, Nov. 27.
Mowry, Dr. William A. (88), educator, May 22.
Mulligan, Richard T. (60), Commodore U. S. Navy retired, Feb. 23.
Murphy, Rev. William H., LL.D. (63), Oct. 24.
Murray, Dr. John Clarke (55), reformer at McGill University, Nov. 21.
Murray, John L. (52), restaurateur, Aug. 30.
Murray, Aubrey (73), editor, Feb. 25.
Murray, Oscar G. (69), ex-President of B. & O. R. R., March 14.
Naumer, John (65), New York City Magistrate, Dec. 5.
Ney, Jacob (62), jurist, April 23.
Newham, Davis, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel, author, May 28.
Nichols, Rev. William I. (66), charity worker, Nov. 3.
Niles, Nathaniel (81), lawyer, June 29.
Niven, Allen Thomas (19), killed in action in Flanders, Oct. 30.
Noble, Wilson, Member of British Parliament, Oct. 31.
Norton, James Eddy, of The N. Y. World, May 29.
O'Beirne, Brig. Gen. James R. (76), Civil War veteran, Feb. 17.
O'Brien, Capt. John (Dynamite Johnny) (80), June 21.
O'Connell, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bernard T. (60), Feb. 27.
O'Dwyer, Most Rev. Edward (75), Bishop of Limerick, Aug. 19.
Ogg, Rev. A. E. (42), Oct. 14.
Okuda, Gijin, Mayor of Tokio, Aug. 21.
Olney, Richard (81), statesman, April 8.
Osborne, Duffield (60), author and lawyer, Nov. 20.
Osborne, Edmund B. (52), manufacturer, April 12.
Osterhaus, Brig. Gen. Peter J. (94), U. S. Army retired, Jan. 5.
Otis, Gen. Harrison G. (80), journalist, July 30.
Owen, Prof. William Baxter (76), Latin scholar, Dec. 4.
Palmer, Dr. Edmond J. (60), May 28.
Palmer, Frank L. (66), philanthropist, July 17.
Palzer, Al., pugilist, July 28.
Pando, Gen. Joseph M., ex-President of Bolivia, June 20.
Parker, Moses G. (74), electrical scientist, Oct. 2.
Parmly, Prof. Charles F., College City of New York (49), Sept. 8.
Parry, Will H. (53), public official, April 21.
Partridge, William E. (75), writer on science, Nov. 21.
Pasco, Samuel (83), ex-U. S. Senator, March 13.
Patterson, Dr. Charles B. (63), June 22.
Payne, Col. Oliver H. (78), capitalist, June 27.
Peabody, James Hamilton (65), former Governor of Colorado, Nov. 23.
Pennington, Gen. Alexander A. McM. (80), Civil and Indian War veteran, Nov. 30.
Peters, Prof. Edward D. (67), educator, Feb. 17.
Peters, Thomas W. (58), Jan. 2.
Phillips, Rev. Forbes Alex. (51), "Athol Forbes," novelist, May 29.
Phythian, Commodore Robert L. (81), U. S. Navy retired, Jan. 26.
Pike, Robert G. (66), Chief Justice of the N. H. Supreme Court, Jan. 9.
Pine, Orvill B. (43), of The N. Y. World, Feb. 19.
Polhemus, Henry W., journalist (70), Oct. 12.
Pomroy, Major Frederic H. (53), U. S. Army, March 6.
Pope, George P. (48), art collector, Nov. 26.
Porter, Robert P. (65), journalist, Feb. 28.
Potter, Rear Adm. William P. (67), U. S. Navy retired, June 21.
Price, Mark, actor, March 31.
Primrose, Hon. Neil, M. P. (34), son of Earl of Rosebery, killed in action, Nov. 16.
Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (86), Oct. 28.
Ramsey, Charles C., steel manufacturer (55), Jan. 10.
Read, Dr. Henry N. (69), Sept. 2.

Redfern, Arthur, jockey, May 8.
Reed, Rear Adm. Allen V. (79), U. S. Navy retired, Jan. 14.
Richardson, Major Charles A. Civil War veteran, Jan. 24.
Richardson, Frank (47), novelist, Aug. 1.
Richardson, Frank W., sugar refiner, Oct. 26.
Rives, Geo. L. (68), lawyer, Aug. 18.
Roberts, Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. (75), U. S. Army retired, March 19.
Robinson, Anna (46), former Countess of Rosslyn, actress, Oct. 5.
Rockefeller, Frank (72), financier, April 15.
Rockefeller, Henry Clay, President of Rockefeller Family Association of America, Oct. 26.
Rodgers, Rear Admiral Frederick, U. S. N. (76), Nov. 3.
Rodin, Auguste (77), famous sculptor, Nov. 17.
Roe, Gen. Alfred S. (72), Jan. 7.
Roeber, Dr. E. F. (50), chemical engineer, Oct. 17.
Roemer, Henry (30), journalist, June 9.
Rogers, Admiral Charles Curtis (61), U. S. Navy retired, Dec. 4.
Rogers, Dr. Willard H. (67), inventor, Feb. 9.
Rosenthal, Herman (73), educator, Jan. 27.
Rothschild, Major Evelyn de, British Army, in action Nov. 18.
Rubens, Paul Alfred (42), author, Feb. 5.
Russell, Prof. John E. (69), educator, Feb. 25.
Russell, Dr. L. E. (66), Aug. 2.
Ryan, Mrs. Thomas Fortune, wife of tobacco man and philanthropist, Oct. 17.
Ryder, Albert P. (70), painter, March 28.
Samson, William H. (57), author, June 24.
Sanborn, Franklin B. (85), editor, historian and biographer, Feb. 24.
Sanborn, Katherine A. (78), writer, July 9.
Sands, Benjamin Aymar (63), lawyer, May 1.
Sapp, William F. (60), March 8.
Savage, Albert R. (70), jurist, June 14.
Saward, Frederick E. (71), owner of Coal Trade Journal, Dec. 5.
Sawtelle, Rev. C. E. (49), Baptist clergyman, Nov. 29.
Schley, Grant B. (72), financier, Nov. 22.
Schmittberger, Maximillian F., Chief Inspector of Police New York City, Oct. 31.
Schollaert, M. J., former Premier, June 29.
Scholle, Albert W. (57), banker, Dec. 4.
Schroeder, Frederick H. (62), Jan. 11.
Scott, Rev. Dr. Walter Q., educator, May 9.
Seely, Henry M. (88), college professor, May 4.
Seibert, Simon, former Republican Assemblyman, Oct. 18.
Seligman, Isaac N. (61), banker, Sept. 30.
Selous, Capt. Frederick C. (65), hunter and author, Jan. 5.
Sewall, Joseph Addison (85), educator, Jan. 18.
Seymour, Rev. H. T. (48), Field Secretary Y. M. C. A. in France, Oct. 24.
Shay, Charles Oscar, former Chief New York Fire Department, Dec. 2.
Sheehan, William F. (57), ex-Lieutenant Governor of N. Y., March 14.
Shipman, Paul R. (90), journalist, March 20.
Shipp, Gen. Scott (78), Confederate veteran, Dec. 5.
Sierstorpff, Count Johannes, Jan. 14.
Singer, Wilhelm, President of the International Press Association, Oct. 11.
Sinsel, John W. (50), U. S. Revenue Officer, Nov. 14.
Smith, Alonzo D., former auditor N. Y. Sun (82), Oct. 18.
Smith, Leslie W. (33), finger-print expert, Aug. 6.
Smith, Mrs. Mary Sedley ("Mrs. Sol Smith") (87), actress, June 15.
Smith, William B., former Mayor of Philadelphia, Nov. 23.
Spear, Gen. Ellis (82), a former Commissioner of Patents, April 3.
Sperry, Willis (90), inventor, Feb. 24.
Spurgeon, Rev. Thomas (61), Pastor of Metropolitan Tabernacle, London, Oct. 20.
Stange, Stanislaus (55), actor, Jan. 2.
Stanhope, Charles A. (73), eighth Earl of Harrington, Feb. 5.
Starrett, Theodore (53), builder, Oct. 9.
Steers, Henry V. (85), former New York City Police Inspector, Nov. 1.
Stewart, Thomas J., Adjutant General (79), Sept. 11.
Stinson, Dr. Louis Atterbury (74), Sept. 17.
Stone, Samuel M. (65), newspaperman, July 22.
Stone, William F. (61), Sergeant at Arms Republican Conventions, Sept. 16.
Stuart, Mrs. Ruth McEnery (56), author, May 6.
Stump, Herman (80), ex-Congressman, Jan. 9.
Sturmer, Boris Vladiminovitch, former Premier of Russia, Sept. 3.
Sulloway, Cyrus A. (77), Congressman from N. H., March 11.
Sultan of Egypt (Hussein Kemal), Oct. 9.
Swan, Alden S. (78), financier, Feb. 23.
Sweeney, Bo (53), public official, July 16.
Sweeney, Dennis F. (57), former Police Inspector, Sept. 11.
Swete, Rev. Dr. Henry B. (82), educator, May 9.
Sykes, Dr. Frederick H., educator, Oct. 14.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McT. (74), jurist, Feb. 10.
Talbert, Benj. G. (85), former Chairman New York Stock Exchange, Dec. 7.
Tate, Prof. William F., educator, Feb. 7.
Taylor, Isaac S., Chief Architect St. Louis World's Fair, Oct. 28.
Tenny, A. W. (78), Civil War veteran, March 1.
Terry, Henry C. ("Deacon") (68), veteran New York newspaper reporter, Nov. 30.
Thayer, Rufus H. (67), ex-Judge U. S. Court, July 12.
Thomson, Rev. Elliott H. (83), Archdeacon of Shanghai, April 26.
Thornton, Amasa P. (62), lawyer, Jan. 22.
Thurston, Col. Nathaniel B. (60), Jan. 15.
Thweatt, Alexander S. (56), G. P. A. Southern R. R., Dec. 4.
Tietjen, Christian F. (71), banker, Oct. 24.
Titus, Stephen A. (62), former member of N. Y. World staff, Aug. 22.
Tracy, Rev. Charles C. (78), educator, April 20.
Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm (63), actor, July 2.
Tremain, Hobart L. (72), U. S. Navy retired, June 29.
Turcas, Jules (63), landscape artist, March 16.
Tweed, Charles H. (73), lawyer and banker, Oct. 10.
Upshur, Rear Adm. John H. (94), U. S. Navy retired, May 30.
Val, Merry del, Rafael, diplomat, Aug. 30.
Van Buren, Rt. Rev. James H. (67), July 9.
Vance, Alanson A. (91), journalist, Jan. 22.
Van Zile, Judge Philip T. (73), jurist, Oct. 26.
Viljoen, Gen. B. (48), Boer veteran, Jan. 14.
Vitale, Giuseppe, master violinist, Sept. 17.
Vollmer, John Philip (70), capitalist, May 7.
von Baeyer, Adolph (81), German chemist, Aug. 24.
von Behring, Prof. Emil, April 2.
von Bissing, Gen. (73), German Governor General of Belgium, April 18.
von Ihne, Ernest E. (69), architect, April 23.
von Hengelmuller, Baron Ladislaus von Hengervar (72), statesman, April 25.
von Kaltenfels, Vice Adm. Kailer, Austrian Navy, April 29.
von Puttkamer, Baron Jesko (76), Jan. 26.
von Radolin, former German Ambassador to Paris, July 20.
von Ranke, Major Gen. (70), June 23.
von Zeppelin, Count Ferdinand (78), March 8.
Walker, William Hall (72), kodak pioneer, Nov. 29.
Walker, Dr. David (81), explorer, May 11.
Walker, Rt. Rev. Wm. D. (77), May 2.
Wallace, William J. (79), jurist, March 11.
Walsh, Judge R. J. (63), former Secretary of State of Connecticut, Dec. 7.
Wanamaker, Lewis C. (73), retired merchant, Feb. 5.
Wanamaker, Geo. W., former appraiser Port of New York, Dec. 9.
Warburton, Frederick J. (75), linotype expert, Nov. 2.
Ward, Charles B. (52), song writer, March 21.
Ware, William R. (68), architectural writer, March 28.
Warrender, Vice Adm. Sir George J. S. (66), Jan. 8.

DEATH ROLL OF 1917—*Continued.*

Warren, Prof. Herbert L. (60), educator, June 27.
Watmough, Rear Adm. James H. (95), U. S. Navy retired, Jan. 18.
Weart, William G. (45), baseball writer and authority, Dec. 7.
Weed, George W. (77), manufacturer, April 7.
Weil, Jonas (80), philanthropist, April 11.
Weil, Major Richard, U. S. A., cancer specialist, Nov. 19.
Wells, Dr. Charles (79), Orientalist, Oct. 4.
Wells, Julian L., civil engineer, Oct. 27.
Wells, Dr. Brooks H. (57), gynecologist, July 6.
Wendell, Evert Jansen (57), former Governor of Aero Club, Aug. 28.
Wenzell, Albert B. (53), artist, March 5.
Wesley, Louis (54), actor, Nov. 18.
Wesner, Ella (76), actress, Nov. 11.
Weston, Major Gen. John F. (71), war veteran U. S. A., Aug. 3.
Wheatley, Henry B. (79), author, April 30.
White, Charles (52), boxing referee, Dec. 1.
White, Prof. Charles J. (78), educator, Feb. 12.
White, John W. (78), educator, May 9.
White, Dr. Whitman V. (83), Civil War veteran, Feb. 21.
Wicker, Prof. George H., economist, Nov. 25.
Wielemans, Gen. Maximilian, Jan. 6.
Wilbur, Albert L. (75), theatrical manager, March 23.
Williams, Rev. Dr. Moseley H. (78), the "Bishop of Congregationalism," Nov. 9.
Williams, Alexander S. (77), police inspector, March 25.
Williams, Charles G. (48), Secretary of Union News Co., Jan. 22.
Willitts, Rear Adm. George S. (64), U. S. Navy retired, May 3.
Wills, Nat M. (44), actor, Dec. 9.
Wilmerding, Charles Henry (59), electrical engineer, Nov. 27.
Wilson, Oren E. (73), March 2.
Winter, William (80), dramatic critic, June 30.
Witherbee, Frank S. (64), manufacturer, April 13.
Wolfe, William F., U. S. District Attorney, Jan. 10.
Woods, Rev. Henry Clay (73), Aug. 27.
Woods, Ed. C. (42), Lieut. Com. U. S. N. retired, Sept. 26.
Woodward, S. W. (68), merchant, Aug. 1.
Wright, J. Dunbar (55), philanthropist, Oct. 6.
Wurster, Frederick W. (67), ex-Mayor of Brooklyn, June 24.
Yeroyi, Leonidas, Peruvian writer, Feb. 16.
Young, H. O. (67), ex-Congressman, Aug. 5.
Young, Warren S. (73), Social Clerk of White House, Nov. 18.
Youngman, Rev. Robert B., educator, March 1.
Zamenhof, Dr. Ludwig L. (58), inventor of Esperanto, April 15.

SINKINGS BY U BOATS.

LOSSES TO BRITISH SHIPPING.

Week Ended.	Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.	Week Ended.	Over 1,600 Tons.	Under 1,600 Tons.	Total.
March 4	14	9	23	July 29	18	3	21
March 11	13	4	17	August 5	21	2	23
March 18	16	8	24	August 12	14	2	16
March 25	18	7	25	August 19	15	3	18
April 1	18	13	31	August 26	18	5	23
April 8	17	2	19	September 2	20	3	23
April 15	19	9	28	September 9	12	6	18
April 22	40	15	55	September 16	8	20	28
April 29	38	13	51	September 23	13	2	15
May 6	24	22	46	September 30	11	2	13
May 13	18	5	23	October 7	14	2	16
May 20	18	9	27	October 14	12	6	18
May 27	18	1	19	October 21	17	8	25
June 3	15	3	18	October 28	14	4	18
June 10	22	10	32	November 4	8	4	12
June 17	27	5	32	November 11	1	5	6
June 24	21	7	28	November 18	10	7	17
July 1	15	5	20	November 25	14	7	21
July 8	14	3	17	December 2	16	1	17
July 15	14	4	18				
July 22	21	3	24	Totals	676	249	925

Average number of British merchant ships sunk weekly, 23.12. Average number over 1,600 tons sunk weekly, 16.90.

ALIEN ENEMIES EXCLUDED FROM WASHINGTON AND CANAL ZONE.

ALL alien enemies were excluded from the District of Columbia and from the Panama Canal Zone by a Presidential proclamation, November 16, 1917, which added:

"An alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards of any canal; nor within one hundred yards of any wharf, pier, dry dock used directly by or by means of lighters or by any vessel or vessels of over five hundred tons gross engaged in foreign or domestic trade other than fishing; nor within one hundred yards of any warehouse, shed, elevator, railroad terminal or other terminal, storage or transfer facility adjacent to or operated in connection with any such wharf, pier, or dock; and wherever the distance between any two of such wharves, piers, or docks, measured along the shore line connecting them, is less than 880 yards, an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within one hundred yards.

"Whenever the Attorney-General of the United Sates deems it to be necessary, for the public safety and the protection of transportation, to exclude alien enemies from the vicinity of any warehouse, elevator, or railroad depot, yard, or terminal which is not located within any prohibited area designated by this proclamation or the proclamation of April 6, 1917, then an alien enemy shall not approach or be found within such distance of any such warehouse, elevator, depot, yard, or terminal as may be specified by the Attorney-General by regulation duly made and declared by him; and the Attorney-General is hereby authorized to fix, by regulations to be made and declared from time to time, the area surrounding any such warehouse, elevator, depot, yard, or terminal from which he deems it necessary to exclude alien enemies.

"An alien enemy shall not, except on public ferries, be found on any ocean, bay, river, or other waters within three miles of the shore line of the United States or its territorial possessions; said shore line for the purpose of this proclamation being hereby defined as the line of seacoast and the shores of all waters of the United States and its territorial possessions connected with the high seas and navigable by ocean-going vessels; nor on any of the Great Lakes, their connecting waters or harbors, within the boundaries of the United States.

"No alien enemy shall ascend into the air in any airplane, balloon, airship, or flying machine."

VITAL STATISTICS OF GREATER NEW YORK.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

Boroughs.	Population U. S. Census April 15, 1910.	Estimated Population Oct. 1, 1916, to Oct. 1, '17.	Certificates Received and Tabulated.			Rate per 1,000 Based on Dept. Estimate.			Corrected Death Rate.†
			Marriages.	Births.	(*) Deaths.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.	
Manhattan	2,331,542	2,670,885	35,503	61,679	37,305	13.29	23.09	13.97	13.62
Bronx	430,980	593,381	4,908	16,654	8,335	8.27	28.07	14.05	13.78
Brooklyn	1,634,351	1,963,958	18,061	50,078	25,187	9.20	25.50	12.83	13.57
Queens	284,041	376,378	2,821	10,031	5,546	7.50	26.65	14.74	14.81
Richmond	85,969	99,322	784	2,481	2,125	7.90	24.99	21.40	17.26
New York City	4,766,883	5,703,924	62,079	140,923	78,498	10.88	24 71	13.76	.....

* Includes 1,862 deaths of non-residents of the city, which, if deducted, would give a death rate for the city of 13.44 per 1,000. † Corrected by redistributing deaths according to borough of residence.

DEATHS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS.

Boroughs.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year	1 Year & Under 2.	Under 5 Yrs.	5-15 Years.	15-25 Years.	25-45 Years.	45-65 Years.	65 Yrs. and Over.	Colored.	Chinese.
Manhattan	36,378	5,813	1,489	8,468	1,135	1,771	7,998	10,456	6,550	1,865	61
The Bronx	8,175	1,315	282	1,888	292	476	1,554	2,338	1,627	74	.....
Brooklyn	26,658	4,205	934	5,957	879	1,412	5,220	7,391	5,799	706	6
Queens	5,570	893	176	1,252	207	299	1,054	1,533	1,228	110	1
Richmond	1,714	224	36	308	51	100	298	437	520	22	.....
New York City	78,498	12,450	2,917	17,873	2,564	4,058	16,124	22,155	15,724	2,777	68

REGISTERED MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1917.

Causes.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Queens.	Richmond.	City of New York
Total, all causes	36,378	8,175	26,658	5,573	1,714	78,498
Typhus fever	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Typhoid fever	102	26	84	21	7	240
Malarial fever	3	.....	3	2	.....	8
Smallpox	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	383	34	64	24	5	510
Scarlet fever	52	10	28	12	.....	102
Whooping cough	179	43	121	16	2	361
Diphtheria and croup	551	102	299	72	19	1,043
Influenza	236	66	280	40	10	632
Poliomyelitis	95	37	47	22	1	202
Cholera nostras	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other epidemic diseases	165	58	99	18	3	323
Tuberculosis pulmonalis	4,240	1,001	2,820	590	167	8,818
Tuberculous meningitis	340	75	222	34	8	679
Other forms of tuberculosis	336	65	168	45	10	624
Cancer, malignant tumor	2,140	611	1,619	339	94	4,803
Simple meningitis	196	43	106	20	2	367
Of which cerebro-spinal meningitis	106	18	47	8	1	180
Apoplexy and softening of the brain	309	80	328	70	26	813
Organic heart diseases	4,762	1,246	4,001	755	299	11,063
Acute bronchitis	388	32	300	32	5	757
Chronic bronchitis	50	22	79	4	1	156
Pneumonia (exc. broncho-pneumonia)	3,280	709	2,504	439	135	7,067
Broncho-pneumonia	1,793	378	1,219	269	67	3,726
Other respiratory diseases	198	78	192	48	4	520
Diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted)	201	45	1,175	41	12	474
Diarrhœal diseases (under five years)	1,569	270	1,168	239	69	3,315
Appendicitis and typhilitis	287	74	233	59	13	666
Hernia, intestinal obstruction	263	68	234	33	18	616
Cirrhosis of liver	293	38	265	94	11	701
Bright's disease and nephritis	3,253	574	2,432	488	177	6,924
Diseases of women (not cancer)	155	26	108	28	3	320
Puerperal septicæmia	97	29	67	13	4	210
Other puerperal diseases	171	46	173	43	7	440
Congenital debility and malformations	1,800	474	1,355	329	94	4,052
Old age	111	39	83	40	16	289
Violent deaths	2,495	419	1,632	363	146	5,051
1. Sunstroke	227	49	201	37	10	529
2. Other accidents	2,111	347	1,366	309	133	4,266
3. Homicide	157	14	65	17	3	256
Suicide	396	90	235	63	16	800
All other causes	5,469	1,286	3,904	860	263	11,782
Ill-defined causes	19	5	10	8	.....	42

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WILSON'S SECOND WAR MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

(Delivered by the President at a joint session, December 4, 1917.)

Following is the text of President Wilson's message to the joint session of Congress on December 4, 1917, urging war on Austria-Hungary: "Gentlemen of the Congress: Eight months have elapsed since I last had the honor of addressing you. They have been months crowded with events of immense and grave significance for us. I shall not undertake to detail or even to summarize those events. The practical particulars of the part we have played in them will be laid before you in the reports of the executive departments. I shall discuss only our present outlook upon these vast affairs, our present duties and the immediate means of accomplishing the objects we shall hold always in view.

"I shall not go back to debate the causes of the war. The intolerable wrongs done and planned against us by the sinister masters of Germany have long since become too grossly obvious and odious to every true American to need to be rehearsed. But I shall ask you to consider again and with a very grave scrutiny our objectives and the measures by which we mean to attain them. For the purpose of discussion here in this place is action, and our action must move straight toward definite ends. Our object is, of course, to win the war, and we shall not slacken or suffer ourselves to be diverted until it is won. But it is worth while asking and answering the question, when shall we consider the war won? From one point of view it is not necessary to broach this fundamental matter. I do not doubt that the American people know what the war is about and what sort of an outcome they will regard as a realization of their purpose in it.

NATION UNITED FOR WAR.

"As a nation we are united in spirit and intention. I pay little heed to those who tell me otherwise. I hear the voices of dissent—who does not? I hear the criticism and the clamor of the noisily thoughtless and troublesome. I also see men here and there fling themselves in impotent disloyalty against the calm, indomitable power of the nation. I hear men debate peace who understand neither its nature nor the way in which we may attain it, with uplifted eyes and unbroken spirits. But I know that none of these speaks for the nation. They do not touch the heart of anything. They may safely be left to strut their uneasy hour and be forgotten. But from another point of view I believe that it is necessary to say plainly what we here at the seat of action consider the war to be for and what part we mean to play in the settlement of its searching issues. We are the spokesmen of the American people and they have a right to know whether their purpose is ours. They desire peace by the overcoming of evil, by the defeat once for all of the sinister forces that interrupt peace and render it impossible and they wish to know how closely our thought runs with theirs and what action we propose. They are impatient with those who desire peace by any sort of compromise—deeply and indignantly impatient—but they will be equally impatient with us if we do not make it plain to them what our objectives are and what we are planning for in seeking to make conquest of peace by arms.

PICTURE OF GERMAN POWER.

"I believe that I speak for them when I say two things: First, that this intolerable Thing of which the masters of Germany have shown us the ugly face, this menace of combined intrigue and force, which we now see so clearly as the German power. A Thing without conscience or honor or capacity for covenanted peace, must be crushed, and if it be not utterly brought to an end, at least shut out from the friendly intercourse of the nations, and, second, that when this Thing and its powers are indeed defeated and the time comes that we can discuss peace—when the German people have spokesmen, whose word we can believe and when those spokesmen are ready in the name of their people to accept the common judgment of the nations as to what shall henceforth be the bases of law and of covenant for the life of the world—we shall be willing and glad to pay the full price for peace and pay it ungrudgingly. We know what that price will be. It will be full, impartial justice—justice done at every point and to every nation that the final settlement must affect, our enemies as well as our friends.

"You catch with me the voices of humanity that are in the air. They grow daily more audible, more articulate, more persuasive, and they come from the hearts of men everywhere. They insist that the war shall not end in vindicative action of any kind, that no nation or people shall be robbed or punished because the irresponsible rulers of a single country have themselves done deep and abominable wrong. It is this thought that has been expressed in the formula, 'No annexations, no contributions, no punitive indemnities.' Just because this crude formula expresses the instinctive judgment as to right of plain men everywhere it has been made diligent use of by the masters of German intrigue to lead the people of Russia astray—and the people of every other country their agents could reach, in order that a premature peace might be brought about before autocracy has been taught its final and convincing lesson and the people of the world put in control of their own destinies. But the fact that a wrong use has been made of a just idea is no reason why a right use should not be made of it. It ought to be brought under the patronage of its real friends.

TO MAKE RIGHT THE ARBITER.

"Let it be said again that autocracy must first be shown the utter futility of its claims to power or leadership in the modern world. It is impossible to apply any standard of justice so long as such forces are unchecked and undefeated as the present masters of Germany command. Not until that has been done can right be set up as arbiter and peacemaker among the nations. But when that has been done—as, God willing, it assuredly will be—we shall at last be free to do any unprecedented thing, and this is the time to avow our purpose to do it. We shall be free to base peace on generosity and justice, to the exclusion of all selfish claims to advantage even on the part of the victors. Let there be no misunderstanding. Our present and immediate task is to win the war and nothing shall turn us aside from it until it is accomplished. Every power and resource we possess, whether of men, of money or of materials, is being devoted and will continue to be devoted to that purpose until it is achieved. Those who desire to bring peace about before that purpose is achieved I counsel to carry their advice elsewhere. We will not entertain it.

"We shall regard the war as won only when the German people say to us through properly accredited representatives that they are ready to agree to a settlement based upon justice and the reparation of the wrongs their rulers have done. They have done a wrong to Belgium, which must be repaired. They have established a power over other lands and peoples than their own—over the great Empire of Austria-Hungary, over hitherto free Balkan states, over Turkey, and within Asia—which must be relinquished. Germany's success by skill, by industry, by knowledge, by enterprise, we did not grudge or oppose, but admired rather. She has built up for herself a real empire of trade and influence, secured by the peace of the world. We were content to abide by the rivalries of manufacture, science and commerce that were involved for us in her success and stand or fall as we had or did not have the brains and the initiative to surpass her. But at the moment when she had conspicuously won her triumphs of peace, she threw them away, to establish in their stead what the world will no longer permit to be established, military and political domination by arms, by which to oust where she could not excel the rivals she most feared and hated. The peace we make must remedy that wrong. It must deliver the once fair lands and happy peoples of Belgium and Northern France from the Prussian conquest and the Prussian menace, but it must also deliver the peoples of Austria-Hungary, the peoples of the Balkans and the peoples of Turkey, alike in Europe and in Asia, from the impudent and alien dominion of the Prussian military and commercial autocracy.

NOT TO IMPAIR AUSTRIA.

"We owe it, however, to ourselves to say that we do not wish in any way to impair or to rearrange the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is no affair of ours what they do with their own life, either industrially or politically. We do not purpose or desire to dictate to them in any way. We only desire to see that their

affairs are left in their own hands in all matters, great or small. We shall hope to secure for the peoples of the Balkan peninsula and for the people of the Turkish Empire the right and opportunity to make their own lives safe, their own fortunes secure against oppression or injustice and from the dictation of foreign courts or parties. And our attitude and purpose with regard to Germany herself are of a like kind. We intend no wrong against the German Empire, no interference with her internal affairs. We should deem either the one or the other absolutely unjustifiable, absolutely contrary to the principles we have professed to live by and to hold most sacred throughout our life as a nation. The people of Germany are being told by the men whom they now permit to deceive them and to act as their masters that they are fighting for the very life and existence of their empire, a war of desperate self-defense against deliberate aggression. Nothing could be more grossly or wantonly false, and we must seek by the utmost openness and candor as to our real aims to convince them of its falseness.

"We are, in fact, fighting for their emancipation from fear, along with our own—from the fear as well as from the fact of unjust attack by neighbors or rivals or schemers after world empire. No one is threatening the existence of the independence or the peaceful enterprise of the German Empire. The worst that can happen to the detriment of the German people is this, that if they should still after the war is over continue to be obliged to live under ambitious and intriguing masters interested to disturb the peace of the world, men or classes of men whom the other peoples of the world could not trust, it might be impossible to admit them to the partnership of nations which must henceforth guarantee the world's peace.

PARTNERSHIP OF PEOPLES.

"The partnership must be a partnership of peoples, not a mere partnership of Governments. It might be impossible, also, in such untoward circumstances, to admit Germany to the free economic intercourse which must inevitably spring out of the other partnerships of a real peace. But there would be no aggression in that; and such a situation, inevitable because of distrust, would in the very nature of things sooner or later cure itself, by processes which would assuredly set in. The wrongs, the very deep wrongs, committed in this war will have to be righted. That, of course. But they cannot and must not be righted by the commission of similar wrongs against Germany and her allies. The world will not permit the commission of similar wrongs as a means of reparation and settlement. Statesmen must by this time have learned that the opinion of the world is everywhere wide awake and fully comprehends the issues involved. No representative of any self-governed nation will dare disregard it by attempting any such covenants of selfishness and compromise as were entered into at the Congress of Vienna. The thought of the plain people here and everywhere throughout the world, the people who enjoy no privilege and have very simple and unsophisticated standards of right and wrong, is the air all governments must henceforth breathe if they would live. It is in the full disclosing light of that thought that all policies must be conceived and executed in this midday hour of the world's life. German rulers have been able to upset the peace of the world only because the German people were not suffered under their tutelage to share the comradeship of the other peoples of the world either in thought or in purpose. They were allowed to have no opinion of their own which might be set up as a rule of conduct for those who exercised authority over them.

"But the Congress that concludes this war will feel the full strength of the tides that run now in the hearts and consciences of free men everywhere. Its conclusions will run with those tides. All these things have been true from the very beginning of this stupendous war; and I cannot help thinking that if they had been made plain at the very outset the sympathy and enthusiasm of the Russian people might have been once for all enlisted on the side of the Allies, suspicion and distrust swept away and a real and lasting union of purpose effected. Had they believed these things at the very moment of their revolution and had they been confirmed in that belief since, the sad reverses which have recently marked the progress of their affairs toward an ordered and stable government of free men might have been avoided.

PROPAGANDA IN RUSSIA.

"The Russian people have been poisoned by the very same falsehoods that have kept the German people in the dark, and the poison had been administered by the very same hands. The only possible antidote is the truth. It cannot be uttered too plainly or too often. From every point of view, therefore, it has seemed to be my duty to speak these declarations of purpose, to add these specific interpretations to what I took the liberty of saying to the Senate in January. Our entrance into the war has not altered our attitude toward the settlement that must come when it is over. When I said in January that the nations of the world were entitled not only to free pathways upon the sea, but also to assured and unmolested access to those pathways I was thinking, and I am thinking now, not of the smaller and weaker nations alone, which need our countenance and support, but also of the great and powerful nations and of our present enemies as well as our present associates in the war. I was thinking and am thinking now, of Austria herself, among the rest, as well as of Serbia and Poland. Justice and equality of rights can be had only at a great price. We are seeking permanent, not temporary, foundations for the peace of the world, and must seek them candidly and fearlessly. As always, the right will prove to be the expedient. What shall we do, then, to push this great war of freedom and justice to its righteous conclusion? We must clear away wth a thorough hand all impediments to success and we must make every adjustment of law that will facilitate the full and free use of our whole capacity and force as a fighting unit.

CALLS FOR DECLARATION.

"One very embarrassing obstacle that stands in our way is that we are at war with Germany but not with her allies. I, therefore, very earnestly recommend that the Congress immediately declare the United States in a state of war with Austria-Hungary. Does it seem strange to you that this should be the conclusion of the argument I have just addressed to you? It is not. It is, in fact, the inevitable logic of what I have said. Austria-Hungary is for the time being not her own mistress, but simply the vassal of the German Government. We must face the facts as they are and act upon them without sentiment in this stern business. The Government of Austria-Hungary is not acting upon its own initiative or in response to the wishes and feelings of its own peoples but as the instrument of another nation. We must meet its force with our own and regard the Central Powers as but one. The war can be successfully conducted in no other way. The same logic would lead also to a declaration of war against Turkey and Bulgaria. They also are the tools of Germany. But they are mere tools and do not yet stand in the direct path of our necessary action. We shall go wherever the necessities of this war carry us, but it seems to me that we should go only where immediate and practical considerations lead us and not heed any others. The financial and military measures which must be adopted will suggest themselves as the war and its undertakings develop, but I will take the liberty of proposing to you certain other acts of legislation which seem to me to be needed for the support of the war and for the release of our whole force and energy. It will be necessary to extend in certain particulars the legislation of the last session with regard to alien enemies, and also necessary, I believe, to create a very definite and particular control over the entrance and departure of all persons into and from the United States. Legislation should be enacted defining as a criminal offense every wilful violation of the Presidential proclamations relating to alien enemies promulgated under section 4,067 of the Revised Statutes and providing appropriate punishments. And women as well as men should be included under the terms of the acts placing restraints upon alien enemies.

WOULD IMPRISON ALIENS.

"It is likely that as time goes on many alien enemies will be willing to be fed and housed at the expense of the Government in the detention camps, and it would be the purpose of the legislation I have suggested

to confine offenders among them in penitentiaries and other similar institutions where they could be made to work as other criminals do. Recent experience has convinced me that the Congress must go further in authorizing the Government to set limits to prices. The law of supply and demand, I am sorry to say, has been replaced by the law of unrestrained selfishness. While we have eliminated profiteering in several branches of industry it still runs impudently rampant in others. The farmers, for example, complain with a great deal of justice that, while the regulation of food prices restricts their incomes, no restraints are placed upon the prices of most of the things they must themselves purchase; and similar iniquities obtain on all sides. It is imperatively necessary that the consideration of the full use of the water power of the country and also the consideration of the systematic and yet economical development of such of the natural resources of the country as are still under the control of the Federal Government should be immediately resumed and affirmatively and constructively dealt with at the earliest possible moment. The pressing need of such legislation is daily becoming more obvious.

"The legislation proposed at the last session with regard to regulated combinations among our exporters, in order to provide for our foreign trade a more effective organization and method of co-operation, ought by all means to be completed at this session. And I beg that the members of the House of Representatives will permit me to express the opinion that it will be impossible to deal in any but a very wasteful and extravagant fashion with the enormous appropriations of the public moneys which must continue to be made, if the war is to be properly sustained, unless the House will consent to return to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication as much as possible avoided. Additional legislation may also become necessary before the present Congress again adjourns in order to effect the most efficient co-ordination and operation of the railway and other transportation systems of the country. But to that I shall, if circumstances should demand, call the attention of Congress upon another occasion.

URGES WAR SESSION.

"If I have overlooked anything that ought to be done for the more effective conduct of the war your own counsels will supply the omission. What I am perfectly clear about is that in the present session of the Congress our whole attention and energy should be concentrated on the vigorous and rapid and successful prosecution of the great task of winning the war. We can do this with all the greater zeal and enthusiasm because we know that for us this is a war of high principle, debased by no selfish ambition of conquest or spoliation; because we know, and all the world knows, that we have been forced into it to save the very institutions we live under from corruption and destruction. The purposes of the Central Powers strike straight at the very heart of everything we believe in; their methods of warfare outrage every principle of humanity and of knightly honor; their intrigue has corrupted the very thought and spirit of many of our people; their sinister and secret diplomacy has sought to take our very territory away from us and disrupt the union of the States. Our safety would be at an end, our honor forever sullied and brought into contempt were we to permit their triumph. They are striking at the very existence of democracy and liberty. It is because it is for us a war of high, disinterested purpose in which all the free peoples of the world are banded together for the vindication of right, a war for the preservation of our nation and of all that it has held dear of principle and of purpose that we feel ourselves doubly constrained to propose for its outcome only that which is righteous and of irreproachable intention for our foes as well as for our friends.

"The cause being just and holy, the settlement must be of like motive and quality. For this we can fight, but for nothing less noble or less worthy of our traditions. For this cause we entered the war and for this cause will we battle until the last gun is fired. I have spoken plainly because this seems to me the time when it is most necessary to speak plainly, in order that all the world may know that even in the heat and ardor of the struggle and when our whole thought is of carrying the war through to its end we have not forgotten any ideal or principle for which the name of America has been held in honor among the nations and for which it has been our glory to contend in the great generations that went before us. A supreme moment of history has come. The eyes of the people have been opened and they see. The hand of God is laid upon the nations. He will show them favor, I devoutly believe, only if they rise to the clear heights of His own justice and mercy."

DECLARATION BY CONGRESS OF WAR ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

(Passed as a joint resolution by Congress on December 7, 1917, signed by the President at 5.03 P. M., and in effect from December 5, 1917.)

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Declaring that a state of war exists between the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and the Government and the people of the United States, and making provision to prosecute the same.

Whereas, the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States of America; therefore be it,

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that a state of war is hereby declared to exist between the United States of America and the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government, and the President be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to employ the entire naval and military forces of the United States and resources of the Government to carry on war against the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government; and to bring the conflict to a successful termination all the resources of the country are hereby pledged by the Congress of the United States.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

Approved 7, December, 1917. Woodrow Wilson.

AMERICAN PORTS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

THIS procedure began with the port of New York, which was put under military control (in compliance with the proclamation of the President of November 16, 1917), at midnight Sunday, November 25. All docks and waterfronts involved in transatlantic shipping were then guarded by the Regular Army, in dress uniform to distinguish them from enlisted men on other duty, fully armed and with orders to prohibit the passage of any person, alien or citizen, who could not establish a business reason for access to waterfront areas. Citizens and aliens were warned of the peril of trespassing on the prohibited areas. The War Department requested the Department of Justice to emphasize the necessity of a strict observance by the public of the military control. As rapidly as the machinery of Government could be applied to the administration of the service, the same military control was established at other American ports. The Department of Justice authorized specific instructions relative to the control of alien enemies in waterfront areas, conforming to the President's proclamation, and also authorized specific instructions to persons owning or operating waterfront shipping facilities.

THE ENTENTE CONFERENCE AT PARIS.

THE conference, which opened at Paris early in December, 1917, consisted of the following delegates:

United States—Col. E. M. House, Chairman; William Graves Sharp, Ambassador; Admiral William S. Benson, Chief of Naval Operations; Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff; Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Vance McCormick, Chairman of the War Trade Board; Thomas Nelson Perkins of the Priority Board.

France—Georges Clemenceau, Premier and Minister of War; Stephen Pichon, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; Etienne Clementel, Minister of Commerce; Louis Loucheur, Minister of Munitions; Victor Boret, Minister of Provisions; M. Lebrun, Minister of Blockade and Invaded Region; André Tardieu, High Commissioner to the United States; Jules Cambon, General Secretary to the Foriegn Office; M. de Margerie, Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Great Britain—David Lloyd George, Premier; Arthur James Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs; Sir Francis Bertie, Ambassador to France; Sir Eric Campbell Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty; Gen. Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff at Army Headquarters; Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Chief of the Naval Staff; Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Committee on Imperial Defense. Including clerks and other attachés there are 143 persons in this delegation.

Italy—Prof. Vittorio E. Orlando, Premier and Minister of Interior; Baron Sonnino, Foreign Minister; Francesco S, Nitti. Minister of the Treasury; Count Bonin-Longare. Ambassador; Signor Bianchi, Minister of Transports; Gen. Alfredo Dallolio, Minister of Munitions.

Japan—Viscount Chinda, Ambassador to Great Britain.

Belgium—Baron Charles de Broqueville, Foreign Minister; Baron de Gaiffier d'Hestroy, Minister to France; Gen. Recquoy, Chief of the General Staff.

Serbia—Nikola P. Pachitch, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs; Dr. H. R. Vesnitch.

Roumania—V. Antonesco, Minister; Gen. Iliescu, Chief of the General Staff.

Greece—Eleutherios Constantine Venizelos, Premier and Minister of War; Athos Romanos, Minister to France; Alexander Diomede, former Minister of Finance; Agyropoulos, Governor of Macedonia; Col. Frantzis Rottassis, Naval Attaché.

Portugal—Dr. Affonso Costa, Premier and Minister of Finance; Augusto Soares, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Montenegro—Eugene Popovitch, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Brazil—Antonio Olynthe de Magalhaes, Minister at Paris.

Cuba—Gen. Carlos Garcia y Velez, Minister at London.

Russia—Mathieu Sevastopoulos, Councillor of the Embassy at Paris; Maklakoff, Ambassador to France (by special invitation and unofficially, as he has not yet presented his letters).

Siam—Mr. Charoon, Minister at Paris.

China—Hu Wei Teh, the Minister in Paris, and Gen. Tami Tsai Lieh, Assistant Secretary of the Chinese General Staff.

FEDERAL FUEL ADMINISTRATORS.

STATE.	Name.	City.	STATE.	Name.	City.
Alabama	S. P. Kennedy	Anniston.	Nebraska	John L. Kennedy	Omaha.
Arizona	Will. L. Clark	Phoenix.	Nevada	E. H. Walker	Carson City.
Arkansas	H. C. Couch	Little Rock.	New England	James J. Storrow	Boston.
California	A. E. Schwabacher	San Francisco.	N. Hampshire	Charles M. Floyd	Manchester.
Colorado	William J. Galligan	Denver.	New Jersey	R. C. Jenkinson	Newark.
Connecticut	Thomas W. Russell	Hartford.	New Mexico	Wm. C. McDonald	Carrizozo.
Delaware	Chas. H. Ten Weeges	Wilmington.	New York	Albert H. Wiggin	New York.
Dist. of Col	John L. Weaver	Washington.	N. Carolina	A. W. McAlister	Greensboro.
Florida	Arthur T. Williams	Jacksonville.	North Dakota	I. P. Baker	Bismarck.
Georgia	Dr. L. G. Hardman	Commerce.	Ohio	Homer H. Johnson	Columbus.
Idaho	Frank R. Gooding	Gooding.	Oklahoma	P. A. Norris	Ada.
Illinois	John E. Williams	Chicago.	Oregon	Fred J. Holmes	Portland.
Indiana	Evans Woollen	Indianapolis.	Pennsylvania	William Potter	Philadelphia.
Iowa	Charles Webster	Des Moines.	Rhode Island	George H. Holmes	Providence.
Kansas	Emerson Carey	Hutchinson.	S. Carolina	B. B. Gossett	Anderson.
Kentucky	Wiley B. Bryan	Louisville.	South Dakota	W. G. Bickelhaupt	Aberdeen.
Louisiana	John G. O'Kelley	New Orleans.	Tennessee	W. E. Myer	Nashville.
Maine	J. C. Hamlen	Portland.	Texas	Wiley Blair	Dallas.
Maryland	Ferdinand A. Meyer	Baltimore.	Utah	W. W. Armstrong	Salt Lake City.
Massachusetts	James J. Storrow	Boston.	Vermont	H. J. M. Jones	Montpelier.
Michigan	William K. Prudden	Lansing.	Virginia	Harry F. Byrd	Richmond.
Minnesota	John F. McGee	Minneapolis.	Washington	David Whitcomb	Seattle.
Mississippi	C. L. Townes	Minter City.	West Virginia	J. Walter Barnes	Fairmont.
Missouri	Wallace Crossley	Jefferson City.	Wisconsin	W. N. Fitzgerald	Milwaukee.
Montana	W. J. Swindlehurst	Helena.	Wyoming	Augustine Kendall	Rock Springs.

NEW YORK FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

Albert H. Wiggin, New York State Federal Fuel Administrator, established headquarters at 61 Broadway on his appointment and chose the following deputies:

Manhattan—Reeve Schley, 65 Broadway.
Bronx—Cyrus C. Miller, Board of Trade Bldg., East 137th Street near Third Avenue.
Brooklyn—Fred E. Gunnison, 44 Court Street.
Queens—Geo. J. Ryan, Bridge Plaza, L. I. C.
Richmond—Otis Williams, 37 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
Westchester—Walter Law, Jr., Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.

WAR BOARD OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

Chairman—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of Treasury; the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Chairman United States Shipping Board, the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, the Mayor of the City of New York, a member of the Railway War Council. Irving T. Bush, Chief Executive Officer; Julius Henry Cohen, Secretary and Counsel; William R. Willcox, Vice-Chairman. The individual members of the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission are as follows: William R. Willcox, Chairman; Gen. George W. Goethals, B. F. Cresson, Arthur Curtiss James, DeWitt VanBuskirk, J. Spencer Smith, Frank R. Ford. Headquarters, 45 Broadway.

HOW TO GET WORLD PEACE—THE PRESIDENT'S WAY.

(From Mr. Wilson's address on Labor, Pacifists, Russia and Germany, November 12, 1917, at the American Federation of Labor Convention, Buffalo, N. Y.)

I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who had come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception, and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life, elevated to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind. I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You can explain most wars very simply, but the explanation of this is not so simple. Its roots run deep into all the obscure soils of history, and in my view this is the last decisive issue between the old principles of power and the new principles of freedom.

The war was started by Germany. Her authorities deny that they started it. But I am willing to let the statement I have just made await the verdict of history. And the thing that needs to be explained is why Germany started the war. Remember what the position of Germany in the world was—as enviable a position as any nation has ever occupied. The whole world stood at admiration of her wonderful intellectual and material achievements, and all the intellectual men of the world went to school to her. As a university man, I have been surrounded by men trained in Germany, men who had resorted to Germany because nowhere else could they get such thorough and searching training, particularly in the principles of science and the principles that underlie modern material achievements. Her men of science had made her industries perhaps the most competent industries in the world, and the label "Made in Germany" was a guarantee of good workmanship and of sound material. She had access to all the markets of the world, and every other man who traded in those markets feared Germany because of her effective and almost irresistible competition.

She had a place in the sun. Why was she not satisfied? What more did she want? There was nothing in the world of peace that she did not already have and have in abundance. We boast of the extraordinary pace of American advancement. We show with pride the statistics of the increase of our industries and of the population of our cities. Well, these statistics did not match the recent statistics of Germany. Her old cities took on youth, grew faster than any American cities ever grew; her old industries opened their eyes and saw a new world and went out for its conquest; and yet the authorities of Germany were not satisfied. You have one part of the answer to the question why she was not satisfied in her methods of competition. There is no important industry in Germany upon which the Government has not laid its hands to direct it and, when necessity arises, control it.

You have only to ask any man whom you meet who is familiar with the conditions that prevailed before the war in the matter of international competition to find out the methods of competition which the German manufacturers and exporters used under the patronage and support of the Government of Germany. You will find that they were the same sorts of competition that we have tried to prevent by law within our own borders. If they could not sell their goods cheaper than we could sell ours, at a profit to themselves, they could get a subsidy from the Government, which made it possible to sell them cheaper anyhow; and the conditions of competition were thus controlled in large measure by the German Government itself.

GERMANY'S POLITICAL DREAMS.

But that did not satisfy the German Government. All the while there was lying behind its thought, in its dreams of the future, a political control which would enable it in the long run to dominate the labor and the industry of the world. They were not content with success by superior achievement; they wanted success by authority. I suppose very few of you have thought much about the Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway. The Berlin-to-Bagdad Railway was constructed in order to run the threat of force down the flank of the industrial undertakings of half a dozen other countries, so that when German competition came in it would not be resisted too far—because there was always the possibility of getting German armies into the heart of that country quicker than any other armies could be got there.

Look at the map of Europe now. Germany, in thrusting upon us again and again the discussion of peace, talks about what? Talks about Belgium, talks about Northern France, talks about Alsace-Lorraine. Well, those are deeply interesting subjects to us and to them, but they are not talking about the heart of the matter. Take the map and look at it. Germany has absolute control of Austria-Hungary, practical control of the Balkan states, control of Turkey, control of Asia Minor. I saw a map in which the whole thing was printed in appropriate black the other day, and the black stretched all the way from Hamburg to Bagdad—the bulk of the German power inserted into the heart of the world. If it can keep that, she has kept all that her dreams contemplated when the war began. If she can keep that, her power can disturb the world as long as she keeps it, always provided—for I feel bound to put this proviso in—always provided the present influences that control the German Government continue to control it.

I believe that the spirit of freedom can get into the hearts of Germans and find as fine a welcome there as it can find in any other hearts. But the spirit of freedom does not suit the plans of the Pan-Germans. Power cannot be used with concentrated force against free peoples if it is used by a free people. You know how many intimations come to us from one of the Central Powers that it is more anxious for peace than the chief Central Power; and you know that it means that the people in that Central Power know that if the war ends as it stands they will, in effect, themselves be vassals of Germany, notwithstanding that their populations are compounded with all the people of that part of the world, and notwithstanding the fact that they do not wish, in their pride and proper spirit of nationality, to be so absorbed and dominated.

Germany is determined that the political power of the world shall belong to her. There have been such ambitions before. They have been in part realized. But never before have those ambitions been based upon so exact and precise and scientific a plan of domination. May I not say that it is amazing to me that any group of people should be so ill-informed as to suppose, as some groups in Russia apparently suppose, that any reforms planned in the interest of the people can live in the presence of a Germany powerful enough to undermine or overthrow them by intrigue or force? Any body of free men that compounds with the present German Government is compounding for its own destruction. But that is not the whole of the story. Any man in America, or anywhere else, who supposes that the free industry and enterprise of the world can continue if the Pan-German plan is achieved and German power fastened upon the world is as fatuous as the dreamers of Russia.

What I am opposed to is not the feeling of the pacifists, but their stupidity. My heart is with them, but my mind has a contempt for them. I want peace, but I know how to get it, and they do not. You will notice that I sent a friend of mine, Colonel House, to Europe who is as great a lover of peace as any man in the world; but I did not send him on a peace mission. I sent him to take part in a conference as to how the war was to be won, and he knows, as I know, that that is the way to get peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

RAISING AMERICAN POWER.

All of this is a preface to the conference that I referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom—our own or anybody else's—we will see that the power of this country, the productivity of this country, is raised to its absolute maximum and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it. When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way, I don't mean that they

shall be prevented by the power of the Government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be, the greatest hope and energy of the world—then we must stand together night and day until the job is finished.

While we are fighting for freedom, we must see, among other things, that labor is free; and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do—see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war—but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted; and I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same. And I believe that I am speaking of my own experience not only, but of the experience of others, when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists.

We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in a common enterprise, which is to release the spirit of the world from bondage. I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men that take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS THAT ARE LAWLESS.

There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself a partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purposes as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are. And so I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means: We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means, first of all, that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his hands is not the right man to co-operate in any form of or development of law and institutions. And some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare them with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere graduations of the manifestations of the unwillingness to co-operate.

And the fundamental lesson of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on shall not go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor, and the unnecessary substitution of labor, and bidding in distant markets, and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor, which ought not to go on—I mean now on the part of employers—and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all around. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but, whether they are or not, we must use those that we have, and, upon every occasion where it is necessary to have such an instrumentality, originated upon that occasion, if necessary.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON TARIFF POLICIES.

(A Department of Commerce Announcement in November, 1917.)

In considering the probable economic effects of the war, the question as to its influence on the future tariff policies of the belligerents as well as the important neutral countries is given a great deal of prominence. It is regarded as inevitable that a struggle in which economic factors count so much should bring about radical changes in the treaty relations between the two groups of belligerents, as well as between them and the neutral countries. While the conclusions reached as to the tariff policy best adapted to meet the economic changes resulting from the war may in some cases be influenced by preconceived ideas on the tariff and by political traditions, it is safe to assume that the tariff policy of some of the most important countries of the world will be changed as a result of the war, for economic or political reasons. The tendencies toward new economic alignments are reflected in the Paris Economic Conference on the part of the Allies and in the movement for a customs union on the part of the Central Powers. Attention should also be directed to the aspirations of the British Dominions for closer tariff relations with the mother country, involving some radical changes in the tariff policy of Great Britain.

The resolutions adopted by the representatives of the Allied Governments who met at Paris in June, 1916, in compliance with the mandate of the Paris Conference of March 28, 1916, call for economic measures calculated to meet conditions arising during the war, as well as during the period of reconstruction, and also to establish a permanent policy of economic co-operation among the allied countries. This policy is to be carried out mainly through the following agencies: An agreement among the allied countries to withhold from enemy powers most-favored-nation treatment during the period of reconstruction and to provide compensatory outlets for such trade as may be injured by the refusal of most-favored-nation treatment to enemy powers; special arrangements intended to conserve for the allied countries during the period of reconstruction such natural resources as may be within their control; special treatment of enemy goods with a view to prevent dumping and other forms of unfair competition; steps to be taken by the Allies to render themselves independent of enemy countries in regard to raw materials and manufactured products essential to their industrial development. The resolutions adopted were mostly general in character and, according to a statement by the British Prime Minister in the House of Commons on June 22, 1916, were not to be binding on that legislative body.

One of the concrete results of the Economic Conference of the Allies was the appointment in July, 1916, of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy, headed by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, to consider the recommendations of the Conference, with special reference to the following questions: (*a*) What industries are essential to the future safety of the Empire, and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them. (*b*) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war and to secure new markets. (*c*) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed. (*d*) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control. It is rather significant that the first report of the committee, made in February, 1917, took the form of the following resolutions:

"1. In the light of experience gained during the war, we consider that special steps must be taken to stimulate the production of foodstuffs, raw materials, and manufactured articles within the Empire wherever the expansion of production is possible and economically desirable for the safety and welfare of the Empire as a whole. 2. We therefore recommend that His Majesty's Government should now declare their adherence to the principle that preference should be accorded to the products and manufactures of the British Overseas Dominions in respect of any customs duties now or hereafter to be imposed on imports into the United

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON TARIFF POLICIES—*Continued.*

Kingdom. 3. Further, It will in our opinion be necessary to take into early consideration, as one of the methods of achieving the above objects, the desirability of establishing a wider range of custom duties which would be remitted or reduced on the products and manufactures of the Empire, and which would form the basis of commercial treaties with allied and neutral powers."

TARIFF REFORM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The resolution of the Committee on Commercial and Industrial Policy in favor of a "wider range of customs duties" for Great Britain is not the only indorsement of tariff reform in that country. In a report of a subcommittee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence, appointed for the purpose of considering means for the protection of certain British industries established since the war, the following recommendation is made in regard to tariff protection:

"We are of the opinion that where the national supply of certain manufactured articles, which are of vital importance to the national safety, or are essential to other industries, has fallen into the hands of manufacturers and traders outside this country, British manufacturers ready to undertake the manufacture of such articles in this country should be afforded sufficient tariff protection to enable them to maintain such production after the war. With reference to the strongly expressed opinion of many of the witnesses that the enactment of protective duties on the industries other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, which have formed the subject of our inquiry, is essential to their maintenance, we wish to report that in view of the following considerations—

"(*a*) That there exists a strong desire to respond to the feeling in our Dominions in favor of an Imperial preference in trade, and that there is also a strong desire to arrange preferential trading with those who are our allies in the present war, and (*b*) That the present high direct taxation tends to raise the rate of interest on money, and cheap and abundant capital for the employment of their labor is of the greatest importance to the working classes—it will be necessary to impose some widely spread import duties, and we are therefore prepared to recommend that a larger proportion of the revenue should be raised by reasonable import duties. We are of opinion that such import duties would go a long way toward satisfying the requests for special protective treatment for the industries which we have had under consideration."

A number of British organizations have expressed themselves emphatically in favor of tariff reform, particularly with a view to the protection of new industries and the extension of preferential relations with the British Dominions. The Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, at their meetings in 1916 and 1917, adopted resolutions in favor of reciprocal trading relations between all parts of the British Empire, the protection of newly established industries, favorable treatment of neutral countries, and restriction, by tariff or otherwise, of the trade relations with enemy countries. The report of the Special Committee on Trade During and After the War, adopted at a special meeting of the Council of the London Chamber of Commerce on May 25, 1916, contains definite suggestions for a triple tariff calculated to provide different tariff treatment for (1) British Empire countries, (2) present allies, (3) friendly neutrals, (4) other neutral countries, and (5) enemy countries. The Imperial War Conference, which met in London early in 1917, adopted a resolution to the effect that the time had arrived for making the Empire independent of other countries in respect to food supplies, raw materials, and essential industries, and expressed itself in favor of specially favorable treatment among the constituent parts of the Empire.

While it is too early to make any predictions as to the outcome of the agitation for tariff reform in Great Britain, it is not improbable that the war will result in an extension of the preferential relations between Great Britain and the British Dominions. In this connection it is worth pointing out that Australia has validated the tariff (in effect provisionally since December, 1914) providing for greatly increased preference in favor of Great Britain, while New Zealand has recently increased the rates of duty on the articles included in the textile schedule for the purpose of granting preference on those articles to the British Dominions.

Some of the other Allied countries are making preparations for tariff revision. Italy has denounced all commercial treaties providing for tariff reductions, and a recent report of the Italian Tariff Commission recommends the maximum and minimum system instead of the present general and conventional tariff system. In France, too, the parliamentary tariff committees have recommended the abrogation of existing commercial agreements, so as to give France full freedom of action in tariff matters. There seems to be a general assumption among economic and political writers in France that a change in the tariff system of the country will be necessitated by the political and economic changes resulting from the war.

AUSTRO-GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION.

Among the Central Powers the movement for closer economic relations is centred largely in the agitation for a customs union between Germany and Austria-Hungary, although most writers on the subject intimate the possibility of including the Balkan States and Turkey and, ultimately, some of the neutral countries of northern Europe. From a perusal of a portion of the voluminous literature on the subject, it would seem that both the German and the Austrian advocates of the union are fully cognizant of the difficulties to be overcome, but believe that the concessions and sacrifices to be made will be more than compensated for by the increased strength which will enable the Central European nations to meet the economic pressure of the Allied nations after the war. The political opposition, due to the large Slavic element in Austria-Hungary, seems to be regarded as the most formidable obstacle, but it is believed that it could be removed by diplomatic handling. The economic difficulties arising from the inferior development of Austria-Hungary along industrial lines is to be overcome by a temporary tariff between the two parts of the union, intended to enable the weaker country to withstand German competition during the transition period. It is pointed out that the cartel system could be utilized to limit the competition on the part of the stronger German industries and that the Austrian manufacturers of specialties requiring taste and special training have no reason to fear German competition. Opposition is expected from the large landowners of Hungary, owing to the fact that improvement in agricultural methods in that country, which is one of the benefits expected from the union, is to be brought about by agrarian reforms and the creation of small holdings. There are also some technical difficulties connected with the division of the revenue collected and the fiscal adjustments necessitated by the loss of revenue on account of tariff concessions.

The benefits to be derived from the union, it is claimed, are both economic and political. The economic advantages will consist in the broadening of the home market, which will make for greater specialization and increase in scale of production; the influx of German capital, which will have a stimulating effect on the economic life of Austria-Hungary; and the stronger position of the two countries in negotiating commercial treaties and resisting economic discrimination on the part of the Allied nations. The political advantages are regarded as so obvious that they are taken for granted, although it is generally emphasized that political autonomy is not to be affected by the union. While the question of including other countries in the alliance is left open, it is generally suggested that provisions be made for the purpose of facilitating the adherence of additional countries in the future.

AMERICAN PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

President—J. W. Scott, 30 East Forty-second Street, New York City, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents*—F. S. Parmelee, 210 First National Bank Building, Omaha, Neb.; H. A. Whipple, New York Life Building, Omaha, Neb.; Dr. W. P. Wherry, 603 Brandies Theatre Building, Omaha, Neb. *Secretary*—Dr. H. A. Davis, P.-O. Box 613, Denver, Colo. *Treasurer*—J. E. Scott, 238 Lincoln Avenue, Detroit, Mich. *International Secretary*—L. Harald Kjellstedt, 1026 Woodlawn Avenue, Scranton, Pa. *Directors-at-Large*—H. B. Phillips, Berkeley, Cal.; H. N. Mudge, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

MANAGERS.

Managers: *President*—General George H. Wood, Dayton, Ohio. *First Vice-President*—Captain John C. Nelson, Logansport, Ind. *Second Vice-President*—Major James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo, N. Y. *Secretary*—Hon. James S. Catherwood, Hoopeston, Ill. Colonel Henry H. Markham, Pasadena, Cal.; Hon. John W. West, Lewiston, Me.; Hon. George Black, Olathe, Kan.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Officers of the Board of Managers: *General Treasurer*—Colonel C. W. Wadsworth. *Assistant General Treasurer and Assistant Inspector-General*—Lieut.-Col. M. H. Spanier. *Inspector-General and Chief Surgeon*—Colonel James E. Miller. *Assistant Inspector-General*—Lieut.-Col. O. K. Marshall.

There are branches of the National Home at Dayton, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wis.; Togus, Me.; Hampton, Va.; Leavenworth, Kan.; Santa Monica, Cal.; Marion, Ind.; Danville, Ill.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Hot Springs, S. Dak. The aggregate number of members cared for is about 30,000.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

1. An honorable discharge from the United States service during a war in which it was engaged.
2. Disability which prevents the applicant from earning his living by labor.
3. Applicants for admission will be required to stipulate and agree to abide by all the rules and regulations made by the Board of Managers, or by its order; to perform all duties required of them, and to obey all the lawful orders of the officers of the Home. Attention is called to the fact that by the law establishing the Home the members are made subject to the Rules and Articles of War, and will be governed thereby in the same manner as if they were in the Army of the United States.
4. A soldier or sailor must forward with his application for admission his Discharge Paper, and when he is a pensioner, his Pension Certificate, which papers will be retained at the branch to which the applicant is admitted, to be kept there for him, and returned to him when he is discharged. This rule is adopted to prevent the loss of such papers and certificates, and to hinder fraudulent practices; and no application will be considered unless these papers are sent with it. If the original discharge does not exist, a copy of discharge, certified by the War or Navy Department, or by the Adjutant-General of the State, must accompany the application.

STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR DISABLED VETERAN SOLDIERS.

State.	Name.	Location.	State.	Name.	Location.
California	Veterans' Home	Yountville.	New Jersey	Home for Sold., Sail., Mar., and their wives.	Vineland.
Colorado	Sold. & Sail. Home	Monte Vista.	New York	Sold. & Sail. Home	Bath.
Connecticut	Fitch's Home for Sold.	Noroton H'ts.		Woman's Relief Corps Home	Oxford.
Idaho	Soldiers' Home	Boisé.	North Dakota	Soldiers' Home	Lisbon.
Illinois	Soldiers' Home	Quincy.	Ohio	Sold. & Sail. Home	Madison.
Indiana	Soldiers' Home	La Fayette.		State Soldiers' Home	Sandusky.
Iowa	Soldiers' Home	Marshalltown.	Oregon	Soldiers' Home	Roseburg.
Kansas	Soldiers' Home	Fort Dodge.	Pennsylvania	Sold. & Sail. Home	Erie.
Massachussets	Soldiers' Home	Chelsea.	Rhode Island	Soldiers' Home	Bristol.
Michigan	Soldiers' Home	Grand Rapids.	South Dakota	Soldiers' Home	Hot Springs.
Minnesota	Soldiers' Home	Minneapolis.	Vermont	Soldiers' Home	Bennington.
Missouri	State Home Fed. Sold.	St. James.	Washington	Soldiers' Home	Orting.
Montana	Soldiers' Home	Columbia Falls		Veterans' Home	Port Orchard
Nebraska	Sold. & Sail. Home	Grand Island.	Wisconsin	Wisconsin Vet. Home	Waupaca.
	Sold. & Sail. Home	Milford.	Wyoming	Soldiers' Home	Buffalo.
N. Hampshire	Soldiers' Home	Tilton.			
New Jersey	Soldiers' Home	Arlington.			

UNITED STATES SOLDIERS' HOME FOR THE REGULAR ARMY.

The United States Soldiers' Home in the District of Columbia receives and maintains discharged soldiers of the *regular* army. All soldiers who have served twenty years as enlisted men in the army (including volunteer service, if any), or who have served in any war, and all soldiers of less than twenty years' service who have incurred such disability, by wounds, disease, or injuries *in the line of duty while in the regular army*, as unfits them for further service, are entitled to the benefits of the Home.

Pensions of inmates are drawn by the Treasurer of the Home and held in trust for the pensioner, to whom it is paid in such sums as the Governor of the Home deems proper while he is an inmate of the Home, the balance being paid in full when he takes his discharge and leaves the Home.

Inmates are subject to the Rules and Articles of War, the same as soldiers in the army. They are comfortably lodged, fed, and clothed, and receive medical attendance and medicine, all without cost to them. There are 1,453 men now receiving the benefits of the Home.

Applications for admission to the Home may be addressed to the "Board of Commissioners, U. S. Soldiers Home, War Department, Washington, D. C.," and must give date of enlistment and date of discharge, with letter of company and number of regiment for each and every term of service, and rate of pension, if any, and must be accompanied by a medical certificate showing nature and degree of disability if any exists.

CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Atlanta, Ga.; Austin, Tex.; Beauvoir, Miss.; Columbia, S. C.; Hermitage, Tenn.; Higginsville, Mo.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Little Rock, Ark.; Mountain Creek, Ala.; New Orleans, La.; Pewee Valley, Ky.; Pikesville, Md.; Raleigh, N. C.; Richmond, Va.; Washington, D. C.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

President—Lieut. McHenry Howard. *Vice-President*—Lieut. Joseph Packard. *Secretary*—Capt. William L. Ritter, Reisterstown, Md. *Treasurer*—Capt. F. M. Colston. There are twelve Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee of seven members. The Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in the State of Maryland was organized in 1871 "to collect and preserve the material for a truthful history of the late war between the Confederate States and the United States of America; to honor the memory of our comrades who have fallen; to cherish the ties of friendship among those who survive, and to fulfil the duties of sacred charity toward those who may stand in need of them." The membership is 760.

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

President—Richard B. Tippett, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Gottfred J. Reebhausen, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Secretary*—John E. Dunn, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Medical Examiner-in-Chief*—Franklin J. Keller, M. D., Totowa and Sherman Avenues, Paterson, N. J.

Organized September 5, 1889. Paid in death claims, $25,000,000. Disability, $403,750.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

(Headquarters, 921 Fifteenth Street, Washington, D. C.)

Chairman—William J. Harris. Joseph E. Davies, William B. Colver, John Franklin Fort, Victor Murdock. *Secretary*—Leonidas L. Bracken.

The Federal Trade Commission is composed of five Commissioners appointed by the President. Not more than three of the Commissioners can be members of the same political party. The first Commissioners appointed continue in office for terms of three, four, five, six, and seven years respectively, the term of each to be designated by the President, but their successors will be appointed for terms of seven years, except that any person chosen to fill a vacancy shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of the Commissioner whom he shall succeed, and no Commissioner shall engage in any other business, vocation, or employment. A vacancy in the commission does not impair the right of the remaining Commissioners to exercise all the powers of the commission. The Commissioners receive a salary of $10,000 a year, and the Secretary $5,000.

The principal office of the commission is in Washington, but it may meet and exercise all its powers at any other place. The commission may, by one or more of its members, or by such examiners as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry necessary to its duties in any part of the United States.

SEC. 5 provides: That unfair methods of competition in commerce are declared unlawful. The commission is empowered and directed to prevent persons, partnerships, or corporations, except banks, and common carriers subject to the acts to regulate commerce, from using unfair methods of competition in commerce.

Whenever the commission shall have reason to believe that any such person, partnership, or corporation has been or is using any unfair method of competition in commerce, and if it shall appear to the commission that a proceeding by it in respect thereof would be to the interest of the public, it shall issue and serve upon such person, partnership, or corporation a complaint stating its charges in that respect, and containing a notice of a hearing upon a day and at a place therein fixed at least thirty days after the service of said complaint. The person, partnership, or corporation so complained of shall have the right to appear at the place and time so fixed and show cause why an order should not be entered by the commission requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from the violation of the law so charged in said complaint. Any person, partnership, or corporation may make application, and upon good cause shown may be allowed by the commission to intervene and appear in said proceeding by counsel or in person. The testimony in any such proceeding shall be reduced to writing and filed in the office of the commission. If upon such hearing the commission shall be of the opinion that the method of competition in question is prohibited by this act, it shall make a report in writing in which it shall state its findings as to the facts, and shall issue and cause to be served on such person, partnership, or corporation an order requiring such person, partnership, or corporation to cease and desist from using such method of competition. Until a transcript of the record in such hearing shall have been filed in a Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, as hereinafter provided, the commission may at any time, upon such notice and in such manner as it shall deem proper, modify or set aside, in whole or in part, any report or any order made or issued by it under this section.

If such person, partnership, or corporation fails or neglects to obey such order of the commission while the same is in effect, the commission may apply to the Circuit Court of Appeals of the United States, within any circuit where the method of competition in question was used, or where such person, partnership, or corporation resides or carries on business, for the enforcement of its order, and shall certify and file with its application a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including all the testimony taken and the report and order of the commission. Upon such filing of the application and transcript the court shall cause notice thereof to be served upon such person, partnership, or corporation and thereupon shall have jurisdiction of the proceeding and of the question determined therein, and shall have power to make and enter upon the pleadings, testimony, and proceedings set forth in such transcript a decree affirming, modifying, or setting aside the order of the commission. The findings of the commission as to the facts, if supported by testimony, shall be conclusive.

SEC. 6 provides: Broad powers to compile information concerning, and to investigate the business and practices of, corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and to require, by its order, sworn reports from them on their own business and their relation to other corporations; to classify corporations; to investigate and report on violations of the anti-trust acts; to investigate trade conditions in and with foreign countries, and report to Congress thereon, with advisable recommendations.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act, approved September 26, 1914, shall be construed to prevent or interfere with the enforcement of the provisions of the anti-trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce, nor shall anything contained in the act be construed to alter, modify, or repeal the said anti-trust acts or the acts to regulate commerce or any part or parts thereof.

The commission is authorized to enforce compliance with sections 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the act approved October 15, 1914 (the Clayton act, as printed in vol. 1915 of THE WORLD ALMANAC), by persons and corporations respectively subject thereto, except common carriers and banks.

NEWSPRINT PAPER INVESTIGATION.

(A Statement of the ALMANAC by the Federal Trade Commission.)

During the past year the commission made an investigation of the newsprint paper industry pursuant to a resolution of the Senate introduced by Senator Owen of Oklahoma. (S. Res. 177, 64th Cong. 1st Sess. adopted Apr. 24, 1916.) A preliminary report was submitted to the Senate on March 3, 1917, and a final report on June 13, 1917. The investigation disclosed that prices of newsprint paper had been advanced more rapidly than was justified, either by the cost of manufacture or by conditions of supply and demand. Considerable evidence was obtained tending to show that the enhancement of prices was due in part at least, it was alleged, to the activities of the Newsprint Manufacturers Association which included in its membership almost all of the producers on the North American Continent. This evidence was submitted to the Department of Justice and resulted in indictments being handed down against certain newsprint manufacturers by the Federal Grand Jury for the southern district of New York.

In connection with this investigation the commission endeavored to bring about a reduction of prices through the voluntary co-operation of the parties interested, but was unsuccessful. It also distributed a large tonnage of paper to publishers needing assistance. In its final report the commission recommended the enactment of legislation providing for government supervision of the production and distribution of print paper during the continuance of the war as a war measure.

BOOK PAPER INVESTIGATION.

The commission's investigation of the book paper industry was made pursuant to a resolution of the Senate introduced by Senator Fletcher of Florida. (S. Res. 269, 64th Cong. 1st Sess. adopted Sept. 7th, 1916.) A preliminary report was submitted to the Senate June 3, 1917, and a final report on October 21, 1917. The investigation disclosed an advance in the prices of book paper beyond what the cost of production or conditions of supply and demand justified, it was alleged, and that this advance in price was aided by the activities of the Bureau of Statistics, which included in its membership twenty-three important book paper manufacturers. The commission instituted proceedings against the members of this bureau alleging that certain practices were unfair methods of competition in violation of Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission act. As a result of this proceeding the Bureau of Statistics disbanded.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION—*Continued.*

COAL INVESTIGATION.

Also in 1917, an investigation of the coal industry was conducted by the commission (1) as to anthracite coal in answer to Senator Hitchcock's resolution, adopted June 22, 1916 (S. Res. 217, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.), and pursuant to Senator Calder's resolution, adopted April 30, 1917 (S. Res. 51, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.), (2) relative to the bituminous coal-mining industry, in response to Representative Rainey's resolution, agreed to by the House of Representatives Aug. 18th, 1916 (H. Res. 352, 64th Cong. 1st Sess.). On May 4 the commission transmitted an interim report on anthracite prices to the Senate in response to the Hitchcock resolution, which inquired regarding price increases of leading producers of anthracite and whether or not wage increases in May, 1916, justified the subsequent price increases. The commission reported that the increase in prices, as measured by a comparison of the average sales receipts, was not justified by the increase in costs and that the increase in labor cost alone did not justify the price increases.

In part answer to Senator Calder's resolution the commission presented information to the Senate on (1) The present conditions in the anthracite industry and the outlook for anthracite; (2) The panic conditions and prices in the anthracite trade during the fall and winter of 1916–1917; (3) The cost of production by the larger companies and certain of the smaller companies in 1916; (4) The impossibility of solving the anthracite problem without action by Congress that will at the same time cure the present evil conditions in the bituminous industry and in transportation; (5) Anthracite royalties. In a more detailed report on anthracite and bituminous coal, transmitted to the Senate on June 19, 1917 (Senate Doc. No. 70) the following recommendations were embodied:

(1) That the production and distribution of coal and coke be conducted through a pool in the hands of a Government agency; that the producers of various grades of fuel be paid their full cost of production plus a uniform profit per ton (with due allowance for quality of product and efficiency of service).

(2) That the transportation agencies of the United States, both rail and water, be similarly pooled and operated on Government account, under the direction of the President, and that all such means of transportation be operated as a unit, the owning corporations being paid a just and fair compensation which would cover normal net profit, upkeep and betterments. One Commissioner dissented from the second recommendation.

BITUMINOUS COAL INDUSTRY.

In the course of the commission's investigation, under the Rainey resolution, into the production and distribution of bituminous coal, an alarming situation suddenly developed involving extraordinary high prices and difficulty in obtaining supplies. The commission immediately directed special attention to the causes of this disturbance, and on May 19, 1917, transmitted a preliminary report on the results of its inquiry to the House (House Document No. 152, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.). It was pointed out that the underlying causes of the abnormal bituminous coal situation were as follows, viz.: Increased demand for coal, shifting markets, inadequate transportation facilities, labor conditions, increased costs of production and distribution, lack of sufficient storage facilities, and speculative activities of some mine operators and brokers.

ANTHRACITE COAL PRODUCTION IN PAST FOUR YEARS.

(Compiled by the Anthracite Bureau of Information, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.)

	1914	1915	1916.	1917.		1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
January	5,175,732	4,833,599	5,884,350	5,940,725	September	6,246,192	5,662,157	5,544,076	6,372,756
February	4,121,451	4,349,915	5,596,306	5,178,432	October	6,644,476	6,683,007	5,870,204	.....
March	5,164,703	5,075,293	6,127,351	6,989,075	November	5,928,286	6,494,442	5,992,997	.....
April	6,072,164	6,655,625	4,528,784	5,592,299	December	5,702,258	6,149,387	5,582,747	.....
May	6,281,553	5,954,949	5,547,899	6,917,525					
June	6,130,186	5,459,610	5,636,975	7,049,037	Totals	68,342,601	67,883,776	67,376,364	*57,778,097
July	5,391,857	5,103,665	5,432,878	6,724,252					
August	5,483,743	5,330,831	5,531,797	7,013,996					

*Total, 9 months.

The total shipments for the nine months of this year amounted to 57,778,097 tons, an increase over the corresponding period of last year of 7,847,681 tons, or almost 16 per cent.; and exceeds the ten months' shipments of 1916 by 1,977,477 tons. Distributed by carrier companies the shipments during September, 1917, were as follows:

	Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1916.		Sept., 1917.	Sept., 1916.	Year 1917.	Year 1916.
P. & R.R.W	1,246,100	1,071,303	11,053,797	9,394,704	N.Y.O.&W.R.W.	155,886	175,329	1,511,892	1,503,475
L.V.R.R.	1,258,922	1,053,756	10,501,351	8,936,412	L. & N.E.R.R.	340,396	248,625	2,902,748	1,819,234
C.R.R. of N.J.	686,717	627,975	6,250,089	5,302,548					
D.L. & W.R.R.	973,529	931,610	9,278,349	7,758,383		6,499,892	5,636,160	58,791,337	50,259,223
D. & H. Co.	698,731	551,665	6,319,672	5,285,548	*Deductions	*127,136	*92,084	*1,013,240	*328,807
Penna. R.R.	422,482	480,266	4,474,475	4,472,634					
Erie R.R.	717,129	495,631	6,668,964	5,786,255		6,372,756	5,544,076	57,778,097	49,930,416

*Deduction: Tonnage reported by both C. R. R. of N. J. & L. & N. E. R. R.

BITUMINOUS COAL PRODUCT ON IN 1916-1917.

(Data by the United States Geological Survey.)

Month.	Bituminous Coal, Except That Made Into Beehive Coke at the Mines.		Beehive Coke (at the Mines).		Total Bituminous, Including Coal Coked.	
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
January	42,257,665	43,486,117	2,919,040	2,894,508	46,596,094	47,788,086
February	40,895,130	36,782,005	2,887,387	2,375,174	45,186,515	40,312,112
March	38,971,616	42,136,023	3,263,234	3,050,350	43,821,604	46,669,614
April	29,354,242	37,468,480	2,875,638	2,923,028	33,628,164	41,812,836
May	34,279,640	42,576,111	3,043,978	3,057,117	38,903,759	47,119,756
June	33,405,712	42,571,681	2,917,581	3,050,565	37,741,972	47,105,589
July	34,068,476	41,670,590	2,721,361	2,960,663	38,113,105	46,070,880
August	38,238,081	42,341,809	2,999,253	2,902,342	42,695,735	46,655,420
September	37,616,465	47,436,816	3,015,886	3,351,141	42,008,531	52,417,459
October	40,230,486	.....	3,079,370	.....	44,807,205	.....
November	40,567,215	.....	2,933,969	.....	44,927,817	.....
December	39,924,366	.....	2,807,988	.....	44,097,744	.....
Total	449,809,094		35,464,680		502,518,545	

LICENSE RULES OF FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Applicants for licenses must submit, in the English language (in exceptional cases and for good cause shown, applications and other communications may be submitted in German, but only when accompanied by a verified English translation) to the Federal Trade Commission every application for letters patent, for the registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright which they desire to file in the country of an enemy or ally of enemy, every amendment, power of attorney, letter, or communication with respect thereto, and every drawing, electro, or other cut or reproduction, specimen, facsimile, copy, or model, together with any check, draft, or other form of remittance for any tax, annuity, or fee, and agents' or attorneys' fees or compensation proposed to be sent, directly or indirectly, to any country of an enemy or ally of an enemy.

In case of chemical compounds or compositions of matter there shall also be submitted samples of the article or preparation, or samples of the ingredients, if any; and in the case of coloring matters prepared from tar, a sample of the dyeing of wool, silk, or cotton, and any statement, description, and directions in respect thereto, if and as required by the foreign law, and any and all other samples, specimens, descriptions, statements, and directions proposed to be forwarded. There shall also be submitted at the same time, the envelope or other cover, stamped with sufficient postage and addressed, in which the matters herein mentioned are proposed to be forwarded. The intention is to have submitted to the Federal Trade Commission every inclosure and cover concerning every application for patent, trade-mark, print, label, or copyright, and their prosecution, desired to be forwarded, directly or indirectly, to an enemy country or to the country of an ally of an enemy.

Everything (except remittance) is required to be furnished to the Federal Trade Commission in duplicate. One copy will be retained in the files of the commission. Each application for a license shall be accompanied by the affidavit of the applicant, his solicitor, or patent agent that nothing contained in any of the material submitted will give any information detrimental to the public safety or defense or which may assist the enemy or endanger the successful prosecution of the war, and that the amount of money, if any, proposed to be transmitted is the correct tax, annuity, or fee and the customary agents' fee, and such affidavit shall also state what portion of the remittance is to be applied to taxes, fees, or annuities and what portion to agents' fees. It is unlawful and punishable by fine and imprisonment for anyone without first obtaining a license to forward applications for letters patent or for the registration of trade-mark, print, label, or copyright in an enemy or ally of enemy nation indirectly through correspondence or agents in any foreign country.

PITT'S SUBSIDIES IN THE NAPOLEONIC WARS.

(From the New York *Evening Post.*)

There have been many notable historical parallels in this war, which brought suddenly into the practical consideration of the Twentieth Century actions, policies, and expedients which we had read about in the history of wars in bygone epochs, but had thought of as incidents forever dismissed from history. But not every one is aware how curiously history has repeated itself in a very different direction—in the $4,500,000,000 or so advanced to her continental allies by England since the war began, and in the $3,000,000,000 appropriated for the purpose by our Government last month. These are a very interesting reminder. Probably Germany has talked about them with the same mixture of consternation and bewilderment as the people of Paris showed, a little over a century ago, when they discussed "Pitt's subsidies." At the end of the eighteenth century, in the Napoleonic wars, the armies of the allies arrayed against Bonaparte had suffered defeat after defeat. They were discouraged; internal dissensions broke out. It was desperately necessary for England to keep the allies in line. The British navy was efficient; victory had followed victory on the sea. But the British armies were small, mismanaged, disorganized; they had not yet won a victory; they were of negligible help to England's allies. In order to keep the coalition going, England would have to give more aid. England was rich. Her financial position was stronger than that of her enemy or of any of her allies. William Pitt was Prime Minister, and he decided to grant to the allies financial aid.

The aid was in two forms; outright gifts, and the guarantee of loans; most of it went to impecunious German kings and princes. The records of the Exchequer show that during Pitt's Governments, from 1793 to 1805, actual gifts were granted to Hanover, Hesse Cassel, Sardinia, Prussian, Hesse Darmstadt, Baden, Brunswick, Portugal, Prince of Orange, Russia, Germany, the German Princes, Bavaria, and Sweden. The initial money grants were in the form of gifts. The first of "Pitt's subsidies" was one of almost two and a half million dollars to Hanover, in 1793. Then followed a series of subsidies from time to time to the various states or potentates opposed to Napoleon, to the German and Austrian kingdoms, to Russia, to Portugal, to Sweden. A sum equivalent to six million dollars was given to Prussia in 1794; four million went to Russia in 1799; more than five million went to Germany in 1800; and by 1805, more than $45,000,000 had been given away. The circumstances surrounding some of these gifts are very interesting. As the war continued, the military superiority of France increased. In April, 1795, Prussia came to terms; in June, Sweden; in July, Spain. The Court of Vienna continued its readiness to receive subsidies from England, but in other respects showed little activity. Windham, the British War Minister at the time, built his greatest hopes on an expedition of French aristocrats and malcontents to Quiberon Bay, but this force, sumptuously provided with money and munitions of war, and supported by a powerful fleet, was almost annihilated as soon as it landed.

In 1796 a general election increased Pitt's majority. While it was proceeding, he sent on his own responsibility a subsidy of $6,000,000 to Austria. The act was fiercely criticised by the Opposition, and only condoned by the House of Commons on the express stipulation that it should not be considered a precedent. In April, 1797, Austria, England's last ally, laid down her arms and concluded a preliminary treaty of peace. England's two adventures in guaranteeing loans, somewhat similar to the present method of financial aid by our Government, were unhappy. Under an act passed in May, 1795, to give effect to a convention between Great Britain and the potentate at Vienna, who was then styled Emperor of Germany, was provision for a loan for $23,000,000, to be raised by the Emperor. In consideration of the maintenance by Austria of 200,000 troops in the war against France, it was stipulated that Great Britain should guarantee the interest on this loan. After the first two years, however, Austria was unable to provide the money, and, on various more or less plausible pretexts, repudiated the contract. The burden fell on the British Exchequer. At a similar convention, concluded in May 1797, a loan of $8,000,000 was arranged and guaranteed on the same conditions. But the charge again fell entirely on the British Exchequer, as Austria was unable to pay anything.

Pitt died in 1806, but his policy of subsidies continued. As late in the Napoleonic wars as March, 1814, while futile arrangements for an armistice were undertaken by the allies, the representatives of Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia bound themselves at Chaumont, not to treat singly with France for peace, but to continue the war until France was brought back to her old frontiers, and the complete independence of Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and Spain secured. Each of the four powers was to maintain 150,000 men in the field; and Britain agreed to aid her allies with equal yearly subsidies, amounting in all to $25,000,000 for the year 1814. The English representative at this conference was Viscount Castlereagh, but for whose determination (and promises of financial help) it was believed that the alliance against Napoleon might have broken up. He adopted a firm tone. He pressed upon the Austrians the vigorous continuance of the war. He resisted the Russian demands for more money. It had been at Castlereagh's instance that, in 1813, the British Government raised its subsidies to foreign powers for 1813 to $50,000,000, though the year's expenditures reached $585,000,000. While the increase in the British debt from February, 1793, to March, 1801, was $1,626,000,000, less than $45,000,000 was given in this period as subsidies.

NEW WAR PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

(Supplementary to the regular passport rules, on Page 129.)

THE new Selective Service Regulations concerning passports, put in effect November 20, 1917, says in part: "The State Department issues passports to persons subject to draft only when the application is accompanied by a permit of the Provost Marshal General to leave the country. No passport is required by the State Department to go to Canada, but persons subject to draft who desire to cross the line are often subjected to delay while their cases are being investigated. When any registered person desires a passport or to go to Canada, he may apply to his local board for a permit. The local board shall consider the application, and if the person is not likely to be called within the period of the proposed absence, or if the board is otherwise assured that favorable action will not result in evasion of or interference with the execution of the law, the local board shall take from the applicant a statement of his address while absent, and an engagement to keep himself informed of any call that may be made upon him and to return immediately upon call. Thereupon the local board may issue the permit.

"The forms for this application and permit will be found in Sections 299 and 300, but no printed forms will be furnished. If the applicant is so far distant from his own local board that it would work hardship for him to apply thereto for a permit, he may apply to the nearest local board to investigate his case and at the registrant's expense to telegraph or write to the registrant's local board for authority to issue the permit with a recommendation as to the advisability of issuing it. Upon receipt of such authority the local board to which the registrant applies may issue the permit."

In a joint statement regarding the new war passport regulations, the Secretaries of State and Labor, said: "A rigid control is now exercised over all persons coming to the United States. This has been found necessary in order to prevent, as far as possible, enemy agents and persons inimical to the United States from securing admission to this country. To make this control effective, a joint order has been issued by the Secretaries of State and of Labor requiring passports and certain information from aliens who propose to come to the United States from foreign countries. The Department of State also requires every American citizen to bear a valid passport. Passports of Americans must be verified by an American consular officer in the country from which the bearer starts for the United States, as well as in the country from which he sails for this country.

"Passports are not required from persons, whether American or alien, who leave Canada, Newfoundland, or Bermuda for the United States. Americans coming to the United States from Mexico are required to have their passports verified by the American Consul stationed in the district from which they leave for this country. Aliens must have their passports viséed by the American consular officer stationed in that part of the country from which they start for the United States. Special temporary arrangements are being made for persons on the Mexican border. If an alien starts for the United States from a country which is not that to which he owes allegiance, his passport must be viséed by a diplomatic or consular officer of his own country before being presented to visé to an American consular officer.

"In order that the United States Government may have a full history of the alien who desires to come to the United States, he is required to make a formal declaration before an American Consul in the country from which he begins his journey which states his full name, the name of the country of which he is a citizen or subject, the number and date of his passport, together with the name of the office which issued it. If wife or children accompany the alien, their full names, places, and dates of births must be included in the declaration. However, sons over sixteen and daughters over twenty-one are required to bear separate passports and make separate declarations. The alien must give the place and date of his birth, must state the citizenship and race of his father and mother, and furnish the place, address, and date of his last residence. He is also required to state the names of other countries in which he has resided or which he has visited in the past five years.

MUST FURNISH REFERENCES.

"If he has previously resided in the United States, the dates, addresses, and objects of his residences in this country must also be included in the declaration. The name of the steamship, the port from which it sails, and the date of its sailing must also be stated. In addition, he is required to furnish references with addresses of persons both in the country from which he starts on his journey and in the United States. Full information as to the object of his proposed visit to the United States, together with proofs of that object, the place and address where he intends to live, and the period of his proposed sojourn are required in the declaration. Consular officers are also required to inform prospective immigrants of the provisions of the new Immigration Act, which prohibits the entrance into the United States of certain classes of persons, so that those who would be liable to exclusion on arrival may be informed of that possibility in advance and be saved from the unnecessary journey and the inconveniences and hardships that would follow their exclusion. Consular officers are not, however, authorized to refuse to visé passports of prospective immigrants unless there are other reasons to justify such a refusal other than their liability to exclusion under the immigration act.

"No fee shall be collected by diplomatic or consular officers of the United States for or in connection with the execution of such declaration or the viséing of passports. No American embassy, legation, or consulate shall visé a passport of an alien enemy of the United States to enable him to enter this country unless special authorization of this Government has been previously obtained.

"In order to prevent or avoid so far as possible the hardships and dangers involved in deportation under present conditions, a diplomatic or consular officer to whom a passport is presented for visé shall ascertain to the fullest extent practicable whether the holder is a member of any one of the classes excluded from the United States by the provisions of Section 8 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, and if in the judgment of such official the alien is a member of any such excluded class he shall so advise the alien, informing him of the serious risk he is taking in attempting to enter the United States, and, if the alien nevertheless insists on proceeding, shall visé the passport if it is valid, but shall place upon the alien's declaration the notation: 'Advised that he will probably be rejected and deported.'

"Aliens 'likely to become a public charge,' from whatsoever cause such likelihood may arise, are excluded by Section 3 of the Immigration Act. (S. Rep. No. 352, 64th Cong., 1st sess.) Unless, during the present state of war, aliens applying for admission present evidence by which their identity and nationality are positively proved, such aliens, if they enter the United States, are liable to be taken into custody as enemies and thereby become public charges. Therefore, immigration officials will exclude from the United States any alien who may apply for admission and not be in possession of a passport or other official document establishing his identity and nationality, viséed in the manner specified in this order, and will cause such alien to be returned to the country whence he came, at the expense of the transportation company involved: Provided, however, That such exclusion shall not be made in the cases of alien seamen arriving in ports of the United States, unless such seamen apply for permanent admission to this country, or unless it is necessary to require such papers in order to ascertain whether alien seamen are enemies of the United States; nor in the cases of aliens entering temporarily from contiguous foreign territory to follow agricultural pursuits, in accordance with the terms of Department of Labor circular of May 23, 1917, and the supplements thereto.

"Alien seamen not provided with passports or other official documents showing their identity and nationality may be detained until they receive passports from the consular representatives of the countries whose nationality they claim.

FEDERAL PROSECUTIONS IN NEW YORK CITY UNDER THE SELECTIVE DRAFT AND ESPIONAGE ACTS.

(Data furnished by United States Attorney Francis Gordon Caffey's office.)

THIS is a summary of the principal cases only. The Federal prosecutors in the cases were John C. Knox and Harold A. Content.

(1) Owen Cattell, Eleanor W. Parker, and Charles F. Phillips, charged with conspiring to aid, abet counsel and induce persons of conscriptable age wilfully not to register. (Sections 37 and 332, United States Criminal Code, and Section 5 of the Act of May 18, 1917.) Trial, June 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1917. Eleanor W. Parker acquitted by direction of Court June 20, 1917; Cattell and Phillips found guilty June 21, 1917; July 12th Cattell and Phillips each sentenced to pay a fine of $500 and to serve one day in the City Prison. Phillips sentenced on July 12th to serve an additional five days in the City Prison upon an indictment to which he pleaded guilty on June 6, 1917, charging him with wilfully having failed to register (Section 5 of the Act of May 18, 1917).

(2) Louis Kramer, Joseph Walker, Louis Sternberg and Morris Becker, charged with conspiring to aid, abet, counsel and induce persons of conscriptable age wilfully to fail to register. (Sections 37 and 332 United States Criminal Code and Section 5 of the Act of May 18, 1917.) Trial, June 11 and 12, 1917. Louis Sternberg acquitted by direction of the Court June 12, 1917; Joseph Walker found not guilty June 12, 1917; Louis Kramer and Morris Becker found guilty June 12, 1917. Louis Kramer sentenced June 13, 1917, to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $10,000; Morris Becker sentenced June 13, 1917, to serve one year and eight months in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga. Louis Kramer was again tried on June 13, 1917, for having wilfully failed to register. (Section 5, Act of May 18, 1917.) He was sentenced to serve one year in the Mercer County Jail at Trenton, N. J.; the sentence on that indictment to be served after his sentence in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

(3) Emma Goldman and Alexander Berkman, charged with conspiring to aid, abet, counsel and induce persons of conscriptable age wilfully to fail to register. (Sections 37 and 332, United Stated Criminal Code and Section 5 of Act of May 18, 1917.) Trial, June 27, 28, 29, July 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 1917. July 9th both defendants found guilty; Alexander Berkman sentenced to serve two years in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., and to pay a fine of $10,000, and Emma Goldman sentenced to serve two years in the Missouri State Penitentiary at Jefferson City, Mo., and to pay a fine of $10,000.

(4) Louis C. Fraina and Edward Ralph Cheney, charged with conspiring to induce persons subject to draft to fail to perform duties required of them in the execution of the Selective Draft Law. (Sections 37 and 332, United States Criminal Code and Section 6, Act of May 18, 1917.) Trial, October 15, 16, 17 and 18, 1917. Both defendants found guilty October 18, 1917. On October 22nd, each of the defendants sentenced to serve thirty days in the Mercer County Jail at Trenton, N. J.

(5) Louis J. Cherey, Samuel J. R. Bernfeld and Kalman Gruher, charged with conspiring to unlawfully exempt persons subject to the draft under the Selective Draft Act. (Section 37, United States Criminal Code and Section 6, Act of May 18, 1917.) Cherey and Bernfeld pleaded guilty on August 20, 1917. Gruher was tried August 20 and 21, 1917. Cherey and Bernfeld were sentenced on August 20, 1917, and Gruher was sentenced August 21, 1917, to serve two years each in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga.

(6) Paul Rubin, offering bribe to Chairman of Local Board. (Section 131, United States Criminal Code.) Pleaded guilty September 27, 1917. Sentenced September 28th to serve one year in New York State Reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.

(7) Lyman A. Irish, Howard L. Coombs, and Margaret L. Cooke, charged with conspiring to make false statements to Local Board and to aid evasion of the Selective Draft Law. (Section 37, United States Criminal Code, and Section 6, Act of May 18, 1917.) Defendants pleaded guilty October 1, 1917. October 4, 1917, Irish sentenced to thirty days in City Prison; Mrs. Cooke thirty days in City Prison, and Coombs ten days in City Prison.

WHAT CONSTITUTES SEDITIOUS PUBLICATION.

THE Postmaster-General, by order of the President, announces that under the war acts and the Constitution it is unlawful for any person, firm, corporation, or association, to mail, or to transport, or carry, or otherwise publish or distribute during the present war any printed or other matter—

(1) Advocating or urging treason, insurrection, or forcible resistence to any law of the United States.

(2) Any matter conveying false reports or false statements intended to interfere with the operation or success of the military or naval forces of the United States, or to promote the success of its enemies.

(3) Any matter intended to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny, or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces of the United States.

(4) Any matter intended to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States, to the injury of the service of the United States.

(5) Any matter, the circulation or publication of which involves the violation of any of the numerous other criminal provisions of the espionage act, but which are not of special interest to publishers.

TRANSLATIONS OF ARTICLES.

(6) Any matter printed in a foreign language containing any news item, editorial, or other printed matter respecting the Government of the United States, or of any nation engaged in the present war, its policies, international relations, the state or conduct of war, or any matter relating thereto, unless the publisher or distributor thereof, on or before offering the same for mailing, or in any manner distributing it to the public, has filed with the postmaster at the place of publication, in the form of an affidavit, a true and complete translation of the entire article, containing such matter proposed to be published, and has caused to be printed on each copy thereof, in plain type in the English language, at the head of such item, editorial, or other matter, the words, "True translation filed with postmaster at ———, on ——— (the name of the post-office where the translation was filed, and the date of filing thereof), as required by Section 19 of the act of October 6, 1917."

(7) Any matter referred to in the preceding paragraph for which publishers have been granted a permit to circulate, free of restrictions named therein, but which does not bear at the head thereof in plain type in the English language the words:

Published and distributed under permit No. — (here giving the number of the permit), authorized by the act of October 6, 1917, on file at the post-office of ——— (here giving the name of the office of publication).

AMERICAN RED STAR ANIMAL RELIEF.

Organized June, 1916, and conducted under the auspices of the American Humane Association. The American Red Star Animal Relief was organized on the invitation of the United States War Department to do work for the animals in the army similar to that performed by the American Red Cross for human beings. Headquarters, 287 State Street, Albany, N. Y. *Director General*—William O. Stillman, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—L. Eveleth Powers.

THE SECOND CALL TO THE COLORS.

THE second summons to service under the Selective Conscription Act of May 18, 1917, was issued by President Wilson in November, and applied to those not drafted by the first call, in June, which took over 600,000 of the ten million men who registered June 5.

In his call to the second quota of registrants the President said: "The task of selecting and mobilizing the first contingent of the National Army is nearing completion. The expedition and accuracy of its accomplishment were a most gratifying demonstration of the efficiency of our democratic institutions. The swiftness with which the machinery for its execution had to be assembled, however, left room for adjustment and improvement. New regulations putting these improvements into effect are, therefore, being published to-day. There is no change in the essential obligation of men subject to selection. The first draft must stand unaffected by the provisions of the new regulations. They can be given no retroactive effect. The time has come for a more perfect organization of our man power. The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants, in order to determine, as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial, or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. This project involves an inquiry by the selective boards into the domestic, industrial, and educational qualifications of nearly ten million men.

"Members of these boards have rendered a conspicuous service. The work was done without regard to personal convenience and under a pressure of immediate necessity which imposed great sacrifices. Yet the services of men trained by the experience of the first draft must of necessity be retained and the selection boards must provide the directing mechanism for the new classification. The thing they have done is of scarcely one-tenth the magnitude of the thing that remains to be done. It is of great importance both to our military and to our economic interests that the classification be carried swiftly and accurately to a conclusion. An estimate of the time necessary for the work leads to the conclusion that it can be accomplished in sixty days; but only if this great marshaling of our resources of men is regarded by all as a national war undertaking of such significance as to challenge the attention and compel the assistance of every American. I call upon all citizens, therefore, to assist local and district boards by proffering such service and such material conveniences as they can offer and by appearing before the boards, either upon summons or upon their own initiative, to give such information as will be useful in classifying registrants.

"I urge men of the legal profession to offer themselves as associate members of the legal advisory boards to be provided in each community for the purpose of advising registrants of their rights and obligations and of assisting them in the preparation of their answers to the questions which all men subject to draft are required to submit. I ask the doctors of the country to identify themselves with the medical advisory boards which are to be constituted in the various districts throughout the United States for the purpose of making a systematic physical examination of the registrants. It is important also that police officials of every grade and class should be informed of their duty under the selective service law and regulations, to search for persons who do not respond promptly and to serve the summons of local and district boards. Newspapers can be of very great assistance in giving wide publicity to the requirements of the law and regulations and to the numbers and names of those who are called to present themselves to their local boards from day to day."

DRAFT CLASSES AND ORDER IN WHICH SELECTIVES GO.

The Provost Marshal General has authorized the following classification of selectives into five groups, indicating the order in which they will be called to service:

CLASS I.

1. Single men without dependent relatives.
2. Married man (or widower) with children, who habitually fails to support his family.
3. Married man dependent on wife for support.
4. Married man (or widower) with children, not usefully engaged; family supported by income.
5. Men not included in any other description in this or other classes.
6. Unskilled laborer.

CLASS II.

1. Married man or father of motherless children, usefully engaged, but family has sufficient income to afford support during his absence.
2. Married man, no children; wife can support herself decently and without hardship.
3. Skilled farm laborer engaged in necessary industrial enterprise.
4. Skilled industrial laborer engaged in necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS III.

1. Man with foster children dependent on daily labor for support.
2. Man with aged, infirm, or invalid parents or grandparents dependent on daily labor for support.
3. Man with brothers or sisters incompetent to support themselves, dependent on daily labor.
4. County or municipal officer.
5. Firemen or policemen.
6. Necessary artificers or workmen in arsenals, armories, and navy yards.
7. Necessary custom house clerk.
8. Persons necessary in transmission of mails.
9. Necessary employés in service of United States.
10. Highly specialized administrative experts.
11. Technical or mechanical experts in industrial enterprise.
12. Highly specialized agricultural expert in agricultural bureau of State or Nation.
13. Assistant or associate manager of necessary industal enterprise.
14. Assistant or associate manager of necessary agricultural enterprise.

CLASS IV.

1. Married man with wife (and) or children (or widower with children) dependent on daily labor.
2. Mariners in sea service of merchants or citizens in United States.
3. Heads of necessary industrial enterprises.
4. Heads of necessary agricultural enterprises.

CLASS V.

1. Officers of States or the United States.
2. Regularly or duly ordained ministers.
3. Students of divinity, or who were such on May 18, 1917.
4. Persons in military or naval service.
5. Aliens.
6. Alien enemies.
7. Persons morally unfit.
8. Persons physically, permanently, or mentally unfit.
9. Licensed pilots.
10. Member of well-recognized religious organization on May 18, 1917, whose creed forbids its members to participate in war, and whose convictions are against war.

WAR SERVICE COMMISSIONS OF THE CHURCHES.

(Made Public by the Government.)

AMERICAN Christian Convention, War-Work Committee—Rev. F. G. Coffin, D. D., 126 Chestnut Street, Albany, N. Y.; Rev. J. F. Burnett, D. D., C. P. A. Building, Dayton, Ohio; Hermon Eldredge, Erie, Pa.

Baptists, North, War Commission of the Northern Baptist Convention, office, 903 Real Estate Trust Building, Washington, D. C.—George W. Coleman, Chairman, 220 Devonshire Street, Boston; Rev Howard B. Grose, D. D., Vice-Chairman, care United States Food Administration Commission, Washington, D. C.; Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, D. D., Secretary, 903 Real Estate Trust Building, Washington, D. C.; Ernest S. Butler, Treasurer, Ford Building, Boston. Executive Staff—Rev. Samuel Z. Batten, D. D., Rev. Herbert F. Stilwell, D. D., Ernest S. Butler, Charles A. McAlpine, Rev. Howard B. Grose, D. D.

Baptists, South, Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention.—Rev. B. D. Gray, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, 1004 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. George Green, Director of Camp Activities, 1004 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Congregational, National Service Commission of the Congregational Churches; office, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York—Kenyon L. Butterfield LL. D., Chairman, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Henry A. Atkinson, D. D., Secretary, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York; Charles H. Baker, Treasurer, 1476 Broadway, New York. Executive Committee—Kenyon L. Butterfield, LL. D., President, Amherst, Mass.; Rev. Ernest H. Abbott, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York; Dean Charles R. Brown, D. D., New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., 379 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn; Herbert Knox Smith, Farmington, Conn.; Rev. Livingston L. Taylor, Canandaigua, N. Y.; Rev. Edward D. Eaton, Washington, D. C.

Disciples of Christ, War Emergency Committee—Keith Vawter, Secretary, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Prof. Alva W. Taylor, Bible College of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Rev. E. M. Bowman, "Easedale," Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y.; Frederick D. Kershner, President, Eighth and Cutler Streets, Cincinnati; Rev. F. W. Burnham, Carew Building, Cincinnati; Mrs. Anna R. Atwater, Indianapolis, representing the Woman's Board.

Evangelical Association Commission for War Work—Bishop S. C. Breyfogel, D. D., 636 Center Avenue, Reading, Pa., Chairman; Rev. F. C. Berger, Secretary, 1903 Woodland Avenue S. E., Cleveland.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod, Lutheran Board for Army and Navy—Rev. C. Eissfeldt, Chairman, River Grove, Ill.; Rev. F. C. Streufert, Secretary, 4317 South Mozart Street, Chicago; Fred H. Wolff, Treasurer, 155 West Ohio Street, Chicago; Rev. Frederick Wenchel, 226 Morgan Street, Washington; Rev. D. H. Stevens, 896 Battery Avenue, Baltimore; George F. Schmidt, 204 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, representing Atlantic Division.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, nearly all Synods, National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare; office, Room 801, 437 Fifth Avenue, New York—Rev. Frederick H. Knubel, D. D., President, 48 Hamilton Terrace, New York; Prof. C. M. Jacobs, Vice-President, Mount Airy, Pa.; Rev. L. Larsen, Secretary, 460 Seventy-fourth Street, Brooklyn; E. F. Ellert, Treasurer, 318 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York; Rev. William Freas, Field Secretary, 162 Mercer Street, Jersey City; Rev. Howard R. Gold, Field Secretary, 925 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Jewish Board for Welfare Work in the United States Army and Navy—Col. Harry Cutler, Chairman, 7 Eddy Street, Providence, R. I.; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Vice-Chairman, Dropsie College, Philadelphia; Samuel A. Goldsmith, Secretary, 31 Union Square West, New York; S. S. Rosenstein, Treasurer, 61 Broadway, New York.

German Evangelical Synod of North America, Evangelical War Welfare Commission—Rev. William N. Dresel, Chairman, 31 North Third Street, Evansville, Ind.; Rev. Reinhold Niebuhr, General Secretary, 787 Lothrop Street, Detroit (Mr. Niebuhr to receive all communications); Dr. E. A. R. Torsch, 814 Starks Building, Louisville; Rev. Theodore Mayer, 1716 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis; Ernst W. Meyer, 1716 Chouteau Avenue, St. Louis; Rev. John Baltzer, 2506 Benton Street, St. Louis; Fred Ress, 1000 Q Street, Lincoln, Neb.

Methodist Episcopal Church, War Emergency Committee—Bishop Joseph W. Berry, Chairman; Rev. David D. Forsyth, D. D., Secretary, 1701 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South—Bishop Walter R. Lanbuth, Chairman; Rev. John M. Moore, D. D., Secretary, 810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.

Methodist Protestant Church, War Work Commission—Rev. Lyman E. Davis, D. D., 219 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh; Rev. C. E. Wilbur, D. D., 200 Pittsburgh Life Building, Pittsburgh; Rev. Charles H. Beck, D. D., Secretary, 507 Pittsburgh Life Building, Pittsburgh (to receive all communications).

Presbyterian Church, United States, South, Committee on War Work—Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., Chairman, Fifth Avenue and Church Street, Nashville, Tenn.; Rev. A. S. Johnson, D. D., Vice-Chairman, Birmingham, Ala.; Rev. Homer McMillan, D. D., Secretary, Atlanta, Ga.

Presbyterian Church, United States of America, National Service Commission—Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Chairman, 258 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; John T. Manson, Vice-Chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., Representative, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York; Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., Corresponding Secretary, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia; Rev. Seldon L. Haynes, Recording Secretary, 160 Maple Street, Kingston, Pa.; Roy M. Hart, Treasurer, 260 Broadway, Brooklyn. Administrative Committee—Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Chairman, 258 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn; Rev. Ford C. Ottman, D. D., Executive Secretary, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York; William A. Harbison, Farmers' Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John T. Manson, Vice-Chairman, New Haven, Conn.; Rev. William H. Foulkes, D. D., Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Robert E. Speer, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York.

United Presbyterian Church, National Service Commission—Rev. Thomas C. Pollock, D. D., 5034 Hazel Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., Chairman; Rev. C. S. Cleland, D. D., Second Church, Philadelphia; George Innes, 1005 Land Title Building, Philadelphia.

Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, War Commission of the Episcopal Church, office, 14 Wall Street, New York—Right Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Chairman, 122 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston; Right Rev. James De Wolf Perry, Jr., D. D., Chairman Executive Committee and active executive, 14 Wall Street, New York; Rev. George C. Stewart, Secretary, Evanston, Ill.; Arthur E. Newbold, Treasurer, Messrs. Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; overseas address, Right Rev. John M. McCormick, D. D., care of Morgan, Harjes & Co., 31 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Reformed Church in America, War Service Commission of the League for Patriotic Service—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., Chairman, 350 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, New York; Special Sub-Committee—Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph. D., Chairman, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

Roman Catholic Church, National Catholic War Council—Rev. John J. Burke, C. S. P., President, 120 West Sixtieth Street, New York; Walter G. Hooke, Executive Secretary, 154 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York; Robert Biggs, Secretary, 826 Law Building, Baltimore; John G. Agar, Treasurer, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

Sunday Schools, National Sunday School War Council—Rev. Edgar Blake, D. D., President, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago; John L. Alexander, Secretary, 1416 Mallers Building, 5 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

United Evangelical Church, War Service Commission—Bishop W. F. Heil, Allentown, Pa.; Rev. H. Franklin Shlegel, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. Dr. A. E. Gobble, Myerstown, Pa.; Rev. A. A. Winter, Louisberg, Pa.; Rev. A. Q. A. Curry, Johnstown, Pa.

WORK OF THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

(An Official Statement.)

The Emergency Fleet Corporation has awarded since July, 1917, contracts for 118 wooden vessels of 3,500 tons dead weight capacity each to twenty-seven different ship yards. There had previously been awarded contracts for 235 wooden vessels of similar type to the above, and for fifty-eight vessels of composite construction, thereby making a total of 411 wooden and composite vessels of an aggregate dead weight tonnage of 1,460,900. The designs for machinery have been completed for the manufacture of engines, boilers and other articles of equipment for these vessels, for which the facilities available of machine shops and boiler works throughout the country have been availed of. Specifications have been prepared and negotiations outlined and initiated for the assembly and installation of machinery in wooden vessels, the most of which have been or are being constructed as "hulls only." Great difficulty has been experienced on the Atlantic Coast in obtaining suitable lumber for these ships, and it is anticipated that there will be greater delay in their completion than was expected when this movement was begun, notwithstanding every possible effort on the part of the corporation and its contractors.

Since August 1 there have been awarded contracts for 155 steel cargo vessels of 1,076,800 tons dead weight tonnage, distributed among six ship yards. The most important of these contracts are for vessels of the so-called fabricated type and special ship yards are being prepared for them. Contracts for the boilers and machinery and steel construction of these vessels have been placed and the contractors are actively at work in the preparation of the sites for the assembling of these ships. The best efforts of the Emergency Fleet Corporation are devoted to expediting these great ship building projects.

Previous to August 1 seventy steel cargo vessels of 587,000 tons total dead weight capacity had been contracted for. These vessels were distributed among ten ship yards, so that, in September, the total number of steel vessels under construction for the United States was 225, with a total aggregate dead weight tonnage of 1,663,800.

REQUISITIONED VESSELS.

By proclamation of August 3, 1917, the Fleet Corporation, under authority delegated by the President, under the provisions of the Emergency Act, approved June 15, 1917, requisitioned all vessels under construction in the ship yards of the United States, of 2,500 tons dead weight capacity and above. By this act the United States acquired a total number of 403 vessels, determined by the progress reports obtained from the various ship yards to be actually under construction; in many cases where keels had not actually been laid, engines, boilers, equipment and materials, all of which were also requisitioned, are in various stages of progress; and in comparatively few cases contracts existing for vessels not actually begun which may or may not be proceeded with as the merits of each case, compared with what is desirable construction, are considered. The total dead weight tonnage under construction, thus acquired, and on which orders have been issued to proceed with the maximum expedition, exceeds 2,000,000 tons dead weight.

SUMMARY AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1917.

Under construction for the Emergency Fleet Corporation:

Number of Vessels.	Type of Vessels.	Total Dead Weight Tonnage.
353	Wood	1,253,900
58	Composite	207,000
225	Steel	1,663,800
Requisitioned Vessels:		
403		2,800,000
Grand total 1,039		5,924,700

In addition to the above, Congress is authorizing the construction of additional vessels whose total dead weight capacity will be nearly 5,000,000 tons. Plans for the major portion of these additional vessels are in course of preparation, and many of them will be of special types adapted to particular necessities of war, and while substantially cargo carriers will have much greater speed than the cargo vessels now under construction. The Corporation has ascertained from the builders of requisitioned vessels their demands for structural steel, machinery and various items of equipment, and is endeavoring to regulate the supply of these items to provide for the individual needs of the ship builders in accordance with their program of capacity, so far as the country's resources are available. And it is apparent that with the similar needs of the Naval Service and the War Department, with which the Emergency Fleet Corporation is working in harmonious co-operation, every mechanical resource of the United States, with considerably increasing development, will be necessary for the realization of this programme and what must follow in continuation of it.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT.

The Fleet Corporation has instituted an Industrial Service Department which, by co-operation with the Department of Labor, is assisting ship builders and others in the employment of suitable labor and to indicate an extensive system of vocational training, with the purpose of adapting allied trades and unskilled labor for service in ship yards, and through co-operation with the Y. M. C. A. organization throughout the United States to give attention to the housing and personal affairs of the men recruited for ship building work. The vast development of ship building essential to this emergency necessitates an agency of this kind, because up to this time the thinning out of unskilled men in the older ship yards over a large territory is, in many instances, resulting in greatly decreased production. It has been estimated that 150,000 new men are necessary for full production.

NAMES OF NEW DESTROYERS ANNOUNCED.

SECRETARY of the Navy Daniels announced in October the names of 24 of the destroyers under construction. All bear the names of officers of the Navy who have won distinction in service.

They are: Little, McKee, Stevens, Philip, Bell, Stribling, Kimberly, Robinson, Murray, Wickes, Israel, Ringgold, Woolsey, Sigourney, Gregory, Evans, Colhoun, Stringham, Gridley, Dyer, Harding, McKean, Fairfax, and Taylor.

The men for whom they are named were:

Rear-Admiral Robley D. Evans, known popularly as "Fighting Bob" Evans, who was in command of the Iowa at the Battle of Santiago, July 3, 1898.

Rear-Admiral John Woodward Philip, who commanded the Texas in the Battle of Santiago Bay.

Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley was Commander of Dewey's flagship, the Olympia, at the Battle of Manila Bay.

Rear-Admiral Henry Clay Taylor commanded the Indiana during the Spanish-American War.

Rear-Admiral Cadwallader Ringgold commanded Ringgold Expedition in the Pacific; received the thanks of Congress for daring when he was Commander of the Sabine in rescuing a battalion of marines at sea, and for his rescue of the line-of-battle ship Vermont.

Capt. N. Mayo Dyer was Captain of the Baltimore at the Battle of Manila Bay.

Rear-Admiral Edmund R. Colhoun, a native of Missouri, commanded the monitor Weehawken in the Civil War and was at one time Commander-in-Chief of the South Pacific station.

Rear-Admiral Francis Hoyt Gregory served with distinction in the War of 1812 and the Mexican War.

Rear-Admiral Henry H. Bell commanded the East Indian Squadron in the capture of the barrier forts near Canton, China, in 1856, and served through the Civil War.

Capt. Charles Holdup Stevens served in the War of 1812.

NAMES OF NEW DESTROYERS ANNOUNCED—*Continued.*

Lieut. Hugh W. McKee was killed while leading an attack on the Corean forts at Kango-hoa Island in 1871.

Rear-Admiral Lewis Ashfield Kimberly took part in many operations on the Mississippi during the Civil War.

Capt. George Little, as Commander of the Winthrop in 1771, captured several British vessels. Later, commanding the frigate Boston, he captured the French ship Le Bercean after a remarkable engagement.

Midshipman Joseph Israel volunteered his services against Tripolitan ships in the harbor of Tripoli and was promoted to Acting-Lieutenant by Commodore Preble. He was aboard the Intrepid when she was blown up in 1804.

Midshipman James Butler Sigourney commanded the Asp, a schooner, in defense of Chesapeake Bay in the War of 1812. After beating off three British ships, the Asp was attacked and boarded, and Midshipman Sigourney was killed while still holding his post.

Rear-Admiral Silas Gorton Stringham took part in the war with the Barbary powers and the suppression of piracy in the West Indies; in the Mexican War commanded the U. S. S. Ohio; and as Commander of the Atlantic Squadron in the Civil War attacked Forts Hatteras and Clark.

Rear-Admiral Cornelius Kinchilee Stribling was Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy from 1851 to 1853 and commanded the East Gulf blockading squadron in the Civil War.

Capt. Isaiah Robinson served in the War of the Revolution.

Capt. Lambert Wickes was in the Revolutionary War, Captain of the Reprisal, which ship captured a number of British vessels.

Capt. Melancthon Taylor Woolsey commanded the Oneida and the naval station at Sacketts Harbor in the War of 1812.

Commodore William Wister McKean commanded the Niagara, which in 1860 transported the first Japanese Embassy home from the United States. He was until 1862 in command of the East Gulf blockading squadron.

Capt. Seth Harding, as Commander of the brigantine Defense, captured seven British vessels in three separate battles in 1776.

Rear-Admiral Donald McNeill Fairfax served in the Pacific Squadron during the Mexican War. In 1861 he was on the San Jacinto and boarded the British vessel Trent when it was captured with the Confederate commissioners.

The Murray is named for two gallant officers. Capt. Alexander Murray during the Revolutionary War, with five ships, had many engagements with the British. Rear-Admiral Alexander Murray was prominently engaged in the North Atlantic blockading squadron during the Civil War.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA.

An active campaign in the interest of the production and conservation of food has been conducted, resulting in the increased production of food products by Scouts and Scout officials. Thousands of boys have worked on farms and in agricultural camps during the season, and reports at this time show that thousands of acres have been planted by Scouts. The Boy Scouts participated in the first Liberty Loan, visiting 139,645 homes and securing $23,238,250 subscriptions. They also got subscriptions for the second loan. The Scouts are participating in Red Cross activities, acting as messengers and taking part in the various campaigns and activities of the Red Cross. The local Boy Scout organizations within a radius of 50 miles of the Atlantic Gulf and the Pacific Coast are ready for immediate services in case the Coast Guard is drawn upon for other duties. In every city and town where Scouts are organized they are in immediate touch with these committees for active service.

The Boy Scouts of America was incorporated February 8, 1910, and given a Federal charter protecting the name, uniform, badges, insignia, etc., June 15, 1916. It has as its Honorary President the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, and Hon. William H. Taft, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Daniel Carter Beard as its Honorary Vice-Presidents. Associated with these in approval and promotion of the movement are eminent citizens from all walks of public life, who are members of the National Council and of the local councils in the cities and towns of the whole country, and a host of others who earnestly co-operate in the work. The Scouts are organized in patrols and troops. Eight boys constitute a patrol, one of whom is chosen as the Patrol Leader. Four patrols make up a troop. The Scout Master is the adult leader of the troop. Already there are about 320 local councils in as many cities throughout the United States, and under the direction of each there are from five to one hundred and fifty Scout Masters in charge of troops. In the past year arrangements were completed whereby the isolated boy—the boy who lives in a village or on a farm and cannot organize a troop—may become a Pioneer Scout, officially affiliated with the national movement and eligible to all the pleasures and benefits of scouting. Over 9,000 Scout Masters are already registered with the national organization, representing about 250,000 boys that are being reached by the movement. Work to some extent has been started in practically every city in this country having a population of 4,000 or over, besides in the Hawaiian Islands, the Philippine Islands, Porto Rico and Guam. Any boy, of any class or creed, over 12 years of age, is eligible to become a Scout. The initial requirements are that he know the Scout salute, sign and laws, and that he take the Scout oath. By meeting certain requirements, he is in line to become a Tenderfoot, Second-Class and First-Class Scout. The national organization is largely maintained by public subscriptions. Sustaining and Contributing Memberships are issued to men and women throughout the country who are financially assisting in the development and promotion of this organization among boys.

National Headquarters of the Boy Scouts of America, No. 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Honorary President—Hon. Woodrow Wilson.
Honorary Vice-President—Hon. William H. Taft.
Honorary Vice-President—Col. Theodore Roosevelt.
Honorary Vice-President—Daniel Carter Beard.
President—Colin H. Livingstone, Washington, D. C.
Vice-President—Mortimer L. Schiff, New York, N. Y.
Vice-President—B. L. Dulaney, Bristol, Tenn.
Vice-President—Milton A. McRae, Detroit, Mich.
Vice-President—Arthur Letts, Los Angeles, Cal.
Vice-President—A. Stamford White, Chicago, Ill.
National Scout Commissioner—Daniel Carter Beard, Flushing, N. Y.
Treasurer—George D. Pratt, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chief Scout Executive—James E. West, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Members of the Executive Board—Daniel Carter Beard, Ernest P. Bicknell, Benjamin L. Dulaney, Robert Garrett, Charles D. Hart, Franklin Chase Hoyt, John Sherman Hoyt, Charles C. Jackson, Jeremiah W. Jenks, Colin H. Livingstone, Milton A. McRae, William D. Murray, Charles P. Neill, John H. Nicholson, George D. Porter, George D. Pratt, Frank Presbrey, G. Barrett Rich, Jr., Mortimer L. Schiff, F. L. Seely, A. Stamford White.

THE AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—George E. Howard, University of Nebraska. *Former Presidents*—Albion W. Small, University of Chicago; George E. Vincent, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y. *First Vice-President*—Charles H. Cooley, University of Michigan. *Second Vice-President*—Frank W. Blackmar, University of Kansas. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Scott E. W. Bedford, University of Chicago.

Applications for membership and all inquiries concerning the general business of the society should be addressed to the American Sociological Society, Fifty-eighth Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

NAMES OF GERMAN SHIPS TAKEN OVER IN AMERICAN PORTS.

THE names of the interned German vessels of commerce taken over by the United States Government under a joint resolution of Congress early in the war were as follows:

Vaterland, Amerika, Kaiser Wilhelm II., President Grant, Pennsylvania, Bulgaria, Prinzess Irene, Hamburg, Neckar, Bohemia, Rhaetia, Wittekind, Armenia, Adamsturm, Willehad, Serapis, Allemannia, Nassovia, Maia, Neptun, O. J. D. Ahlers, Prinz Waldemar, Loongmoon, Governeur Jaeschke, Darvel, Princess Alice, Wiegand, Bochum, Carl Diederichsen, Coblenz, Esslingen, Lyeemoon, Pongtong, Sachsen, Suevia, Steinbeck, Elsass, Indra, Arnoldus Vinnen, Ottawa, Grunewald, Sachsenwald, Staatssekretar Solf, Aroa (lighter), George Washington, Kronprinzessin Cecile, President Lincoln, Cincinnati, Grosser Kurfurst, Barbarossa, Friedrich der Grosse, Rhein, Konig Wilhelm II., Koln, Prinz Oskar, Ockenfels, Arcadia, Pisa, Prinz Joachim, Harburg, Portonia, Clara Mennig, Pommern, Setos, Holsatia, Staatssekretar Kraetke, Borneo, Marudu, Tsintau, Andalusia, Camilla Rickmers, Clara Jebsen, Elmshorn, Johanne, Mark, Rajah, Sambia, Tubingen, Dalbek, Magdeburg, Matador, Kurt, Andromeda, Prinz Sigismund, Savola, Arni (lighter), Argus (lighter).

Secretary of the Navy Daniels later announced that the names of the seized German ships that had been assigned to the Navy had been changed as follows:

Geier to Schurz, Breslau to Bridgeport, Kiel to Camden, Leibenfels to Houston, Saxonia to Savannah, Vogensen to Quincy, Nicaria to Pensacola, Odenwald to Newport News, Hohenfelde to Long Beach, Frieda Leonhardt to Astoria, Andromeda to Bath, Rudolf Blumberg to Beaufort, Praesident to Kittery, Locksun to Gulfport.

The Geier, the German gunboat which was interned at Honolulu and taken over by this Government after the declaration of war, was renamed for Carl Schurz, the famous German-American soldier and statesman. A native of Prussia, Schurz was one of the heroes of the ill-fated revolution of 1848, and, after that historic uprising against the Prussian autocracy, found a haven in America. He was one of Lincoln's strongest supporters and served in the United States Army through the Civil War, holding the rank of major general. Later he was United States Senator from Missouri and was Secretary of the Interior in President Hayes's Cabinet. The foe of oppression and the lifelong advocate of popular government, he represented the highest type of citizenship.

The names chosen for the other vessels were generally of coast towns and cities which have some connection with the Navy. Bridgeport builds submarines and produces large amounts of guns and munitions; Camden, N. J., is one of the shipbuilding centres of the country; Houston is the Texas port from which come oil and cotton; Savannah is the leading port of Georgia; Quincy, Mass., has a large shipyard at which all classes of naval vessels are built; Pensacola, Fla., is the location of the Navy Aeronautic Training Station; Newport News, Va., is the site of one of the largest plants in the country at which numerous battleships have been built; submarines are built at Long Beach, Cal.; Astoria is the important port near the mouth of the Columbia River; Bath, Me., has been for generations a centre of shipbuilding, and has a shipyard where destroyers are built; Beaufort represents two old seaports, one in North Carolina, the other in South Carolina; Kittery is the location of the Portsmouth Navy Yard; and Gulfport is one of the chief ports from which the Navy gets its supply of fuel oil.

SUNK IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

The Liebenfels was the steamer of the Hansa Line sunk in Charleston Harbor at the time the United States broke off relations with Germany. As she was an obstruction to navigation, the Army engineers were directed to remove the wreck. They raised the vessel and it was taken to the navy yard at Charleston for repairs. She was technically the property of the War Department, but was transferred to the Navy. The repairs were completed and the Liebenfels, which was not badly damaged, was ready for service in June. She was 376 feet long with 4,525 gross and 2,830 net tonnage and was used as a collier and cargo ship.

DIMENSIONS OF VESSELS.

The dimensions of the other vessels were as follows: Hohenfelde, formerly at Savannah, now at Charleston, 2,974 gross, 1,887 net tonnage, 318 feet long, owned by Fuhrman, Nissle & Gunther; Frieda Leonhardt, at Jacksonville, 2,789 gross, 1,731 net tonnage, 320 feet long, owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg; Rudolf Blumberg, at Pensacola, 1,767 gross, 1,077 net tonnage, 276 feet long, owned by Leonhardt & Blumberg; Vogesen, at Pensacola, 3,716 gross, 2,357 net tonnage, 349 feet long, owned by H. Vogemann; Andromeda, at New Orleans, 2,554 gross, 1,546 net tonnage, 329 feet long; Breslau, at New Orleans, 7.524 gross, 4,808 net tonnage, 429 feet long, owned by North German Lloyd; Saxonia, at Winslow, Wash., 4.424 gross, 2,782 net tonnage, 400 feet long; owned by Hamburg-American Steamship Co.; Odenwald, seized at San Juan, P. R., 3,537 gross, 2,098 net tonnage, 356 feet long, owned by Hamburg-American Line; Locksun, formerly tender to the German gunboat Geier, interned at Honolulu, 1,657 gross, 1,020 net tonnage, 254 feet long, owned by Hamburg-American Line; Praesident, former tender to the Odenwald, taken over at San Juan, P. R., about 900 tons; Kiel, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 4,494 gross, 2,872 net tonnage, 388 feet long, owned by Fleusburger Shipping Co.; Nicaria, taken over at Southport, N. C., now at Charleston, 3,974 gross, 2,298 net tonnage, 339 feet long; owned by Hamburg-American Line.

STEEL PRICES FIXED BY WILSON.

THE President approved late in September an agreement between the War Industries Board and the steel men, fixing the following prices, which became effective immediately, and are subject to revision January 1, 1918, viz.:

Commodity.	Basis.	Price Agreed Upon.	Recent Price.	Reduction.	
				Amount.	Per Cent.
Iron ore	Lower Lake ports	a$5.05	a$5.05	.....	.....
Coke	Connellsville	b6.00	b16.00	$10.00	62.5
Pig iron	.....	a33.00	a58.00	25.00	43.1
Steel bars	Pittsburgh	c2.90	c5.50	2.60	47.3
	Chicago				
Shapes	Pittsburgh	c3.00	c6.00	3.00	50.0
	Chicago				
Plates	Pittsburgh	c3.25	c11.00	7.75	70.5
	Chicago				

a Gross tons. *b* Net tons. *c* Hundredweight

It was stipulated, first, that there should be no reduction in the present rate of wages; second, that the prices above named should be made to the public and to the Allies, as well as to the Government; and third, that the steel men pledge themselves to exert every effort necessary to keep up the production to the maximum of the past, so long as the war lasts.

Measures were at once taken by the War Industries Board for placing orders and supervising the output of the steel mills in such manner as to facilitate and expedite the requirements of the Government and its Allies for war purposes, and to supply the needs of the public according to their public importance and in the best interest of all, as far as practicable.

THE AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE.

(W. M. Brittain, in Agwi Steamship News.)

For over one hundred years transportation between United States ports on the Atlantic and the Pacific coasts, the Gulf of Mexico and the Great Lakes, has been by statute confined exclusively to ships constructed in our domestic shipyards and owned by Americans, the penalty for violation of this statute being forfeiture of merchandise so carried. This exclusion of foreign shipping from our coastwise commerce was subsequently extended to cover transportation between United States ports and the ports of Hawaii and Porto Rico, but it does not apply to carriage between United States ports and the ports of the Philippine Islands. By statute enacted in October, 1917, for the duration of the war only, foreign vessels are permitted to transport cargoes between American ports when a license to do so for each specific cargo has been granted by the United States Shipping Board.

Until the passage of the Act of August 24, 1912, no ship, regardless of where she traded, either coastwise or foreign, was permitted to be operated under the American flag unless she was built in the United States and owned by Americans. Since the enactment of this statute, vessels built abroad, but now owned by citizens of the United States, may be admitted to registry under the American flag to operate in international commerce but not in our coastwise trade. All the licensed officers in the deck and engineering departments of ships under the American flag, whether in the coastwise or international trades, must be citizens of the United States; there is no legal restriction in respect to the citizenship of the crews. Exceptions to this requirement have been made, applicable for a limited period in the case of the officers of foreign-built ships recently admitted to American registry for operation in international trade, and, for the period of the war, to the licensed officers of our allies and of neutral nations.

TONNAGE BEFORE THE WAR.

Previous to the outbreak of the war, the figures compiled by the United States Government gave the total gross register tonnage of all craft over one hundred gross tons under our flag to be in round numbers, 8,600,000, of which about 4,000,000 were trading between ports on the Atlantic Coast, Gulf of Mexico and Pacific Coast; about 3,000,000 on the Great Lakes; the remainder being engaged in trade between this and other countries. This was at that time about one and a half times as great as the combined foreign-going and coastwise tonnage of Germany, more than three times the total tonnage of Norway, and twice the total tonnage of France and Italy combined. Great Britain, with about 22,000,000 gross tons, alone surpassed the United States in shipping. While it is true that Germany's tonnage was almost exclusively engaged in international transportation—her coastwise tonnage being practically negligible—and that the coastwise tonnage of Great Britain is small as compared to the tonnage of that country engaged in foreign commerce, yet the assumption is fallacious that, because such a large proportion of the gross tonnage of the United States operates on American coastwise routes, our merchant marine is therefore vastly inferior. The coastwise routes and shipping of this country are no way comparable to the coastwise routes and shipping of other countries.

Most of the trades in which our coastwise vessels operate bear a close analogy in length of route and size of ships to many of the international routes, and bear no resemblance even to the coastwise shipping of Great Britain, which has the greatest coastwise tonnage in the world outside of our own. The steamers engaged in the coastwise trade of Great Britain are almost all under 1,000 gross tons, the large majority being much less than this. Few of the routes reach 300 miles in length. A tabulation of some of the distances between American ports to and from which our steamers operate direct, and the size of the ships employed on these routes, will illustrate this:

	Miles.	Gross Tonnage of Ship.		Miles.	Gross Tonnage of Ship.
New York to Honolulu	6,700	12,000	New York to Savannah	708	6,200
New York to San Francisco	5,217	12,000	New York to Charleston	736	4,500
San Francisco to Honolulu	2,091	12,000	New York to Norfolk	320	3,800
San Francisco to Alaskan Ports	2,000	3,500	Baltimore to Jacksonville	772	3,600
New York to Galveston	1,742	6,000	Boston to Savannah	844	6,200
New York to Porto Rico	1,407	10,000	Boston to Baltimore	705	3,600
New York to New Orleans	1,344	10,600	Boston to Norfolk	533	3,600
New York to Jacksonville	979	4,500	San Francisco to Portland, Ore	400	5,000

Many of our coastwise routes exceed the distance of the routes traversed by British ships plying between ports in Great Britain and the ports of Norway, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, and even the Mediterranean ports, as well as the Baltic ports of Russia, the steamers covering these routes being classed, of course, by Great Britain as in the foreign trade. The number of vessels over 2,500 tons at present registered or enrolled under the American flag capable of overseas operations is estimated to be about 500, comprising about 225 steamers built for deep-sea operations (many of which have been admitted to American registry within the past three years or are of recent construction) and 275 coastwise ships, and ninety-three of these latter are combined freight and passenger steamers. When the war broke out, the internment of all German vessels and the withdrawal of many British ships for Government service, so curtailed the supply of tonnage to serve the transportation needs of the United States that calamity would have ensued had we not been able to fall back on our coastwise shipping. Though the number of such vessels suitable for overseas operation was limited, and the relief afforded by them totally inadequate to our needs, yet they did render a national service in this emergency which can be appreciated only by those conversant with the circumstances.

AMERICAN FLAG ON SHIPPING.

The requirement that vessels transporting our commerce between American ports must be under the American flag, built in American shipyards, and owned by American citizens, has for its purpose primarily the development and preservation of means of national defense. Previous to the commencement of the war the higher wages prevailing in this country, as compared with European nations, so increased the cost of American ship construction and the expense of operation of American ships in competition with the vessels of other countries, that we had only about 1,000,000 gross register tons of shipping operating in the international trades, most of which was engaged on mail routes. Our domestic shipyards, with their 30,000 skilled employees, were therefore almost entirely dependent on our coastwise shipping, and, of course, our navy, for new construction and repairs. As a means of national defense we must have shipyards and skilled shipbuilders, and we cannot have them if all our ships are built abroad.

Our great coastwise fleets have been the nursery for the deck and engineer officers hurriedly required to man the 105 interned German and Austrian steamers, aggregating nearly 700,000 gross tons, seized by the United States Government when our nation entered the war, and it is to our coastwise fleets that the country must look for the nucleus of the officers who are to navigate the tremendous number of merchant ships recently launched, or now under construction for use in the transportation of our exports, imports and armed forces and supplies therefor, or as auxiliaries to the navy. To-day, exclusive of coastwise vessels, which are ready for use in the trans-Atlantic service when necessary, the United States has over 2,400,000 gross register tons of shipping operating in foreign service.

BRITAIN'S WAR EXPENDITURES.

(Summarized from a statement in the House of Commons, in November, 1917, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.)

For the six months ended September 29 last the increase in expenditure over the budget estimate has been £220,000,000. Much of this increase is due to productive expenditure or advances that will be repaid. Loans to Allies, increase over the estimate, £61,500,000; advances to the Dominions on account of the cost of their troops in Europe, which will be repaid by them, £24,000,000; War Office purchases for the Allies, £3,500,000; State purchases of wheat, sugar, ships, wool, hides, timber, etc., £74,500,000; Treasury advances to British agents, £15,600,000; total, £178,500,000.

Making these deductions the net increase in the six months in expenditure out of the Vote of Credit is £43,500,000 above the budget estimate. Of the excess £39,000,000 is due to increased army expenditure, the rest to the increased cost of the navy and munitions. In the current six months the expenditure will be largely increased owing to the cost of the policy of the subsidized loaf and the increase in the pay of the men in the navy and army. Together these will cost the Treasury about £40,000,000 per annum. In round figures the amount of the national debt on September 29 was £5,000,000,000. From this, however, the following deductions have to be made: Advances to our Allies since the war began, £1,100,000,000; advances to our Dominions, £126,000,000; Indian Government gift, £100,000,000; total, £1,326,000,000.

Deducting this total the national debt is brought down to £3,674,000,000, and its total when the war began was £645,000,000. As far as he could judge, the Chancellor said, the daily position would not be so favorable at the end of the year as in the first half, and for two causes: the Government had fixed the price of the loaf at 9d. and had increased the pay of the soldier and sailor. These two items would add an expenditure of between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000. The total increase of the War Office would be £39,000,000, leaving only £4,500,000 for the navy and munitions. He had received details of the increase from the War Office, and the causes were: rise in the price of commodities, the larger number of forces abroad, the larger number of Indian troops, and the forward move in Flanders. The position of the country, as it stood now, was that the national debt on September 29 stood at between 4,900 and 5,000 millions.

COMPARISON WITH GERMANY.

The Chancellor added that he had never suggested it was a burden which should be treated lightly, but it was interesting to compare the German position. The figures had been difficult to get, but the German Government had passed votes of credit for 4,700 millions, which did not include advances to their allies, or separation allowances. The whole of this represented additional debt, as the German Government had raised no part of it by additional taxation. It meant that their debt was 1,700 millions more than ours. The monthly expenditure of Germany in June of last year was £100,000,000 and, he said, in May this year, it had risen to £150,000,000, while Britain's expenditure during the same period had only increased by 34 per cent. The Germans had put on no taxation at all until 1916, when they began by putting on increased taxation to the extent of £25,000,000. This year they added an additional £60,000,000 of taxation. Beyond that they had intimated that they were making a capital levy of another £100,000,000. But the interest on their war debt alone was £240,000,000 at least, so that their increased taxation fell short of the interest by £55,000,000.

BRITISH MERCANTILE MARINE.

(From a report by the Liverpool Steamship Owners' Association in November, 1917.)

Under peace conditions it is estimated that the liner tonnage of the United Kingdom was represented by about 1,200 vessels of about 7,000,000 tons gross. Of this liner tonnage there were employed: In trade with the United Kingdom, about 900 vessels; gross tonnage, 5,500,000. In trade between ports both outside the United Kingdom, about 300 vessels; gross tonnage, 1,500,000. Total, 1,200 vessels; gross tonnage, 7,000,000.

Of the above liner tonnage, there was on August 5, 1914, entered in the Liverpool and London War Risks Association 908 vessels, representing 5,921,575 tons gross. The vessels entered in that association therefore represented about 75 per cent. in numbers and 84 per cent. in tonnage of the total liner tonnage.

Since August 5, 1914, of the liner tonnage entered in the association, there has been withdrawn as a result of sales, marine losses and war losses 305 vessels of 1,890,550 tons gross. The above withdrawals, calculated on both numbers and tonnage, represent 33 per cent.

In the same period there have been added: New vessels, 95; gross tonnage, 766,146. Purchased vessels, 36; gross tonnage, 180,386. Total, 131 vessels; gross tonnage, 946,532. Few of the vessels purchased by the lines can be regarded as replacements of lost liner tonnage—they are merely vessels taken from other trades, and most of them are not of the type of liner tonnage. The total replacements represent 13 per cent. Therefore the net loss in liner tonnage since August 5, 1914, has been 20 per cent.

Under peace conditions, the liner tonnage, to keep pace with the normal growth in oversea trade, should have increased during the three years since August 5, 1914, by not less than 10 per cent.

From the above considerations it will be seen that if peace is re-established next year, the liner tonnage of the United Kingdom must be insufficient to meet the demands that will be made upon it to enable the overseas communications of the United Kingdom to be re-established—probably the shortage will not be less than 30 per cent.

In 1913 the approximate first cost of building liner tonnage was as under: Fast mail and passenger liners, £30 to £35 gross per ton; passenger and cargo liners, £20 to £30 gross per ton; cargo liners, £12 to £15 gross per ton. The average first cost of the liner tonnage entered in the Liverpool and London War Risks Insurance Association in August, 1914, had been £18 gross per ton. The average value of this liner tonnage in August, 1914, calculated on the basis of first cost, less depreciation at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, was £11 to £12 gross per ton. The average value of this liner tonnage as now agreed with the Ministry of Shipping for the purposes of insurance under the liner requisition scheme is about £30 gross per ton. It is not possible under existing conditions to estimate the present cost of the replacement of the lost liner tonnage. It cannot be assumed at less than two and a half times the first cost under peace conditions, and it is probably considerably higher. At two and a half times, the average first cost would be £45 gross per ton.

NOTE.—An estimated average building cost of £45 per ton gross represents an average building cost of about £29 per ton deadweight cargo carrying capacity. Contracts are now being offered for the building of tramp tonnage at £25 per ton deadweight cargo carrying capacity. On the above estimates the replacement cost, at present prices, of one-third of the liner tonnage, 7,000,000 tons gross—2,300,000 tons gross at £45 per ton gross would amount to £103,500,000. As against such estimated cost of replacement the lines have recovered under their insurance policies, or from the State as ascertained values under the terms of requisition, about two-thirds of such cost, £69,000,000. Leaving a balance to be provided of £34,500,000. In addition to the cost of replacement, there must be a very heavy outlay incurred in reconditioning the liner fleets as they exist when peace is restored. Overhauls, repairs and renewals have been postponed. The wear and tear of continuous service under war conditions has been abnormal. The cost of reconditioning will be at practically war prices. It is difficult to assess this outlay, but (having regard to war prices) it will not be less than 15 per cent. on the original cost of the vessels still left in the liner fleets, say on £84,600,000—£12,690,000. In the result, provided the whole of the money collected in respect of war losses is reinvested in shipping, the lines will have to find out of earnings, out of further capital or on credit, in order to bring back their fleets to the state of efficiency in which they were when war was declared, about £47,190,000.

EUROPEAN UNITY—THEN AND NOW.

(From an interview with Sir Max Waechter, in the London Daily Telegraph, in August, 1913.)

THE European Unity League, which owes its origin to the efforts of Sir Max Waechter, has set itself the task of bringing about what in practice will amount to the federation of the Continent of Europe. A representative of the Daily Telegraph has had an interview with Sir Max Waechter on the inception and development of his plan, which, if it one day comes to be realized, will confer a greater blessing on the peoples of the White Continent than anything that has ever been conceived since the foundation of Christianity. Before reciting the interesting statements made by Sir Max, it will be helpful to an understanding of the evil he has set himself to combat to point out that at the present moment the nations of Europe are spending fully £500,000,000 on the maintenance of armies and navies. If to that be added the loss of industrial wealth which could be produced by the millions of men under arms, the present state of affairs must cost the people of Europe nearly another £500,000,000. In the armies of the Continent and of Great Britain somewhere between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of men, among the fittest physically of each race, are permanently withdrawn from economic production.

ORIGIN OF THE PROPOSALS.

These points, and many more equally cogent, have been set out in the statement recently published in the daily papers by Sir Max Waechter. That statement, it is interesting to recall, was prepared nearly six years ago by Sir Max for submission to his late Majesty King Edward, the Peacemaker of Europe. Our representative asked Sir Max Waechter how he first came to turn his attention to the subject of the waste involved by the maintenance of Europe as an armed camp.

"It is a good many years," he replied, "since I first saw what would be the ultimate result of the mad race in armaments. The matter absorbed my attention, because I clearly foresaw that if it went on it must result in national bankruptcy and the degradation of the European races from their place in the forefront of civilization. But it is only about six years ago that I began to do what I could to create a public opinion against a continuation of this mad policy. The first person I ever spoke to on the subject was our present King, then Prince of Wales. I pointed out the end toward which all the European nations were drifting. He listened very attentively to what I had to say, and at the end he said, 'I wish you would put that down in writing for the King.' I immediately did so, and that was the earliest memorandum I prepared on the subject.

"I had long ago realized that my plan could not succeed if the German Emperor was not in sympathy with it, and did not know how to approach him, but chance threw an opportunity in my way. I had gone to Kiel in my yacht, and while there the Admiral in command of the Imperial dockyard gave a garden party, at which the Emperor was expected, and to which the owners of all the foreign yachts lying in the harbor were invited. During the afternoon I spoke to him and told him of my desire to have an audience from the Emperor. The Admiral very kindly introduced me to His Majesty's personal aide de-camp, who secured for me what I wanted."

"What was the attitude of the German Emperor to your proposed Federation of Europe?"

"From the very beginning he was most gracious and friendly toward me. He listened to what I had to say, and then said he would like to talk further about it. When His Majesty left the garden party he came on my yacht and remained three hours on board. In the evening I dined with him on board the Hohenzollern, and ever since His Majesty has honored me with his friendship."

"Was the Emperor favorable to your plan?"

"He received it with a certain amount of approval, but pointed out the tremendous obstacles it would be necessary to overcome. At the same time, although I had a fair knowledge of his personal views, sufficient to justify me in regarding him as one of the principal peacekeepers of Europe, I was surprised to learn the very large and generous views he entertained with regard to other nations. But he is a devoted German patriot, and would not entertain anything that he did not consider in the interests of Germany."

GERMANY AND THE WAR PARTY.

"Do you feel at liberty to say what you believe to be the opinions of the German Emperor on the subject of armaments?"

"Yes, I think I can say that the Emperor's personal view is that his country at the present time requires a large army and a good, powerful navy. Germany is in a very peculiar position, and is practically in the position of having to defend three frontiers. The country for centuries was the battleground of Europe, and it is only recently that the nation has felt itself strong enough to defend itself against two first class powers. A certain extra armament on the part of Germany, therefore, seems to be fully justified. But so far as the Emperor personally is concerned, I am convinced he is a man of peace. He thoroughly realizes that a young nation like Germany requires peace above all things for its industrial and social development. But he is surrounded by a very strong and influential war party, whose efforts are not directed toward peace. The Emperor, however, is strong enough to resist them, and I know that he has saved Europe from war on several occasions.

"I was in Berlin when the Morocco crisis was at its height. I was aghast to see how the whole population had been stirred to frenzy by the war party."

"Who constitute the war party?"

"Mainly the Junker class, from which most of the army officers are drawn, and some wealthy and influential people interested in the manufacture of armaments. I am quite sure that if the German Government had declared war against England at that time it would have had the whole nation enthusiastically behind it. It was only the personal influence of the Emperor and his steadfast conviction that peace was necessary in Germany that saved the situation. The war party in Germany is larger and more influential than in any other European country; that is a factor which we must always bear in mind. They are always exceedingly active and skilful in working on the patriotic feeling of the people and guiding it in the direction of war. That is the great danger in Germany."

"Are the German people in favor of war?"

"No; the great mass of the people are thoroughly pacific, and do not want war, but the danger is that the influence of the war party might, by playing upon their prejudices and emotions, lead them in that direction under certain circumstances. The Emperor, however, fortunately, is firmly convinced that peace is better than war, and he is strong enough to hold the war party in check. Having come to the conclusion that the Emperor would not personally oppose my scheme, I visited in turn every sovereign in Europe with the exception of the Emperor of Austria and the Queen of Holland."

"How did these come to be left out?"

"Well, at the time Count Aehrenthal was Chancellor, and his view was that the Emperor had reached an age which made him inaccessible to new ideas. 'I shall get you an audience, if you wish,' he said to me, 'but the danger is that you may weary him.' In the face of that I did not insist on an audience. It is worth mentioning that Count Aehrenthal assured me the whole of Austria would be favorable to the federation scheme. Indeed, he said that a somewhat similar scheme had been tentatively discussed in Government circles in Austria."

CZAR'S FAVORABLE VIEW.

"I suppose the Czar, as the originator of The Hague Conference, was favorably inclined toward your scheme?"

"Yes, quite. I had a very confidential conversation with the Czar, in which he spoke with great frank-

ness. Indeed, I found all the sovereigns of Europe more disposed to view my plans with favor than some of the Ministers and politicians. My experience is that the Kings have a much keener conception of the dangers which threaten Europe than anybody else to whom I have spoken on the subject. I had my interview with him at the Tsarskoe Selo, near Petrograd. I found in him a man full of sympathy for humanity, and quite ready to do anything in his power to bring about better conditions of existence among the peoples of the world. I am convinced that he would have prevented the unfortunate Japanese War, if he had been fully informed of the situation by his advisers. Personally, the Czar approved of the federation idea, and expressed himself as very anxious to see it brought about, if possible. I believe His Majesty was greatly disappointed with the results that followed his own first efforts with regard to The Hague Tribunal. He seems to have expected too much from his first step, so much that it could not be speedily realized. I pointed out to him that he ought to be quite satisfied with the result of his effort, and that the establishment of an International Court at The Hague was such an advance in civilization that it could not be overestimated.

"I saw all the Balkan monarchs before the recent war, including the Sultan and the rulers of Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, Roumania, and Montenegro. Every one of them declared himself in favor of peace, and expressed a desire to see a federation for defence brought about. I thought the opportunity favorable for saying that the Balkan states were in an excellent position to set an example, and could form a federation which would be strong enough to disregard the intrigues and schemes of the diplomats of other powers. They all agreed with me, and actually promised to try and bring it about. I was very disappointed when they went to war instead."

"Was it before the war in Tripoli that you saw the King of Italy?"

"Yes, but I have seen him twice. He said to me, 'You will have my full support for your scheme, if my people will let me give it.' The Kings of Denmark, Belgium, Sweden, and Norway, and the King of Spain all expressed themselves in favor of some scheme of federation. So also did President Fallières and several of the French Ministers. Of course, one can never leave out of sight the fact that the position of Alsace-Lorraine constitutes a grave obstacle in the way of European unity. I have discussed that question quite recently with the Prince of Monaco, who takes a great interest in it. He was good enough to say that he considered a plan I had of dealing with it seemed to promise success."

ANGLO-FRANCO-ITALIAN PACT FOR SUPREME WAR COUNCIL.

THE text of the agreement between the British, French and Italian Governments, read November 14, 1917, in the House of Commons by Premier Lloyd George, is as follows:

"First—With a view to better co-ordination of the military action on the western front, a Supreme War Council is created, composed of the Prime Minister and a member of the Government of each of the great Powers whose armies are fighting on that front, the extension of the scope of the Council to other fronts to be reserved for discussion with the other great Powers.

"Second—The Supreme War Council has for its mission to watch over the general conduct of the war. It prepares recommendations for the consideration of the Governments and keeps itself informed of their execution and reports thereon to the respective Governments.

"Third—The General Staff and military commands of the armies of each Power charged with the conduct of the military operations remain responsible to their respective Governments.

"Fourth—General war plans drawn by competent military authorities are submitted to the Supreme War Council, which, under high authority of Government, insures its concordance and submits, if need be, any necessary changes.

"Fifth—Each Power delegates to the Supreme War Council one permanent military representative, whose exclusive function is to act as technical adviser to the Council.

"Sixth—Military representatives receive from the Government and the competent military authorities of their country all proposals, information and documents relating to the conduct of the war.

"Seventh—The military representatives watch day by day the situation of the forces and the means of all kinds of which the Allies and enemy armies dispose.

"Eighth—The Supreme War Council meets normally at Versailles, where the permanent military representatives and staffs are established; they may meet at other places, according to circumstances. Meetings of the Supreme War Council take place at least once a month."

FRENCH AND BRITISH SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO UNITED STATES.

THE French Ministry of War sent to the United States in 1917 a scientific mission composed of eminent French and British scientists and army and navy officers prominently engaged in the task of scientific development connected with the war. This mission was headed by Prof. Charles Fabry, physicist at the University of Marseilles, eminent for his contributions to optics; Prof. H. Abraham, of the University of Paris prominent in wireless telegraphy and submarine work; M. le Duc de Guiche, aeronaut and eminent in researches in aerodynamics; Lieut. M. Paternot, wireless expert; Capt. Dupouey, of the French Army; Prof. Grignard, chemist of the University of Nancy; Sir Ernest Rutherford, professor of physics at the University of Manchester, and Commander Cyprian Bridge, of the Royal Navy, Secretary of the Allied Inventions Board. These gentlemen (excepting Prof. Grignard, who came later) reached an American port on the Espagne on May 28, and were met by official representatives of the War, Navy and Commerce Departments of the Government, and by New York members of the Executive Committee of the National Research Council. They arrived in Washington on the evening of May 30, and were received by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of Commerce, and by Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; Gen. Squier, Chief Signal Officer; Admiral Griffin, Chief Engineer of the Navy; and other Government officers.

The War and Navy Departments organized special conferences between the members of the French scientific mission and their own officers, and, through the offices of the National Research Council, with scientific representatives of the corresponding research activities of the United States. The members of the mission brought with them specimens of scientific instruments developed in France for uses in the war, and these instruments were exhibited to and discussed with Army and Navy officers and scientists engaged in researches bearing on military problems.

The appointment of this mission was largely due to the fact that a corresponding group of American scientists was sent to Europe early in April, 1917, by the National Research Council for the purpose of studying conditions at the front. The Chairman of this committee was Prof. Joseph S. Ames, professor of physics at the Johns Hopkins University, and the other members were Dr. George K. Burgess, metallurgist at the Bureau of Standards; Prof. George S. Hulett, chemist of Princeton University and the Bureau of Mines; Prof. Harry F. Reid, geologist at Johns Hopkins University; Dr. R. P. Strong, professor of tropical medicine at Harvard University and physician-in-charge of the Serbian anti-typhus campaign; Dr Lindsey Williams, assistant Health Commissioner of New York State, and Dr. H. D. Dakin, director of the Herter Laboratory, New York, and member of staff of British Government Medical Research Committee. This committee was received by the French Government and shown every possible courtesy and all available information was placed at its disposal.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Headquarters—1224 State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Commander-in-Chief—Orlando A. Somers, Kokomo, Ind. *Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—John L. Clem, Atlanta, Ga. *Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief*—John M. Vernon, Chicago, Ill. *Surgeon-General*—John M. Adams, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Chaplain-in-Chief*—C. H. Frady, Helena, Mont.

OFFICIAL STAFF.

Adjutant-General—Robert W. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind. *Quartermaster-General*—Cola D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y. *Judge Advocate-General*—Smith Stimmel, Fargo, N. D. *Inspector-General*—Thomas H. Brown, Sioux Falls, S. D. *National Patriotic Instructor*—William C. Calland, Springfield, Mo. *Assistant Adjutant-General*—C. A. Williams, Portland, Ore. *Assistant Quartermaster-General and Custodian of Records*—J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia, Pa. *Chief of Staff*—George A. Hosley, Boston, Mass. *Senior Aide-de-Camp*—Gavin M. Stormont, Pomona, Cal.

DEPARTMENTS. (44).	Department Commanders.	Assistant Adjutants-General.	Members.
Alabama	E. F. Quinn, Birmingham	Charles C. Chapin, Birmingham	76
Arizona	Henry H. Farrington, Phoenix	A. J. Sampson, Phoenix	97
Arkansas	O. J. Kyler, Little Rock	J. E. Leas, Little Rock	291
Cal. & Nevada	C. H. Haskins, Los Angeles	A. C. Shafer, Los Angeles	5,261
Colorado & Wyo.	Wm. H. Comstock, Denver	A. E. Irwin, Denver	1,591
Connecticut	Benjamin H. Cheney, New Haven	Wm. M. Barnum, Bridgeport	2,007
Delaware	James T. Alexander, Wilmington	J. S. Litzenberg, Wilmington	321
Florida	John A. Wallace, Tampa	C. B. Bristol, Tampa	732
Georgia & S. Car.	George E. Whitman, Fitzgerald, Ga.	C. J. Hitch, Fitzgerald, Ga	148
Idaho	George F. Kimery, Boisé	S. M. C. Reynolds, Boisé	381
Illinois	C. S. Bentley, La Grange	Henry C. Cooke, Chicago	10,472
Indiana	Samuel M. Hench, Fort Wayne	J. R. Fesler, Indianapolis	8,205
Iowa	J. L. Farrington, Iowa Falls	George A. Newman, Des Moines	7,120
Kansas	A. C. Pierce, Junction City	W. W. Denison, Topeka	6,885
Kentucky	J. R. Howard, Lexington	Le Vant Dodge, Berea	788
La. & Miss.	E. T. Gipson, New Orleans	O. Pilman, New Orleans	486
Maine	John Q. Adams, Houlton	Fred. A. Motley, Portland	2,630
Maryland	E. Walter Giles, Baltimore	R. C. Sunstrom, Baltimore	1,138
Massachusetts	Daniel Denny, Worcester	Philip A. Nordell, Boston	8,243
Michigan	William O. Lee, Port Huron	Henry Spaulding, Lansing	6,257
Minnesota	Silas H. Towler, Minneapolis	Orton S. Clark, St. Paul	2,692
Missouri	Thomas W. Evans, St. Joseph	Wilbur F Henry, St. Louis	3,884
Montana	Simon Hauswirth, Butte	C. H. Frady, Helena	225
Nebraska	Wilson E. Majors, Peru	A. M. Trimble, Lincoln	2,911
New Hampshire	Charles W. Hobbs, Pelham	Frank Battles, Concord	1,356
New Jersey	Walter S. Tully, Roselle Park	G. D. Stone, Elizabeth	2,592
New Mexico	Jefferson Raynolds, East Las Vegas	John A. Ross, East Las Vegas	109
New York	William F. Kirchner, New York	Edw. J. Atkinson, Albany	14,045
North Dakota	Christian Schmitt, Jamestown	S. J. Hill, Fargo	222
Ohio	Wm. A. Pittenger, Dennison	W. S. Matthews, Columbus	13,869
Oklahoma	J. C. White, Oklahoma City	L. Obreiter, Oklahoma City	1,096
Oregon	J. G. Chambers, Portland	C. A. Williams, Portland	1,778
Pennsylvania	Noah Dietrich, Easton	S. P. Town, Philadelphia	14,560
Potomac	A. H. Frear, Washington, D. C.	O. H. Oldroyd, Washington, D. C.	1,074
Rhode Island	Augustine A. Mann, Central Falls	Philip S. Chase, Providence	887
South Dakota	J. C. Luce, Groton	C. A. B. Fox, Sioux Falls	766
Tennessee	O. C. Kinley, National Soldiers' Home	B. F. Bashor, Knoxville	783
Texas	M. B. Young, Weatherford	J. S. Dunlap, Dallas	310
Utah	N. D. Corser, Salt Lake City	C. W. A. Schnell, Salt Lake City	218
Vermont	C. T. S. Pierce, Vergennes	H. P. Hunter, Brattleboro	1,526
Va. & N. Car.	Ch[illegible] H. Haber, Nat'l Sold's' Home, Va.	G. W. Burchfield Nat'l Sold's' Home Va.	346
Wash'n & Alaska	John J. See, Anacortes, Wash	V. J. Knapp, Anacortes, Wash	2,442
West Virginia	S. R. Hanen, Glen Easton	T. S. Bonar, Moundsville	870
Wisconsin	William A. Wyse, Reedsburg	W. J. McKay, Madison	4,247
Total			135,931

The number of Grand Army posts December 31, 1916, was 5,166. Losses by death during the year ended December 31, 1916, were 11,430. The first post was organized at Decatur, Ill., April 6, 1866. The first National Encampment was held at Indianapolis, November, 20, 1866.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS.

(Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.)

THE national officers chosen at the thirty-fifth national convention, held in Boston, Mass., August 22 and 23, 1917, are: *President*—Mrs. Lois M. Knauff, Chagrin Falls, Ohio. *Senior Vice-President*—Mrs. Carrie L. Hoyt, Berkeley, Cal. *Junior Vice-President*—Mrs. Elizabeth J. Savage, Bangor, Me. *Secretary*—Mrs. Eliza Brown Daggett, Attleboro, Mass. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Estella E. Plopper, Iowa Falls, Ia. *Chaplain*—Mrs. Rebecca Shea, Brookings, S. D. *Counselor*—Mrs. Ida S. McBride, Indianapolis, Ind. *Inspector*—Mrs. Florence L. P. Haydn, Meriden, Ct. *Instituting and Installing Officer*—Mrs. Mabel C. Wade, Cleveland, Ohio. *Patriotic Instructor*—Mrs. Aida Smith Parker, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Press Correspondent*—Miss Mary E. Elliot, Boston, Mass. *Senior Aide*—Mrs. Harriett Hendee, Portland, Ore.

The Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1883 and has thirty-six departments, comprising 2,642 corps, with a total membership of 160,871. It has expended for assistance $4,819,994.31. The national headquarters is at Chagrin Falls, Ohio.

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENTS AND COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF, 1902-1917.

1902—Washington, D. C. *Thos. J. Stewart, Pa.
1903—San Francisco *John C. Black, Ill.
1904—Boston *W. W. Blackmar, Mass.
1905—Boston †John R. King, D. C.
1905—Denver James Tanner, New York.
1906—Minneapolis *R. B. Brown, Ohio.
1907—Saratoga Charles G. Burton, Mo.
1908—Toledo *Henry M. Nevius, N. J.
1909—Salt Lake City Sam'l R. Van Sant, Minn.
1910—Atlantic City John E. Gilman, Mass.
1911—Rochester Harry M. Trimble, Ill.
1912—Los Angeles Alfred B. Beers, Ct.
1913—Chattanooga Wash'n Gardner, Mich.
1914—Detroit David J. Palmer, Ia.
1915—Washington, D. C. Elias R. Monfort, Ohio.
1916—Kansas City, Mo. Wm. J. Patterson, Pa.
1917—Boston Orlando A. Somers, Ind.

* Deceased. † After the death of the Commander-in-Chief the Senior Vice-Commander succeeded him.

CHILD LABOR IN THE WARRING COUNTRIES.

(A summary, by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Julia C. Lathrop, Chief. The data were gathered by Anna Rochester.)

The first effect in every country of the European war was a period of widespread unemployment, accompanied by tremendous pressure in the few industries which were immediately necessary for war supplies. The activities of labor exchanges were extended to facilitate the distribution of labor, and in many places labor restrictions were relaxed, since this was thought necessary to intensify production. Experience proved, however, that the relaxing of standards failed of its purpose. In England and France, and more recently in Italy, after the redistribution of labor had been effected and an actual shortage of workers had replaced the earlier unemployment, definite steps were taken by the Governments to restore the provisions of the labor law, because they were found to be essential not only to the conservation of the available workers but to the quantity and the quality of their output.

On the other hand some countries resisted from the beginning of the war any such breaking down of the labor law and maintained, or even advanced, their labor restrictions. No special exemptions are reported from Hungary; and, with the exception of a slight lengthening of legal overtime in the Australian State of Victoria, school-attendance and child-labor laws have not been relaxed in any part of Canada, Australia, or New Zealand. They have been strengthened during the war in South Australia and in four Canadian Provinces. In England and France also official proposals have been made to reorganize and extend secondary education in ways which would directly affect the employment of children and raise the standard of their protection.

Switzerland toward the end of 1915 defined more exactly the exemptions which might be granted under the special war decree of 1914 and made it plain that night work by girls under eighteen and boys under sixteen would not be permitted and that the fourteen-year age limit for employment must be observed. In other countries, where standards have been relaxed and no official action has been taken toward their restoration protests and agitation by labor organizations, physicians, or social workers are reported. In Germany and in Austria-Hungary hours of labor have been shortened in certain specified industries for the sake of conserving materials. Thus, Germany in 1915 forbade night work in bakeries; limited the work in spinning, weaving, and hosiery mills to ten hours a day and five days a week; prohibited the use of power machinery for cutting textiles; and permitted the use of power machinery for sewing, buttonholing, etc., only thirty hours a week. Hungary has forbidden night work in bakeries. Austria has withdrawn the power to grant exemptions for overtime and night work in establishments using cotton, except on urgent orders for the army.

In general the relaxing of labor standards during the war has fallen into three classes. First and most general is the lengthening of hours of work, including night work and Sunday work and more or less unlimited overtime. Some such exemptions have been reported from England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria (but not Hungary), Switzerland, Holland, and Russia. The Australian Province, Victoria, in 1914 lengthened slightly the amount of overtime permitted to women and girls, but Victoria's present limit for special overtime is shorter than that fixed in times of peace in the European countries.

Second is a lowering of the age requirement for children entering industry. In this Italy has made the most general provision, permitting boys of twelve whose fathers are soldiers to go to work without regard to the educational standard formerly required of all boys under fifteen years of age. France in 1915 admitted children of eleven years and six months, instead of twelve years, to the July examination for primary certificate which would exempt from school attendance. In England local authorities in certain districts have been excusing children from the requirements of the school-attendance law for agriculture and other "suitable" employments. In Germany special exemptions from the age limit for child labor are provided for in the emergency law of August 4, 1914, but how generally they have been granted does not appear.

In the third place women and young persons have been employed in dangerous, injurious, or heavy work formerly prohibited by law. The war legislation in Germany and Russia, for example, specifically provided for the granting of permission to women and young persons to work underground in coal mines. The Under Secretary of Arms and Munitions in France authorized the employment of girls under eighteen in Government powder plants, from which they had formerly been excluded. In addition, women have been employed in some occupations in which men only were formerly engaged and for which little or no protection was provided by law. Again, in some cases new dangers have developed for which former laws made no specific provision. Quite as important as the temporary granting of exemptions is the postponement of laws which had been passed before the war but had not yet become effective. Conspicuous examples are the Federal factory act in Switzerland, which had been passed in June, 1914, and awaited the word of the Federal Council to supersede the former law; the conventions of Berne regarding night work of young persons and hours of labor for women and the use of white phosphorus which had not taken effect in Italy when the war began; and the decree limiting the hours of labor in iron and steel industries in Germany.

EXTENT OF THE PROBLEM.

In considering the labor standards of belligerent nations during the war, it should be remembered that these standards in European countries were in time of peace lower than those accepted by public opinion and by legislation in this country. It is significant, moreover, that the British colonies which have maintained or advanced their labor standards in war time have, alone among the belligerent nations, enforced in time of peace restrictions of hours for women and children which are fairly comparable with the standards of the Federal child-labor law and the laws affecting women in the more advanced States of this country. The point which does stand out unmistakably from the foreign experience is the general realization that the labor standards achieved in time of peace are none too high to promote the efficiency of work, the intensity of output, and the general level of health which are absolutely essential to the nation's welfare in war time. The disorganization of industry and the exceptional labor conditions which have been permitted would have seriously affected the welfare of women and children even if there had been no increase in the number at work, since even before the war they were employed extensively in the European countries. But in addition new workers have everywhere been drawn into industry during the war.

In England and Wales in 1911 more than 4,800,000 women and girls were employed. This was about one-third (32.5 per cent.) of the total female population ten years of age and over. The number of children under fourteen years of age reported at work was 146,417. Of these, 10,424 were employed in agriculture. There were 34,152 half-timers, children under fourteen, who attended school part of the day and worked part of the day. The whole number of boys and girls in Great Britain ten years of age and less than fifteen was 3,499,638.

In France in 1911 more than seven and a half million women and girls were employed, 38.7 per cent. of the total female population of all ages. Nearly three and a quarter million of them were in agriculture and over two and a half million in occupations classified as industry. Of the 3,292,502 children ten to fourteen years of age 657,425 were at work, and about half of these working children were in agriculture. For the same year it is reported that 336,040 boys and girls, 286,578 under eighteen years of age, were employed in occupations subject to inspection by the Ministry of Labor; the total number of young people twelve to eighteen years of age was just short of four million.

The number of women and girls over sixteen years of age at work in Germany in 1907 was about seven and one-half million, 37.9 per cent. of the total number in the Empire. A little more than four millions of those employed were engaged in agriculture. Of the 2,441,976 boys and girls fourteen, but under sixteen

years of age, 60.1 per cent., or 1,468,982, were employed, including 666,673 agricultural workers. Of the 20,168,636 children under fourteen, 183,428 boys and 113,358 girls were employed; and 68.7 per cent. of these working boys and 81.2 per cent. of these working girls were in agriculture. In addition, 1,060,812 women sixteen years of age and over and 188,571 girls below that age were employed as household servants.

Even in Italy, where it is generally supposed that women are averse to industrial employment, the figures for 1911 show that out of a total of 13,680,201 girls and women above ten years of age, 1,402,362 were then employed in industry and nearly three millions were working in agriculture. Of the 1,861,727 boys ten to fifteen years of age, more than half were at work either in industry or in agriculture.

In the United States there was a marked increase between 1900 and 1910 in the percentage of women employed, and the latter census reports that 23.4 per cent. of the thirty-four and a half million women and girls over ten years of age were at work. Of the five and one-half million boys ten to fifteen years of age in 1910 in this country 1,353,139 were at work.

While these figures can not be used for a comparison of different countries because of variations in the basis of the statistics, they do unmistakably indicate a longer period of education for young people and a less general employment of women in industry in the United States than in Europe. Few figures are available to show how many more women and children have been drawn into gainful employment during the war by the extraordinary demand for labor which is reported for certain occupations in every country. From France, Germany, and Italy come reports of a great increase in home work, with its customary evils of long hours and low wages, in connection with army contracts for clothing and other supplies; and home work almost invariably includes the employment of children.

In all European countries the demand for children and women in agricultural work has been very great. Furloughs from school for a limited period are permitted by the school-attendance laws in France and Holland. In Russia the movement for compulsory school attendance which was under way before the war has been seriously hampered and the attendance of children who have been enrolled is reported to be more irregular than usual because of work they have to do at home and in the fields. In England certain exemptions are permitted by law and others have been granted at the discretion of the authorities. The actual number of children engaged in agricultural work can not be estimated for any country. An interesting side light on what agricultural employment of children may mean comes from Russia, where some 600 refugee children from thirteen to sixteen years of age were organized in colonies by an agency of the City Council of Moscow for the double purpose of helping the peasants in their summer work in the fields and of saving the children from the harmful influences of the capital. On the basis of a medical examination the children were divided into two groups—those able to give help on farms to a great extent and those who needed rest and recuperation. The latter, making up eight out of the nineteen colonies, also worked; but it was arranged that they could only help in the household and do "light" field work.

IN ENGLAND.

From the British Board of Education we learn that while ordinarily in Great Britain some 450,000 children pass out of the elementary schools annually at or about the age of fourteen the number was increased by approximately 10 per cent. during the year 1915. These additional 45,000 children were practically all legally entitled to leave school. Further, since September, 1914, a very large number of children who were still of compulsory school-attendance ages have been excused by the local education authorities for full-time agricultural employment or (in a few cases) for suitable light employment in cities. "Broadly speaking, it is probable that together these figures do not fully represent the total loss." On the other hand, Mr. Herbert Fisher, President of the Board of Education, stated in the House of Commons in April, 1917, that with the greater prosperity of the working classes since the war the enrollment in secondary schools has increased.

From various British sources come reports of high wages for boys in unskilled occupations and special complaint of the large increase of young boys in street trades. It is stated that the scarcity of boy labor has caused girls to enter occupations in which they have not formerly been employed, but the occupations are not specified. The Board of Trade Labor Gazette speaks also of the shifting of juvenile labor from one district to another in a way apparently unknown before the war. The number of women gainfully employed in Great Britain had increased by almost one-third between July, 1914, and January, 1917, according to reports from employers. And of the 1,072,000 women who were added to the number of wage earners during that period, all but 1,000 were said to be directly replacing men. About 147,000 of these new wage earners were in Government establishments and 270,000 in privately owned metal works. Just what proportion of these two groups are at work in munition plants is not stated. The clothing trades, which were distinctly women's occupations before the war, and the paper and printing trades report a small decrease in the number of women employed. It should be noted, however, that these figures do not include the displacement of women, estimated at about 300,000, from domestic service or from very small workshops in the dressmaking trade. Between July, 1914, and October, 1916, women railway employees had increased from 11,000 to 33,000, and women brewery workers from 8,000 to 18,000.

IN GERMANY.

Reports of increased employment of women in Germany are based on the returns of the sickness insurance funds, for in Germany practically all industrially employed women must be insured. On September 1, 1915, the number of women insured against sickness in the sick insurance funds reporting to the Imperial Bureau of Statistics exceeded by 600,000 the number insured on February 1, 1915. The increase was 120,000 for the city of Greater Berlin alone. In quoting these figures Ernst Francke refers also to an investigation of the metal industry in the Dusseldorf district before the war which found 913 women employed there; in December, 1914, the number was 6,928. He states further that in the spring of 1915 the mining establishments of Prussia engaged an additional group of 3,000 women and 8,000 children fourteen to sixteen years old. The women in the Prussian mines were employed in 1915 only above ground, but some of the children "because of the removal of part of the protective restrictions can also be employed underground. It is to be hoped that a growing care for health and safety in industry accompanies the increasing number of women and young persons employed." A news item from London states that on July 1, 1916, no fewer than 3,827,640 women were at work in the metal trades in Germany. That women's work in metal trades in Germany is not confined to the munition factories appears from such a statement as the following:

In wire factories, women are employed at wire spooling, at the wire weaving machine, and at wire drawing. In so-called "pottery" foundries women work at the machine mold for cast iron cooking pots. A smelter in Upper Silesia employs about fifty women in blast furnaces, twenty-five in coke ovens, and sixty in steel and rolling mills. These women are obliged to do Sunday and overtime work. Another smelter employs about twenty-five women at blast furnaces and about twenty at Martin furnaces and in the steel works. In still another a particularly strong woman is employed as stoker of a furnace. These are all occupations for which formerly only strong men were used.

Various other references are found to women's employment in Germany in occupations which were formerly men's and for which it is said that new restrictions should be provided in order to protect the health of the women. Unfortunately few German publications have been received since the spring of 1916 and no other figures on the employment of women and children are available. An exodus of German children from the usual blind-alley occupations is indicated by the difficulty of getting boys for odd jobs, messengers, errands, and other unskilled "nomad" work. "All young boys with any ambition now become apprentices in skilled trades because they are much needed and are paid very differently from peace-time rates; or else they become lathe workers in munition factories, or enter the postal service. Formerly the parents had to make sacrifices and pay for the instruction of the boy, but now he makes while an apprentice as much as the unskilled youthful worker used to make."

Even more incomplete are the figures available for France, Italy, and Russia. We learn from the Bulletin du Ministere du Travail, for example, that in April, nearly 50,000 industrial establishments, not including State-owned munition works or railways, tramways, mines, and quarries, had replaced by other workers more than one-fifth of the wage earners who had been mobilized. These establishments had employed before the war one and three-quarter million workers of both sexes and all ages and of these approximately 420,000 men (24 per cent.) had been called to the colors. In April, 1916, the places of some 87,800 had been filled, but how these new workers were distributed among men above military age, and women, boys, and girls does not appear. A marked increase of women workers on French railways is reported. For example, it is stated by the Journal des Debats that the percentage of women railway employees in France in November, 1916, was growing daily and had already risen to proportions varying from one in ten to one in six on different lines. From France come reports also of women's work in furnace industries. As early as August, 1915, the bulletin of the Minister of Labor states that "Certain of the new occupations in which women are employed seem injurious to their health and under normal circumstances the question would arise whether the employment of women in these occupations should not be regulated." In July, 1916, the French Government ordered that all soldiers detailed to munition work must so far as possible be replaced by women, and even earlier it had been ordered that women should be employed instead of men in office work and house service at army headquarters. In September, 1916, the Minister of Munitions stated that 300,000 women had gone into the munition works.

IN ITALY.

Similar orders were issued in Italy in circulars of August 23 and September 28, 1916, which stated that by October 31, 50 per cent. of the men of military age in the munition works must be replaced by women and boys and that by December 31 the percentage must be brought up to 80. The second circular states that of the 355,349 wage earners employed at that time in 822 munition works only 45,628, or 13 per cent., were women. By December 31, 1916, according to the report of the National Committee for Munitions published early in the current year, the number of women employed in war industries had risen to 90,000, as against 430,000 men, or to 18 per cent. of the total number of employees as compared with 4 per cent. in November, 1915. In some plants the percentage of women has risen to 90, and even 95. While emphasizing the remarkable rapidity of this increase, the report points out the necessity of a much more general displacement of men by women, discusses the growth of technical training schools for women munition workers, and expresses the expectation of a continually increasing response of Italian women to the needs of the war industries. How far this expectation has been realized, material available in this country does not yet show. As in France, the employment of women in auxiliary army services in Italy has been encouraged. Clerical work, kitchen work, laundry work, general cleaning and other work in military hospitals, and clerical work in territorial offices are especially referred to.

The only Italian figures received concerning the employment of boys during the war refer to munition works in Lombardy. They are based on reports from 660 factories employing about 100,000 workers in June, 1914, and 145,000 workers in June, 1916. The number and percentage of boys employed was small and showed little change; 1,297 boys under twenty-one, or 1.28 per cent., were employed in 1914, and 2,076 boys under twenty-one, or 1.42 per cent., in 1916. On the other hand the number of women and girls in these plants had more than tripled and the percentage of women and girls among all workers had risen from 4.77 per cent. in 1914 to 9.97 per cent. in June, 1916. This indication of the slight employment of boys in comparison with that of women and girls is borne out by the report of the National Committee for Munitions.

"It may be noted that the number of boys in comparison with women is very small in large and medium sized establishments; and greater on the other hand in unimportant ones. The reasons for this distribution of juvenile workers in contrast with that of female employees are evidently to be sought in the fact that quantitatively and qualitatively the output of boys is less than that of women, so that while the boys may be usefully employed in establishments which carry on small secondary operations they are on the other hand less adapted to take part in the large, complex, and very fatiguing processes of plants of the first importance. The economic factor doubtless also helps to determine the distribution; it is quite natural that the factories of limited range and productivity should prefer to utilize boys either on account of the low wages or because their employment exacts fewer hygienic safeguards and precautions."

The Corriere della Sera (Milan, February 2, 1917) tells us that for the advantage of pupils working in munitions factories the committee of Tuscan teachers has submitted various practical proposals to the Minister Ruffini. Among these is one to divide the school year into two periods, one of which should be reserved—from June to October—for those who have given service in the factories. An article which appeared in the Moscow Russkiia Viedomosti on July 3 (16), 1915, gives a picture of the effect of war upon women's work in Russia.

IN RUSSIA.

"Since the war the use of women's work in industries has largely increased, particularly the number of women working in metallurgical establishments which before the war did not employ women and even avoided them. At first women were employed only in the most unskilled occupations of a general character. But gradually their labor was tried in more skilled occupations at the bench and machines. The women passed the test. Moreover, the experiment showed that substitution of women for men had some economic advantages for the factories. As a result, women were employed not only from necessity, but because of profits. Women were taken on by various mechanical shops, including blacksmiths. There were factories where no women were found a year ago and now they constitute 20 to 25 per cent. of all the employees; and this percentage is growing rapidly. The more highly paid man's labor is being replaced by the cheaper woman's labor. The changes are striking. The women employing servants began to complain of scarcity of help and of the increased demands made by domestics. In the regions observed by the author the factories until now had been closed to women. The men were working and the wives taking care of the children; many workers' families had their children in high schools.

"The same thing happened in villages where the amount of land owned by peasants was insufficient and required outside earnings; men were working the whole year around, women often gave birth to children while at work, and children of tender age were also employed. At present there is a necessity greater than ever before to use women's work. Their labor is now required by the State. The consequences are complex. If the women at present plow the fields where they never did so before, it does not mean that we have come nearer to the protection of women and motherhood, to the equality of the sexes. If the women at present work in slaughter houses, blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, and other factories, it does not mean that we have solved the important questions of social legislation. On the contrary, it can be stated that in view of the increased demand for women's work the questions of social legislation become more urgent."

Other occupations in which Russian women have been largely employed during the war include various kinds of railroad work and work in inns and restaurants. The Minister of Ways of Communication, Trepov, early in 1916, issued an order permitting an increase in the number of women employees on railroads for the period of the war up to 25 per cent. of all employees. Their employment as conductors is especially referred to, and in the cities of Kiev and Odessa it is reported that classes were opened for training women as conductors. General references are found in Russian publications to the substitution of children for older workers but no data are available as to the industrial occupations in which they are most largely employed. Street trading by young children has increased and some as young as five years of age are said to be engaged in this work. A member of the City Duma of Moscow, appealing to that body to help these children, stated: "The retail sale of newspapers is mostly in the hands of growing children.

With the leaving of the adult workers for the front, their places were taken by growing boys and girls working on the streets from early morning till late at night."

In spite of her neutrality Netherlands has, of course, been deeply affected by the war. As industrial life has gradually adjusted itself to these war conditions and to the mobilization of the army, there has been on the one hand continued unemployment and on the other a slight increase in child and woman labor. This increase has been especially marked in certain industries. The proportion of women and girls among all wage earners in industrial establishments employing more than twenty-five persons rose from 20 per cent. in May, 1914, to 22 per cent. in May, 1916. The number of young children twelve and thirteen years of age who were at work had decreased in 1913 and again in 1914. The number rose again in 1915, but did not reach the total reported for 1912 or 1913 A census of all indusries shows from 1914 to 1916 an increase of 3 per cent. in the employment of boys under seventeen years of age, of 16 per cent. in the employment of girls under seventeen, and an increase of 12 per cent. in the employment of women seventeen years of age and over. The increase in the employment of men seventeen years of age and over in the same period was only 2 per cent. In the clothing trades and the metal industry, including shipbuilding, these percentages of increase are much higher.

BRITISH COLONIES.

There has been no weakening of labor laws affecting women and children in New Zealand or in any Canadian Province, and Manitoba has during the war reduced the overtime permitted to women and girls. The only alteration in factory laws for women and children in any Australian State has been an increase in overtime permitted by law in Victoria, but the present limit in Victoria is shorter than that fixed by European laws before the war. The pressure of demand for labor in these British colonies may be guessed from the large numbers of men who have gone to the front. Canada has sent from civil to military life one-nineteenth of her total population, or 440,000 men from among 8,322,000 persons of both sexes and all ages; in New Zealand, one-fourteenth of the population has enlisted, or 80,593 men from a total population of 1,160,000.

In Manitoba, Canada by act of the Legislature, 1916, overtime allowed in special cases for women and young girls in factories is reduced so that working hours may never exceed twelve hours a day or sixty hours a week, instead of twelve and one-half hours a day and seventy-two and one-half hours a week, and overtime may now be permitted on only thirty-six days in the year. The working hours may not ordinarily exceed nine per day and fifty-four per week.

In Victoria, by public general statutes of 1913 and 1914, overtime allowed in special cases to women and girls and to boys fourteen and fifteen years of age is increased so that working hours may amount to fifty-seven hours a week during eight weeks in the year, instead of fifty-one hours a week, including overtime on ten days in the year. The working hours may not ordinarily exceed eight per day and forty-eight per week.

Compulsory school-attendance laws have been maintained during the war without a lowering of the required standards in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. This is especially significant in New Zealand, Alberta, and the Australian States—South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania—where attendance is compulsory under specified ages throughout the entire school term, except for children who have completed the elementary school course. The standard of school attendance laws has been raised since August 1, 1914, in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and South Australia, and Manitoba passed its first compulsory school-attendance law in March, 1916. In Nova Scotia attendance is required for the entire term in all cities and towns, instead of only 120 days a year. In Ontario the local education authority may require attendance of adolescents under seventeen years of age who are exempt from attendance under the Truancy Act at day classes or night classes. Exceptions may be made if the adolescent has been granted special exemption by the board or committee of the school he would otherwise attend, or if he is sick or has a senior public school diploma. In Saskatchewan every child over seven and under fourteen is required to attend school for the whole time during which the school is open each year. Formerly children in rural districts were required to attend 100 teaching days a year and children in towns 150 days a year.

In Manitoba school attendance is required for the full term for all children seven to fourteen years of age, with exemptions for sickness, or distance from school, or completion of elementary school course. Also, the child may be excused by a justice of the peace or by the principal of the school for not more than six weeks a term if he is satisfied that the child is needed for husbandry or work at home because of poverty. In South Australia the school-attendance law is made to apply to all children from six to fourteen years of age instead of only to those from seven to thirteen years of age, and attendance is now required for the entire school term.

One of the European belligerents, Hungary, has apparently made no special war exemptions.

NEW PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

In England and France proposals have been made not only to establish new systems of continuation schools and additional opportunities for industrial education, but also to require part-time school attendance of boys and girls who are now exempt from school-attendance laws. In England it is recommended that the school-leaving age be raised to fourteen years without exemptions and that all young people under eighteen, who are not attending the regular schools, should be enrolled in part-time classes. France does not propose to raise the school-leaving age, but a bill is pending which would require part-time attendance of girls under eighteen and boys under twenty. In presenting this bill M. Viviani referred to the fact that it would not only enforce part-time attendance of adolescents, but would incidentally secure better enforcement of elementary school-attendance provisions. The English plan is based on reports made by a special departmental committee on juvenile education in relation to employment after the war. The reports emphasize the new conception of the child's relation to education and to industry and the importance of real preparation for future work.

WAR EXEMPTIONS.

The power to grant special war-time exemptions to labor laws affecting women and children was secured by legislation or by decree during the first month of the war in Germany and Austria and in the two neutral countries, Italy and Switzerland. In France inspectors were authorized by the Minister of Labor to grant the exemptions for the national defense which were provided for in the labor code. The Russian exemption measure was not enacted until March, 1915. In England under the Factory and Workshop Act the Secretary of State possessed the power to exempt from the Factory Act establishments owned by the Crown or working for the Crown. In June, 1915, his power was extended to include other establishments. The nature of the exemptions and the extent to which they were used have varied in the different countries. In practically all, some movement for restoring standards is reported; in England, France, and Italy official action has been taken; in Austria the decree permitting overtime exemptions was cancelled for the cotton industry because there was danger of unemployment through scarcity of raw materials. From these countries and others come reports of dissatisfaction of the workers and testimony of physicians concerning the effects of excessive hours. The greater efficiency of a reasonable working day is mentioned frequently.

The Austrian exemptions do not appear to affect the age limits for employment. It should be noted that permits for night work by women and girls may be more freely granted than those for night work by boys fourteen to sixteen, because the welfare of the boys is considered important to the future defense of the state. Protests against excessive hours during the war have been made by a convention of workers. The only official action withdrawing special war exemptions has been concerned with the cotton industry and it is expressly stated that the reason for restricting hours in cotton establishments is the postponement of the unemployment that would result from a scarcity of raw materials. The

only change in labor standards reported from Hungary is a new prohibition of night work in bakeries between 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. by a ministerial order of June 24, 1916.

In France the only apparent lowering of age limits has been the admission in 1915 of children eleven years and six months old instead of twelve years old to the examination held annually in July for a primary education certificate which exempts from school attendance. It should be remembered, however, that children holding this certificate are not admitted to factory employment unless they pass the test of physical fitness. The exemptions granted in accordance with the circulars of August, 1914, seem to have been concerned chiefly with night work and overtime. In June, 1916, the night work prohibition was restored for girls under eighteen, and in January, 1917, for expectant mothers and for mothers who are nursing young babies. Other night workers are now subject to constant supervision and women who show irregular attendance because of sickness are transferred to the day shift. The three-shift system in continuous industries is recommended but not required. The compulsory school-attendance law permitted before the war exemptions amounting to three months in the year in addition to vacations. No change in these provisions during the war is reported. The age at which a primary certificate might be obtained, permanently exempting the child from school attendance, was reduced from twelve years to eleven years and six months for the examinations in July, 1915. Whether a similar reduction was permitted in 1916 does not appear.

IN GERMANY.

In Germany the special act of August 4, 1914 (No. 4,439), authorizing the Imperial Chancellor to grant exemptions from the provisions of the labor law, opened the way for an almost complete suspension of the restrictions by which women and children in industry had been protected. Available reports indicate that exemptions were granted very sparingly during the first months of the war and more frequently as the struggle progressed. The possibility of avoiding the need of exemptions by more efficient organization is referred to, but the only definite statements received from Germany about the harmful effects of the exemptions which have been granted come from social workers and workingmen. Very little information has been received since the spring of 1916. Whether the age limit for factory work has been lowered, and just what overtime has been permitted to women and children in industry, the available material does not state. Various requests for exemptions during the first months of the war were met by statements refusing exemptions so long as numbers of men were without work, except in cases of extreme need. The number of exemptions under the law of August 4, 1914, increased in the second year of the war. The only protests against war exemptions to the labor laws which have been reported come from social workers, working people, and Social Democrats. They include medical testimony to the injurious effects of overtime and night work by women and young persons.

The Secretary of State in Great Britain had, without special war legislation, power to exempt from the restrictions of the factory act establishments belonging to the Crown or working for the Crown. By an order in council in June, 1915, this power was extended to include other establishments. Under such exemptions night work, overtime, and Sunday work by women and young persons were permitted in munition works and elsewhere. In 1915 a committee was appointed to report on the health of the munition workers, and this committee recommended that the standards of the factory act should be restored and that at least night work should not be permitted to boys under sixteen or girls under eighteen years of age, Sunday work should be abolished, and the three-shift system should be introduced in all plants where operation was continuous. The reports of this committee and the report prepared for the home office by Dr. A. F. Stanley Kent, as the result of scientific experiments with industrial fatigue, emphasized the importance of moderate hours for efficiency of work and intensity of production.

Another committee having administrative powers and representing the Home Office, the Munitions Department, and the Admiralty has drafted general rulings and studied the applications for special exemptions from the factory act, weighing the demands for production, the needs of the workers, and the relation of hours to efficiency. As a result, night work and overtime by girls under sixteen have been abolished and the one day of rest in seven for women and young persons under eighteen has been restored. A general order was also issued by the Secretary of State, on September 9, 1916, fixing the limits of hours which would be permitted after the first of October without a special exemption and stating that "applications for such special orders will not in future be entertained save in exceptional circumstanecs and in respect of work of a specially urgent character.[1] This order practically reduced the amount of overtime to that permitted by the factory act before the war for certain exceptional occupations. The local education authorities in certain districts have excused children from school attendance for agriculture and other work considered suitable to their strength. Many of the local authorities have refused to exempt children, however, and the extra-legal exemptions which have been granted are greatly deplored by the general board of education, although that board sanctioned them. These exemptions, although granted in special cases only, have affected the hours of work of women and young persons under eighteen years of age. Exemptions to the school-attendance law have been permitted in certain districts for occupations other than agriculture.

In September, 1915, the Minister of Munitions, with the concurrence of the Home Secretary, appointed the Health of Munitions Workers Committee "To consider and advise on questions of industrial fatigue, hours of labor, and other matters affecting the physical health and physical efficiency of workers in munition factories and workshops." The reports of this committee recommended a return to regular labor standards and emphasize the ill effects of night work and overtime from the viewpoint of both health and efficiency. Reports on industrial fatigue, based on war conditions, were also prepared for the Home Office by Dr. A. F. Stanley Kent, of the University of Bristol. These are especially concerned with the relation of fatigue and output and emphasize the importance of a workingday of reasonable length. As an administrative measure, toward the end of 1915 an inter-departmental committee on hours of labor was set up to insure that the Ministry was fully informed as to the points at issue, and also to focus the attention of its officials on the importance of regulating the number of hours which could be worked to maintain adequate efficiency. The memoranda of the Health of Munition Workers Committee served as a basis for the committee's work. The committee includes a representative of the Home Office, who is responsible for the conditions of employment of women, girls, and boys in munition factories, and officers representing the Admiralty and the various supply departments and welfare section of the Ministry. As a result of the committee's work certain definite orders have been issued for controlled factories, eliminating night work by girls under sixteen years of age, providing one day of rest in seven for all females, and practically eliminating Sunday production in certain kinds of plants. On the ninth of September, 1916, the Home Office issued a general order applicable to "all munition factories and workshops or parts thereof belonging to or controlled by the Crown—including all controlled establishments under the munitions of war acts 1915 and 1916 (not being textile factories) which are not specifically regulated by any other order * * * and such other classes of factories and workshops engaged on munitions work as the Secretary of State may from time to time direct * * *. Hours not allowed by the factory act or the order in question are not to be worked after the first of October, 1916, unless expressly sanctioned by special order from the Home Office. Applications for such special orders will not in future be entertained save in exceptional circumstances and in respect of work of a specially urgent character." Four schemes of employment are outlined, and employers may adopt any one or any combination. No boys under fourteen or girls under sixteen are to be employed overtime. If females are employed on night shifts, they must be supervised by a welfare worker or responsible forewoman.

Scheme A (Three Shifts).—This applies to women and female young persons of sixteen years of age and over, and male young persons of fourteen years of age and over. Three shifts, none of which may be longer than ten hours, may be worked in each period of twenty-four hours.

Scheme B (Two Shifts)—This applies to women and female young persons of sixteen years of age and over and male young persons of fourteen years of age and over, provided that the employment in the night shift of girls under eighteen or boys under sixteen years of age shall be subject in each case to the approval of the superintending inspector of factories. Two shifts of twelve hours each may be worked. No requirement is laid down in the order that workers on the night shift shall change periodically to the day shift. The matter is left to the individual employers to determine in consultation with their work people. Care should be taken in selecting women and young persons for night work. They should not be put on night work indiscriminately.

Scheme C (Rearrangement of Statutory Hours)—This applies to women and female young persons of sixteen years of age and over, and male young persons of fourteen years of age and over. In the case of such women and young persons, the hours of work and intervals for meals allowed by the [factory and workshop] act may be rearranged subject to a condition that the total hours worked per week (exclusive of intervals for meals) shall not exceed sixty.

Scheme D (Overtime for Boys)—This applies to male young persons of sixteen years of age and over, provided that the superintending inspector of factories shall have power in cases where the work is of a specially urgent character to extend the application of the scheme to male young persons between fourteen and sixteen years of age. Such young persons may be employed overtime on week days other than Saturday subject to the following conditions: The total hours worked per week (exclusive of intervals for meals) shall not exceed sixty-five. The daily period of employment (including overtime and intervals for meals) —Shall not commence earlier than 6 A. M. or end later than 10 P. M. Shall not exceed fourteen hours. Provided that where overtime is worked on not more than three days in the week the period of employment may in the case of boys of sixteen years of age and over be fifteen hours. Intervals for meals amounting to not less than one and one-half hours shall be allowed during the period of employment, with an additional half hour if the period of employment is more than thirteen and one-half hours, or an additional three-fourths of an hour if the period of employment is fifteen hours. On Saturday the period of employment shall end not later than 2 P. M.

Naval Ship Repairing Work—In cases of special emergency, women, female young persons of sixteen years of age and over, and male young persons of fourteen years of age and over, employed on repair work for ships, may be employed for special hours on any day of the week on the express instructions of the senior naval officer in charge and subject to such conditions as he may lay down as regards intervals for meals and rest; provided that in any case no male young person over sixteen years of age shall be employed for more than sixty-seven and one-half hours in the week (exclusive of intervals for meals and rest). No other young person or woman shall be employed for more than sixty-five hours in the week (exclusive of intervals for meals and rest).

Miscellaneous Provisions—No woman or young person shall be employed continuously at any time for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour, except that where not less than one hour is allowed for dinner, an afternoon spell of six hours may be worked, with an interval of a quarter of an hour only for tea, if the factory inspector is satisfied that adequate provision is made for the worker to obtain tea in the works and for tea to be actually ready for them as soon as they stop work.

In Greece, in October, 1915, a law was passed authorizing a suspension of the labor laws under definitely specified conditions in case of mobilization. Several months earlier (December 24, 1914–January 6, 1915) the provisions concerning night work in bakeries had been suspended for fancy bakeries under specified conditions and for zweiback bakeries by special permission. This does not appear, however, to have been a war measure.

SUSPENSION OF NIGHT WORK.

In Italy, on August 30, 1914, a royal decree allowed suspensions of the night work prohibition for women and children under specified conditions, and in June, 1915, after Italy had entered the war, a decree of the Lieutenant-General suspended for the duration of the war educational requirements for soldiers' sons who were twelve years old and wished to go to work. The weekly rest law, without any war time amendment, permitted exemptions in case of force majeure or for work in the public interest; these exemptions were frequent and seem to have been applied for without due cause. It has been intended that exceptional hours should be permitted only in carefully considered cases, and one of the duties of the Medical Inspection of Industry and Labor, instituted in January, 1915, has been to give judgment on exemptions. On the other hand the budget and staff for factory inspection have been greatly reduced each year, although the police have to some extent supplemented the work of the few trained inspectors remaining. Physicians and working men and the official advisory body, the Comitato Permanente del Lavoro, have entered protests against the war exemptions, and the Government has referred frequently to the importance of safeguarding the health of women. In October, 1916, the Central Committee on Industrial Mobilization authorized the Regional Committees on Industrial Mobilization to prescribe standards of hours which would restore the safeguards of the labor law, but apparently this effected no immediate change, for several weeks later protests were again made by Deputies and Socialists. Definite measures have now been taken to secure obedience to the labor law in all auxiliary establishments. In February, the Under Secretariate of Arms and Munitions ordered the restoration of the weekly rest day in establishments working for the national defense, except in special cases for which individual permits might be secured. And in March the Under Secretary Dallolio, in reply to a question from a Socialist Deputy gave emphatic assurance that the conditions of labor in munitions plants were matters of deepest concern to the Government. A decree of March 15, 1917, extended the powers of the Regional Committees to establishments not auxiliary, if their work concerned the production of arms and munitions. The committees could prescribe limitations of hours of work; inspection service for hygiene and sanitation was to be organized. In accordance with this decree regulations were issued in April by the Under Secretariate of Arms and Munitions. These regulations limited the working hours of women and young persons to sixty a week. They also forbade the employment on night shifts of children under eighteen, and, except in absolutely exceptional cases, required the granting of one day's rest in seven. These regulations do more than re-establish pre-war labor standards in some respects the standards are even higher than those demanded before Italy entered the struggle. Women under eighteen and children must not be permitted to work on night shifts, and on these shifts the hours of labor must not exceed ten for women.

In Netherlands much of the country was placed under martial law at the outbreak of the war and this empowered the military authority to order the suspension among other laws of the general labor act (Arbeidswet), the safety act (Veiligheidswet), and the laws regulating dangerous and unhealthy trades (Hinderwet) as authorized by the martial law act of May 23, 1899 (Staatsblad, 1899, No. 128). The military commanders granted temporary exemptions to limits of hours in some plants running on war orders and permitted night work in three textile mills. All these exemptions on war orders had expired or were cancelled by November 1, 1915, except one which ran until December 1, 1915. *

Not until March 9–22, 1915, did Russia provide for any emergency exemptions from the labor laws protecting women and children. On this date the Czar, in accordance with a resolution of the Ministerial Council, issued a decree, "temporarily to amend and supplement the legal provisions in question [concerning night and underground work by women and by young persons under fifteen years in coal mines] until the conclusion of warlike operations," as follows: Persons of the female sex and such young persons of the male sex as have not reached the age of fifteen years shall be admitted to work at night and underground in the coal mines of European Russia, subject to the observance of the following rules: (1) Young male persons shall not be employed in underground work in the daytime for a period exceeding eight hours, or at night exceeding six hours, in twenty-four, subject to the condition that in the course of the working day

CHILD LABOR IN THE WARRING COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

following after night work young persons shall not be readmitted to work for a period of twelve hours from the cessation of such night work. (2) Persons of the female sex having been employed at night shall not be employed again earlier than midday on the day following the night work. (3) Persons of the female sex and young male persons shall only be admitted to night and underground work on condition that they are first shown, by an examination undertaken for the purpose by the mines medical officer, or, where there is no such person, by the rural or municipal medical officer, to be suited, from the point of view of their strength and health, for the said work. And—(4) It shall rest with the local mining authorities, in agreement with the governors concerned, to issue special lists of processes in which persons of the female sex and young persons may be employed.

On October 19—November 1, 1915, an Imperial decree provided for the granting of special exemptions to the laws regulating the hours of women and young persons in factories working for the national defense. It does not permit the employment of children below the legal age limit. No information is available about the administration of these exemptions or the frequency with which they were granted. The only note of protest against child-labor conditions is found in a conference on the care of children where legislative measures were discussed and it was considered desirable to raise the age limit for factory work from twelve to fourteen years, to reduce the maximum hours for children to six per day, and to prohibit night work and factory work detrimental to the health of children.

IN SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland, under the authority of the general emergency decree of August 3, 1914, the Federal Council on August 11, 1914, stated that derogations from the labor laws affecting women and children might be permitted in special cases where this is the sole means of enabling work to continue. In November and December, 1915, the Federal authorities specified in detail the exemptions which might be allowed by the Cantonal Governments or by the district or local authorities. (a) The extension of the eleven-hour working day on not more than eighty days annually by not more than two hours a day for persons of both sexes over sixteen years of age. (b) The extension of hours of work annually on not more than twelve days preceding Sundays and holidays (nine hours only permitted by factory law). (c) Work on not more than thirty nights annually for men eighteen years of age and over, but in no case for women. (d) Work on not more than twelve Sundays annually for men eighteen years of age and over, but in no case for women. In these cases the Cantonal Governments may require payment of 25 per cent. additional wages for this overtime work. The exemptions, which may be granted by the Cantonal Governments to individual factories, are: (a) To employ women over eighteen and male persons over sixteen at night. (b) To organize work in shifts and work without interruption by day (this system with moderate hours is preferred to allowing overtime to an excessive degree). (c) To reduce the midday break to less than one hour. (d) To extend overtime, Sunday, and night work beyond the limits specified in the exemptions allowed to factories collectively. In these cases the payment of 25 per cent. additional wages is required for all overt me work and 50 per cent. additional for all night or Sunday work. The Federal factory inspector is to be notified of all exemptions allowed and the department may revoke or lim t exemptions. Current exemptions contrary to these provisions must be brought into conformity with them by December 15, 1915, or withdrawn altogether.

The only protest against the granting of exemptions referred to in the official circulars is a petition from the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, mentioned in the circular of December 6, 1915, which urged that "even during the war, deviations from the provisions of the exist ng factory act should not be allowed in any case." The Government asks the Cantonal Governments to report in Feburary, 1916, on the enforcement of the resolution of November, 1915, and to state whether its retention is still needed. Organizations of employers and workers will also be requested to express their opinions on this point.

COST OF HEALTH SUPERVISION IN INDUSTRY.

(By the Conference Board of Physicians on Industrial Practice.)

THE compilation is based on data for 1916 as reported by ninety-nine industrial plants located in fifteen States. The total average number of employés was nearly 500,000; the average number per plant was 5,000, the maximum over 37,000, the minimum 141.

SUMMARY.

INDUSTRY.	Number Represented.	Employés Supervised.	Total Cases of All Kinds.	Medical Cost.	Medical Supervision Per Employé.
Metal trades	47	294,646	1,988,991	$541,771	$1.84
Rolling mills	7	49,317	358,574	137,047	2.78
Smelting and refining	1	1,270	2,832	6,932	5.46
Light and power	7	24,921	49,046	92,601	3.72
Transportation	5	35,795	81,591	69,633	1.95
Chemicals	6	10,572	78,744	34,797	3.29
Food	5	13,650	69,565	39,875	2.92
Rubber	5	27,462	234,060	76,089	2.77
Textiles	4	8,939	67,380	24,177	2.70
Paint	2	4,023	10,255	29,635	7.37
Leather	2	3,026	9,440	6,102	2.02
Publishing	2	3,358	6,742	3,473	1.03
Coal mining	1	2,454	2,842	4,637	1.89
Gold mining	1	2,500	62,126	35,500	14.24
Coal and iron mining	1	11,000	131,989	130,000	11.82
Miscellaneous	3	2,611	11,019	6,126	2.35
Total	99	495,544	3,165,114	$1,238,485	*$2.50

* The average annual cost per employé was $2.21.

TORRENS LAND TITLE REGISTERING SYSTEM.

The system of registering the ownership of real property, known as the Torrens Law, is now in force in nineteen States, which, with the year of adoption, are as follows: California, 1897; Illinois, 1897; Massachusetts, 1898; Oregon, 1901; Minnesota, 1901; Colorado, 1903; Washington, 1907; New York, 1908; North Carolina, 1913; Ohio, 1914; Mississippi, 1915; Nebraska, 1915; South Carolina, 1916; Virginia, 1916; Georgia, 1917; Utah, 1917; North Dakota, 1917; South Dakota, 1917; Tennessee, 1917.

WIDOWED MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

(For tabulated provisions of the various acts prior to 1917, see the ALMANAC of that year.)

Maine—The recent Mothers' Pensions Law enacted in Maine provides, first, that every city and town shall, subject to certain provisions specified, render suitable and useful aid to any mother residing therein with a dependent child or children under the age of 14 years, who needs and desires such aid to enable her to maintain herself and children in her home and who is fit and capable, mentally, morally and physically to bring up her children. It is not necessary that mothers have a settlement in the State provided they have resided in Maine for not less than five consecutive years next prior to their application. Aid may be in money or supplies and shall not exceed the value of ten dollars a month to a mother with but one child under the age of 14 years; further allowance not exceeding four dollars a month is provided for each additional child. A State board is created which shall consist of the members of the State Board of Charities and Correction. There is also to be a Municipal Board consisting of the Overseers, or Board of Overseers of the Poor unless towns may provide for a special Board. Both boards are to serve without compensation. The mother makes application first to the Municipal Board, and this board is to investigate the justness of the application and claim and file with the State Board a copy of said application and a written report embodying the results of their investigation and recommendations, and the State Board makes final decision.

If, for any reason, the Municipal Board fails to act upon the application of the mother within a period of thirty days, the State Board may make its own investigation. In case the dependent mother has a husband living apart from her the Municipal Board is to advise the mother to proceed against him under the provisions of the statute made and provided in case of desertion, and until such proceedings have been begun and prosecuted in good faith to the satisfaction of the Municipal and State Boards, no aid shall be given under the provisions of this act. Towns and cities furnishing aid to dependent mothers are to be reimbursed by the State to the amount of one-half of the expense actually incurred after approval by the State Board. If the mother has a settlement in some other town the amount of the expenditure incurred by the town in which the mother was living when she made the application for aid may be recovered in an action against the town where the mother has a legal settlement. The sum of $35,000, $10,000 for 1917 and $25,000 for 1918 is appropriated for this purpose.

Texas—This law approved by the Governor, March 29, 1917, runs as follows:

1. Any widow who is the mother of a child or children under the age of sixteen years and who is unable to support them and to maintain her home, may present a petition for assistance to the Board of County Commissioners of the county wherein she resides.

2. Such petition shall be verified and shall set forth the following: (*a*) Her name, the date of the death of her husband, the names of her children, and the dates and places of their birth and the time and place of her marriage. (*b*) Her residence and the length of time that she has been a resident of the State, the length of time she has lived at said residence and the address or addresses of her place or places of abode for the previous five years, and the date; as near as possible, when she moved in and when she left said place or places of residence. (*c*) A statement of all the property belonging to her and to each of her children, which statement shall include any future or contingent interest which she or any of them may have. (*d*) A statement of the efforts made by her to support her children. (*e*) The name, relationships and addresses of all her and her husband's relatives, that may be known. (*f*) The names, sex, and age of each of her children, giving date and place of birth of same.

3. A copy of the petition provided for in section two hereof and a notice of the time and place when it will be presented to the Board of County Commissioners must be served on or mailed to the County Judge as chairman of the board at least five days before the time the board shall be requested in said petition to meet to consider the same.

4. Upon the return of the petition and notice the Board of County Commissioners shall examine under oath all who desire to be heard; provided, however, that the board may, in its discretion, issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and adjourn the hearing from day to day; and provided, however, that the board may refer said matter to a commissioner to be appointed by the board to hear such witnesses. Said commissioner shall make a report to the Board setting forth the facts as proven before him.

5. If, upon the completion of the examination provided for under section four hereof, the board concludes that, unless relief is granted, the mother will be unable to properly support and educate her children, and that they may become a public charge, it may take an order directing that there shall be paid to the mother, monthly, out of the county funds, the following amounts, for the maintenance and support of the children under sixteen years old; not more than twelve dollars for one such child; eighteen dollars for two children; and four dollars per month additional for each additional child; and it is provided further that said allowance or relief shall be discontinued after said child or any of said children, as mentioned in section one of this act, has reached the age of sixteen years.

6. It shall be the duty of the Board of County Commissioners to see that any widow receiving an allowance as provided under this act is properly caring for her children, that they are sufficiently clothed and fed, and when it is found she is not properly caring for her child or children, or that she is an improper guardian for such child or children, or when the board shall find that she no longer needs such support as is afforded by said allowance, the board shall thereupon revoke or cancel any order made pursuant to this act, at any time with or without notice, and in lieu thereof make any order that in the judgment of the board may protect the welfare of the child or children.

7. Provided that the Commissioners Court shall have the right to refuse any and all applications for allowance under this act, and their action in so doing shall be final and not subject to review by any court.

8. Provided that no person shall be entitled to receive allowances under the terms of this act until after they have been a bona-fide resident of the State of Texas for five years and the county in which they make their application for at least two years.

9. The fact that many widowed mothers of this State are without sufficient means of support for themselves and their children creates an emergency and an imperative public necessity requiring that the Constitutional rule, which provides that bills shall be read on three several days shall be suspended, and said rule is suspended, and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, and it is so enacted.

NATIONAL WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

The object of the league is to promote among woman wage-earners organization into the trade unions of the American Federation of Labor.

President—Mrs. Raymond Robins. *Vice-President*—Miss Melinda Scott. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Miss Emma Steghagen. Headquarters, 166 West Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers of the New York society are: *President*—Hilda E. Swenson. *Treasurer*—Elizabeth Lowe. *Secretary*—Mrs. Maud Swartz. Headquarters, 43 East Twenty-second Street, New York City.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SERVICE.

Bible House, Astor Place, New York. *President*—Josiah Strong. *Vice-President*—Mornay Williams. *General Secretary*—Nathaniel M. Pratt. *Recording Secretary*—Rudolph M. Binder. *Acting Treasurer*—M. J. Whitty. *Lecturer*—James H. Ecob. *Executive Committee*—The officers and Horace G. Hoadley, Robert Scott, Orrin G. Cocks, William Fellowes Morgan, Fred E. Tasker, Robert H. Gardiner, Gifford Pinchot, Edwin D. Wheelock.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN THE IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

(The severity rates are computed both on the scale of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics and the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards.)

Department.	Number of 300-Day Workers.	Death. *	P'rmanent Disability *	Temporary Disability *	Death. †	P'rmanent Disability †	Temporary Disability †	Death. ‡	P'rmanent Disability ‡	Temporary Disability ‡
Steel industry: Blast furnaces	124,636	2.6	2.9	181.1	23.4	2.8	2.5	15.6	3.3	2.5
Steel works: Bessemer	28,101	2.0	5.2	262.1	17.9	3.1	3.8	11.9	4.0	3.8
Open hearth	71,293	2.0	4.6	218.4	17.9	3.0	2.9	11.9	4.7	2.9
Crucible	5,144	.4	4.1	99.0	3.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	3.4	1.6
Foundries	95,917	.9	4.7	185.2	7.9	2.6	2.2	5.3	3.4	2.2
Rolling mills: Heavy	67,663	1.1	3.9	133.1	9.4	2.2	1.9	6.3	2.8	1.9
Plate	21,711	.9	4.8	144.1	7.9	3.0	2.0	5.3	4.1	2.0
Puddle	12,788	.7	4.5	131.5	6.3	2.0	1.7	4.2	2.8	1.7
Rod	13,244	.6	5.9	153.9	5.4	4.1	2.0	3.6	5.1	2.0
Sheet	128,423	.7	2.6	150.0	6.1	1.4	1.7	4.1	1.9	1.7
Tube	73,338	.5	3.4	117.6	4.5	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.1	1.5
Miscellaneous	98,809	.8	3.6	215.4	7.6	2.4	2.8	5.1	3.3	2.8
Fabricating shops	108,538	.9	3.9	235.0	7.8	2.2	2.4	5.2	2.8	2.4
Forge shops	6,249	1.3	3.1	172.8	11.5	1.4	2.0	7.7	1.9	2.0
Wire drawing	59,481	.3	6.3	190.4	3.0	4.3	1.9	2.0	5.6	1.9
Electrical	14,421	2.3	3.3	135.7	20.7	2.6	1.6	13.8	3.6	1.6
Mechanical	97,162	1.1	4.0	183.1	9.5	2.5	2.3	6.3	3.2	2.3
Power houses	8,083	.7	2.6	67.3	6.7	2.5	.9	4.5	2.5	.9
Yards	55,932	2.0	4.4	145.8	18.0	3.1	1.9	12.0	4.1	1.9
Coke ovens	13,282	2.0	2.9	124.3	18.3	3.3	1.7	12.2	4.4	1.7
Armor plate	3,000	1.3	4.0	120.7	12.0	1.1	2.0	8.0	1.8	2.0
Axle works	1,326	1.5	3.0	330.3	13.6	5.0	4.9	9.1	7.6	4.9
Car wheels	2,367	1.3	6.3	257.3	11.4	2.0	4.0	7.6	2.2	4.0
Docks	1,293	2.3	8.5	107.5	20.9	6.6	2.5	13.9	9.3	2.5
Erecting	2,157	12.1	11.1	342.1	108.5	14.7	5.4	85.7	16.5	5.4
Total	1,310,911	1.2	3.9	171.6	10.5	2.5	2.1	7.0	3.2	2.1
Machine building	115,703	.3	3.6	114.6	2.9	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.1

* Accident frequency rates per 1,000 100-day workers. † Days lost per 1,000 300-day workers, by Bureau of Labor Statistics scale. ‡ Days lost per 1,000 300-day workers, by I. A. I. A. B. C. scale.

ACCIDENT FREQUENCY IN OTHER PLANTS.

Year Ending.*	Fabricated Products.	Sheets.	Wire Products.	Miscellaneous Steel Prod's, A.	Miscellaneous Steel Prod's, B.	Tubes.	Total.
December, 1913	300.9	184.9	177.9	212.8	123.1	81.5	181.0
January, 1914	288.7	179.7	169.6	210.4	118.3	76.9	176.0
February, 1914	276.6	176.6	164.2	208.0	115.6	72.1	171.9
March, 1914	263.6	173.0	159.4	205.8	116.7	67.4	168.4
April, 1914	254.5	169.7	159.3	201.9	106.4	63.6	164.0
May, 1914	236.0	164.9	157.6	196.6	102.7	60.4	159.5
June, 1914	226.6	161.0	152.9	188.3	100.0	57.2	154.7
July, 1914	215.6	157.3	148.7	181.7	91.1	51.9	149.7
August, 1914	200.0	148.3	146.6	173.3	92.9	48.1	143.7
September, 1914	189.5	142.1	143.9	167.1	88.1	45.0	138.9
October, 1914	184.9	141.7	140.4	160.6	85.2	41.8	134.9
November, 1914	178.5	141.8	140.2	155.4	82.1	39.5	132.1
December, 1914	176.9	141.5	138.6	152.0	82.7	37.5	130.4
January, 1915	170.9	140.7	136.1	145.3	80.8	35.5	127.1
February, 1915	165.3	139.9	131.6	136.1	83.1	33.4	123.1
March, 1915	164.9	135.4	131.0	130.4	81.3	30.7	118.0
April, 1915	159.9	134.2	129.5	126.8	79.1	27.9	117.2
May, 1915	159.9	128.9	129.9	126.2	75.2	27.1	114.9
June, 1915	153.6	125.3	132.9	128.1	69.9	26.1	114.0
July, 1915	147.9	120.0	135.4	130.5	65.4	26.3	112.8
August, 1915	152.6	117.1	138.5	134.9	60.3	28.8	114.3
September, 1915	156.7	115.5	149.8	140.3	61.3	30.0	118.6
October, 1915	155.5	114.1	154.2	145.5	62.9	31.4	120.8
November, 1915	159.1	114.3	154.4	151.2	66.4	32.2	122.8
December, 1915	160.4	111.8	157.2	155.8	69.0	32.3	124.5
January, 1916	160.3	110.9	157.9	164.1	73.5	33.4	127.3
February, 1916	159.9	111.0	158.4	172.5	76.1	34.0	129.8
March, 1916	158.3	111.8	159.9	179.3	75.9	34.9	131.8
April, 1916	158.2	111.2	158.8	183.6	76.1	36.2	132.7
May, 1916	161.8	110.5	158.8	186.1	78.3	36.5	133.8
June, 1916	163.6	109.4	156.5	188.2	81.0	36.7	134.1
July, 1916	162.3	109.7	154.5	193.0	82.5	37.2	135.4
August, 1916	164.1	108.4	153.2	197.9	85.6	37.0	136.3
September, 1916	160.4	107.2	149.2	200.1	86.2	36.7	135.5
October, 1916	160.3	105.6	146.7	202.8	86.9	36.6	135.1
November, 1916	157.2	104.3	147.9	203.6	86.1	36.2	134.8
December, 1916	156.2	102.0	144.5	202.7	84.6	37.1	133.2
January, 1917	158.7	102.3	141.4	201.5	82.1	36.1	131.7
February, 1917	159.3	100.9	139.1	199.6	79.7	36.2	130.1
March, 1917	161.9	99.4	136.6	196.4	78.5	35.6	128.5
April, 1917	162.8	96.8	135.1	193.9	77.4	34.8	126.7
May, 1917	161.9	96.5	132.6	190.9	76.0	34.6	124.7
June, 1917	159.8	97.0	127.7	186.7	73.4	34.6	121.6

* Accident frequency rates per 1,000 300-day workers.

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOR FISCAL YEAR 1917-1918.

(Submitted to Congress by Secretary of Treasury McAdoo, December 3, 1917.)

THE annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury contains the following estimates of the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the current year:

RECEIPTS.

Ordinary receipts—from customs..	$220,000,000
From internal revenue—	
Miscellaneous.....	$973,000,000
Excess-profits tax.....	1,226,000,000
Income tax—corporations....	535,000,000
Individuals.....	666,000,000
	$3,400,000,000
From sales of public lands.....	1,800,000
From miscellaneous sources (including $40,000,000 increased postage).....	265,000,000
Total estimated ordinary receipts.....	$3,886,800,000
Panama Canal:	
Estimated receipts from tolls, etc.	$7,000,000
Public debt—First Liberty loan of 1917 (less amount thereof received in 1917).....	$533,665,000
Second Liberty loan of 1917.....	3,808,766,150
One-year Treasury notes.....	9,849,000
Deposits to retire Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes.....	4,000,000
War-savings certificates (estimated).....	663,200,000
Deposits for postal-savings bonds	1,218,800
Additional bonds authorized by law to be issued during the year.....	3,666,233,850
Total estimated public debt receipts.....	$8,686,932,800
Grand total estimated receipts.....	$12,580,732,800

DISBURSEMENTS.

For civil establishment:	
Legislative establishment.....	$15,164,000
Executive proper, including Tariff Commission.....	11,450,000
State Department.....	7,568,000
Treasury Department proper....	77,112,000
Public buildings, construction and sites.....	12,025,000
War-risk insurance.....	145,300,000
War Department proper.....	10,417,000
Department of Justice.....	11,777,000
Post-Office Department proper..	1,852,000
Navy Department proper.....	1,834,000
Interior Department proper.....	36,483,000
Department of Agriculture.....	51,354,000
Department of Commerce.....	16,275,000
Department of Labor.....	5,617,000
Shipping Board.....	901,129,150
Food and Fuel Administration..	152,500,000
Council of National Defense....	500,000

DISBURSEMENTS—*Continued.*

For civil establishment:	
Interstate Commerce Commission.....	$5,616,000
Other independent offices.....	4,138,950
National security and defense...	*73,141,800
Expenses of loans†.....	22,316,000
Increase of compensation.....	15,000,000
District of Columbia.....	15,000,000
Total civil establishment.....	$1,593,569,900
For War Department—Military establishment (including $8,668,000,000 for war purposes).	$8,790,798,000
Rivers and harbors.....	35,080,000
Miscellaneous War, Civil.....	7,972,000
	$8,833,850,000
For Navy Department (including $1,300,000,000 for war purposes):	
Naval establishment, exclusive of building programs..	$966,150,000
Navy building program, new..	295,000,000
Navy building program, prior years.....	205,000,000
	$1,466,150,000
For Indian service.....	20,930,000
For pensions.....	160,000,000
For interest on the public debt‡...	241,795,323
Total estimated ordinary disbursements.....	$12,316,295,223
Special disbursements:	
Purchase of obligations of foreign governments.....	§$6,115,000,000
Panama Canal:	
Disbursements for the canal....	23,593,000
Public debt:	
Certificates of indebtedness....	$285,632,732
One-year Treasury notes.....	9,849,000
Retirements of bank notes.....	25,000,000
Miscellaneous redemptions of the debt.....	50,000
Amount of redemption of bonds necessary to offset estimated issue of postal savings bonds January 1, 1918.....	500,000
Total estimated public-debt disbursements.....	321,031,732
Grand total estimated disbursements.....	$18,775,919,955
Estimated excess of ordinary disbursements over ordinary receipts, fiscal year 1918.....	$8,429,495,223
Estimated excess of total disbursements over total receipts, fiscal year 1918.....	6,195,187,155

* Unallotted balance on November 3, 1917. † Exclusive of cost of any loans that may be hereafter authorized. ‡ Exclusive of interest on any loans that may hereafter be authorized. § Total authorized purchases of obligations of foreign Governments, $7,000,000,000, of which $885,000,000 were purchased in the fiscal year 1917.

Secretary McAdoo, in his annual report to Congress, December 3, 1917, reviewed the first and second Liberty loans, and stated that to the first there was subscribed a total of $3,035,226,850, an oversubscription of $1,035,226,850, by more than 4,000,000 persons, and to the second a total of $4,617,532,300—an oversubscription of $1,617,532,300—by approximately 9,400,000 persons. Referring to the issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness the Secretary states that to November 1, there had been issued a total of $3,388,698,000, of which a large part have matured and been cancelled.

Concerning the Federal Reserve System the report says: America's entrance into the war was accompanied by no shock or financial panic, nor was there the slightest flurry in financial circles when the decision was announced. Happily for America, the Federal Reserve System was established in 1914. It has been subjected to supreme tests, both preceding and following the declaration of hostilities, and has measured up to every expectation and to every requirement. The Federal Reserve System during the past year has grown enormously, while widening materially the general scope of its activities and usefulness. The total assets of the twelve Federal Reserve banks on November 17, 1916 amounted to $943,419,000. On November 16, 1917, after the expiration of three years, the assets of these banks amounted to $3,012,406,000. The gold held by the Federal Reserve banks and the Federal Reserve agents, which a year ago amounted to $674,103,000, on November 16, 1917, had reached the enormous sum of $1,584,328,000.

LOANS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.

Loans to foreign Governments up to November 1, have been made as follows:

COUNTRY.	Loans and Credits Agreed Upon.	Loans Made.	Bal's Under Established Credits.	COUNTRY.	Loans and Credits Agreed Upon.	Loans Made.	Bal's Under Established Credits.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Gt. Britain..	1,425,000,000	1,425,000,000	.....	Belgium....	58,400,000	54,500,000	3,900,000
France.....	820,000,000	820,000,000	.....	Serbia.....	3,000,000	3,000,000	.....
Italy.....	500,000,000	255,000,000	245,000,000				
Russia*....	325,000,000	159,700,000	165,300,000	Total....	3,131,400,000	2,717,200,000	414,200,000

* Of the credits and loans in favor of the Russian Government, $5,000,000 represents a loan to the Roumanian Government, the advance being made in this manner through the Russian Government in the absence of a Roumanian representative in the United States who could negotiate a direct loan to his Government.

THE STOCK OF GOLD.

"The gold monetary stock (coin and bullion used as money) in the United States on November 1, 1917, is estimated at $3,041,500,000. The increase in the past 10 months has been $174,500,000; in the past three years $1,236,500,000; while in the past five years it has been $1,161,333,000. In five years the portion of the world's gold monetary stock held by the United States has increased from approximately one-fifth to more than one-third."

According to the Treasury estimates, engineer operators, including the equipment of the corps and railroad and other construction for the expeditionary force in France, will cost $892,000,000 in 1919, based on providing for engineer operations of 1,500,000 men. Regular equipment is estimated at $135,000,000. For this work Congress appropriated in the first session of 1917 the sum of $1,174,000, but a deficiency of $12,100,000 was incurred in outfitting the ten special railway regiments alone. Congress already had provided $94,500,000 for engineer operations this year, but deficiency items totalling $186,000,000 have been submitted for construction work to be accomplished by the force in France. Equipment for seventy divisions, or approximately 1,000,000 men, was purchased within 350 hours after the declaration of war. It included 8,700,000 articles, among them four miles of pontoon bridges. Every unit sent to France took its full engineer equipment with it.

The largest single item in the War Department estimate is $3,332,445,122.57 for fortifications, guns and other works of defense and their ammunition. Next comes the estimate of $2,224,335,001.24 for supplies, services and transportation to be furnished by the Quartermaster Corps. Third is the estimate of $1,138,-249,314.77 for the signal service, of which $1,032,294,260 is for the aviation section of the army. Next is the sum of $1,003,933,676.04 for pay and the traveling expenses of the army. Exhibits attached to the pay estimates show that during the fiscal year 1919 the army expects to have 99,818 officers and 1,606,353 men, to be distributed as follows:

OFFICERS.

Line officers.....	62,000	Quartermaster Corps.....	8,300
General Staff.....	347	Medical Department.....	14,000
Adjutant General's Department....	281	Judge Advocate General's department.....	300
Inspector General's Dpartment....	246	Signal Corps.....	11,941
Engineer Corps.....	400	Insular Affairs Department.....	3
Ordnance Department.....	2,000		

ENLISTED MEN.

Of the line.....	1,208,300	In Signal Corps.....	153,945
In Ordnance Department.....	20,000	In Medical Department.....	124,108
In Quartermaster Corps.....	100,000		

OTHER ESTIMATES.

Construction of gun and mortar batteries.....	$3,241,000	Alteration and maintenance of mobile artillery.....	$310,500,000
New mountain, field and siege cannon, (including $83,399,697 for motor trucks and tractors).....	225,000,000	Proving grounds' maintenance and operation.....	1,000,000
Ammunition for mountain, field, and siege cannon, (including $842,304,-856 for powder, $849,855,542 for metals, $568,654,744 for acids and chemicals, and $147,718,213 for machines and their parts).....	2,672,000,000	Operation of new ammonia plant...	1,100,000
Seacoast cannon.....	12,200,415	Operation of new nitric acid plant..	200,000
Ammunition for seacoast cannon...	6,060,000	Operation of new sodium cyanide plant.....	300,000
		Terminal storage and shipping facilities.....	29,000,000
		Storage facilities at armories and arsenals.....	37,000,000

The estimate of $1,003,933,676 for the pay of the army includes $142,943,400 for officers of the line, $3,500,000 for extra pay for these officers, $478,695,627 for enlisted men of the line, $8,520,000 for additional pay for the length of service of these men, $7,873,800 for 20,000 enlisted men for the Ordnance Department, $39,369,000 for 100,000 enlisted men for the Quartermaster Corps, $69,606,607 for 153,945 enlisted men of the Signal Corps, $49,146,078 for 124,108 enlisted men of the Medical Department, $19,197,900 for 8,300 officers of the Quartermaster Corps, $32,382,000 for 14,000 officers of the Medical Department, $13,808,920 for army nurses, $27,619,533 for 11,941 officers of the Signal Corps, and $10,030,800 for increase of pay of these officers for aviation service. The estimates call for $17,207,341 for the 10 per cent. increase of pay which Congress has authorized for all army officers on foreign service, and $56,414,355 for the 20 per cent. increase Congress has allowed for enlisted men on foreign service, a total of $73,621,696. The item for the subsistence of the army calls for the appropriation of $298,405,655, of which $268,850,537 is to be spent for the purchase of subsistence for issue to troops, including reserve supplies. The ordnance items start with $25,500,000 for current expenses of the Ordnance Department, of which $696,733 is for auto trucks, and $108,-330 for horses. For the manufacture and purchase of ammunition for small arms and hand use $390,000,000 is asked. For small arms target practice $75,200,000 is asked, to train men to shoot during the second year of the war. In this target practice, it is estimated, the army will shoot away $33,900,449 worth of metal, $11,707,158 worth of guns, shells, and cartridges will be used, and $12,203,350 worth of powder will be utilized.

For making arms at national armories $50,000,000 additional is asked, of which $15,525,665 will be spent on pistols, revolvers, and rifle parts. Besides this $93,400,000 is wanted for overhauling ordnance, stores and supplies, and making new ordnance stores to fill requisitions from troops. Congress is asked for $237,144,000 for automatic machine guns, of which $43,504,040 is to be spent on armored motorcycles. The sum appropriated by Congress for the purchase and making of machine guns for the current fiscal year of 1918 was $291,177,000. Another item is $75,550,000 for armored motor cars, including tanks.

The cost of improvement and maintenance of harbors and waterways is estimated at $29,515,697 for

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT—*Continued.*

1919. A reduction of $5,000,000 from 1917. The estimate for the Mississippi River is $12,112,000, for the Ohio $5,006,000, and for the harbor of New York, $3,010,000, which includes provision for improvements on the Hudson and East Rivers, estimates for the latter waterway amounting to $2,500,000. Harbor estimates include:

Boston, $40,000; Baltimore, $300,000; Galveston, $300,000; Oakland, Cal., $100,000; Los Angeles, $100,000; Lake Erie, $50,000; Lake Superior, $21,000; Lake Michigan, eastern shore, $70,500, western shore $121,350; Lake Huron, $113,000, including $106,000 for completing harbor of refuge at Harbor Beach; Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y., and Black Rock Channel, $310,000.

AVIATION ESTIMATES.

The total sum asked for aviation by Major-Gen. Squier, the Chief Signal Officer of the army, is $1,032,294,260, while $105,946,054.77 is for other objects in which the signal service is interested.

The principal items are $553,289,120 for extra engines and spare parts for aircraft, $235,866,000 for airplanes and hydroplanes, and $77,475,000 for machine guns for airplanes. The items in detail are:

Aeronautical salaries of instructors in flying, instructors in ballooning, aeronautical mechanical engineers, inspectors of airplanes and airplane engines, factory inspectors, consulting engineers, accountants, clerks, bookkeepers, draughtsmen, plant engineers, photographers, military storekeepers, and wages of packers, chauffeurs, aviation mechanicians, model and instrument makers	$9,012,600
Wages	544,200
Lighter-than-air equipment	8,171,000
Spare parts and accessories	47,173,200
Airplanes and hydroplanes	235,866,000
Extra engines and spare parts	553,289,120
Maintenance, upkeep, and operation of air squadrons	20,950,000
Aero stations in United States	20,400,000
Aero stations in Panama	$9,420,000
Aero stations in Hawaii	4,420,000
Maintenance of buildings in Europe	9,127,000
Purchase of land	16,700,000
Warehouse and supply depots	5,595,000
Aviation clothing equipment	1,358,440
Expenses of officers, enlisted men and civilians on special duty	67,200
Vocational training	120,000
Mileage to officers and travelling expenses of civilian employés	3,050,000
Schools of military aeronautics	8,050,000
Machine guns for airplanes	77,475,000
Development of new types of airplanes and engines	2,000,000
Contingent expenses	3,405,500
Construction	100,000
Total Aviation	$1,032,294,260

The $105,946,054.77 the signal service asks for purposes other than aviation, includes $46,163,733.39 for mobile army equipment, $1,369,089.60 for radio equipment, $21,708,877.50 for motor vehicles, and $35,191,914.28 to restock and maintain signal supply depot in France. The item of $9,012,600 for aeronautical salaries calls for 376 instructors of flying—four at $5,400, four at $5,200, thirty-two at $4,800, twenty-four at $4,200, ninety-two at $3,600, twenty-four at $1,509, and 196 at $1,200. Part of this sum will be spent on the employment of thousands of inspectors of airplanes under construction. The estimates call for ten inspectors of airplanes and airplane engines at $3,000 each, forty at $2,400, 100 at $2,000, 1,500 at $1,800, 800 at $1,600, 950 at $1,400, and 600 at $1,200 each, a total of 4,000 inspectors. There are also estimates for seventy-five factory inspectors at $2,000 each, sixty at $1,800, and 140 at $1,400. General Squier's estimates of $1,138,240,314.77 for the Signal Corps do not include the items for the pay of officers and men estimated for by the Quartermaster-General.

Pay of 11,941 officers	$27,619,533.00
Aviation increase	10,030,800.00
Additional pay for length of service	100,000.00
Pay of 153,945 enlisted men	$60,606,607.05
Aviation increase	4,916,800.00
Additional pay for length of service	150,000.00

THRIFT STAMPS.

THE nation-wide sale of war savings certificates, or thrift stamps, as they are popularly called, resulted in the distribution of several million among the people. Thousands too poor to buy Liberty Bonds invested in the stamps. The sales campaign was inaugurated December 3 by Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, with the assistance of the war-saving's committee, consisting of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York, Chairman; Mrs. George Bass of Chicago; Frederic Delano, of Chicago; Henry Ford of Detroit; Eugene Meyer Jr., of New York, and Charles L. Baine of Boston. Any person may invest amounts as small as 25 cents at a time at post-offices, banks, or trust companies, at most railroad stations, stores, and factories, and at many other public places where accredited persons act as authorized selling agents.

At the average 1918 selling price such investments in certificates will yield 4 per cent. interest, compounded quarterly. The certificates will be dated January 2, 1918, and will mature January 1, 1923, or five years after date. No person may purchase at one time more than $100 worth or hold at one time more than $1,000 worth of these certificates. These obligations of the United States will be evidenced by stamps of two denominations—a war-savings stamp costing from $4.12 to $4.23, according to the month in which purchased, and having a maturity value of $5 and a thrift stamp costing 25 cents. During December, 1917, and January, 1918, war-savings stamps sold and will sell for $4.12 each. At the beginning of each of the succeeding months of 1918, starting February 1, the cost of a stamp will increase 1 cent per month. All war-savings stamps issued during 1918 will mature on January 1, 1923, when they will be redeemed at $5 each. The difference between the purchase price paid at any time during 1918 and $5 represents the interest the Government will pay the holder. With the first war-savings stamp bought the purchaser obtains without expense a war-savings certificate containing spaces for twenty such stamps. If the twenty spaces are filled during January, 1918, the cost to the purchaser will have been $4.12 for each stamp or $82.40 for the filled certificate and on January 1, 1923, the Government will redeem the certificate at $100, giving the holder a net profit of $17.60 for the use of his money.

Thrift stamps costing 25 cents each are from time to time as purchased to be affixed to thrift cards, which will be supplied without cost. Thrift stamps will not bear interest, but a thrift card when filled at a cost of $4 may be exchanged for a war-savings stamp bearing interest at 4 per cent., compounded quarterly, merely by turning the card in to the post-office, bank, or other sales agency and paying the difference between $4 and the current price of a war-savings stamp. The privilege of surrendering a certificate to the Government and receiving the cost thereof plus interest at the rate of about 3 per cent. has been provided for the convenience of those who may have bought certificates and later on find themselves in need of their money. The Government asks that this privilege be exercised only in cases of necessity.

Upon ten days' written notice, after January 1, 1918, postmasters pay off certificates at their cost to purchasers, plus an increase of 1 cent a month on each war-savings stamp on the certificates surrendered, as shown by a table of value appearing on the certificate. Money derived from war-savings investments is used to meet the expenses of the war. The greater part of these funds will be expended within the borders of the United States.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

ORDINARY RECEIPTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ended June 30.	Customs.	Internal Revenue.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Ordinary Receipts.	Excess of Ordinary Receipts Over Ordinary Disbursements.
1904	$261,274,565	$232,904,120	$45,538,229	$539,716,914	$7,479,092
1905	261,798,857	234,095,741	48,712,161	544,606,759	*18,753,335
1906	300,251,878	249,150,213	45,315,851	594,717,942	45,312,517
1907	332,233,363	269,666,773	61,225,524	663,125,660	111,420,531
1908	286,113,130	251,711,127	63,236,466	601,060,723	*20,041,667
1909	300,711,934	246,212,644	56,664,912	603,589,490	*58,734,955
1910	333,683,445	289,933,519	51,894,751	675,511,715	15,806,324
1911	314,497,071	312,529,201	64,346,103	701,372,375	47,234,377
1912	311,321,672	321,612,200	58,844,593	691,778,465	37,224,502
1913	318,891,396	344,416,966	60,802,868	724,111,230	41,340,524
1914	292,320,015	380,041,007	62,312,145	734,673,167	34,418,677
1915	209,786,673	415,669,646	72,454,509	697,910,828	33,488,931
1916	213,185,845	512,702,029	53,776,678	779,664,552	55,171,553
1917	225,962,393	809,366,207	82,845,525	1,118,174,126	29,724,865

ORDINARY DISBURSEMENTS BY FISCAL YEARS.

Years. Ended June 30.	Civil and Miscellaneous Items.	War Department. (a)	Navy Department.	Indians.	Pensions.	Interest on Public Debt.	Total Ordinary Disbursem'ts.
1904	$136,602,203	$115,035,411	$102,956,102	$10,438,350	$142,559,266	$24,646,490	$532,237,822
1905	143,033,729	122,175,074	117,550,308	14,236,074	141,773,965	24,590,944	563,360,094
1906	142,894,472	117,946,692	110,474,264	12,476,859	141,034,562	24,308,576	549,405,425
1907	153,045,913	122,576,466	97,128,469	15,163,609	139,309,514	24,481,158	551,705,129
1908	175,420,409	137,746,523	118,037,097	14,579,755	153,892,467	21,426,138	621,102,390
1909	186,502,150	161,067,462	115,546,011	15,694,618	161,710,367	21,803,836	662,324,445
1910	180,076,442	155,911,706	123,173,717	18,504,131	160,696,416	21,342,979	659,705,391
1911	173,838,599	160,135,976	119,937,644	20,933,870	157,980,575	21,311,334	654,137,998
1912	173,824,989	148,795,422	135,591,956	20,134,840	153,590,456	22,616,300	654,553,963
1913	170,229,673	160,387,453	133,262,862	20,306,159	175,085,451	22,899 108	682,770,706
1914	170,530,236	173,522,894	139,682,186	20 215 076	173,440,231	22,863,957	700,254 490
1915	207,169,824	172,973,092	141,835,654	22,130,351	164,387,941	22,902,897	731,399,759
1916	204,038,738	164,635,577	155,029,426	17,570,283	159,302,351	22,900,313	†724,492,998
1917	234,649,248	440,276,880	257,166,437	30,598,093	160,318,405	24,742,129	†1147,898,991

The total receipts of the United States from the beginning of the Government, 1789, to 1917 inclusive have been: From customs, $13,080,857,785; internal revenue, $11,440,291,867; miscellaneous, $2,416,436,693; total, excluding loans and premiums, $26,937,586,345.

The total disbursements, excluding postal service, Panama Canal and public debt over the same period have been: civil and miscellaneous, $6,078,863,637; war, $8,262,234,662; navy, $3,646,058,517; indians, $655,437,824; pensions, $5,259,924,899; interest, $3,395,196,812; total $27,297,716,451.

* Disbursements in excess of receipts. † Including difference arising in adjustment of uncovered repayments, $1,016,310. (*a*) Exclusive of Panama Canal.

PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement of outstanding Principal of the Public Debt of the United States annually from 1874 to 1917.

1874 July 1	$2,251,690,468.43	1889 Dec. 1	$1,617,372,419.53	1903 Nov. 1	$2,218 883,772.89
1875 "	2,232,284,531.95	1890 "	1,549,206,126.48	1904 "	2,304,697,418.64
1876 "	2,180,395,067.15	1891 "	1,546,961,695.61	1905 "	2,253,846,382.34
1877 "	2,205,301,392.10	1892 "	1,563,612,455.63	1906 Dec. 1	2,429,370,043.54
1878 "	2,256,205,392.53	1893 Nov. 1	1,549,556,353.63	1907 Nov. 1	2,492,231,518.54
1879 "	2,349,567,232.04	1894 "	1,626,154,037.63	1908 "	2,637,973,747.04
1880 "	2,128,791,054.63	1895 "	1,717,481,779.90	1909 "	2,661,426,301.04
1881 "	2,077,389,253.58	1896 "	1,785,412,640.00	1910 Dec. 1	2,704,142,281.69
1882 "	1,926,688,678.03	1897 "	1,808,777,643.40	1911 Nov. 1	2,831,330,305.66
1883 "	1,892,547,412.07	1898 "	1,964,837,130.90	1912 Oct. 1	2,906,750,548.66
1884 "	1,838,904,607.57	1899 "	2,092,686,024.42	1913 "	2,926,433,343.66
1885 "	1,872,340,557.14	1900 "	2,132,373,031.17	1914 "	2,809,262,118.66
1886 "	1,783,438,697.78	1901 "	2,151,585,743.89	1915 "	3,225,734,627.16
1887 Dec. 1	1,664,461,536.38	1902 "	2,175,246,168.89	1917 June 30*	2,975,618,584.00
1888 "	1,680,917,706.23				

*Gross debt, net debt: $1,908,635,223.

For amount of the principal of the Public Debt from 1793 to 1873, see 1913 World Almanac.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW AND KINDRED ASSOCIATIONS.

The council has a constituent membership of three hundred associations and institutions throughout the English speaking world. There are 294 Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations, Hebrew Institutes, Educational Alliances and Jewish Settlements in the United States, five Young Men's Hebrew Associations in Canada and one Young Men's Hebrew Association in Australia.

The *President* of the Council is Judge Julian W. Mack, of Chicago. *First Vice-President*—Judge Samuel Greenbaum, of New York. *Second Vice-President*—Jacob Newman, of New Orleans. *Secretary*—Felix M. Warburg, of New York. *Treasurer*—Judge Irving Lehman, of New York. *General Secretary*—Samuel A. Goldsmith.

Trustees—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, President; Adolph Lewisohn, New York, Treasurer; Julian W. Mack, Chicago; Jacob H. Schiff, New York; Herbert N. Straus, New York, Secretary. *Managers*—I. W. Bernheim, Louisville; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati; David A. Ellis, Boston; Harry Fischel, New York; Samuel Greenbaum, New York; First Vice-President. Isaac Hassler, Philadelphia; Irving Lehman, New York, Treasurer; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago; Julian W. Mack, Chicago, President; Louis Marshall, New York; Jacob Newman, New Orleans, Second Vice-President; M. C. Sloss, San Francisco; Mrs. I. Unterberg, New York; A. Leo Weil, Pittsburgh; Felix M. Warburg, New York, Secretary.

The offices of the council are at 31 Union Square West, New York.

Militia of New York State.

NEW YORK GUARD.

THE disbandment of the National Guard of the State having been effected by its draft into the service of the United States and by the discharge of its members from further service in the National Guard by the Federal authorities, a new military force known as the New York Guard has been organized under orders of the Governor and in compliance with Section 3, Article XI. of the State Constitution, which prescribes that there shall be maintained at all times a force of not less than ten thousand enlisted men, fully uniformed, armed, equipped, disciplined and ready for active service.

The New York Guard is commanded, under the orders of the Governor, by Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, with headquarters at No. 23 Washington Avenue, Albany, and consists of 3 battalions of field artillery, 4 squadrons of cavalry, 1 signal battalion, 1 engineer regiment, 3 coast artillery organizations, 13 regiments and 2 battalions of infantry, 4 field hospitals, 4 ambulance companies and 1 service company, Q. M. C.

Commander-in-Chief, Governor Charles S. Whitman, Albany, N. Y.

Staff of the Governor—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, the Adjutant-General of the State; Major Francis L. V. Hoppin, Military Secretary to the Governor; Aides, detailed, Lieut.-Com. Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia; Lieut.-Col. Howard E. Crall, 7th Infantry, N. Y. G.; Major James A. Blair, Jr, Reserve List; Capt. Joseph J. Kingsbury, Reserve List; Capt. Alvan W. Perry, Reserve List.

Militia Council—Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, the Adjutant-General; Commodore Robert P. Forshew, Commanding Officer, Naval Militia.

Headquarters New York Guard—Office at No. 23 Washington Avenue, Albany; Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Chief of Staff; Major James N. Connolly, Chaplain; Major Michael Friedsam, Quartermaster-General; Major Howard C. Smith, Inspector-General; Major Schuyler Colfax, Inspector Rifle Practice; Lieut.-Col. George W. Burleigh, Aide; Major Louis M. Greer, Aide; Major Charles J. Lamb, Aide; Major Seymour P. White, Aide; Major William C. Barry, Aide; Capt. Chester B. McLaughlin, Jr., Aide; Second Lieut. Norvin H. Green, Aide; Second Lieut. Malcolm D. Sloane, Aide.

Organizations attached to Headquarters New York Guard—1st Provisional Regiment, N. Y. G., on active duty guarding the New York City Aqueduct, under command of Col. John B. Rose, 1st Infantry, N. Y. G.; strength 1,500 officers and men; 2d Provisional Regiment, N. Y. G., on active duty guarding railways, waterways, bridges and public buildings, under command of Brig.-Gen. F. DeForest Kemp, 3d Brigade, N. Y. G.; strength 650 officers and men. Service Company, Q. M. C., at the State Arsenal, New York City; strength 53 officers and men. The provisional regiments mentioned above are formed of officers and men who volunteered for this service from regular organizations of the New York Guard.

All organizations of the New York Guard, except those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, are organized into three brigades, as follows:

FIRST BRIGADE.

1st Brigade—Headquarters, 105 East 34th Street, New York City: Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer, commanding; Lieut.-Col. Charles J. Ahern, Q. M. C., Acting Adjutant; Major Samuel A. Brown, Medical Officer; Capt. Louis T. Montant, Aide; Capt. William W. Barbour, Aide; Capt. James P. Askin, Aide; First Lieut. Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., Q. M. C.; strength 6,500 officers and men.

Organizations Attached.

1st Battalion, Signal Corps, 104 East 34th Street, New York City, Major James C. Fox, commanding.

22d Engineers, 216 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City, Col. Harry H. Treadwell, commanding. Battalion of 4 companies at Mount Vernon, attached.

Squadron A, Cavalry, 1339 Madison Avenue, New York City, Major Latham G. Reed, commanding.

Squadron C, Cavalry, 1579 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Major Cornelius S. DeBevoise, commanding.

1 troop at Huntington.

1st Field Artillery, 1988 Broadway, New York City, Major Prentice Strong, commanding.

2d Field Artillery, 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, Major Henry H. Royce, commanding.

8th Coast Artillery Corps, 29 West Kingsbridge Road, New York City, Major Sylvanus G. Teets, commanding.

Company G, attached—Yonkers.

Company H, attached—Mount Vernon.

Company L, attached—White Plains.

9th Coast Artillery Corps, 125 West 14th Street, New York City, Col. John R. Delafield, commanding.

13th Coast Artillery Corps, 357 Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, Major Clarence W. Smith, commanding.

1 company at Far Rockaway.

1st Field Hospital, 56 West 66th Street, New York City, Major John F. Dunseith, commanding.

3d Field Hospital, 355 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn.

4th Field Hospital, 216 Fort Washington Avenue, New York City.

3d Ambulance Company, 56 West 66th Street, New York City.

7th Infantry, 643 Park Avenue, New York City, Col. DeWitt C. Falls, commanding.

12th Infantry, 120 West 62d Street, New York City, Col. Thomas Denny, commanding.

1 company at Cedarhurst.

14th Infantry, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, Col. Frederick W. Baldwin, commanding.

Machine Gun Company—Hempstead.

1 company—Flushing.

1 company—East Hampton.

1 company—Sag Harbor.

1 company—Quogue.

1 company—Islip.

15th Battalion, Infantry, 7th Avenue, and 132d Street, New York City, Major Vertner W. Tandy, commanding.

23d Infantry, 1322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, Col. James Robb, commanding.

1 company—Lynbrook.

1 company—Inwood.

47th Infantry, 355 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Col. Henry C. Barthman, commanding.

69th Infantry, 68 Lexington Avenue, New York City, Col. John J. Phelan, commanding.

71st Infantry, 105 East 34th Street, New York City, Col. James H. Wells, commanding.

SECOND BRIGADE.

2d Brigade—Headquarters, 451 Main Street, Buffalo: Brig.-Gen. Louis L. Babcock, commanding; Major Edmond D. McCarthy, Brigade Adjutant; Major George C. Diehl, Engineer; Major Edward L. Jung, Judge Advocate; Major Lee H. Smith, Ordnance Officer; Major Seymour P. White, Inspector; Major Lyman P. Hubbell, Q. M. C.; strength, 3,750 officers and men.

Organizations Attached.

Squadron B, Cavalry, Headquarters, Rochester, Major William C. Barry, commanding.

Troop D—Syracuse.

Troop H—Rochester.

Troop I—Buffalo.

Troop M—Avon.

3d Field Artillery, 29 Masten Street, Buffalo, Major Henry W. Brendel, commanding.

Battery A—Syracuse.

Battery C—Binghamton.

1st Ambulance Company, Binghamton, First-Lieut. Charles P. Roberts, commanding.

2d Ambulance Company, Rochester, First-Lieut. Norris Orchard, commanding.

4th Ambulance Company, Syracuse, First-Lieut. Ralph H. Dunning, commanding.

MILITIA OF NEW YORK STATE—*Continued.*

3d Infantry, Headquarters, State Armory, Syracuse, Col. Howard K. Brown, commanding, with units at:

Watertown	Canandaigua
Oswego	East Bloomfield
Pulaski	Clifton Springs
Syracuse	Honeoye Falls
Cortland	Sonyea
Auburn	Rochester (3 cos.)
Geneva	Brockport
Clyde	Morton

4th Infantry, Headquarters, State Armory, Binghamton, Col. Edward E. Powell, commanding, with units at:

Deposit	Watkins
Binghamton	Penn Yan
Owego	Bath
Ithaca	Corning
Groton	Hornell
Trumansburg	Wellsville
Elmira	Angelica
Montour Falls	Friendship

74th Infantry, Buffalo, Col. Newton E. Turgeon, commanding, with units at:

Niagara Falls (2 companies)	Jamestown
Tonawanda	Randolph
Medina	Salamanca
Fredonia	Olean East Aurora

THIRD BRIGADE.

3d Brigade—Headquarters, 176 State Street, Albany: Brig.-Gen. F. DeForest Kemp, commanding; strength 3,750 officers and men.

Organizations Attached.

Squadron D, Cavalry, Headquarters, Troop B Armory, Albany, Major Maurice S. Damon, commanding.

Troop B—Albany.
Troop G—Utica.

2d Field Hospital, State Armory, Albany, Major Joseph A. Cox, commanding.

1st Infantry, Headquarters, State Armory, Newburgh, Col. John B. Rose, commanding, with units at:

Newburgh (2 cos.)	Middletown
Pearl River	Warwick
Spring Valley	Poughkeepsie (2 cos.)
Sloatsburg	Millerton
Suffern	Pine Plains
Nyack	Kingston
Haverstraw	Milton and Marlboro

2d Infantry, Headquarters, at State Armory, Bolton Hall, Troy, Col. William P. Dauchy, commanding.

Company A—Troy
Company B—Cohoes
Company C—Troy
Company D—Canajoharie
Company E—Schenectady
Company F—Schenectady
Company G—Gloversville
Company H—Amsterdam
Company I—Whitehall
Company K—Glens Falls
Company L—Saratoga
Company M—Hoosick Falls
Fonda Unit
Ticonderoga Unit

10th Infantry, Headquarters, State Armory, Albany, Col. Charles E. Walsh, commanding.

Company A—Albany	Walton
Company B—Albany	Sidney
Company C—Albany	Mohawk
Company D—Albany	Utica (2 companies)
Hudson	New Hartford
Catskill	West Winfield
Cobleskill	Boonville
Middleburg	Rome
Oneonta	Madison

5th Battalion, Infantry, Headquarters, Saranac Lake, Major Walter H. Cluett, commanding, with units at:

Ogdensburg	Bloomingdale
Malone	Saranac Lake
Messena Tupper Lake	Chateaugay

Total strength New York Guard, 14,000 officers and men.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The Naval Militia of the State comprises Headquarters, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th Battalions, and 1st and 2d Separate Divisions. Headquarters Naval Militia is located at Rooms 823-5-7 Municipal Building, New York, N. Y., and has the following staff:

Commodore Robert P. Forshew, commanding; Capt. Alfred B. Fry, Chief of Staff; Lieut.-Com. Herbert W. York, Gunnery Officer; Lieut.-Com. Warren L. Sawyer, Aide; Surgeon John C. MacEvitt; Paymaster William H. Ferguson.

1st Battalion consists of Headquarters, 10 divisions, an aeronautic section and a marine company, and is commanded by Capt. Chas. L. Poor. The entire battalion is located aboard the U. S. S. Granite State, foot West 97th Street, New York, N. Y.

2d Battalion consists of Headquarters, 9 divisions, and aeronautic section and a marine company, and is commanded by Capt. Edward T. Fitzgerald. The entire battalion is located at 52d Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

3d Battalion consists of Headquarters, 12 divisions and 2 marine companies, and is commanded by Capt. Edward N. Walbridge, Headquarters, 2d, 6th and 7th divisions are located at Rochester, N. Y. 3d. 5th and 11th Divisions at Buffalo, N. Y., 1st Division at Dunkirk, 4th Division at Watertown, 8th Division at Niagara Falls, 9th Division at Oswego, 10th Division at Fulton, 12th Division at Syracuse, 1st Marine Company at Tonawanda and 2d Marine Company at Rochester.

4th Battalion consists of headquarters, 11 divisions and 1 aeronautic section and is commanded by Capt. Eckford C. deKay. Headquarters 4th Battalion is located at Room 825 Municipal Building, New York, N. Y. The divisions are located as follows: 1st Division, Peekskill, 2d, 5th, 7th and 11th Divisions at Staten Island, N. Y., 3d Division at Poughkeepsie, 4th Division at Albany, 6th Division at Flushing, 8th Division at Ossining, 9th Division at Yonkers, 10th Division at Yonkers, and the Aeronautic Section at Beacon, N. Y.

1st Separate Division is located at Port Chester, N. Y., and is commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Joseph F. Dunn.

2d Separate Division is located at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and is commanded by Lieut. (j. g.) Edwin S. Parsons.

The strength of the Naval Militia is 215 officers and 5,217 men. Total, 5,432.

THE NATIONAL GUARD IN THE NEW AMERICAN ARMY.

(Reorganization of the various State Militia Units as far as they have progressed.)

(Revised to December 10 by the Committee on Public Information.)

The transfer of the old units to the new ones is not complete in many cases. In almost every instance where two old infantry regiments are consolidated into one new infantry regiment, a considerable number of commissioned and non-commissioned officers—usually about one-half of the latter, and some in the "special grades," including blacksmiths, etc.—do not go into the new regiment, but will be utilized elsewhere. In those instances in which the old units are insufficient to bring to full strength the new unit into which they go, Guardsmen remaining from other readjustments, or men from the National Army, will be added. No National Guard officers rendered surplus in the reorganization will be demoted or discharged as a result of the changes, but all will be utilized in the formation of corps troops, army troops, etc.

The following explanation is given of terms appearing in the tables:

Reserve officers: With each National Guard Division are about 200 reserve officers commissioned from the first series of officers' training camps. They are placed with the National Guard Divisions to give and receive instruction and for practice in exercising command. These officers are not permanently attached but are being temporarily utilized to fill vacancies in those units in which the term appears, or in addition to the regular complement of National Guard officers. Reserve Corps officers are eligible for appointment or promotion in National Guard divisions only after all available and suitable National Guard material in the unit has been utilized.

Nucleus: This means that there are only a few men, or a subordinate unit, toward the formation of the new unit in connection with which the term is used. Such units will be brought to full strength by the additions indicated, or, if not indicated, by addition of Guardsmen remaining from other re-arrangements, or by putting in men from the National Army.

To be organized by transfers—transfer or draft: These terms indicate that no nucleus for the new unit is found in existing available units, and that the unit is to be formed by transfer of Guardsmen in another kind of service (as cavalrymen to machine-gun companies, etc.), or by putting in men from the National Army.

Separate battalion, company or squadron: These are units which, ordinarily, would be one of several similar units composing a larger organization (as battalions in a regiment) but which, in the old State National Guard organizations were "separate," that is, without the other similar units necessary to compose the larger unit.

Depot brigade: These are utilized at present as a reservoir for surplus units, officers and men not used in the formation of the divisions. These and other surplus and unassigned units will probably go into the organization of army and corps troops attached to army and corps headquarters, when armies and corps shall have been organized. No details as to the organization of these army and corps troops have been made public.

26TH DIVISION.

(Troops from New England.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
26th Div. Hdqrs. Troop.	Troop B, Mass. Squad. Cavalry.
101st Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Conn. Squad, Cav. and 196 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inf.
51ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brig. Hdqrs.....	From 101st and 102d Inf. Reg.
102d Mch. Gun Battalion.	Mass. Squad. Cav. (less Troop B); 3 officers, 213 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inf.; Res. Officers.
101st Infantry....	9th Mass. Inf., 175 enlisted men from 6th Mass. Inf., 1,400 from 5th Mass. Inf.
102d Infantry....	2d Ct. Inf., 1,500 from 1st Ct. Inf., 50 from 1st Vt. Inf., 100 from 6th Mass. Inf.
52D INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brig. Hdqrs.....	From 2d Mass. and 9th Mass. Inf.
103d Mch. Gun Battalion.....	R. I. Squad. Cav. (less Troops B and M); N. H. Mch. Gun Co., 3 officers, 229 enlisted men, 1st Vt. Inf.; Res. Officers.
103d Infantry....	2d Me. Inf. and 1,630 enlisted men from 1st N. H. Inf.; balance of officers of 1st N. H. Inf.; Res. Officers.
104th Infantry...	2d Mass. Inf.; 12 officers and 800 men from 6th Mass. Inf.; 12 officers and 800 men from 8th Mass. Infantry.
51ST ARTILLERY BRIGADE.	
Brig. Hdqrs.....	From 101st, 102d and 103d Field Artillery Regiments.
101st Fld. Art....	1st Mass. Fld. Art. and 180 men from N. E. Coast Artillery.
102d Fld. Art....	2d Mass. Fld. Art. and 150 men from N. E. Coast Artillery.
103d Fld. Art....	Battery A, N. H. Fld. Art.; 3 Batteries R. I. Fld. Art.; 2 Batteries Ct. Fld. Art.; Troop M, R. I. Squad. Cav.; N. E. Coast Art.
101st Trnch Mort. Battery.....	1st Me. Heavy Field Artillery.
101st Engineers..	1st Mass. Engrs; 100 enlisted men from 1st Me. Fld. Art.; 479 from N. E. Coast Artillery.
101st Fld. Sig. Bat.	Mass. Field Signal Battalion.
TRAINS.	
101st Hdqrs. and Military Police.	6th Mass. Infantry.
101st Am.....	13 officers and 700 enlisted men from 1st Vt. Inf.; 6 officers and 234 enlisted men from Mass. Coast Artillery.
101st Sup.....	Troop B, R. I. Cav.; 5 officers nad 359 enlisted men from 8th Mass. Infantry.
101st Sanitary....	1st and 2d Mass. Ambul. Corps; 1st and 2d Mass. Fld. Hosp.; 1st Ct. Ambul. Corps, 1st Ct. Fld. Hosp.; 1st R. I. Ambul. Corps, 1st N. H. Fld. Hosp.
101st Engr.....	6th Mass. Infantry.

26TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

SURPLUS UNITS ASSIGNED TO THE 26TH DIVISION DEPOT BRIGADE.

Massachusetts Brigade Headquarters; 5th Mass. Infantry; 6th Mass. Infantry; 8th Mass. Infantry; 1st Maine Heavy Field Artillery; 1st Conn. Infantry; 1st Vt. Infantry; Company A, Conn. Signal Corps; Company B, N. H. Signal Corps; 1st N. H. Infantry. *Surplus Units Unassigned*—1st Conn. Separate Company (colored); 1st Mass. Separate Company (colored).

28TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Pennsylvania. This division is formed complete from the old 7th Division.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
28th Hdqrs. Trp.	Troop I, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
107th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	2d Bat., San. Dtchmt., and part of Sup. Co. 4th Pa. Inf.; 32 enlisted men, 111th Inf., and 60 enlisted men, 110th Infantry.
55TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Hdqrs. 1st Pa. Infantry.
108th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Cos. A, B, Hdqrs. Co. (less band), San. Dtchmt, and part of Sup. Co. 4th Pa. Inf.; 143 enlisted men from 111th Inf.; Mch. Gun Troop 1st Pa. Cavalry.
109th Infantry...	1st Pa. Inf.; 13th Pa. Inf. (less surplus).
110th Infantry...	10th Pa. Inf.; 3d Pa. Inf. (less surplus).
56TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Headquarters 2d Pa. Infantry.
109th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co. and Cos. C and D, San. Dtchmt, and part of Sup. Co., 4th Pa. Inf.; 165 enlisted men from 112th Infantry.
111th Infantry ...	18th Pa. Inf.; 6th Pa. Inf. (less surplus).
112th Infantry...	16th Pa. Inf.; 8th Pa. Inf. (less surplus).
53D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Hdqrs. 1st Pa. Fld. Art.; 29 enlisted men Troop D, 1st Pa. Cav.
107th Field Art..	1st Pa. Fld. Art.; Dtchmt Trps. F and H.
108th Field Art...	2d Pa. Fld. Art. and Dtchmts from Trps. A, C, D, G, I, K, L, and M, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
109th Field Art...	3d Pa. Fld. Art.; Dtchmts. from Trps. I, K, and L, 1st Pa. Cav.
103d Tnch. Mort. Battery.....	Dtchmts. from Trps. B and M, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
103d Engineers...	1st Pa. Engrs. and Dtchmts. from Hdqrs. Trp. Sup. Train and Trps. E, F, I, and K, 1st Pa. Cavalry.
103d Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Pa. Fld. Sig. Battalion.

28TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

TRAINS.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
103d Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Pa. Hdqrs. and Military Police.
103d Ammunitn.	Pa. Ammunition Train.
103d Supply.....	Pa. Motor Supply Train.
103d Sanitary....	Pa. Sanitary Train.
103d Engineers...	1 officer, 16 enlisted men from 1st Pa. Engineers.

29TH DIVISION.

(Troops from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Hdqrs. Troop....	Troop A (part), N. J. Cavalry.
110th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 1st Del. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 4th N. J. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 5th Md. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 1st Va. Inf.

57TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brig. Hdqrs.....	Headquarters, N. J. Brigade.
111th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 2d N. J. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 3d N. J. Inf.; Co. L, 2d N. J. Infantry.
113th Infantry...	1st N. J. Inf. (less Co. K); 2d N. J. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co. and Cos. G and L); 4th N. J. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co. and Co. L).
114th Infantry...	3d N. J. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co. and Cos. I and L); 5th N. J. Inf. (less Co. F); 1st Del. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.).

58TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs..	Headquarters Md. Brigade.
112th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Co. H. 1st Md. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 4th Md. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 4th Va. Infantry.
115th Infantry...	1st Md. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.); 5th Md. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.).
116th Infantry...	1st Va. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.); 2d Va. Inf.; Cos. D, G, H, 4th Va. Infantry.

54TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Company A, Va. Signal Corps.
110th Field Art..	1st N. J. Fld. Art., less Battery F; Troops B and D, N. J. Cavalry.
111th Field Art...	1st Va. Fld Art.; Band, 4th Va. Infantry.
112th Field Art...	Batteries, A. B. C, Md. Fld. Art.; Batteries A and B, D. C. Fld. Art.; Band, 5th Md. Infantry.
104th Trnch Mor.	Battery F, N. J. Field Artillery.
104th Engineers.	1st Bat., N. J. Engrs.; Co. K, 1st N. J. Inf.; Co. G, 2d N. J. Inf.; Cos. I and L, 3d N. J. Inf.; Co. L, 4th N. J. Inf.; Co. F, 5th N. J. Infantry.
104th Field Signal Battalion.....	Co. A, N. J. Sig. Corps; Co. B, D. C. Sig. Corps; Co. C, N. J. Signal Corps.

TRAINS.

104th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Troops A (part) and C, N. J. Cav.; Troop A, Md. Cavalry.
104th Am.....	To be organized by transfers.
104th Sup.....	To be organized by transfers.
104th Engr.....	To be organized by transfers.
104th San.....	1st Md. Ambul. Co.; 1st Va. Ambul Co.; 1st N. J. Fld. Hosp. Co.; 1st Md. Fld. Hosp. Co.; 1st Va. Fld. Hosp. Co.

30TH DIVISION.

(Troops from N. Carolina, S. Carolina, Tennessee.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Div. Hdqrs. Trp.	Troop A, S. C. Cavalry.

59TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	To be organized by transfers.
117th Infantry...	3d Tennessee Infantry.
118th Infantry...	1st S. C. Infantry.
114th Mch. Gun Battalion:	
Company A....	Troop A, Tenn. Cavalry.
Company B....	Troop B, Tenn. Cavalry.
Company C....	Troop C, Tenn. Cavalry.

60TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Brig. Hdqrs., 1st N. C. Brigade.
119th Infantry...	2d N. C. Infantry.
120th Infantry...	3d N. C. Infantry.
115th Mch. Gun Battalion:	
Company A....	Mch. Gun Troop, N. C. Cavalry.
Company B....	Troop B, N. C. Cavalry.
Company C....	Troop C, N. C. Cavalry.

55TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	To be organized by transfers.
113th Field Art...	1st N. C. Field Artillery.
114th Field Art...	1st Tenn. Field Artillery.
115th Field Art...	1st Tenn. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.)
105th Trnch. Mor. Battery.	Troop D, Tenn. Cavalry.
105th Engineers:	
Hdqrs. Co.....	Sup. Co., 1st N. C. Infantry.
1st Battalion:	
Company A..	Co. A, N. C. Engineers.
Company B..	Company B. N. C. Engineers.
Company C..	Company C, N. C. Engineers.
2d Battalion:	
Company D.	Company D, 1st N. C. Infantry.
Company E.	Company B, 1st N. C. Infantry.
Company F..	Company C, 1st N. C. Infantry.
Sanitary Dtch.	Sanitary Dtch., 1st N. C. Inf.
113th Mch. Gun Battalion:	
Company A....	Mch. Gun Co., 1st Tenn. Infantry.
Company B....	Mch. Gun Co., 2d Tenn. Infantry.
Company C....	Mch. Gun Co., 1st N. C. Infantry.
Company D....	Mch. Gun Co., 2d S. C. Infantry.
105th Fld. Sig. Bat.	
Radio Co.....	Radio Co. No. 1, N. C. Sig. Corps.
Wire Co.....	To be organized by transfers.
Outpost Co....	To be organized by transfers.

TRAINS.

105th Hdqrs. and Mil. Police:	
Hdqrs Co.....	Hdqrs. Co., 2d S. C. Inf. (less Band Section).
Military Police:	
1st Co.....	Troop A, N. C. Cavalry.
2d Co.....	Troop D, N. C. Cavalry.
Sanitary Dtch.	Sanitary Dtch., 2d S. C. Infantry.
105th San.:	
Amb. Co. No. 1	N. C. Ambul. Company No. 1.
Ambul. Cos. Nos. 2, 3, 4.	To be organized by transfers.
Fld. Hosp. Co., No. 1.	N. C. Field Hospital.
Fld. Hosp. Co., No. 2.	Tenn. Field Hospital.
Fld. Hosp. Co., No. 3.	S. C. Field Hospital.
Fld. Hosp. Co., No. 4.	To be organized by transfers.
105th Am.:	
Motor Section..	1st Bat., 2d S. C. Infantry.
Horse Section..	2d Bat., 2d S. C. Infantry.
105th Sup.:	
Trk. Co. No. 1.	Motor Truck Co. No. 1, N. C. Supply Train.
Trk. Cos., Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.	To be organized by transfers.
105th Engr.....	Company A, 1st N. C. Infantry.

30TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

SURPLUS TROOPS ASSIGNED TO 55TH DEPOT BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters, 1st Tenn. Brigade—2d Tenn. Infantry (less Machine Gun Company); 1st N. C. Infantry (less Machine Gun Company, Supply Company, and 1st Battalion); 3d Battalion and Band Section 2d S. C. Infantry; Band, 2d Tenn. Infantry; Band, 1st N. C. Infantry; Band, 2d S. C. Infantry.

31ST DIVISION.

(Troops from Georgia, Florida, and Alabama.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
31st Div. Hdqrs. Troop.	Troop A, Ga. Cavalry.
116th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 2d Ala. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 1st Fla. Inf.; Co. C, 1st Ga. Inf.; Co. G, 1st Ga. Inf.

61ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Headquarters Ga. Brigade.
117th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 1st Ga. Inf.; Co. B, 1st Ga. Inf.; Co. F, 1st Ga. Inf.
121st Infantry....	2d Ga. Inf. (less Cos. B, C, F) Separate Cos. F, H and I, Ga. Infantry.
122d Infantry....	5th Ga. Infantry.

62D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Headquarters Ala. Brigade.
118th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Troop, 1st Ala. Cav.; Co. A, 1st Ga. Inf.; Co. D, 1st Ga. Infantry.
123d Infantry....	1st Ala. Infantry.
125th Infantry...	2d Fla. Infantry.

56TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Not reported.
116th Field Art...	Ga. Fld. Art. (less Battery A); Troops A, D, G, H, I, and Separate Troop, 1st Ala. Cav.; Band Sec., Hdqrs. Co., 2d Ala. Inf.
117th Field Art...	Battery A, Ga. Fld Art.; 1st Ala. Cav. (less Troops A, D, G, H, I, M, Mch. Gun Troop and Separate Troop).
118th Field Art...	1st Ga. Inf. (less Cos. A, B, C, D, F, G, and Mch. Gun Co.).
106th Tch. Mort. Battery.	Troop M, 1st Ala. Cavalry.
106th Engineers..	Co. A, Ga. Bat. Engrs (Res. Ofrs.)
106th Field Signal Battalion.....	Co. A, Ala , Sig. Corps; Troops B and K, Ga. Cavalry.

TRAINS.

Hdqrs. and Mil. Police.....	Hdqrs. Co , 2d Ala. Inf.; Troops F and L, Ga. Cav.; Squad. Hdqrs., Hdqrs. and separate detachment Ga. Cavalry.
106th Ambul.....	Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K and Separate Co., 2d Ala. Infantry.
106th Sup.....	Cos. A, B, C, D. L and M, 2d Ala. Infantry.
106th San.....	Ala. Ambul. Co. No. 1; Ala. Fld. Hosp. No. 1; Ga. Fld. Hosp. No. 1; Fla. Fld. Hosp. No. 1.
Engineers.....	Not organized.

32D DIVISION.

(Troops from Michigan and Wisconsin.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
32d Hdqrs. Troop.	3d and 6th Wis. Inf., 1st Mich. Cavalry.
119th Mch. Gun Battalion.	4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Infantry.

32D DIVISION—*Continued*

63D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Brigade Hdqrs...	1st Mich. Inf. Brig. Hdqrs., 32d Mich. Infantry.
120th Mch. Gun Battalion.	31st and 33d Mich. Infantry.
125th Infantry...	31st and 33d Mich. Inf.; 5th Wis. Infantry.
126th Infantry...	31st and 32d Mich. Infantry.

64TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	1st Wis. Inf. Brig. Hdqrs.; 2d Wis. Infantry.
121st Mch. Gun Battalion.....	3d and 5th Wis. Infantry.
127th Infantry...	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Infantry.
128th Infantry...	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.; 1st Mich. Fld. Sig. Bat.

57TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	1st Wis. Fld. Art.; 1st Mich. Fld. Art.; 1st Wis. Cav.; 1st Mich. Cavalry.
119th Field Art...	1st Wis. Cav. and 1st Mich. Cav.; 1st Mich. Fld. Art.; 31st and 32d Mich. Infantry.
120th Field Art...	1st Wis. Cav.; 2d Wis. Infantry.
121st Field Art...	4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.; 1st Wis. Fld. Art. and Wis. Fld. Hosp. No. 2.
107th Trnch. Mor. Battery.	4th Wis. Infantry.
107th Engineers..	1st Mich. Bat., S. C.; 1st Wis. Bat. S. C.; 4th. 5th and 6th Wis. Inf.
107th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Mich. Bat., S. C.; 1st Wis. Battalion, S. C.

TRAINS.

107th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	4th and 6th Wis. Infantry.
107th Ammunit'n.	4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Infantry.
107th Supply.....	4th, 5th and 6th Wis. Infantry.
107th Engineers..	1st Bat. Mich. Engrs.; 1st Bat. Wis. Engineers.
107th Sanitary...	Mich. San. Train; Wis. San. Train; 1st and 5th Wis. Inf.; 1st Mich. Cavalry.

34TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and North Dakota.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
34th Hdqrs. Trp	Troop A, 1st Iowa Cavalry.
125th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Troop B, 1st Iowa Cav.; Mch. Gun Co., 3d Minn. Inf.; 1st Bat. 2d Iowa Infantry.

67TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Iowa Brigade Headquarters.
126th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	2d Bat., 2d Ia. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 6th Neb. Infantry.
133d Infantry....	1st Iowa Infantry.
134th Infantry...	5th Neb. Inf., Co. C; 6th Neb. Inf.

68TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Headquarters Minn. Brigade.
127th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Troop C, 1st Ia. Cav.; Mch. Gun Co., 4th Neb. Inf., 3d Bat., 2d Iowa Infantry.
135th Infantry. .	1st Minn. Infantry.
136th Infantry...	2d Minn. Infantry

59TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Not reported.
125th Field Art...	3d Minn. Inf (less Mch. Gun Co.).
126th Field Art...	1st Iowa Field Artillery.
127th Field Art...	4th Neb. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.).
109th Trch. Mort. Battery.....	Hdqrs. Co. 2d Iowa Inf.; Sup. Co. 2d Iowa Infantry.

34TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
109th Engineers..	Bat., 1st Ia. Engrs.; Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co. and 2d Bat., 6th Neb. Infantry.
109th Field Signal Battalion:	
Outpost Co....	Co. C, Iowa Signal Corps.
Wire Co.....	Co. B, Neb. Signal Corps.
Radio Co.....	Not reported.
TRAINS.	
109th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	1st Bat., 6th Neb. Inf. (less Cos. C and D).
109th Ammunitn.	Iowa Ammunition Train; Troop D, 1st Iowa Cavalry.
109th Supply.....	3d Bat., 6th Neb. Inf. (less Co. D).
109th Engineers..	Company I, 6th Neb. Infantry.
109th Sanitary...	1st and 2d Iowa Ambul. Cos.; 1st Minn. Ambul. Co.; Co. D, 6th Neb. Inf.; 1st and 2d Iowa Fld. Hosp. Cos.; 1st Minn. Fld. Hosp Co.; 1st N. D. Fld. Hosp. Co.

35TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Missouri and Kansas.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
35th Hdqrs. Trp	Troop A, 1st Squad. Kans. Cav.
128th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	1st Bat., 2d Mo. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co., 2d Mo. Infantry.
69TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Hdqrs., 1st Mo. Brigade.
129th Mch. Gun Battalion.	2d Battalion, 2d Mo. Infantry.
137th Infantry...	2d Kans. Inf.; 1st Kans. Infantry.
138th Infantry...	1st Mo. Inf.; 5th Mo. Infantry.
70TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Headquarters, 1st Kans. Brigade.
130th Mch. Gun Battalion.	3d Battalion, 2d Mo. Infantry.
139th Infantry...	3d Kans. Inf.; 4th Mo. Infantry.
140th Infantry...	3d Mo. Inf.; 6th Mo. Infantry.
60TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs...	Not reported.
128th Field Art...	1st Mo. Fld. Art.; Troop B, Mo. Cavalry.
129th Field Art...	2d Mo. Field Artillery.
130th Field Art...	1st Kans. Field Artillery.
110th Trch. Mort. Battery.....	Sup. Co., 2d Mo. Inf.; Hdqrs. Co., 2d Mo. Infantry.
110th Engineers..	1st Bat. Kans. Engrs.; 1st Bat. Mo. Engineers.
110th Fld. Sig. Bat.	Battalion Kans. Signal Troops.
TRAINS.	
Hdqrs. and Mil. Police.	Troops B, C, and D, 1st Kans. Cav.
110th Ammunitn.	Men from National Army.
110th Supply.....	Mo. Supply Train.
110th Engineers..	Kans. Engineers Train.
110th Sanitary...	Mo. and Kans. Fld. Hosp. Cos. 1 and 2; Mo. and Kans. Ambul. Cos. 1 and 2.

36TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Texas and Oklahoma.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Div. Hdqrs. Trp..	Texas Headquarters Troop.
131st Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Cos., 3d Tex. Inf., 4th Tex. Inf. and 1st Okla. Inf.
71ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
132d Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 1st Tex. Inf. (nucleus).
141st Infantry....	1st Tex. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.); 2d Texas Infantry.
142d Infantry....	7th Tex. Inf., 1st Okla. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.).

36TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

72D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
133d Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Troop, 1st Tex. Cav. (nucleus).
143d Infantry....	3d Tex. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.); 5th Texas Infantry.
144th Infantry...	4th Tex. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.); 6th Texas Infantry.
61ST FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.	
Brigade Hdqrs....	Troop E, 1st Tex. Cav. (surplus men to Trench Mort. Battery).
131st Field Art...	2d Texas Field Artillery.
132d Field Art....	1st Tex. Cav. (less two lettered troops and Mch. Gun Troop).
133d Field Art....	1st Texas Field Artillery.
111th Tch. Mort. Battery.....	Troop K, 1st Tex. Cav., (plus surplus men from Troop E.).
111th Engineers...	1st Bat. Tex. Engrs., 1st Bat. Okla. Engineers.
111th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Tex. Fld. Sig. Battalion.
TRAINS.	
111th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Tex. Train Hdqrs. and Military Police.
111th Ammunitn.	1st Separate Squad. Okla. Cav. (nucleus for horse sec.); motor sec. to be skeletonized by the selection of men from the entire Div. with knowledge of motor transportation.
111th Supply.....	To be skeletonized by the selection of men from the entire Div. with knowledge of motor transport'n.
111th Sanitary:	
141st Amb. Co..	2d Tex. Ambulance Co. (part).
142d Amb. Co..	1st Tex. Ambulance Co. (part).
143d Amb. Co..	2d Tex. Ambulance Co. (part).
144th Amb. Co.	1st Tex. Ambulance Co. (part).
141st Fld. Hosp. Co.	2d Tex. Fld. Hosp. Co. (part).
142d Fld. Hosp. Co.	1st Tex. Field Hospital Co.
143d Fld. Hosp. Co.	2d Tex. Fld. Hosp. Co. (part).
144th Fld. Hosp.	1st Okla. Field Hospital Co.
111th Engineers..	Transfer of officers and men of 111th Engineers.

37TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Ohio.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Division Hdqrs.:	
37th Hdqr. Trp.	Ohio Headquarters Troop.
134th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	From Mch. Gun Co., Hdqrs, Sup. Co. and Cos. E, F and G, 10th Infantry.
73D INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
135th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	1st Bat. 10th Inf., Cos. A, B, C and D.
145th Infantry...	5th Infantry.
145th Infantry...	8th Infantry.
74TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.	
136th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	3d Bat. 10th Inf., Cos. I, K, L and M.
147th Infantry...	6th Infantry.
148th Infantry...	3d Infantry.
62D FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.	
134th Field Art...	1st Field Artillery.
135th Field Art...	2d Field Artillery.
136th Field Art...	3d Field Artillery.
112th Tch. Mort. Battery.	Company H, 10th Infantry.
112th Engineers..	1st Engineers.
112th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Fld. Bat., Signal Corps.

37TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

TRAINS.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
112th Hdqrs. Mil. Police.	Hdqrs. and Military Police.
112th Ammunitn.	Ammunition Train.
112th Supply.....	Supply Train.
112th Sanitary...	Sanitary Train.
112th Engineers..	Engineers Train.

SURPLUS TROOPS ASSIGNED TO 62D DEPOT BRIGADE.

Brigade Headquarters—1st Infantry; 2d Infantry; 7th Infantry; (9th Separate Battalion Infantry.)

38TH DIVISION.

(Troops from West Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
38th Hdqrs. Trp.	Transfer.
137th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Cos. A, B, C, D and Mch. Gun Co., 1st W. Va. Infantry.

75TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Transfer.
138th Mch Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., Cos. I, K, Major and Adjutant, 3d Bat. 3d Ky.; Mch. Gun Co., 1st Ky.
149th Infantry...	2d Ky. Inf.; Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co., 1st and 2d Bat. and officers Co. M, 3d Ky. Infantry.
150th Infantry...	2d W. Va. Inf.; Hdqrs. Co. and 3d Bat. 1st W. Va. Infantry.

76TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	1st Ind. Brig. Hdqrs. detch, transf.
139th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 3d Ind. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. and Cos. L, M, 4th Ind. Infantry.
151st Infantry...	1st Ind. Inf.; Troop A, 1st Ind. Cavalry.
152d Infantry....	2d Ind. Inf.; Troops C and D, 1st Ind. Cavalry.

63D ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Transfer.
137th Field Art...	Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co., and 1st, 2d, 3d Bat. 3d Ind. Infantry.
138th Field Art...	1st and 2d Bat., Sup. Co. and Hdqrs. Co. 1st Ky. Infantry.
139th Field Art...	Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Sup. Co., Hdqrs. Co. 4th Ind. Inf.; Troop B, Ind. Cavalry.
113th Tnch Mort. Battery.	Co. L, 1st Ky. Infantry.
113th Engineers..	Cos. E, F, 1st W. Va. Inf.; 1st separate Bat. Engrs. Ind. Co. M, 3d Ky. (less officers).
113th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Bat. Ind. Sig. Corps; Fld. Sig. Co. B, Kentucky.

TRAINS.

113th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Transfer.
113th Ammunitn.	Cos. G, H, 1st W. Va. Inf.; Co. L, 3d Ky.; Cos. I, K, M, 1st Ky. Infantry.
113th Supply.....	Transfer.
113th Sanitary...	Ambul. Cos. Nos. 1, 2, 3, Ind.; Ambul. Co. No. 1, Ky.; Fld. Hosp. Cos. Nos. 1, 2, Ind.; Fld. Hosp. Cos. Nos. 1, 2, Ky.
113th Engineers..	Sup. Co. 1st W. Va. Infantry.

39TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Division Hdqrs...	Transfer or draft.

39TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Hdqrs. Troop....	2d Separate Troop, La.
140th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Troop Miss. Cav.; Mch. Gun Co. 2d Miss. Inf.; one Bat. 2d Miss. Inf.; one Co. 2d Miss. Infantry.

77TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Headquarters.....	Transfer or draft.
141st Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co. 2d Ark. Inf.; one Bat. 3d Ark. Infantry.
153d Infantry....	1st Ark. Infantry.
154th Infantry: Hdqrs.; Hdqrs Co.; Sup. Co.; Mch. Gun Co.; San. Dtch.; 1st Battalion.	3d Ark. Inf. (less 1 Battalion).
2d Bat.....	3 Cos. 1st La. Inf. (less one-third enlisted men).
3d Bat.....	One Bat. 2d Miss. Infantry.

78TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Headquarters.....	Transfer or draft.
142d Mch. Gun Battalion.....	One Bat. 1st La. Inf. (less two Cos.).
155th Infantry...	1st Miss. Infantry.
156th Infantry...	1st La. Inf. (less one Bat. and two Cos.).

64TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Headquarters.....	Transfer or draft.
140th Field Art...	1st Miss. Field Artillery.
141st Field Art...	1st La. Fld. Art. (less two officers. 120 men).
142d Field Art....	2d Ark. Inf. (less Mch. Gun Co.).
114th Tnch Mort. Battery.....	By transfer of two officers and 120 men from 1st La. Fld. Artillery.
114th Engr. Reg.	One-third enlisted men of three Cos. 1st La. Inf.; Co. A, Miss. Engrs.; one-half enlisted men of one Co., 2d Miss. Infantry.
114th Fld. Sig. Bat.	One-half enlisted men, one Co. 1st La. Inf.; one Co. 2d Miss. Inf. (less one-half enlisted men).

TRAINS.

114th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Hdqrs. 2d Miss. Inf.; Hdqrs. Co. (less band) 2d Miss. Inf.; Sup. Co. 2d Miss. Inf.; one Bat. (less two Cos.) 2d Miss. Inf.; one Co. 1st La. Inf. (less one-half enlisted men.).
114th Ammunitn: Train Hdqrs. Mtr. Sec.; Hrsd. Sec. (less 1 Caisson Co.).	Ark. Ammunition Train.
One Caisson Co...	Transfer or draft.
114th Supply.....	1st Squad. Miss. Cavalry.
114th Engineers..	Transfer (from 114th Engr. Reg.) or draft.
114th Sanitary: Ambul. Sec....	1st Ark. Ambulance Co.
Fld. Hosp. Sec.	1st Ark. Fld. Hosp.; 1st Miss. Fld. Hosp.; 1st La. Fld. Hosp.

SURPLUS TROOPS ASSIGNED TO 30TH DIVISION DEPOT BRIGADE.

2d Squadron Miss. Cavalry; Band, 2d Miss. Infantry.

40TH DIVISION.

(Troops from Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and California.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Hdqrs. Troop....	Troop D, 1st Cal. Cavalry.
143d Mch. Gun Battalion.....	1st Bat. and 2d Bat. 1st Inf. New Mexico.

40TH DIVISION—*Continued.*

79TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
144th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	3d Bat. and Mch. Gun Co., 1st Infantry, N. M.
157th Infantry...	1st Col. Inf., 1st Col. Cav. (less Troop E).
158th Infantry...	1st Ariz. Infantry.

80TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

145th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	1st Separate Squad., Troops A, B, and C, and Mch. Gun. Troop, 1st Cal. Cavalry.
159th Infantry...	5th Cal. Inf.; 2d Cal. Inf. (less 2d Bat.) and Cos. L and M.
160th Infantry...	7th Cal. Inf., 2d Bat., and Cos. L and M, 2d Cal. Infantry.

65TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

143d Field Art....	1st Cal. Field Artillery.
144th Field Art...	2d Cal. Field Artillery.
145th Field Art...	1st Utah Field Artillery.
115th Tnch Mort.	Mch. Gun Co., 2d Col. Infantry.
115th Engineers..	1st Bat., Col. Engrs., Troop E, 1st Col. Cavalry.
115th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Cal. Wire Co., 2d Col. Wire Co.

TRAINS.

115th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Hdqrs., Hdqrs. Co., and Sup. Co., 1st New Mexico Infantry.
115th Ammunitn.	Hdqrs., Hdqrs. Co., 2d Bat. and 3d Bat., 2d Col. Infantry.
115th Supply.....	Sup. Co. and 1st Bat. 2d Col. Inf.
115th Sanitary:	
Ambul. Co. 157.	1st Cal. Ambulance Co.
Ambul. Co. 158.	2d Cal. Ambulance Co.
Ambul. Co. 159.	Transfer or draft.
Ambul. Co. 160.	Transfer or draft.
Fld. Hosp. Co. 157.	1st Cal. Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. Co. 158.	2d Cal. Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. Co. 159.	1st Utah Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. Co. 160.	Transfer or draft.
115th Engineers..	Colorado Engineer Train.

41ST DIVISION.

(Troops from District of Columbia, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Colorado, and New Mexico.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Hdqrs. Troop....	Troop C, 1st Separate Squad. Wash. Cavalry.
146th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	3d Bat. 2d Idaho Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 3d Wyo. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 4th S. D. Infantry.

81ST INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs....	Hdqrs. Cos., 3d D. C. Inf., and 2d N. D. Infantry.
147th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Mch. Gun Co., 3d D. C. Inf.; Mch. Gun Troop, 1st Separate Squad. Wash. Cav.; Co. H, 2d N. D. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 2d Idaho Infantry.
161st Infantry....	2d Wash. Inf.; Cos. A, B, C, and D, 3d D. C. Infantry.
162d Infantry....	3d Ore. Inf.; Cos. E, F, G and H, 3d D. C. Infantry.

82D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

Brigade Hdqrs...	Hdqrs. Co. 3d D. C. Infantry.
148th Mch. Gun Battalion.....	Cos. I, K, and L, 4th S. D. Inf.; 2d N. D. Infantry.
163d Infantry....	2d Mont. Inf.; Cos. I, K, L and M, 3d D. C. Infantry.
164th Infantry...	1st N. D. Inf.; Cos. A, B, C, and D, 2d N. D. Inf.; Hdqrs. Co. 3d D. C. Inf.; Mch. Gun Co. 2d N. D. Infantry.

41ST DIVISION—*Continued.*

66TH ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Headquarters.....	Hdqrs. Co. 3d D. C. Infantry.
146th Field Art...	Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co. and 1st Bat. 2d Idaho Inf.; Bat. Wash. Fld. Art.; Bat. A, N. M. Fld. Art.
147th Field Art...	Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co., 1st Bat. and Cos. H and M, 4th S. D. Inf.; Bat. A and B, Ore. Fld. Art.
148th Field Art...	Hdqrs. Co., Sup. Co. and 1st Bat. 3d Wyo. Inf.; one Bat. Col. Fld. Art.; 1st Squad. Ore. Cavalry.
116th Tnch. Mort. Battery.	Co. E, 2d N. D. Infantry.
116th Engineers..	2d Bat., 2d Idaho Inf.; Hdqrs. Co., 2d N. D. Inf.; Bat. Ore. Engrs.
116th Fld. Sig. Bat.	Wash. Fld. Sig. Bat.; Sup. Co., 3d D. C. Infantry.

TRAINS.

116th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Hdqrs. Co. 2d N. D. Inf.; Troops A, B and D, 1st Separate Squad. Wash. Cavalry.
116th Ammunitn.	Hdqrs. 2d N. D. Inf.; Co. L, 3d D. C. Inf.; 2d and 3d Bat. 3d Wyo. Infantry.
116th Supply.....	Cos. E, F, G, 4th S. D. Infantry.
116th Sanitary:	
Ambul. Co. 161.	Selection of specially qualified men from 2d N. D. Inf.; 3d D. C. Inf.
Ambul. Co. 162.	1st N. D. Inf., 2d Idaho Inf., 3d Wyo. Inf., 1st Wash. Sig. Co., 4th S. D. Inf., 2d. Wash. Inf.
Ambul. Co. 163.	
Ambul. Co. 164.	
Fld Hosp. Cos. Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164.....	1st Idaho Fld. Hosp., 1st Wash. Fld. Hosp., and by transfer or draft.
116th Engineers..	Supply Co. 2d N. D. Infantry.

42D DIVISION.

(Troops from 26 States and the District of Columbia.)

Unit of New Organization.	Organizations from Which Formed.
Div. Hdqrs. Trp.	1st Separate Troop La. Cavalry.
149th Mch. Gun Battalion.	3d Bat. 4th Pa. Infantry.

83D INFANTRY BRIGADE.

150th Mch. Gun Battalion.	Cos. E, F and G, 2d Wis. Infantry.
165th Infantry...	69th N. Y. Infantry.
166th Infantry...	4th Ohio Infantry.

84TH INFANTRY BRIGADE.

151st Mch. Gun Battalion.	Cos. B, C, and F, 2d Ga. Inf.
167th Infantry...	4th Ala. Infantry.
168th Infantry...	3d Iowa Infantry.

67TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE.

149th Field Art...	1st Ill. Field Artillery.
150th Field Art...	1st Ind. Field Artillery.
151st Field Art...	1st Minn. Field Artillery.
117th Tnch. Mort.	3d and 4th Cos. Md. Coast Art.
117th Engineers..	Separate Bat., S. C. Engrs.; Separate Bat., Cal. Engineers.
117th Fld. Sig. Bat.	1st Fld. Bat. Mo. Sig. Corps.

TRAINS.

117th Hdqrs. and Military Police.	Va. Coast Artillery Corps.
117th Ammunitn.	Kan. Ammunition Train.
117th Supply.....	Tex. Supply Train.
117th Sanitary:	
Ambul. Co. 165.	1st N. J. Ambulance Co.
Ambul. Co. 166.	1st Tenn. Ambulance Co.
Ambul. Co. 167.	1st Okla. Ambulance Co.
Ambul. Co. 168.	1st Mich. Ambulance Co.
Fld. Hosp. 165.	1st D. C. Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. 166.	1st Neb. Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. 167.	1st Ore. Field Hospital Co.
Fld. Hosp. 168.	1st Col. Field Hospital Co.
117th Engineers..	N. C. Engineer Train.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Number.		Liabilities.	
	a1917.	a1916.	a1917.	a1916.
MANUFACTURERS.				
Iron, Foundries and Nails	40	49	$1,297,046	$1,650,156
Machinery and Tools	214	221	7,019,550	3,960,173
Woollens, Carpets and Knit Goods	22	19	462,071	483,428
Cottons, Lace and Hosiery	30	31	1,949,948	1,257,283
Lumber, Carpenters and Coopers	521	457	14,803,257	13,543,997
Clothing and Millinery	534	573	6,040,325	5,051,707
Hats, Gloves and Furs	50	66	854,647	1,388,472
Chemicals and Drugs	56	26	1,756,610	401,904
Paints and Oils	10	18	139,122	556,923
Printing and Engraving	148	207	1,618,668	3,327,248
Milling and Bakers	335	476	2,039,573	3,339,185
Leather, Shoes and Harness	79	115	1,506,302	2,404,381
Liquors and Tobaccos	106	134	1,596,834	3,333,220
Glass, Earthenware and Bricks	92	98	4,734,669	6,532,950
All other	1,468	1,776	32,365,518	27,586,840
Total manufacturing	3,705	4,266	$78,184,140	$74,817,867
TRADERS.				
General Stores	1,017	1,450	$8,350,995	$11,819,125
Groceries, Meats and Fish	3,222	3,616	13,197,915	13,422,988
Hotels and Restaurants	538	659	4,363,375	6,579,193
Liquors and Tobacco	736	968	4,466,395	5,420,619
Clothing and Furnishing	849	1,149	5,956,367	9,611,280
Dry Goods and Carpets	490	762	6,443,283	12,256,331
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks	228	402	1,352,817	2,576,297
Furniture and Crockery	251	294	2,825,600	2,590,983
Hardware, Stoves and Tools	222	361	2,222,140	4,379,626
Chemicals and Drugs	369	514	2,219,959	2,545,108
Paints and Oils	58	55	856,587	437,177
Jewelry and Clocks	225	298	1,837,121	2,736,302
Books and Papers	50	103	433,161	561,720
Hats, Furs and Gloves	37	59	494,600	593,554
All other	1,325	1,573	15,848,293	18,620,979
Total Trading	9,617	12,263	$70,868,598	$94,151,282
Agents, Brokers, Etc	730	916	36,090,191	30,103,107
Total Commercial	14,052	17,445	$185,142,929	$199,072,256

Yearly Failures.		
Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1875	7,740	$201,000,000
1876	9,092	191,117,000
1877	8,872	190,669,936
1878	10,478	234,383,132
1879	6,658	98,149,053
1880	4,735	65,752,000
1881	5,582	81,155,932
1882	6,738	101,547,564
1883	9,184	172,874,172
1884	10,968	226,343,427
1885	10,637	124,220,321
1886	9,834	114,644,119
1887	9,634	167,560,944
1888	10,679	128,829,973
1889	10,882	148,784,337
1890	10,907	189,856,964
1891	12,273	189,868,638
1892	10,344	114,044,167
1893	15,242	346,779,889
1894	13,885	172,992,856
1895	13,197	173,196,060
1896	15,088	226,096,834
1897	13,351	154,332,071
1898	12,186	130,662,899
1899	9,337	90,879,889
1900	10,774	138,495,673
1901	11,002	113,092,379
1902	11,615	117,476,769
1903	12,069	145,444,185
1904	12,199	144,202,311
1905	11,520	102,676,172
1906	10,682	119,201,515
1907	11,725	197,385,225
1908	15,690	222,315,684
1909	12,924	154,603,465
1910	12,652	201,757,097
1911	13,241	186,498,823
1912	15,452	203,117,391
1913	15,632	250,802,536
1914	18,280	357,908,859
1915	22,156	302,286,148
1916	16,993	196,212,256

a Twelve months from December 1 to November 30. Other years calendar years. These statistics were prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by R. G. Dun & Co.

RECORD OF NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Following are the comparative figures as specially compiled by The Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin of companies incorporated in the Eastern States during the last three years with an authorized capital of $1,000,000 or more:

	1917.	1916.	1915.		1917.	1916.	1915.
Jan.	$244,450,000	$270,995,000	$51,150,000	Sept.	$202,500,000	$164,700,000	$286,625,000
Feb.	283,815,000	365,995,300	53,950,000	Oct.	308,513,700	303,768,700	208,695,000
Mar.	281,000,000	194,750,000	70,050,000	Nov.	285,590,000	260,407,800	190,075,000
Apr.	361 510,000	166,650,000	32,200,000				
May	388,481,000	209,735,000	78,950,000	Total	$3,506,893,700	$2,438,396,300	$1,291,142,100
June	352,584,000	264,350,000	181,247,100	Dec.	.....	230,850,000	135,125,000
July	416,350,000	217,662,500	71,100,000				
Aug.	382,100,000	113,472,000	67,100,000	Total	.....	$2,669,246,300	$1,426,267,100

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

ACCORDING to a compilation by the National City Bank of New York, the railway mileage of the world, not counting roads constructed since 1914 for military purposes only, is as follows:

Country.	Year.	Total Railway Mileage.	State Railways.	Country.	Year.	Total Railway Mileage.	State Railways.
Argentina	1916	22,688	4,136	Peru	1915	1,800	1,100
Australia	1915	22,263	20,062	Roumania	1914	2,382	2,350
Austria-Hungary	1914	29,328	24,000	Russia	1916	48,955	37,800
Belgium	1914	5,451	2,700	Spain	1914	9,377	.....
Brazil	1916	16,294	2,930	Sweden	1915	9,228	3,045
Canada	1915	35,582	1,768	Switzerland	1916	3,571	3,537
Chile	1915	5,015	3,236	Turkey	1914	4,576	1,200
China	1916	6,467	.....	Union South Africa	1915	8,986	7,834
Denmark	1915	2,455	1,250	United Kingdom	1915	23,701	.....
Egypt	1916	4,381	2,401	United States	1917	265,218	.....
France	1914	31,958	5,600	All other	.....	36,120	3,710
Germany	1914	39,600	36,550	Europe	.....	217,000	118,000
India	1916	35,833	29,500	North America	.....	323,000	15,000
Italy	1916	11,635	8,526	South America	.....	52,000	16,000
Japan	1916	7,131	5,686	Asia	.....	69,000	47,000
Mexico	1913	16,088	12,324	Africa	.....	29,000	19,000
Netherlands	1915	2,075	1,120	Oceania	.....	23,000	22,000
New Zealand	1916	2,989	2,960				
Norway	1916	1,973	1,685	Total railway mileage	.....	713,120	237,010

DISTRICT LEADERS, NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN.

Tammany—*Headquarters*—Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th Street. *Chairman*—Thomas F. McAvoy; *Treasurer*—Philip F. Donohue; *Secretary*—Thomas F. Smith; *Executive Committee*—Democratic County Committee.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Daniel E. Finn	221 Hudson Street.
	Thomas F. Foley	59 Madison Street.
2	Max S. Levine	263 Grand Street.
	Harry C. Perry	161 Bowery.
3	Charles W. Culkin	303 West 12th Street.
	Frank J. Goodwin	267 West 25th Street.
	William Dalton	271 West 33d Street.
4	John F. Ahearn	290 East Broadway.
	P. J. Scully	
5	Peter J. Dooling	315 West 42d Street.
	Thomas J. McManus	738 Ninth Avenue.
	John F. Curry	413 West 57th Street.
6	David Lazarus	247 Seventh Street.
7	James J. Hagan	131 West 64th Street.
8	Solomon Goldenkranz	42 Second Avenue.
9	Roswell D. Williams	132 West 97th Street.
10	George W. Olvany	139 West 14th Street.
	George L. Donnellan	104 West 47th Street.
11	James J. Hines	292 Manhattan Ave.
12	Charles F. Murphy	345 Second Avenue.
	Michael J. Cruise	226 East 32d Street.
	Edward F. Boyle	760 Third Avenue.
13	John H. O'Connell	316 West 125th Street.
14	John V. Coggey	232 East 58th Street.
	William C. Blaney	222 East 71st Street.
15	Jeremiah T. Mahoney	135 East 78th Street.
16	Stephen Ruddy	334 East 79th Street.
	Michael Cosgrove	326 East 86th Street.
17	Nathan Burkan	1670 Madison Avenue.
	Samuel Marx	46 West 115th Street.
18	John J. Dietz	1600 Lexington Ave.
	H. Warren Hubbard	208 East 116th Street.
19	William Allen	2043 Seventh Avenue.
20	Frank J. Hendricks	2310 Third Avenue.
21	Edmund P. Holahan	250 West 145th Street.
22	Thomas F. McAvoy	507 West 145th Street.
23	John Mara	600 West 181st Street.

Republican—Headquarters, 105 West Fortieth Street (the Republican Club). *Chairman*—Samuel S. Koenig. *Treasurer*—Odgen L. Mills. *Secretary*—Benjamin Bulmer. Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee:

Assembly District.	Leader.	Headquarters.	Office.
1	Joseph Levenson, East District	236 East Broadway	243 Canal Street.
	William G. Rose, West District	32 Macdougal Street	Comptroller's Office.
	Ant'o Dalessandro, West District	32 Macdougal Street	Coroner's Office.
2	James E. March, Middle District	233 Lafayette Street	233 Lafayette Street.
	Louis Jacobson, East District	274 Grand Street	299 Broadway.
3	Benjamin F. Fox, Middle District	269 Eighth Avenue	513 West 34th Street.
	Michael H. Blake, North District	265 West 34th Street	Hall of Records.
	R. M. Greenbank	318 West 14th Street	State Comptroller's Office.
4	Alexander Wolf	464 Grand Street	299 Broadway.
5	Herman W. Beyer, South District	307 West 47th Street	County Clerk's Office.
	Anthony P. Ludden, North District	467 West 57th Street	State Comptroller's Office.
6	Samuel S. Koenig	44 Avenue C	27 Cedar Street.
7	Albert J. Berwin	2228 Broadway	State Comptroller's Office.
8	Jacob Samuel, North District	310 East 14th Street	State Comptroller's Office.
	Frank Dostal, South District	100 East 4th Street	42 Avenue B.
9	Charles E. Heydt	157 West 97th Street	2 Rector Street.
10	Clarence Schmelzel, North District	817 Sixth Avenue	
	Clarence H. Fay South District	240 West 14th Street	
11	Charles H. Griffiths	550 West 113th Street	120 Broadway.
12	William Henkel, South District	201 East 22d Street	
	John S. Shea, Middle District	234 East 31st Street	234 East 31st Street.
	Charles K. Lexow, North District	237 East 49th Street	Hall of Records.
13	Valentine J. Hahn	324 St. Nicholas Avenue	Tax Department.
14	Joseph E. Nejedly, South District	324 East 72d Street	Hall of Records.
	Frank J. Ryan, North District	308 East 79th Street	308 East 79th Street.
15	William W. Hoppin	627 Madison Avenue	32 Nassau Street.
16	William C. Hecht, South District	308 East 79th Street	Comptroller's Office.
	Ambrose O. Neal, North District	344 East 86th Street	Hall of Records.
17	Sam'l Krulewitch, South District	1664 Madison Avenue	1451 Broadway.
	Max Shlivek, North District	33 West 113th Street	95 William Street.
18	Charles B. Largy, North District	158 East 116th Street	Municipal Building.
	Irving Levy	1536 Madison Avenue	21 West Houston Street.
	Emanuel S. Berge, South District	1707 Third Avenue	8 Spruce Street.
19	David B. Costuma	200 Lenox Avenue	3 East 40th Street.
20	Frank K. Bowers	107 East 125th Street	Public Service Com., 120 B'y.
21	Moses M. McKee	201 West 139th Street	Board of Elections.
22	John A. Bolles	1723 Amsterdam Avenue	154 Nassau Street.
23	C. H. Woodward	573 West 181st Street	Tax Department.

BROOKLYN.

Democratic—Executive Committee of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Patrick H. Quinn	218 Schermerhorn St.
	James J. Browne	50 Johnson Street.
2	Joseph Fennelly	1401 Avenue O.
3	Michael J. Cummings	2 Strong Place.
4	Thomas J. Drennan	87 South 9th Street.
5	James J. Sexton	681 Monroe Street.
6	William F. Thompson	173 Tompkins Avenue.
7	Wm. J. Heffernan	594 Fourth Avenue.
8	John M. Gray	244 Wyckoff Street.
9	Thomas F. Wogan	450 Ovington Avenue.
10	Thomas K. Farrell	536 Carlton Avenue.
11	Joseph A. Guider	678 Park Avenue.
12	Timothy E. Griffin	564 Sixth Avenue.
13	Alexander Bassett	230 Ainslie Street.
14	Daniel J. Carroll	135 North 3d Street.
15	John W. Carpenter	196 Kent Street.
16	Charles R. Ward	Canal Ave. and West 3d Street.
17	Peter B. Hanson	525 Herkimer Street.
18	John H. McCooey	1426 Pacific Street.
19	Henry Hasenflug	93 Jefferson Street.
20	William F. Delaney	1110 Bushwick Ave.
21	Henry Hesterberg, Jr.	9 Lenox Road.
22	James P. Sinnott	170 Barbey Street.
23	James M. Power	1387 Herkimer Street.

BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

Chairman—James D. Bell, 91 Rugby Road; *First Vice Chairman*—John J. Dorman, 989 De Kalb Avenue; *Second Vice-Chairman*—John J. Guinan, 2314 Gravesend Avenue; *Corresponding Secretary*—Thomas H. Cullen, 256 President Street; *Treasurer*—Julian D. Fairchild, 845 Carroll Street; *Secretary*—Frank V. Kelly, 152 Keap Street; *Executive Clerk*—George N. Young, 180 Sterling Place.

Republican—Executive Committee, of the Kings County General Committee:

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Henry P. Erwin.....	62 Montague Street.	13	Jesse D. Moore.....	129 Devoe Street.
2	Marcus B. Campbell...	4654 Bedford Avenue.	14	George A. Owens.....	117 So. First Street.
3	Michael J. Wheeler....	64 Nelson Street.	15	Richard Wright.....	55 Jewell Street.
4	Paul Windells.....	162 Lee Avenue.	16	Frederick Oppikofer...	2760 Ocean Parkway.
5	Charles C. Lockwood..	954 Greene Avenue.	17	Lewis M. Swasey.....	42 Herkimer Street.
6	John Diemer.....	43 Ellory Street.	18	Warren G. Price.....	1366 Park Place.
7	Charles S. Devoy.....	4718 6th Avenue.	19	Jacob Bartscherer.....	178 Evergreen Avenue.
8	Jacob Brenner.....	252 Carroll Street.	20	William Schnitzspan..	53 Woodbine Street.
9	Charles S. Warbasse...	131 76th Street.	21	John J. Keller.....	44 Woodruff Avenue.
10	Charles F. Murphy....	292 Clinton Avenue.	22	Jacob A. Livingston...	448 Ridgewood Ave.
11	Alfred E. Vass.....	131 Quincy Street.	23	Reuben L. Haskell....	1216 Herkimer Street.
12	John T. Rafferty.....	242 Garfield Place.			

BRONX COUNTY.

Democratic.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	James F. Geraghty..	574 East 139th Street.	5	John J. Daly.....	987 Faile Street.
	Michael J. Garvin...	837 Cauldwell Avenue.	6	Thomas H. O'Neill....	2577 Poplar Street.
2	James W. Brown...	420 East 138th Street.	7	Arthur H. Murphy (County Chairman).	1800 Arthur Avenue.
	Albert H. Liedenau.	3492 Park Avenue.			
3	Patrick J. Kane.....	735 East 150th Street.	8	Joseph I. Berry.....	2543 Valentine Ave.
4	Stephen A. Nugent....	1115 Boston Road.			

Republican—Executive Members County Committee:
First Executive District—Wm. H. Ten Eyck, North Side Republican Club, 2661 Third Avenue.
Second Executive District—Peter Wynne, John Hay Republican Club, 1816 Webster Avenue.
Third Executive District—Alfred B. Simonds, Bronx Regular Republican Club, 682 Eagle Avenue.
Fourth Executive District—Ernest W. Bradbury, Pioneer Republican Club 1324 Franklin Avenue.
Fifth Executive District—Harry Harris, Prospect Republican Club, 892 Prospect Avenue.
Sixth Executive District—John J. Knewitz, Bronx Republican Club, 2537 Willett Avenue.
Seventh Executive District—Michael J. Reagan, Tremont Republican Club, 800 E. Tremont Avenue.
Eighth Executive District—Thomas W. Whittle, Park Republican Club, 4779 Third Avenue.
Ninth Executive District—Charles L. Halberstadt, Hunts Point Republican Club, 1029 East 163d Street.
Tenth Executive District—James J. Hamilton, Standard Republican Club, Nelson Avenue and 166th Street

The officers of the Republican County Committee in Bronx County are: John J. Knewitz, *Chairman*; Charles L. Halberstadt, *Secretary*; Richard W. Lawrence, *Treasurer*.

RICHMOND.

Democratic—Executive Committee of County Committee: Jos. F. O'Grady, *Chairman*, William K. Walsh, William Sullivan, Joseph P. McKay, Edward I. Miller, David Driscoll, Robert Bailey, George Trantec, James Murphy, James L. Vail, William Kicly, Fred Ohliger, William McDermott, John J. O'Rourke, F. Wilsey Owen, Francis Fabre.

Republican—Executive Committee:
Ward 1—George L. Nichol, Cherry Lane, West New Brighton.
Ward 2—First Assembly District, John Smith, Broad Street, Stapleton.
Ward 3—Second Assembly District, H. E. Buel, Port Richmond.
Ward 4—Second Assembly District, John Timlin, Jr., Bay Street, Rosebank.
Ward 5—Second Assembly District, George A. Wood, Princes Bay.
William Bryan and Henry Fachner are members at large.

The officers of the Republican Party in Richmond are George L. Scofield, *Chairman*, Vanderbilt Avenue, Stapleton, S. I.; Jos. P. Thompson, *Vice-Chairman*, 46 Smith Terrace, Stapleton, S. I.; Thos. A. Braniff, *Secretary*, New Brighton, S. I.; Abraham Johnson, *Treasurer*, Princes Bay, S. I.

NEW YORK CITY WOMAN SUFFRAGE PARTY.

Manhattan—Elected at Assembly District Conventions, December 4, 1917.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Address.
1	Mrs. Margaret Fay...	222 Spring Street.	12	Mrs. Edward Van Zile.	17 Livingston Place.
2	Vacancy.....	.....	13	Mrs. E. H. Snyder....	99 Claremont Avenue.
3	Mrs. C. Cunningham..	323 West 14th Street.	14	Mrs. Joseph Wademan.	348 East 66th Street.
4	Miss Weldon (Election Postponed.)	265 Henry St.	15	Miss Edith Morgan...	115 East 72d Street.
			16	Miss Louise A. Flynn..	149 East 81st Street.
5	Miss Rose Bohan.....	411 West 49th Street.	17	Mrs. Emily Weisberg..	144 West 117th Street.
6	Vacancy.....	.....	18	Miss Josephine Schain.	231 East 104th Street.
7	Mrs. Walter Timme...	71 Central Park West.	19	Miss Annie Mathews..	63 West 127th Street.
8	Mrs. Minnie Leavitt..	141 Second Avenue.	20	Mrs. C. A. McCusker..	329 East 118th Street.
9	Mrs. Charles L. Losey..	227 Riverside Drive.	21	Mrs. Annie Spark.....	51 Hamilton Terrace.
10	Miss Ethel Stebbins...	33 West 9th Street.	22	Mrs. Estelle R. Kohn..	631 West 152d Street.
11	Mrs. Robert T. Oliver..	211 West 101st Street.	23	Mrs. A. T. Stanley....	351 Wadsworth Ave.

DISTRICT LEADERS, NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

Brooklyn.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.
1	Miss Martha Garside..	103 Joralemon Street.	13	Mrs. J. E. Daugherty..	Greenpoint Hospital.
2	Mrs. C. B. Melcamp..	1553 East 13th Street.	14	Dr. Ella Seldman.....	217 Roebling Street.
3	Mrs. C. H. Jackson...	54 Strong Place.	15	Mrs. Fred Raddatz...	638 Leonard Street.
4	Mrs. Alex. Mackintosh	118 Lee Avenue.	16	Mrs. Earl H. Mayne..	139 Bay 17th Street.
5	Mrs. R. H. Roy.....	659 Jefferson Avenue.	17	Mrs. Estelle D. Bush..	126 Hancock Street.
6	Mrs. Mark Rudick...	259 Vernon Avenue.	18	Mrs. Geoffrey Bare...	1329 Carroll Street.
7	Mrs. Howard M. Read	453 Fifty-first Street.	19	Mrs. H. Blank.....	54 Cedar Street.
8	Mrs. M. Westbrooke..	40 Second Place.	20	Mrs. W. C. Dean.....	26 Palmetto Street.
9	Mrs. E. O'Connor.....	7416 Sixth Avenue.	21	Mrs. James A. Nelson.	47 Marlborough Road.
10	Miss E. B. Collier.....	282 DeKalb Avenue.	22	Mrs. E. L. Hart.....	194 Jamaica Avenue.
11	Mrs. J. N. Perkins....	202 Lefferts Place.	23	Mrs. E. H. Nehemiah.	376 Stone Avenue.
12	Miss Bertha Hunt....	Meth. Epis. Hospital.			

Bronx.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.
1	Mrs. A. Johnen.....	875 Cauldwell Avenue.	5	Mrs. L. R. Welzmiller.	1453 Bryant Avenue.
2	Mrs. Thomas Martin..	286 Alexander Avenue.	6	Miss Sarah McCarthy.	661 East 235th Street.
3	Miss F. Morrison.....	720 Trinity Avenue.	7	Miss E. Bayreuther...	617 Oaktree Place.
4	Miss E. Hoagland....	669 East 163d Street.	8	Mrs. J. K. Small.....	301 East 107th Street.

Richmond.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.
1	Mrs. Geo. P. Draper..	4 Stuyvesant Place, New Brighton, S. I.	2	Mrs. E. K. Elsworth..	90 Bayview Avenue, Princes Bay, S. I.

Queens.

Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.	Ass'y Dist.	Name.	Headquarters.
1	Mrs. C. Laughlan....	357 Academy Street, Astoria.	4	Mrs. George Wilder...	Hollis Court Boulevard, Queens.
2	Election postponed....	.....	5	Dr. Maria Vinton.....	474 Freedom Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.
3	Miss Hazel Lewis.....	College Point, L. I.	6	Mrs. Julia Hannan....	2415 Silver Street, Ridgewood, L. I.

SOCIALIST PARTY NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(By Adolph Germer, Executive Secretary, No. 803 West Madison Street, Chicago.)

The Socialist Party National Committee went out of existence on September 24, 1917. The affairs of the Socialist Party are administered by the National Executive Committee, which consists of four members, namely, Morris Hillquit, 30 Church Street, New York City; Victor L. Berger, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wis.; John M. Work, 1217 Rosedale Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and Anna A. Maley, 613 Washingtou Avenue S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. The Constitution of the Socialist Party provides for five members on the Executive Committee, but Mr. Spargo resigned. The term of office of this committee continues to the first of July, 1918.

Under the newly adopted National Constitution of the Socialist Party, the National Executive Committee will consist of fifteen members. The country is divided into five districts and three members are to be elected from each district. The call for nominations for this committee will be sent out on January 1, 1918, and they will begin their term of office on July 1, 1918. This organization, known nationally as the Socialist Party, is officially known as the Public Ownership Party in Minnesota, to conform to the election laws in that State.

PUBLIC MARKETS IN NEW YORK CITY.

THE public markets are West Washington, Gansevoort, Washington, Jefferson and Delancey in Manhattan, and Wallabout in Brooklyn.

Washington Market, at Fulton and West Streets, covers an area of 175 x 203 feet, and was established in 1812. Meat, fish and game, butter, eggs, cheese fruits, and vegetables are sold there. The city charges for space in this market.

Jefferson Market at Greenwich Avenue and Sixth Avenue, occupies 36,000 square feet. This is a retail market. Space is rented by the city to dealers.

West Washington Market—Established in 1889 at Gansevoort and West Streets, covers 369 x 400 feet. There are ten buildings—two-story structures in blocks of twenty stands, with marketing space on the first floor and offices on the second. It is a wholesale market in which meat, garden produce and live poultry are sold. The stalls are leased.

Gansevoort Market—An open square bounded by West, Little West Twelfth, Washington and Gansevoort Streets, has no buildings of any kind. It is by legislation restricted to the use of farmers and gardeners for the sale of products they themselves have grown. Each farmer is charged 25 cents daily. It is mostly a wholesale market for dealers.

Delancey Street Market is under the approach to Williamsburg Bridge at Pitt and Willett Streets, where fish, vegetables and fruits and miscellaneous dry goods are sold. It occupies a space 400 x 100 feet.

Wallabout Market has an area of thirty-six acres. It extends from Clinton Avenue to East Avenue, to Wallabout Basin. The city owns the land and the ground is leased. Many farmers use this market to sell their produce to dealers, and pay 25 cents a day for each wagon space in the market. Mostly all the purchases are wholesale.

FRANCE'S INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

(By Consul-General A. M. Thackara, Paris.)

In October, official estimates gave the following crop reports for 1917: Wheat, 3,950,000 metric tons; spelt, 90,000; rye, 700,000; barley, 700,000; oats, 3,500,000 tons. For 1916 the crop figures were: Wheat 5,841,070 metric tons; spelt, 111,427 tons; rye, 911,632 tons; barley, 857,940 tons; oats, 4,127,960 tons.

The total value of the exports invoiced at the American Consulate-General at Paris for the United States during the first nine months of 1917 was $35,335,669, against $41,990,745 for the corresponding period in 1916. The principal decreases were in precious stones, diamonds, pearls, silk manufactures, clover seed, green calfskins, champagne, feathers, and cotton manufactures. The principal increases were in cigarette-paper, gloves, perfumery, and films.

A decree published in the Journal Officiel of September 11, 1917, stated that the maximum issue of notes of the Bank of France and its branch offices, provisionally fixed at 21,000,000,000 francs by the decree of February 15, 1917, has been raised to 24,000,000,000 francs. It is also stated that the maximum issue of notes of the Bank of Algeria and its branch offices, provisionally fixed at 550,000,000 francs by the decree of July 27, 1917, has been increased to 600,000,000 francs.

In many French cities small metallic currency has become scarce, particularly 1 and 2 sou copper pieces; and it is not unlikely that nickel coins of the value of 1, 2, and 5 sous will soon be put into circulation by the mint. In many French towns the local chambers of commerce have been authorized to issue paper money in denominations of 2 francs, 1 franc, 50 centimes, and even of 25 and 10 centimes. The shortage of the divisional metallic currency is said to be largely attributable to hoarding, for the quantities issued by the mint since the outbreak of the war have been unusually large. On June 30, 1917, there were outstanding 319,165,938 silver denominational coins, representing a total value of 313,184,301 francs; 99,469,811 copper coins, representing 6,695,047 francs; and 1,579,940 nickel coins, representing 394,389 francs.

The value of French foreign trade during 1916, not including gold and silver coin, bullion, and the baser coinage, according to the official provisional statistics was 20,275,102,000 francs, as compared with 14,973,163,000 francs in 1915, an increase of 5,301,939,000 francs. The value of the imports was 15,159,412,000 francs, against 11,035,794,000 francs in 1915, an increase of 4,123,618,000 francs, or 37 per cent., and the value of the exports was 5,115,690,000 francs, as compared with 3,937,369,000 francs, an increase of 1,178,321,000 francs, or over 29 per cent. The imports of gold and silver coin and bullion and of the baser coins in 1916 were valued at 146,341 000 francs, against 126,886,000 francs in 1915, an increase of 19,455,000 francs, and the value of the exports during the past two years was 34,643,000 francs and 150,823,000 francs, respectively. The imports of gold coin and bullion increased from 38,268,000 francs in 1915 to 57,288,000 francs in 1916; the exports during 1916 were 630,000 francs, as compared with 115,242,000 francs in 1915. The imports and exports of silver coin and bullion in 1916 were 39,029,000 francs and 33,638,000 francs, respectively, as compared with 88,607,000 francs and 35,556,000 francs, respectively, in 1915.

The following table shows the values of the imports and exports, not including gold, silver, etc., for 1915 and 1916, arranged by classes:

Classes.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
Food products	3,314,797,000	4,076,052,000	648,953,000	483,262,000
Industrial materials	4,653,404,000	6,452,320,000	767,521,000	801,090,000
Manufactures	3,067,593,000	4,631,040,000	2,341,317,000	3,587,024,000
Postal packages	.....	.....	179,578,000	244,314,000
Total	11,035,794,000	15,159,412,000	3,937,369,000	5,115,690,000

The above totals were computed on the basis of the average 1915 prices and are therefore less than the actual figures.

BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST FRANCE.

As shown by the table, the balance of trade against France during 1916 was 10,043,722,000 francs. Wheat, with other cereals and flour, leads in food imports with a value of 1,694,361,000 francs. In 1908, the year of good crops, the imports of cereals were only 201,286,000 francs. Next comes meat, with imports of 564,589,000 francs; in 1913 the value was only 38,679,000 francs. The imports of wine in 1916 were 332,815,000 francs and brandy for drinking purposes 30,806,000 francs, a total of 363,621,000 francs. Of the wine imports Algeria sent 183,015,000 francs, as compared with 321,495,000 out of a total importation of 343,523,000 in 1915. Coffee imports were 289,178,000 francs; sugar, 413,178,000 francs (only 34,302,000 francs in 1913), and cocoa, 99,281,000 francs.

The principal import items were: Iron and steel, 1,216,501,000 francs; other metals, 630,074,000 francs; coal, 1,142,839,000 francs; cotton, 425,444,000 francs; wool, 315,842,000 francs; silk, 218,696,000 francs; oleaginous seeds and fruits, 342,033,000 francs; crude and refined petroleum, 284,091,000 francs, and horses, 275,885,000 francs. Of the imports in 1916 machinery was 687,035,000 francs; wool tissues, 613,326,000 francs (50,603,000 francs in 1913); cotton tissues, 282,332,000 francs (56,474,000 in 1913); tools and metal work, 392,707,000 francs, and chemical products, 332,728,000 francs. The value of the trade of France by principal countries during 1915 and 1916, excluding gold, silver, etc., was:

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
	Francs.	*Francs.*	*Francs.*	*Francs.*
United States	3,027,618,000	4,766,933,000	446,190,000	492,692,000
Algeria	546,895,000	427,148,000	367,708,000	388,449,000
Argentina	472,983,000	733,722,000	107,841,000	121,484,000
Belgium	22,791,000	5,755,000	36,151,000	42,420,000
Brazil	209,800,000	277,742,000	55,468,000	63,056,000
Great Britain	3,037,647,000	4,048,379,000	1,098,898,000	906,023,000
Italy	433,184,000	504,859,000	388,294,000	685,886,000
Russia	77,386,000	172,991,000	113,334,000	859,832,000
Spain	581,362,000	652,005,000	139,475,000	152,194,000
Switzerland	244,176,000	407,685,000	297,694,000	299,736,000
All other countries	2,381,952,000	3,162,193,000	886,316,000	1,103,918,000
Total	11,035,794,000	15,159,412,000	3,937,369,000	5,115,690,000

FOOD AND ITS RELATION TO HEALTH.

Edward Clark, M. D. Acting Director Division of Child Hygiene, New York State Department of Health.)

[A Summary.]

The processes of oxidization of material and the transformation of energy in the body are less simple than in the engine and less clearly understood. Late research, however, has given us ways of measuring the energy latent in coal, wood, and in food materials as well. This is most generally done in the chemical laboratory by an apparatus called the bomb calorimeter. The amount of heat given off in the oxidization of a given quantity of any material is called its "heat of combustion," and is taken as a measure of its latent or potential energy. The unit commonly used is the calorie, *i. e.*, the amount of heat which would raise the temperature of 1 kilogram of water 1° C., or, what is nearly the same thing, 1 pound of water 4° F. Every article of food that we put into our bodies, either to build up and repair tissue, or to furnish heat and energy, belongs to one of the three following groups.: 1. Proteins, such as lean meat, fish, eggs, cheese, milk, peas and beans. 2. Carbohydrates, such as sugars, starches and vegetables. 3. Fats. In addition to the above, we also need water. Some of the proteins, like milk and lean meats, and many of the carbohydrates, especially fruits and vegetables, supply us with large quantities of water, but we need more water than we can get in this way.

A number of mineral salts are necessary for our bodies and these we get largely from eating fruits and vegetables. Sulphur, however, is supplied to us in our protein foods; and from milk we get a large amount of calcium salts so important in connection with phosphorus in building up strong bones and teeth. This is the reason why milk is such an essential element in the diet of growing children. "It is said that one hundred calories of milk yield as much calcium salt as 2,400 calories of white bread or meat." We get iron in almost all of the vegetables, notably in spinach, and in some fruits such as strawberries, grapes and raisins. Many mineral salts other than those above mentioned are needed in the body in small amounts, notably potassium, magnesium, iodine, and others, and we generally get the necessary supply of these in all fairly well-balanced diets.

As a general rule most of the carbohydrates and proteins contain approximately four calories of food value in each gram (seventeen grains) of weight. Pure fats, lard, butter, and oils (vegetable and animal) contain nine calories per gram of weight. There are twenty-eight grams in an avoirdupois ounce.

HOW TO MEASURE FOOD VALUES.

According to Fisher and Fisk, we find one hundred calories in a small lamb chop (weighing about an ounce); in a large egg (about two ounces); in a small side-dish of baked beans (about three ounces); in 1½ cubic inches of cheese (about an ounce); in an ordinary side-dish of sweet corn (about 3½ ounces); in one large sized potato (if baked, about three ounces; if boiled about four ounces); in an ordinary thick slice of bread (about 1½ ounces); in one shredded wheat biscuit (about an ounce); in a very small piece of sponge cake (about an ounce); in a third of an ordinary piece of pie (about 1½ ounces); in three teaspoonfuls or 1½ lumps of sugar (about one ounce); in a dozen peanuts (about ⅔ of an ounce); in eight pecans (about ½ an ounce); in four prunes (about one ounce); in two apples (about seven ounces); in a large banana (about four ounces); in half a cantaloupe (about nine ounces); in seven olives (about 1½ ounces); in a very large orange (about ten ounces); in an ordinary pat of butter (about ½ an ounce); in a quarter of a glass of cream (about two ounces); in a small glass of milk (about five ounces).

Fats, and carbohydrates such as sugars and starches, consisting, as they do, of carbon and hydrogen, are the principal combustible foods; hence these are the foods which give us heat and energy. The protein or nitrogenous foods like meat, milk, eggs, fish, cheese, dried beans and dried peas are the foods that are used principally to furnish the building and repair material for the body. To use a familiar illustration, we can compare the protein foods we eat to the oil which is used in the automobile. The purpose of the oil in the automobile is to keep the machine in good running order. We can compare the carbohydrate foods which we eat to the gasoline in the automobile; the combustion of the gasoline in the automobile drives the machine, just as the combustion of the carbohydrate foods in the human body gives it energy to enable it to do the work that it is called upon to perform. The different kinds of food, to a certain extent, can do each other's work; thus some protein foods can, under certain conditions, be burned in the body and do the work of the carbohydrates. While some of the proteins, as stated above, can take the place in the body and do the work of the carbohydrates, the latter, however, cannot take the place of what are called albuminoid proteins in the process of building up new tissues and repairing worn and wasted ones.

As a result of a large amount of experimentation, the conclusion seems to be pretty firmly established that a well-balanced diet furnishing a total of from 2,500 to 4,500 calories of food value of different kinds is sufficient for all the daily food needs of the average man or women, taken, of course, with reference to age, size, occupation and physical peculiarities.

ONE-THIRD OF FOOD SHOULD BE FATS.

Most authorities now seem to agree that for a normal, healthy person a well-balanced diet should consist of 10 per cent. protein food, 60 per cent. carbohydrate food, and 30 per cent. fat food, always estimated, of course, on the caloric basis, and not according to weight or bulk. In addition to the above, a large amount of water is needed over and above that which we get in the foods.

According to Mary Swartz Rose, a test of the rations of agricultural laborers showed the following average consumption, expressed in energy: Farmers in Connecticut, 3,410 calories; in Vermont, 3,635 calories; in New York, 3,785 calories; in Mexico, 3,435 calories; in Italy, 3,565 calories; in Finland, 3,474 calories. Any person who takes a small amount of muscular exercise, who follows a sedentary occupation, and who eats freely of red meat two or three times a day, is extending a cordial invitation to toxins and uric acid to come and take up their abode within his physical domain, where, in time, they may prove to be very troublesome tenants. Meat, however, contains certain elements that are of great value in building up and repairing muscle and body tissue, and as such is a valuable article of diet, but it is a well-known fact that most American people eat altogether too much meat. By eating less protein food, especially meat and eggs, we will enjoy better health and be able to economize in the cost of our food ration.

A common mistake is that by eating large quantities of meat, eggs and cheese we can better perform work that requires the expenditure of a large amount of muscular energy. The fact that it is foods like bread, oat meal, corn meal and vegetables, and sugars that supply us with energy must be impressed on the minds of people. Another important thing for people to know is that protein foods, consisting, as they do, largely of nitrogen, are, if not promptly digested and assimilated, liable to quickly decompose in the intestinal canal and produce intestinal toxemia or auto-intoxication with all their train of evils.

NEW ANTHRACITE WAGE SCALE OF DECEMBER, 1917.

Following is the agreement of November 17, 1917, entered into by anthracite operators and miners: "Whereas, on May 5, 1916, an agreement was entered into by the parties hereto, covering wages and working conditions in the anthracite field of Pennsylvania, for the four-year period beginning April 1, 1916, and ending March 31, 1920; and Whereas, by reason of conditions that arose as a result of the war, the parties hereto, under date April 25, 1917, entered into a supplemental agreement modifying the wage compensation provided in said agreement of May 5, 1916; and Whereas, by reason of further changes in conditions that have arisen since the date of said supplemental agreement of April 25, 1917, the parties hereto have deemed it advisable and necessary to make further increase in the wage compensation provided in said supplemental agreement as hereinafter more specifically set forth: Now, therefore, this agreement witnesseth, That in lieu of the voluntary advances made under the agreement of April 25, 1917, the following advances are proposed to be applied to the rates established under the agreement of May 5, 1916:

"(*a*) Contract hand and machine miners shall be paid an advance of 25 per cent. on their gross earnings. (*b*) Consideration miners shall be paid an advance of 25 per cent. on their earnings. (*c*) Contract miners' laborers shall be paid an advance or 30 per cent. on their earnings. (*d*) Consideration miners' laborers shall be paid an advance of 25 per cent. on their earnings. (*e*) Day machine miners' laborers who received not less than $2.72 per day shall be paid an advance of 25 per cent. on their earnings. (*f*) Outside engineers working a 12-hour cross-shift and firemen shall be paid an advance of $1 per day for each day worked. All other outside company men who received $1.54 or more per day shall be paid an advance of 90 cents per day for each day worked. (*g*) Inside engineers and pumpmen working a 12-hour cross-shift shall be paid an advance of $1.10 per day for each day worked. All other inside company men who received $1.54 or more per day shall be paid an advance of $1 per day for each day worked. (*h*) All employés paid by the day who received less than $1.54 per day shall be paid an advance of 60 cents per day for each day worked. (*i*) Monthly men coming under the agreement of May 5, 1916, shall receive an advance per day for each day worked equivalent to that provided for their respective occupations under paragraphs F and G. (*j*) The advances of $1.10 per day, $1 per day, 90 cents per day, and 60 cents per day provided above are to be applied to a day, whether eight hours or more, as established under the agreement of May 5, 1916; any proportionate part of a day to be paid a proportionate part of the advances herein provided. (*k*) The employés of stripping contractors, paid by the day, working on the basis of a 9-hour or 10-hour shift, shall be paid the same increase per hour for each hour worked that is provided for outside company men working on an 8-hour basis.

"It is understood and agreed that, except as herein provided, all of the covenants and conditions of the agreement of May 5, 1916, shall remain in full force and effect. And it is further understood and agreed that this contract will become effective only on condition that the selling price of coal shall be advanced by the United States Government sufficient to cover the increased cost of production and will not take effect until the first day of the pay period following the order granting such increased price. Subject to the foregoing provision, the contract will remain in effect during the period of the war, or until March 31, 19120, in case the was is not terminated before that date. In witness whereof the parties hereto have caused this agreement to be properly executed this 17th day of November, 1917."

On behalf of anthracite operators: W. J. Richards, S. D. Warriner, Daniel B. Wentz, W. L. Connell. On behalf of anthracite mine workers' organization: *President, District No. 1*—John T. Dempsey; *President, District No. 7*—Thomas Kennedy; *President, District No. 9*—James Matthews; *President of United Mine Workers of America, Representing Anthracite Mine Workers' Organization*—Frank J. Hayes.

In connection with the new wage agreement, the Government allowed the anthracite operators an increase of 35 cents a ton in the selling price at the mines.

ANTHRACITE SHIPMENTS IN OCTOBER, 1917, ESTABLISH NEW RECORDS.

The shipments of anthracite for October, 1917, amounted to 7,110,950 tons, establishing a new record. The October shipments showed an increase of 738,194 tons, or 11 per cent. over the preceding month, and were 1,240,746 tons, or 21 per cent. in excess of the shipments during the corresponding month last year. The total shipments for the first ten months of 1917 have amounted to 64,889,047 tons, an increase over the same period in 1916 of 9,088,427 tons.

The normal yearly anthracite coal consumption in New York City is approximately as follows: Domestic, private houses and small stores using mostly egg, stove and nut, 2,800,000 tons; flats and apartment houses, heating, etc., using mostly broken, egg, or pea and buckwheat, 3,200,000 tons; hotels, theatres, clubs, factories, institutions, etc., 1,800,000 tons; gas and electric requirements, estimated from annual reports, 1,550,000 tons; elevated, subway and surface railroads, 500,000 tons; steamboats, tugs and shipping, also steam railroad fuel, for heating, etc., within city limits, 500,000 tons; department stores, office buildings, etc., 1,300,000 tons; municipal requirements (city departments), 600,000 tons; total anthracite, 12,200,000 tons.

The bituminous consumption: Steam trade, factories, refineries, etc., including gas and electric plants, about 1,600,000 tons; steamship bunkering (official returns), 4,900,000 tons; heating stores, office buildings, etc., 400,000 tons; blacksmith trade, including wheelwrights and carriage manufacturers, 100,000 tons; elevated, subway and surface railroads, 1,500,000 tons; municipal requirements (pumping stations, etc.), 100,000 tons; total bituminous, 8,600,000 tons; total anthracite and bituminous, 20,800,000 tons.

The above figures are all in gross tons of 2,240 pounds. In addition there is used an estimated coke tonnage (gas house) amounting to 300,000 loads of fifty bushels each.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS.

Dr. William F. Durand, Chairman, Stanford University, Cal.; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Secretary, Bureau of Standards; Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Lieut.-Col. V. E. Clark, U. S. A., Aviation Section, War Department; Dr. John F. Hayford, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Prof. Charles F. Marvin, U. S. Weather Bureau; Hon. Byron R. Newton, Treasury Department; Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.; Major-Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A., Chief Signal Officer, War Department; Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, U. S. N., Chief Constructor, Navy Department; Lieut.-Com. J. H. Towers, U. S. N., Navy Department; Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution.

Executive Committee—Dr. Charles D. Walcott, Chairman; Dr. S. W. Stratton, Secretary; Dr. Joseph S. Ames, Prof. Charles F. Marvin, Dr. Michael I. Pupin, Brig.-Gen. George O. Squier, U. S. A., Rear-Admiral D. W. Taylor, U. S. N.

Naval aviation schools are established as follows: Boston, Mass., ground schoo ; Bay Shore, L. I., flying school; Hampton Roads, Va., flying school; Miami, Fla., flying school; Pensacola, Fla., flying school; San Diego, Cal., flying school.

FOREIGN COMMERCE, PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.)

Ports.	Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Commerce.
Europe:				
London	1915	$1,642,764,000	$479,948,000	$2,122,712,000
Liverpool	1915	1,119,429,000	654,418,000	1,773,847,000
Hull	1915	243,990,000	90,745,000	334,735,000
Manchester	1915	192,986,000	81,168,000	274,154,000
Glasgow	1915	129,294,000	143,644,000	272,938,000
Southampton	1915	69,885,000	15,363,000	85,248,000
Grimsby	1915	75,398,000	20,240,000	95,638,000
Harwich	1915	18,344,000	17,568,000	35,912,000
Tyne ports	1915	57,716,000	55,210,000	112,926,000
Cardiff	1915	40,817,000	53,636,000	94,453,000
Leith	1915	73,382,000	24,427,000	97,809,000
Bristol	1915	114,140,000	8,365,000	122,505,000
Belfast	1915	35,957,000	646,000	36,603,000
Hamburg	1913	1,084,325,000	817,275,000	1,901,600,000
Bremen	1913	370,608,000	211,421,000	582,029,000
Belgium: Antwerp	1912	623,164,000	588,181,000	1,211,345,000
Marseilles	1913	389,639,000	365,733,000	755,372,000
Havre	1913	357,924,000	258,795,000	616,719,000
Dunkirk	1913	187,538,000	36,201,000	223,739,000
Bordeaux	1913	89,163,000	78,606,000	167,769,000
Genoa	1913	199,780,000	103,061,000	302,841,000
Naples	1913	61,492,000	38,178,000	99,670,000
Turkey—Constantinople	1912	74,360,000	28,600,000	102,960,000
Trieste	1913	175,997,000	161,430,000	337,428,000
Fiume	1912	43,833,000	53,923,000	97,756,000
Petrograd	1914	65,084,000	31,326,000	96,410,000
Riga	1914	44,224,000	56,105,000	100,329,000
Odessa	1914	26,673,000	18,571,000	45,244,000
Vindau	1914	4,061,000	27,852,000	31,913,000
Reval	1914	35,551,000	9,594	45,145,000
Libau	1914	15,703,000	10,590,000	26,293,000
Novorossisk	1914	9,573,000	35,858,000	45,431,000
Nikolaiev	1914	873,000	18,442,000	19,315,000
Rostov	1914	424,000	30,749,000	31,173,000
Kherson	1914	39,000	8,728,000	8,767,000
Batum	1914	4,469,000	14,593,000	19,062,000
Vladivostok	1914	26,481,000	1,752,000	28,233,000
Barcelona	1913	79,428,000	29,839,000	109,267,000
Valencia	1913	14,342,000	19,162,000	33,504,000
Bilbao	1913	22,272,000	9,929,000	32,201,000
America:				
New York	1916	1,191,866,000	2,326,121,000	3,517,987,000
Galveston	1916	7,683,000	190,282,000	197,965,000
New Orleans	1916	90,046,000	211,296,000	301,342,000
Boston	1916	210,900,000	131,085,000	341,985,000
Philadelphia	1916	95,801,000	197,660,000	293,461,000
Baltimore	1916	27,809,000	180,772,000	208,581,000
San Francisco	1916	113,646,000	95,492,000	209,138,000
Oregon Ports	1916	2,439,000	10,654,000	13,093,000
Georgia "	1916	1,778,000	45,925,000	47,703,000
Washington (State of) Ports	1916	135,581,000	164,960,000	300,541,000
Canada: Montreal	1916	129,140,000	173,437,000	302,577,000
Mexico:				
Vera Cruz	1913	40,733,000	42,118,000	82,851,000
Tampico	1913	22,825,000	40,379,000	63,204,000
Cuba: Havana	1915	110,910,000	62,441,000	173,351,000
Argentina: Buenos Ayres	1915	174,474,000	224,096,000	398,570,000
Brazil:				
Santos	1915	39,245,000	117,208,000	156,453,000
Rio de Janeiro	1915	61,145,000	44,261,000	105,406,000
Chile:				
Valparaiso	1915	26,306,000	11,929,000	38,235,000
Iquique	1915	4,709,000	16,408,000	21,117,000
Antofagasta	1915	8,539,000	22,057,000	30,596,000
Peru: Callao	1915	9,716,000	19,722,000	29,438,000
Uruguay: Montevideo	1911	42,627,000	32,167,000	74,794,000
Asia:				
Shanghai	1915	121,307,000	123,289,000	244,587,000
Canton	1915	15,935,000	25,782,000	41,717,000
Tientsin	1915	24,870,000	10,341,000	35,211,000
Yokohama	1915	152,365,000	222,259,000	374,624,000
Kobe	1915	134,070,000	98,404,000	232,474,000
Osaka	1915	25,204,000	46,724,000	71,928,000
Singapore	1914	151,883,000	121,328,000	273,211,000
Calcutta	1915	182,363,000	229,023,000	411,386,000
Bombay	1915	149,489,000	151,915,000	301,404,000
Africa—Egypt:				
Alexandria	1915	74,330,000	126,650,000	200,980,000
Oceania—Australia:				
Sydney	1915	128,266,000	128,831,000	257,097,000
Melbourne	1915	101,435,000	59,622,000	161,057,000

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POISONS USED IN MAKING EXPLOSIVES.

(Summary of a Special Inquiry in 1916 by Alice Hamilton, M.D., of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

There is no way of knowing how much illness and death resulted from the mad rush during the first months of the war, before the munition factories were in a position to carry on the work properly to get out the product. Another thing that led to sickness in this work was its unfamiliarity. It involved new problems in engineering that had to be solved by men with little or no experience with these substances and reactions. So many of the more serious cases were engineers and chemists who took risks to which they would not subject others, and suffered in consequence. Undoubtedly also the newness of the substances employed and of their by-products was responsible for many accidents. It is plain that in some plants the occurrence of a serious case of poisoning was the first thing that aroused the management to the fact that a certain process was really dangerous. Naturally in a factory making explosives the danger of explosion is so great that it first attracts attention, and the danger of poisoning, less spectacular but perhaps just as great, is not recognized till something startling happens.

Still another evidence of the newness and unfamiliarity of this industry is seen in the large number of cases of poisoning that occurred through some accident, something not inherent in the process. Repairing stills or retorts which have been filled with poisonous fluids is a fruitful source of serious poisoning. Others are leaking pipes which let fumes escape, or violent decomposition with the production of poisonous vapors, or a too rapid reaction producing a "boil-over." Such accidents tend to become rarer all the time, but they were frequent in the early months when the industry was still in the experimental stage. If chemists and engineers were faced with a new problem, this was even more true of the physicians living in the neighborhood of explosives works. Such occurrences as cyanosis and syncope from nitrobenzol fumes, of toxic hepatitis from trinitrotoluol, as of edema of the lungs from nitrous fumes, were totally new experiences to the ordinary physician, and there was very little in the medical literature to help him. If his practice was near the factory he was at least able to connect the illness with the occupation, and by careful observation he could build up for himself a picture of that form of industrial poisoning; but if, as is often the case, the workmen were drawn from many scattered towns, the physicians in those towns had no reason to suspect that the symptoms complained of by their patients were occupational in origin. This makes it extremely difficult to trace cases of poisoning in this industry, and it also explains why men who were suffering from symptoms that should have been regarded as grave were allowed to go back to work in a poisoned atmosphere till they were so ill they gave up of their own accord. Several of the histories we secured of deaths from occupational poisoning show that if the condition had been recognized in the early stages the victim might have been saved.

Description of the Industry.—The making of black powder, ordinary gunpowder, does not carry with it any danger of occupational poisoning, and it is not included in this study. The explosives that do involve in their manufacture several poisonous substances are the following: Nitrocellulose, or nitrocotton, including pyroxylin and military guncotton; smokeless powder, including nitroglycerin powders; picric acid and ammonium picrate; nitroglycerin and dynamite; Trinitrotoluol, or TNT or triton; fulminate of mercury; tetranitraniline, or TNA; Tetranitromethylanilin, or tetryl; nitron aphthalenes; ammonium nitrate. Dangerous substances are also used in the production of these explosives: Nitric acid, sulphuric acid; benzol and toluol; nitrobenzol; anilin oil; chlorbenzol and dinitrochlorbenzol; phenol or carbolic acid; sulphuric ether; mercuric nitrate; amyl acetate. Other compounds with toxic properties more or less pronounced are used in making explosives, but were not manufactured in any of the plants visited: Ammonia; caustic soda or sodium hydrate; Chile saltpeter or sodium nitrate; acetone.

Finally, there are certain poisons that are evolved in the course of chemical reactions, as by-products, or in intermediate stages in the making of explosive compounds. Some of these are the most important poisons encountered in the explosives industry: Oxides of nitrogen or nitrous fumes. in all processes of nitration; sulphur dioxide, in making carbolic acid; chlorine gas, in making nitric acid; ethyl nitrite, in making mercury fulminate. These compounds vary greatly in their toxicity, some of them producing only disagreeable skin eruptions, others being rapidly fatal after a short exposure.

This is the list of industrial poisonings that occurred in 28 plants in the space of about a year. Thirteen plants could not be included for lack of information:

CASES OF INDUSTRIAL POISONING IN 28 PLANTS IN ONE YEAR.

Poisons.	Number of Cases.			Fatal Cases.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Nitrogen oxides and nitric acid	1,389	.....	1,389	28	.....	28
Trinitrotoluol	659	43	702	11	2	13
Picric acid	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Nitrobenzol and nitrotoluol	12	.....	12	1	.....	1
Benzine and toluol	14	.....	14	7	.....	7
Sulphuric ether	52	.....	52	1	.....	1
Anilin	205	.....	205	.....	.....	.....
Phenol	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Sulphuric acid	4	.....	4	1	.....	1
Mixed acids	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Chlorine gas	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Ammonia gas	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Mercury	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Fulminate of mercury	79	32	111	.....	.....	.....
Nitronaphthalene	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,432	75	2,507	51	2	53

Though all of these were serious enough to come under the observation of a physician, they vary in severity from a case of rapidly fatal congestion of the lungs caused by nitrous fumes to a case of eczema from filling caps with fulminate. There were nine other fatal cases, all men, six from triton and three from nitrous fumes, which were reported to us either by men who were not physicians or at second hand by physicians who had only heard of the occurrences and had not themselves seen the men. It has seemed best not to include these in our enumeration, although some of them had every mark of authenticity. Those listed under the head of fulminate were all mild and of slight importance. Those under anilin were more serious, but far less so than most of the cases on the list. Subtracting these 316, there are left about 2,200 cases of occupational poisoning, either serious at the time or likely to become so. The 702 who had triton poisoning were not all very ill, but experience has shown that in this form of poisoning an apparently slight case may suddenly change to a severe or fatal form. The same thing is true in nitrous fume poisoning. All the benzol cases, those from picric acid, from phenol, from mineral acids, and from nitrobenzol, were serious if not fatal in character.

PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION OF POISONS.

Nitration—The process of nitration is essential for all the products which are covered by this investigation In making of explosives it is necessary to provide oxygen in some easily available form to cause

combustion of the substances which make up the explosive, and this is usually done by treating them with nitric acid in such a way that the group NO_2 enters into combination, the oxygen of which is readily given up. Because all these explosives are nitrated compounds the most common form of poisoning in the industry is that from nitrogen oxide fumes—usually called nitrous fumes—which are given off more or less in all nitration processes. The higher the nitration the greater the danger from fumes, unless great precautions are taken. The 1,300 to 1,400 men on our list who suffered from these fumes were employed in making nitrocellulose, or nitrocotton, picric acid or trinitrophenol, the nitrotoluols, nitrobenzols, nitronaphthalenes, nitroglycerin, and the nitric acid needed for these processes.

Nitrogen Oxide Poisoning—"Fume Sickness"—In the making of explosives a mixed acid is used for nitration, one ingredient of which is sulphuric acid and the other nitric acid 100 per cent. strong. When it is remembered that the "strong" or "fuming" nitric acid of the chemical laboratory is only about 70 per cent. pure it can readily be seen how great is the danger from fumes in connection with this work. When the mixed acid is exposed to the air, or when it is being mixed with the substances to be nitrated, a rapid decomposition sets up at once, with the evolution of the lower oxides of nitrogen, which rapidly take up oxygen from the air and change to the higher oxides. The lower oxides are pale or colorless; the higher are of a deep orange color. It is almost always easy to discover the site of a nitric acid or a nitrating plant by the yellow color which tints the sky over it and which often is deep and dense enough to be seen for several miles. Sometimes decomposition takes place suddenly and violently enough to reduce the nitric acid to a finely atomized spray, and this is caught and mingled with the oxide fumes. These gases, known usually as nitrous fumes, are very irritating to one who is unaccustomed to them, but the workmen soon establish a good deal of tolerance, and the visitor to the factory may be choked and tearful and speechless in an atmosphere which seems to be causing no discomfort to the men who work there. If something goes wrong and there is an unusual production of fumes the air becomes unbearable even to the workmen, and unless they run to the fresh air they may become badly poisoned. Unfortunately the immediate effect of breathing these fumes is often not painful enough to give the men sufficient warning of danger. Many men have stayed in the poisoned atmosphere long enough to cause damage to the throat or lungs, and yet at the time they did not realize that anything more serious was happening than a "choking" from the gas. Autopsies on fatal cases usually reveal quite extensive changes, especially in the lungs. The damage done may result in a bronchitis, with fever, necessitating care in a hospital or at home for several days. Or it may result in pneumonia. There is also a less well recognized form of nitrogen oxide fumes poisoning which is so rapidly fatal that only slight anatomical changes are found after death. The poison in these cases seems to act directly on the respiratory centre. This is probably the explanation for those cases of sudden death after very short exposure to fumes when an autopsy reveals no damage to the lungs sufficient to account for death.

Nitric Acid—Nitric acid is made by the action of sulphuric acid on sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter). The oxide fumes that come off are collected in water. It is the escape of such fumes that constitutes the great danger in a nitric-acid building, aside from the danger of burns from contact with the acid.

Sulphuric Acid Fumes (Sulphur Dioxide)—The fumes from sulphuric acid that are to be dreaded are sulphur dioxide, given off in large quantities at a certain stage in the production of sulphuric acid and also at one stage in the production of phenol. The ordinary fumes from roasting sulphur flowers or iron pyrites consist of the trioxide, and are irritating but not dangerous, as is the dioxide. The effects of sulphur dioxide fumes are very like those of nitrogen oxide fumes, but far fewer men are exposed to them and rarely is any one exposed to very large quantities.

Benzol and Toluol, or Methyl Benzol—A great deal of benzol is used in the manufacture of phenol (C_6H_5HO), a smaller amount in the manufacture of nitrobenzol as a step in the production of anilin for explosives, and a great deal of toluol is used in making the nitrotoluols, of which trinitrotoluol is the most important. The symptoms that follow inhalation of benzol or toluol fumes or absorption through the skin differ according to the degree of exposure and the susceptibility of the individual, for men vary decidedly in this regard. There are always, however, in mild as in severe cases, the symptoms of intoxication by a substance with a specific action on the central nervous system: Dizziness; confusion; transient excitement, followed quickly by stupor; twitchings, then exhaustion; loss of consciousness, with respirations at first rapid, then slow; pulse rapid; temperature low. In mild cases there is a condition like early alcoholic intoxication, with excitement and irritability, headache and dizziness. Later there is a feeling of general illness, loss of appetite and nausea. The characteristic post-mortem findings after benzol or toluol poisoning are: Congestion of the abdominal organs and multiple capillary hemorrhages into serous and mucous membranes and into the subcutaneous tissues, probably because of the action of the poison in dissolving the endothelial walls of the small vessels, or its action in dissolving the body fats, allowing the lodging of fat emboli in the small vessels and thus causing their rupture. Sometimes hemorrhages from the nose, lungs, uterus and gums occur during life if the poisoning is slower, and the body may be covered with purpuric spots. The blood in these slow cases shows a marked diminution of white blood corpuscles, which may amount to an almost complete disappearance of these corpuscles if the poisoning is very severe.

Phenol, or Carbolic Acid—Carbolic acid is a well-known poison, used often with suicidal intent, but the industrial form of poisoning differs from that which follows the drinking of the acid, because industrial poisoning takes place through the skin or through the lungs. In the early days of antiseptic surgery there were many cases of poisoning resembling industrial poisoning, for it was customary to use a carbolic acid solution to irrigate wounds, as a dressing for wounds, as a disinfectant for the surgeon's hands, and even in the form of a spray to disinfect the air while the operation was going on. Many instances are recorded of severe poisoning and even death caused by the washing out of a large wound with carbolic solution or the leaving on too long of a dressing saturated with it. There were also cases of chronic poisoning among surgeons who were obliged to work in an atmosphere filled with minute particles of the carbolic solution. Phenol, or its salt, sodium phenolate, is a corrosive poison, which coagulates the albumen of the skin, but not as strongly as do the mineral acids. Even after this corrosive effect, absorption takes place through the skin as long as the phenol remains in contact with it, so it is of the greatest importance to wash off the splashed surface as quickly as possible. The local effect of carbolic acid may be quite serious, causing gangrene. When absorbed into the blood through the skin—and this may take place even through unbroken skin—it causes quickening of the pulse and respirations, then slowing; depression and weakness, dizziness, roaring in the ears, confusion, then collapse with cold perspiration, irregular pulse, respiratory failure and death.

Nitro and Amido Derivatives of the Benzene Series—Several compounds belonging to these two groups play a more or less important part in the explosives industry, as, for instance, the following: Nitrophenols, nitrobenzols, nitrotoluols, nitronaphthalenes, nitrochlorbenzols, amidobenzol or anilin, diamidobenzol or diphenylamin, tetranitranilin, tetranitromethylanilin. The characteristic form of poisoning to which these compounds give rise depends on changes in the blood and a direct action on the central nervous system as follows: On the first day the blood is chocolate colored, the serum a deep yellow, but there is no methaemoglobin; the color is caused by bile pigments. When, however, the red cells are dissolved in water, methaemoglobin appears. The urine is dark, urobilin is present, but neither bile pigments nor haemoglobin. On the second day there is no longer methaemoglobin and the chocolate color is gone, but changes begin in the red corpuscles, which increase for some six days, variations in size, microcytes and megalocytes, loss of color from loss of haemoglobin. In severer cases, the serum may be chocolate colored also and show methaemoglobin. This destruction of blood elements is accompanied by elimination of the blood coloring matter, which is carried on by the liver and kidneys. When the poisoning is prolonged, degenerative changes appear in these organs, fatty degeneration of the parenchymatous cells, sometimes death of the cells and a consequent shrinking of the organ. These nitro and amido aromatic compounds are not, however, purely blood poisons. There is in addition a direct effect on the central nervous system, and in the case of some of these

compounds it is this latter which causes the most marked symptoms and is responsible for death. The symptoms of poisoning which have been described in connection with exposure to anilin, dinitrobenzol, the nitrochlorbenzols, and trinitrotoluol especially, more rarely in connection with picric acid and the nitronaphthalenes, depend largely on the formation of methaemoglobin. The replacement of haemoglobin with its easily released oxygen by methaemoglobin, with its oxygen firmly bound, interferes with the normal exchange of gases and results in a state of internal suffocation, starvation for oxygen in the presence of plenty of air. The outward signs of this lack of oxygen are seen in the bluish tint of lips and tongue and sometimes of the face, a color which may appear before the man has noticed any disturbance in health.

The first disturbance the workman notices is a flushing of the face and sense of fulness in the head, which develops into a throbbing frontal headache. He has no appetite; indeed, he may be nauseated. Some men at this stage feel pains in the abdomen, or in the chest, extending around to the back. If the man does not at once seek the open air and remain away from work till he has recovered, he grows worse, his head becomes confused, he is dizzy, feels weakness in the legs, and is unable to walk or even stand. The flushed face becomes blue and livid, he begins to feel air hunger, struggles for breath, his pulse is small and rapid, his respirations at first rapid become slow, his temperature is lowered. Unconsciousness may come on suddenly while he is at work, but more often after he has left it, perhaps on the way home or several hours later. In severe cases the dyspnoea increases, the pulse becomes imperceptible, and convulsions may precede death. If the patient is bled, the blood is thicker than normal and chocolate colored. The temperature is subnormal in these acute cases at first, but later on there may be a rise of temperature to 102 degrees F. This is explained as being caused by the liberation of haematin in the blood, just as is true in malaria, for fever may be experimentally produced by intravenous injection of haematin.

Picric Acid—The nitration of phenol to form trinitrophenol, or picric acid, is one of the most dangerous processes in the making of explosives, because it is very productive of nitrous fumes and much of the nitration is carried on in unprotected receptacles. The commonest form of poisoning from the finished product, picric acid, is the so-called "itch," a dermatitis of varying manifestations and degrees of severity, accompanied by burning and itching. It is usually limited to the exposed parts of the body, but it may become general, especially in summer heat and in plants where no shower baths are provided for the men who have to pack the finished product. Besides this purely local form, there is a systematic picric acid poisoning, with symptoms of the same character as those produced by other nitro aromatic compounds, but since picric acid is a solid and not volatile, these symptoms come on more slowly and with less violence than those caused by the nitrobenzols. There is not much information to be obtained from company physicians about chronic picric acid poisoning. One of them, who is in charge of the medical work in a large plant making picric acid and drying it before packing, described two varieties of symptoms among picric acid workers, which are the same as those long familiar to French physicians, for this explosive has been for many years in use in France. The most usual symptoms are acute gastroenteritis, abdominal cramps, vomiting, diarrhea, bitter taste. The less usual symptoms are those in which the nose and throat and bronchial tubes are affected, an irritative catarrh.

Trinitrotoluol, or Toluol or Triton or Trotyl or TNT—This substance was almost unknown before the war. It had been manufactured to a very small extent in Great Britain, but no ill effects had been observed from handling it and it was manifestly less poisonous than the fairly familiar dinitrobenzol. The British entered on the manufacture of triton on a large scale, with no expectation of the disastrous results that have followed. From time to time cases of fatal toxic jaundice in triton workers have been reported by the medical journals, and, according to an article in the Lancet for December 16, 1916, no less than 50 such fatalities have occurred since the war broke out. The record for the nine months ending September, 1916, was 95 cases of toxic jaundice, with 28 deaths. There was almost complete ignorance of the effects of this poison in the United States when the manufacture began on a large scale, and it was not till serious illness had appeared among the men and women employed in handling it that information concerning causes and remedies began to spread.

The inhaling of TNT dust produces burning in the throat and nose, with abundant secretion, like a severe cold in the head, and with a sense of tightness in the chest. An obstinate cough is complained of by many as one of the earliest symptoms. But much more distressing and more common are symptoms referable to the gastro intestinal tract. Indeed, some experienced foremen think that a distaste for food is the earliest and most frequent symptom of triton poisoning. It may be that part of this distaste comes from the bitter taste in the mouth which is experienced very soon, even by visitors to the works. Sometimes the first effect of the TNT is to increase appetite and produce the appearance of improved health, but this soon passes away. In the typical gastrointestinal form—and this includes the majority of all cases of TNT poisoning—there is griping abdominal pain, referred to the waist line, constipation with flatulence, bitter regurgitation, vomiting, sometimes diarrhea. Trinitrotoluol may be recovered unchanged from the feces, and it has been suggested that it may exert a directly irritant effect on the lining of stomach and intestines, just as it does on the skin and on the respiratory mucosa. At the same time the changes in the blood already described as characteristic of the nitro group of poisons are taking place and the color grows more cyanotic. This cyanosis is not usually so marked as in nitrobenzol and anilin poisoning, though attacks of blueness with dizziness, staggering and loss of consciousness may occur from TNT poisoning as well as from the two former. Even prolonged coma, or delirium and convulsions have been reported in cases of severe and rapid poisoning. Involvement of the bladder is noted quite often by some physicians, but they find it yielding readily to ordinary treatment. Nosebleed is also not uncommon. In people with damaged lungs there is likely to be pulmonary hemorrhage. The most serious form of triton poisoning is that which the British call toxic jaundice.

Triton has, in common with many compounds of this group, an irritating effect on the skin, caused more by dust than by fumes. This is at times very distressing, enough so to force the man to give up his work, for the itching is intense and prevents sleep and makes the sufferer nervous and incapable of work. Some people are extremely susceptible to this rash, others never suffer from it at all. Women seem to be less susceptible than men, but this may be simply because they dislike a disfiguring eruption more than men do, and will take more pains to prevent it. Men may carry enough of the powder home on their clothes to give rash to members of the family. Superintendents and foremen usually believe that men acquire immunity to triton, but a very observant physician who had had almost a year's experience in a large plant said very emphatically that although he had at first believed this to be true, he had been forced to the contrary opinion.

Nitronaphthalenes—Naphthalene causes symptoms not characteristic of the phenol series to which it belongs. In mild cases there is headache, malaise, vomiting; in severer, pains in the bladder, and urethra and kidneys. The urine is dark and contains alpha-naphthol and beta-naphthol. Death has been known to occur from nephritis. There is a specific effect on the eye, shown by degenerative changes in retina and subretinal hemorrhages, or in cataract formation. Nitronaphthalenes are less dangerous poisons than are the nitro derivatives of benzol and toluol.

Nitrobenzol—The explosive nitrobenzol, well known in both Germany and Great Britain, is not manufactured in the United States except as a step in the production of anilin. Nitrobenzol, or oil of mirbane, is a dangerous poison, very volatile, easily absorbed through the skin, attacking the central nervous system and producing profound changes in the blood. These changes have been discussed above under the section on Nitro and amido derivatives of the benzine series. The action of nitrobenzol is very similar to that of anilin, but more rapid and intense. There are more deaths in proportion to cases of poisoning from nitrobenzol than of anilin, and while an ordinary case of anilin poisoning usually recovers and is back at work in a couple of days, a nitrobenzol case will have to be under medical care for four or five days or longer.

Nitrochlorbenzol and Dinitrochlorbenzol—These are well-known substances in Germany, where

they have long been in use in the making of anilin dyes. There are many reports from that country of severe poisoning among men exposed to them, and the symptoms produced are those which were described in the section on nitro and amido derivatives of the benzine series. We found them in one plant only, as by-products. Here they have been known to set up troublesome eczema, severer than that produced by picric acid or tetryl, but we heard of no constitutional symptoms which were attributed to these compounds.

Anilin—This is made from nitrobenzol, and is used in fairly large quantities for the manufacture of diphenylamin, for the explosive tetryl (tetranitromethylanilin), and for the rarer explosive tetranitranilin, or TNA. Anilin is poisonous in very small quantities, whether inhaled or spilled on the skin, and as it has a pleasant odor and is not at all irritating, it does not give warning of its dangerous nature. The symptoms have been described in the section on nitro and amido derivatives of the benzine series. It is rare to see really serious forms. Mild cases are very common and are disagreeable enough to make the men dislike to work with anilin. Foremen in charge of anilin workers say that the men are more irritable, "grouchy," and lazier than men in other kinds of work. It is not safe to push them, because they will only get angry and quit, and they really are not up to a normal day's work.

Diphenylamin—This is used in smokeless powder works. It is dissolved in the ether-alcohol for smokeless powder and incorporated with the nitroglycerin powders. As it is a volatile poison of the amido group of benzene derivatives, very closely allied to anilin, it may be expected to produce the same symptoms as the latter. We were unable to obtain any evidence of diphenylamin poisoning from physicians connected with smokeless powder works, but two of them stated that the symptoms experienced by men employed in pressing and cutting powder must be regarded as due to a mixed poison, since the vapors they inhale contain ether, alcohol and diphenylamin.

Dimethylanilin—The making of this compound by the action of anilin on methyl alcohol and its subsequent conversion to tetranitromethylanilin is attended with decided risk since all these substances are volatile poisons, but the processes are carried on in closed receptacles and actually no trouble seems to have occurred.

Tetranitromethylanilin, or Tetryl—The most usual effect among those who handle it in American factories seems, so far, to be an irritating and obstinate trade dermatitis. In one plant where tetryl and dry picric acid and the nitrochlorbenzols are all handled the physician finds that the last named are the most productive of skin inflammations, next tetryl, and last picric acid. Severe cases may have edema of the whole face, the eyes swollen shut. There is also some conjunctivitis in milder cases and irritation of the nasal mucous membrane.

Nitroglycerin—There is less danger of nitrogen oxide fume poisoning in the nitration of glycerin than in any other nitration process in this industry of making explosives. The extreme danger of explosions leads to care in mixing the acid and glycerin and any sign of over-rapid nitration with the formation of nitrous fumes is at once checked, because it might also result in explosion. This same risk of explosion brings about a division of the work into small units with only two to four men employed in each building, always an advantage when there are processes involving poisonous substances. Nitroglycerin is itself a poison which is absorbed through the lungs and through the unbroken skin. It has a decidedly depressing effect on the vascular system, dilating all the peripheral vessels with a consequent lowering of the blood pressure. Strangely enough there seems to be little of this effect observed in men who daily handle it and doubtless absorb appreciable quantities. They seem to become rapidly accustomed to it, and provided they do not leave the work they soon reach the point where they can absorb daily an amount from 20 to 30 times the medicinal dose, yet without any apparent effect on the heart or circulation. However, this immunity continues only while they are at work, and even then very hot weather or exposure to an unusual quantity of the nitroglycerin may bring on symptoms. One physician in charge of such workmen said he had seen an attack of heart failure follow when a man suddenly quit the work and the loss of dilator effect of the drug made itself felt. New men suffer from nitroglycerin headache, which they describe as a peculiarly intense, throbbing pain, beginning in the forehead and spreading all over the head. Stooping, or even lying down, makes it intolerable, and there is a great deal of restlessness and insomnia, sometimes nausea and vomiting and more rarely diarrhea. Nothing relieves t but quiet and fresh air, and it lasts from one to four days. After a while the tendency to these headaches disappears, and the man is immune as long as he continues at that sort of work; but if he leaves it for work in another part of the plant he must avoid the nitroglycerin houses, for even a few minutes' stay in one of them may be enough to bring on the headache.

Mercury—Mercurial poisoning is characterized by inflammation of the gums, with swelling and bleeding, a foul breath, and copious flow of saliva the "salivation" which was so familiar a condition in the days before the discovery of quinine when mercury was the approved remedy for malaria. In severe cases the teeth drop out. At the same time there are certain characteristic nervous symptoms, especially the so-called mercurial tremor, a fine tremor in the muscles of fingers and tongue and lips. Nervous irritability, gastric disturbances, and more or less profound anemia follow, and in long protracted cases there is nephritis and paralysis.

Fulminate of Mercury—Mercury fulminate is not itself a dangerous poison. It produces in some people a painful and disfiguring eruption of the skin. Severe fulminate dermatitis is usually like moist eczema—the skin reddened, swollen, and tense, later exuding serum, then scaling or forming a scab. Bad cases may have a good deal of swelling of face and eyelids and fingers.

Ethyl Nitrite—This is a depressant drug, formerly much used in febrile conditions to lower the blood pressure. It is one of the constituents of the fumes that are given off in large quantities in the making of mercury fulminate by the action of ethyl alcohol on mercuric nitrate. No serious cases of trouble from these fumes were reported.

Ammonia Gas—This is an irritating and corrosive gas, capable of setting up severe inflammation when inhaled. Here, too, there is the late development of the serious symptoms, and death is due to edema of the lungs as in nitrous fumes poisoning. In making dynamite ammonium nitrate is added to the dope and it is also a constituent of certain high explosive shells. The manufacture of ammonium nitrate from aqua ammonia and nitric acid involves some risk of poisoning, through an accident to the supply. The fact that ammonia is irritating to the lungs makes it dangerous to use strong ammonia vapors as an antidote for nitrous fumes poisoning, as has sometimes been done. The trouble would only be aggravated.

Ammonium Nitrate—The compound is poisonous only in large doses. It is very similar to potassium nitrate, which is often administered as a medicine in 30-grain doses over long periods of time, only the ammonium salt is somewhat less depressant to the heart than the potassium salt.

Chlorine Gas—These fumes are more choking and blinding than are nitrous fumes. Men hold their breath and run when chlorine fumes overtake them. Chlorine fumes are also more rapidly asphyxiating than nitrous fumes, but the symptoms that develop in those who survive the immediate effects are quite similar to the symptoms of nitrous fumes poisoning. There is the same delay in the development of serious dyspnoea, the same increasing air hunger, the same edema of the lungs and death by internal drowning, or development of pneumonia if the poisoning is not so severe.

Alcohol and Ether—In making smokeless powder from nitrocotton large quantities of grain alcohol are used, first to drive out the water from the cotton and then in combination with ether as a solvent. The fumes of alcohol are quite strong in the block breaking department, where the cotton impregnated with alcohol in a hydraulic press is broken up. These fumes may sometimes be strong enough to make the men somewhat drunk, but the effect of the mixture of alcohol and ether is so much severer than the pure alcohol that the latter does not attract much attention. A mixture of ether and alcohol is added to the dehydrated nitrocotton and the resulting colloided mass is pressed and cut into lengths. During these processes a great deal of the solvent evaporates and the men breathe it. Both these fluids have an effect on the central nervous

system, for when they reach the blood stream they tend to accumulate in the brain and it is there that the largest quantity of both ether and alcohol is to be found. This leads to an impairment of function of the cells of the brain, which are first over-excited and then paralyzed or narcotized. A form of chronic ether poisoning affects the digestion and general nutrition chiefly. A man who had been in charge of a smokeless powder works for six months gave his symptoms as follows: He lost his appetite, partly because he always had a taste of ether in his mouth. His breath smelt of it all the time. After about three months of this work he began to grow apathetic and listless.

INFLUENCE OF ALCOHOL ON POISONING FROM VOLATILE COMPOUNDS.

Many of the toxic substances described are volatile compounds which when absorbed have a special affinity for the cells of the central nervous system. Such are the nitro derivatives of the benzene series, nitrobenzol, nitrochlorbenzol, nitrotoluol, nitrophenol (picric acid); also the amido derivatives, aniline, diphenylamin, tetranitraniline, tetranitromethylaniline. Phenol (carbolic acid) is a poison of the same kind, and so is ether, though belonging to a different chemical group. Experiments show that in ether anesthesia the central nervous system contains more ether than does any other organ. These derivatives of the benzene series and also ether, enter into combination with the fatty substances in the brain, cholesterin and lecithin, more readily than with the water-soluble elements of other organs. The same affinity for the central nervous system is shown by alcohol. Here also it is in the brain that the greatest part of the alcohol is found in cases of alcoholic intoxication. If a man has been exposed to one of the above volatile poisons so that his brain cells have been partially poisoned, it will require only a small dose of alcohol to act as the last straw and bring on an attack of narcotic poisoning. As a matter of fact, this does occur rather frequently and gives rise in some instances to puzzling medico-legal cases, in others to faulty medical diagnoses. These are cases of mixed poisoning, of which the industrial poison is probably the more dangerous and the more responsible for the disaster. Ether men are said to be unduly susceptible to the effects of alcohol. Although this does not seem to have been observed by physicians who practise among them, the men themselves say that a single glass of beer or one drink of whiskey may be enough to make a man dead drunk if he has just come off his shift in the pressing and cutting house. These men, if taken to jail or the workhouse, sometimes scent the whole place with ether, their breath is so heavy with it. It is quite probable that such stories are true, for if a man has absorbed ether just short of the point where it begins to produce anesthesia and then takes a dose of another poison with a similar effect, the two will act together, although to the uninformed it will seem like an ordinary case of drunkenness.

MANUFACTURE OF POISONS.

Nitric Acid—For all these explosives nitric acid is an essential. Chile saltpetre (sodium nitrate) is acted on by sulphuric acid in great egg-shaped iron retorts or stills, with the fire below. Acid and saltpetre are charged through a manhole at the top, which is then tightly closed and luted down with clay. The nitric acid, which is volatile at the temperatures employed, distills out and passes through a condenser, where it is condensed to liquid by cooling with water either in glass tubes over which water flows (the Hart condensation system) or in fire clay vessels or in vessels made from an alloy of iron and silicon. The greater part of the nitric acid produced is obtained from this condenser. However, a portion of the nitric acid generated is decomposed into oxides of nitrogen of lower degrees of oxidation which are not condensed at ordinary temperatures. In order to recover this portion of the product the gases, after leaving the condenser, and from which the nitric acid proper has been removed, pass into a series of absorption towers in which they flow countercurrent to a stream of water or dilute nitric acid, which is fed over the towers. In these towers the lower oxides are oxidized and combined with water to form dilute nitric acid. The residue ("salt cake" or "candy"), which is chiefly sodium bisulphate and some neutral sulphate, runs out hot into great shallow pans, which are out in the open, covered only with a roof, and there it hardens. To make it more fluid an excess of sulphuric acid is often added to the original charge in the stills, and consequently there may be very irritating fumes when it first flows out, but there is a ready escape for them because of the open construction. Up at the top of the stills, on the charging floor, the air may be badly contaminated, during the first few minutes of the reaction, by fumes of chlorin gas, given off because there is always some chloride present as an impurity in the saltpetre. In some plants this is allowed to escape; in others it passes into the condenser system.

Sulphuric Acid—This is made in seven of the plants visited and by two processes, the older "lead-chamber" process and the newer contact process. For both, pyrites is roasted to produce sulphur dioxide, or sulphur flowers are burned, the latter being generally used in connection with the contact process. Pyrites roasting is hot and disagreeable work, but in the newer plants it has been made as tolerable as possible by good ventilation. One danger comes from the volatilization of arsenic, which is present as an impurity in all these ores, and which passes over with the sulphur oxides and must be removed in the "dust box," together with unburned pyrites and oxides of zinc and antimony. In the burning of sulphur flowers there may be neither excessive heat nor any disagreeable fumes, as was the case in one plant where a revolving furnace was used, automatically fed. At the time this place was visited the air was entirely free from fumes, as indeed were all the departments of the acid building. In either process the sulphur dioxide must be converted into sulphur trioxide in order to form sulphuric acid. In the lead-chamber process this is accomplished by the oxidizing action of oxides of nitrogen, which are introduced, together with steam, into the so-called "lead chamber." The hot sulphur-dioxide gases from the burners pass first through a tower called the "Glover tower," over which sulphuric acid containing nitrogen oxides is circulated. The hot gases drive out the nitrogen oxides and also partially concentrate the sulphuric acid in the Glover tower, being thereby themselves cooled in the process. The mixture of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxides passes then to the lead chambers, where the oxidation takes place as above described, additional quantities of nitrogen oxides being supplied directly to the lead chamber. The gases leaving the lead chamber are passed through a final scrubbing tower or series of towers known as the Gay-Lussac towers, where the valuable nitrogen oxides are removed by scrubbing with sulphuric acid before the gases are finally allowed to escape to the air. It is in the chamber process that the escape of fumes of sulphur dioxide may be great enough to cause much discomfort and even actual harm. In one acid works the Cottrell process for condensing these fumes by electricity has been installed, apparently with excellent results.

Acid Recovery—In almost all of the nitrating operations involved in the manufacture of explosives a spent or waste acid, consisting of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, is obtained as a by-product. In order to recover the constituents of this waste acid in a valuable form the ingredients must be separated and concentrated. The operation of separating the two acids, which is usually called denitration, is accomplished by passing the acids down a tower of acid-resisting material and introducing a current of steam at the bottom of the tower. The steam serves both to heat up the mixture and drive off the volatile nitric acid and nitrogen oxides and also to dilute the mixture, breaking up the compounds of sulphuric acid with nitrogen oxides, which are comparatively stable in the presence of concentrated sulphuric acid. With this treatment the separation is accomplished, the nitric acid and nitrogen oxides being given off at the top of the tower in gaseous form and the sulphuric acid free from nitric flowing from the bottom. The condensation and absorption of the nitric acid and nitrogen oxides are accomplished substantially as described above under nitric acid. The diluted sulphuric acid flowing from the bottom of the denitrating tower must be concentrated to be suitable for most uses. This is done by passing the acid through a series of open pans or basin of material which will resist the action of hot sulphuric acid. These pans are usually heated from below by direct fire and the acid brought to boiling. In the first pans of the series practically nothing but water is evaporated from the boiling acid, which becomes gradually more concentrated. As the strength of the acid increases the boiling liquid gives off vapors of water and sulphuric acid mixed, which are condensed in order to avoid the loss of the acid and returned to the first part of the system.

Nitrocellulose—Cotton is changed to nitrocellulose or guncotton by treatment with a large quantity of mixed acids, about 1 part of cotton to 50 parts of acids. A mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids is used, the latter because the reaction between the cotton and the nitric acid results in the production of water, and strong sulphuric acid must be added to take up the water. The explosive power of the resulting guncotton depends on the percentage of nitrogen taken up. If the nitration is carried on for a longer time at a high temperature with a larger proportion of nitric acid, a nitrocellulose is formed which is not soluble, or sparingly so, in a mixture of ether and alcohol, and is classed as a high explosive. This is known as military guncotton and is also used in the mixed nitroglycerin powders such as cordite. If, on the other hand, the nitration is carried on more rapidly at a lower temperature and with a weaker nitric acid, soluble guncotton is formed, which is not classed as a high explosive, and is used not only for smokeless powder but for the manufacture of celluloid, lacquers, varnishes, artificial silk, etc.

Centrifugal or Mechanical Nitration—A typical building for this sort of nitration is three stories high, the top floor being used for the mixing and digestion of cotton and acid. The mixed acid from supply tanks outside flows into the digestor and is mixed with cotton already carefully purified. This is then sent down through supply pipes to the wringers, or centrifuges, on the floor below. There is rarely any trouble from nitrogen oxide fumes up here, unless there is a leak in the acid supply pipe—leaking pipes are no rarity in any form of nitration, for the strong acids eat through almost any substance—or unless the fumes on the second story can make their way up to the third. In cases of bad "fires" this does happen, and therefore it is best to have emergency exits and balconies for this story as well as for the second. On the second floor are the wringers or centrifugals supplied from above with acid and cotton, or in some cases the acid is carried with the cotton in the wringer. The workman fills his wringer, turns the supply pipe to one side to drip over a drain, puts on the lid loosely, and starts the centrifuge. If it does not start promptly enough, or if the cotton is matted, and does not mix well, or if there is too little acid, or if anything else goes wrong, a rapid decomposition takes place and fumes of the different oxides of nitrogen begin to come off. This is known as "firing" or "fuming off." The mixed white and orange fumes may pour out with such suddenness and violence as to hurl the man back for several yards. In one very well-managed plant where the wringer men are protected by means of strong helmets made of fiber, one man had his helmet flattened against his head by the force of such an explosion. Of course, when this occurs a quantity of liquid acid is splashed about and may give rise to severe burns.

An investigator of guncotton factories soon becomes accustomed to these "fires," the clouds of angry-looking fumes pouring out, the workmen running for the exits, the choking feeling in the air, and the light, prickling, burning sensation over the face from the fine spray of acid. Indeed, it is rare that an inspection can be made of a guncotton plant without at least one fire occurring during the visit, no matter how short it is. Eight large fires, with fumes thick enough to dye the sides, and many smaller ones, took place during a three-hour visit to one plant, but even worse was a much smaller factory where three fires occurred during seven minutes' time. Nor did the men in either place seem to look upon it as anything out of the ordinary. The rule is for the men at the wringers to make for the open air as quickly as possible and wait there till the fumes have died down and been sucked out by the exhausts. In the better constructed buildings, narrow porches with stairs leading to the ground are placed on both sides of the nitrating room, and there are many exits leading to them. In others, the arrangement is not so good; the walls of the wringer room are not free, and the men must go into the cotton rooms to escape the fumes, or perhaps into a space between buildings where fumes penetrate and do not find a ready escape. A very good arrangement was seen in a new plant in Rhode Island, where each nitrating unit, digestor and wringer, is separated from the one next to it by a fire wall, so that in case of decomposition the fumes cannot spread all through the building.

Smokeless Powder and Military Guncotton—Some of the guncotton made in this country is shipped wet to Europe, to be there converted into various kinds of powders, or it may be shipped wet to another factory in this country, but as a rule the powder is made in the same plant in which the cotton was nitrated. The various processes are carried on usually in separate buildings, and there is ample ventilation and a high standard of cleanliness, both of these necessary as measures of accident prevention, for the vapors given off are inflammable and the dust is explosive. Incidentally, the danger of industrial poisoning is also lessened by these measures. Wet guncotton comes from the washing and boiling departments which have followed the processes of nitration, and the first step is to drive out the water, then colloid the cotton by means of some solvent, and then to press and cut the rubberlike mass into appropriate shapes. After most of the water has been removed by centrifuging, the next process is dehydrating by forcing denatured alcohol in through the blocks of nitrocotton in a hydraulic press. From the press the cotton comes out in a block like a large cheese, and this is broken up by wooden hammers. A great deal of alcohol vapor is given off in block breaking, and the men may have alcohol "jags," but the effects are so much pleasanter than the effects of the ether encountered in the next step that they attract little or no attention. This block breaking is usually done in small separate buildings, and they must be kept scrupulously clean for fear of explosions. Mixing is the next operation and the solvent used differs in different powders. What is known as smokeless powder, or pyroxylin, or pyro powder, is a product of lower nitration, described as the pentanitrate of cotton, or dekanitrocotton, containing about 11.5 to 12.5 per cent. of nitrogen. It dissolves in ether-alcohol, which changes it to a colloidal state. This smokeless powder is not classed as a high explosive.

The nitroglycerin powders, cordite and others, are made from guncotton of higher nitration, a hexanitrate or endekanitrocotton, containing about 12.5 to 13.5 per cent. nitrogen. These are mixed with nitroglycerin and sometimes acetone and vaseline to form colloided strips. N. G. powders are not soluble in ether-alcohol. For smokeless powder, pyroxylin, the fragments from the block are put into a mixer or incorporating machine, where they are finely divided. Then ether and grain alcohol are run in from a hose and thoroughly mixed with it.

Picric Acid ($C_6H_2(NO_2)_3HO$)—All that has been said of the dangers of nitrogen-oxide fumes in the nitrating of cotton holds good of the nitrating of phenol. As in the case of cotton it is the mixing and the drowning processes that give rise to the most dangerous fumes. Whether or not these fumes are actually more abundant in the manufacture of picric acid than in making nitorcellulose, certainly in the United States they are more abundantly produced in the making of picric acid. So far only the danger of nitrogen-oxide poisoning in the making of picric acid has been considered, but there are other dangers. Nitric acid is handled, and there are the same risks of pipes leaking, connections breaking, acid spattering or spilling as were described in connection with the making of guncotton. In addition to this there is danger from the picric acid itself. Guncotton manufacture begins and ends with a harmless substance, but picric-acid manufacture begins with a poison, phenol, and ends with one. In a nitrocellulose plant less than one-third of the men employed may be exposed to the danger of poisoning; in a picric-acid plant practically all are exposed to some form of poisoning. Usually about 10 per cent. of moisture is left in the picric acid, and it is packed and shipped in this partly moist form, but occasionally it is dried, all but about two-tenths of 1 per cent. of the water driven out, before packing. When this is done there is much more trouble from picric-acid itch among the packers and from irritation of nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

Phenol (C_6H_5HO)—In six of the factories that make picric acid the phenol needed for it is also manufactured, and in one that does not make picric, phenol is made. The methods used in these places involve the danger of benzol poisoning, of poisoning from sulphuric acid or sulphur dioxide, sometimes burns from caustic soda, as well as danger from the phenol itself. The first step is to sulphonate pure benzol with fuming sulphuric acid to form benzol-sulphonic acid. This is done in closed cast-iron kettles, and the work may be quite safe or fumes of benzol may be allowed to escape to a dangerous extent. The vapors of the

benzol are supposed to pass over to a cooler or condenser and then back to the sulphonator again. In one factory the whole sulphonating department was full of the odor of mirbane (nitrobenzol), caused by the sulphuric acid not being pure, but having had nitric acid added to keep it from freezing, which formed nitrobenzol. The benzol-sulphonic acid is run into a liming tank, where it is cooled and neutralized or made faintly alkaline. This is a danger point and there should always be provision for carrying off the fumes.

From the liming vat the liquid goes through filters to get rid of the sulphate of lime, and if this is done in ordinary filter presses the room is generally very wet and dirty. The clear liquid, containing the calcium salt of benzol-sulphonic acid, is led to a tub where it is treated with sodium carbonate to form the sodium salt and get rid of the remaining calcium as calcium carbonate. This is then evaporated to dryness and a fine white powder results—sodium-benzol-sulphonate. This goes to a fusion building where it is added little by little to an autoclave, in which is melted sodium hydrate—caustic soda. This is dusty work and the men doing it wear goggles and tie cloths over their faces. The sodium phenolate is allowed to solidify in iron pans, from which it must be broken and crushed and dug out. and here, too, goggles and protection for mouth and nose are needed, for the salt is said to cause as severe burns as does pure phenol. Sulphuric acid is then added to liberate the crude phenol, and at this stage there is a copious evolution of sulphur dioxide gases, which are most irritating when no means are provided for carrying them off. The phenol may be separated from the soda liquid, if it is given time to cool thoroughly, by gravity only, but if the work must be hurried, benzol is used to extract it, and then removed by distilling and used again. This introduces a second danger of benzol poisoning.

Nitroglycerin—In the United States Nobel's process is used for making nitroglycerin. In the nitration of glycerin the reaction is carried on in a steel vessel provided with mechanical air agitation and cooling coils through which water or brine is circulated. Mixed nitric and sulphuric acids are used, for in this reaction, as in nitrating cotton, water is liberated and sulphuric acid must be provided to take it up. The glycerin, previously warmed to reduce its viscosity, is introduced in one or more fine streams either over the surface of the acid or below it. Thorough agitation is needed to prevent overheating of any part of the charge, for this might result in violent decomposition or "firing," and for the same reason the cooling coils are provided to keep down the temperature. If such an accident threatens, the glycerin stream is stopped, the agitator run faster, and if that does not lower the temperature, the vent at the bottom of the nitrator is opened and the whole charge run down to the drowning tank of cool water, which is always built just under the nitrator and is fitted with mechanical air agitation. After the glycerin has all been added the charge is run into a lead separating tank, where it is allowed to stand until the acid and glycerin are separated. This tank has a glass set in the side so that the progress of separation can be observed. When separation is complete, as shown by the presence of a distinct line of demarcation, the nitroglycerin, which is the upper layer, is drawn off from a draw cock in the side of the separator to the wash tank and the waste acid is sent to the acid recovery. At the next lower level or in the next building the separated nitroglycerin flows to washing and neutralizing tanks of lead or wood, where it is agitated by air jets, and here, too, fumes of nitroglycerin are given off, and a fine spray of nitroglycerin-laden drops passes into the air and the contents of the tank may splash on the floor. From these tanks it flows to storage tanks. Then it is weighed and run through a hose into small cars for transporting to the "doping" house.

Trinitrotoluol—Trinitrotoluol, called triton and TNT in the United States, and trotyl and TNT in England, is a comparatively new explosive in this country. It was manufactured first as an explosive in Italy, in 1907. At the outbreak of the war only one American plant was making it, but very soon additional factories were erected, both for the nitration of toluol and for the preparation of high explosive charges. The production of trinitrotoluol from toluol is accomplished by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids and may be done in a one-stage nitration or by two or three successive steps. In the latter case it is not necessary to wash the intermediate product, the mono and dinitrotoluol, but the mixture is simply allowed to separate in the nitrator, the acid drawn off and the fresh nitrating acid for the next stage added. Nitration is carried out in an iron nitrator, the mixed acid being run gradually into the toluol or partly nitrated toluol, as the case may be, and the temperature being controlled by coils in the nitrator through which water or steam is passed. The nitrator is equipped with efficient mechanical agitators. Chemists say that if during the early stages of the process the acid used is too dilute, the resulting compound will be largely phenylnitromethane, $C_6H_5CH(NO_2)_3$, and it is probable that some of the illness that has occurred in the course of such work is traceable to this compound. After the trinitrotoluol is thoroughly neutral the molten material is run into cold water with vigorous agitation where it solidifies in a granular form. Crude triton contains more or less dinitrotoluol, and sometimes, if the toluol was not pure, dinitrobenzol as well. This last is decidedly more poisonous than any of the nitrotoluols. As to the comparative poisonousness of the higher and lower nitration products of toluol, the British experience—confirmed by tests—goes to show that crude TNT containing some dinitro is no more toxic than the pure. On the other hand, American physicians who have charge of men in nitrating works maintain that more cases of poisoning develop in the dinitro department. This may be because the dinitro is more volatile than the trinitro, and because it is semi-liquid at ordinary temperature and more easily absorbed by the skin.

The breaking and shovelling seems to give rise to very little dust, for the stuff is fairly moist and pasty, about like lumps of maple sugar. It may be that the illness which undoubtedly does take place here may be caused by volatilization at ordinary temperature, if there is dinitrotoluol present. Or it may be caused by handling, though there seems little need for handling. The product of first nitration, when the process is done in two stages, is at first half liquid, and though it soon solidifies there is always some oily substance left which must be removed by centrifuging. There is a good deal of trouble from fumes or a fine spray from this centrifuge, unless an exhaust suction draft is supplied to carry it off. Washing the triton is done with hot water in great closed kettles with an opening in the top through which the men dump the fragments from the crystallizing tanks. The triton goes on to the grainers—open chasers—such as one sees used for grinding paint in oil. These should be furnished with hoods, for they are heated to drive off the water and there may be volatilization of the contents. Blending comes next, in an enormous bolting machine, which discharges either into a screen or into a bin from which it must be shovelled into the screen. Then, after passing through the screen, it is packed by hand into paper-lined barrels. These last processes, blending, screening, and packing, are all somewhat dusty, especially as some of the stuff is always spilled on the floor and ground up by the feet of passers-by. A very fine dust can be discovered over unnoticed projecting surfaces in such rooms, even when one cannot perceive dust in the air. It is generally acknowledged that there is risk of dust poisoning in this department. Sweeping with long-handled brushes goes on all day (except in the one plant where a vacuum cleaner is used), but it seems to be done cautiously and not to stir up much dust, even though it is done dry. Many of the men engaged in breaking up the TNT in the separating tanks and in screening, packing, and so on wear cloths over mouth and nose. A few further protect themselves with goggles. Rubber gloves and boots are furnished by the companies.

Sweepings, scraps carried off with the wash water, spent acid, etc., are all collected in lead tanks, there mixed with water, cooled, and the TNT crystallized out. There is usually abundance of steam coming off from these tanks, but it is said to carry only an infinitesimal percentage of TNT. In nitrating toluol there is the usual danger of decomposition, or a "boil-over," or leaking acid pipes, with the discharge of nitrous fumes, or even of nitrotoluol fumes from hot liquid. Out of a list of 10 cases of poisoning in plants nitrating toluol, the histories of which were given with a fair degree of fullness, there are six stated to have been poisoned because of an unusual exposure, something not encountered in the ordinary course of work.

One, a fatal case, was a carpenter making repairs; another was an electrician also repairing; two very severe cases, one of them fatal, came as a result of cleaning out a tank which had been full of dinitrotoluol. The fifth case, a machinist, was severely poisoned by a "boil-over" from a nitrator; and the sixth, by fumes from a leaking pipe.

Filling Shells With Trinitrotoluol—Charges for shells may be pressed or moulded. For the former kind of shell the triton powder is weighed and then put into a hydraulic press. Although this weighing and pressing does not seem to a casual observer to be attended with much production of dust, it is said by those who know to give rise to more triton poisoning than any other work. Not only is there dust from the powder, but there is a good deal of direct contact from handling, and TNT is absorbed through the skin perhaps more than in any other way. The men who work here have hands stained a bright yellow in spite of the fact that all wear gloves. These pressed charges are trimmed on a lathe, by men, and usually in the pressing room. Then they are dipped in melted paraffin and wrapped in paper with caps, and varnished. All these last processes are, in one factory, carried on by women in rooms separate from the pressing and trimming. In the other factory men do the work. The final wrapping of paraffined charges and varnishing the outside is harmless work, because the triton is safely coated over, but the paraffining and inspecting is much more dangerous than it seems to an outsider. The inspector weighs the paraffined charge, and if she finds it too heavy she must scrape off part of the paraffin and with a knife or scissors cut away enough triton to make the weight correct. The girls who do this all wear heavy gloves and are careful about cleanliness of the person, more so than are the men, because they dislike the disfiguring dye on the skin and the still more disfiguring eruption that may come from triton dust; yet they, too, suffer from triton poisoning as a result, apparently, of the insignificant amount of dust encountered in paraffining and inspecting.

More charges are made by moulding than by pressing, because the latter is the method used by the Russians and also for the mixed shells called for in some British contracts. In the moulding or pouring method there is not so much dust as in pressing, but there are more fumes. TNT melts at 80° C., and is not supposed to volatilize under 180° C., but fumes are easily perceptible around kettles not nearly at so high a temperature as that. It is also shown by experience that if melting kettles are left open and men work near them they may become poisoned. In one of these shell-filling works the poisoning caused by open kettles was evident enough to lead the management to place the large melting pot in a room quite separate from the pouring and to allow only one man to work there. In another there was a row of open kettles along the inner wall of a long shed, the outer wall of which had wide doors and windows. It had been hoped that this abundant natural ventilation would be enough to do away with any trouble from the kettles, but experience showed that it was not. The tops of the kettles were about 3 feet in diameter and they were only half covered, for one of the two half lids had to be taken off to allow the tender to watch as the kettle turned and churned up the charge of triton, and also to allow him to feed in more triton from time to time. The illness of the men here was probably caused by the fumes from these kettles and, to a certain extent, by the dust spread as the kettles were charged. This triton dust is worse when scrap is being melted than when TNT as it comes from the nitrator is used. In any case there is some dust.

Other sources of fumes are the open kettles for melting scrap and for melting out the "sink heads," for they may be left uncovered even when the moulding kettles are well covered. After the shells are filled, the danger from fumes is over and the danger from dust reappears. The solid TNT charge must be bored to allow of the insertion of a detonator, it must be "faced," i. e., the neck must be drilled down and the screw neck of the shell must be cleaned unless it has been protected during pouring by a funnel, and the outer surface must be cleaned and polished. All this is dusty and is sometimes done in quite dangerous ways. It is usual to protect the boring and planing machines to a certain extent by means of hoods with exhausts and a down draft. Cleaning the threads in the neck of the shell when it has not been protected during pouring is dusty work and so is cleaning out the bore for the detonator with a long, narrow brush which brings out a very fine, light dust. The factory which used vacuum cleaning also uses suction for the removal of dust from the bored shells. Imperfect, rejected shells must be emptied out, and this may be done in very dusty ways.

Nitrobenzol ($C_6H_5NO_2$) and Anilin ($C_6H_5NH_2$)—There is not so much risk of poisoning in the nitrating of benzol as in the subsequent reduction of the nitrobenzol to anilin, because there is less opportunity for fumes to escape. Nitration is carried on in a large steel retort with a mechanical stirring device and cooling coils. The charge of benzol is run in by gravity from the weighing tank and then the mixed acids, nitric and sulphuric, are added. In some places these acids are mixed and kept in partially closed receptacles and the fumes are allowed to escape. After about four or five hours agitation in the reactor nitration is complete and the nitrobenzol is washed and neutralized. Anilin is produced by reducing this nitrobenzol by means of iron filings and hydrochloric acid. This reduction is carried out in a cast-iron reducer, the temperature being controlled by the rate of addition of the different materials and by blowing steam into the solution if necessary to hasten the reaction. The reducer is equipped with a plough which turns slowly and prevents the separated iron sludge from solidifying in the bottom of the reducer. At the temperature of operation steam is evolved from the reaction mass, which carries with it considerable quantities of anilin. These vapors pass through a condenser and are returned to the reducer. After reduction is completed steam is turned into the reducer and the anilin, which volatilizes with the steam, is distilled out, the condensed distillate is allowed to cool and settle and anilin, being immiscible with water, separates out. There is a chance for anilin fumes to escape where the filings go in, and also from the "sludge," with the iron filings at the bottom of the reducer, for this flows out or must be shovelled out frequently. The anilin is distilled and redistilled to purify it, and from time to time samples are drawn off to be tested, by sight and smell, to see how the process is going on. Then it is drawn off into drums from the stills. In the course of much of this work anilin may spill on the floor and the men step into a pool and have their shoes wet with it. Or they may spill some on their clothing. Anilin poisoning follows skin absorption probably more promptly than absorption of fumes by breathing. Another source of poisoning is repair work, necessitating entering a reducer which has not been thoroughly cleaned out, and thorough cleaning is very difficult.

Tetryl—The first step in the manufacture of tetryl consists in the formation of dimethylanilin by treating anilin with methyl alcohol in the presence of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. After digestion the product is washed with water to remove the excess alcohol and purified by redistillation. The dimethylanilin is sulphonated by treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid in an iron tank equipped with stirrer. The sulphonated product is nitrated by being run into mixed acid—nitric and sulphuric acids. The tetryl or tetranitromethylanilin separates out in solid form in the nitrator. The charge, after completion, is drowned in a large quantity of water and the separated solid product washed several times to eliminate all free acid. An enormous evolution of nitrous fumes takes place when the tetryl is drowned, orange clouds rising to the heavens and being visible for miles around. There seems to be much difficulty in preventing this, and, so far, all that is done is for the men to run outside and wait till the fumes subside. After thorough washing, the tetryl is dried in the same way as picric acid, except that less heat is required —only 65° to 70° F. as against 70° to 80° F. for picric acid. The dust in the drying room is quite as bad.

Diphenylamin—Diphenylamin is prepared by digesting anilin and anilin hydrochloride in an autoclave under pressure. Reaction forms hydrochloric acid, so that the autoclave used must be of material which will resist the action of hydrochloric acid at the high temperatures used. At the end of the digestion the product is washed several times with hot dilute hydrochloric acid, the temperature used being sufficient to maintain the diphenylamin in the molten condition and permit of its more thorough washing.

The hydrochloric acid dissolves the unchanged anilin from the diphenylamin. For further purification the diphenylamin, after the completion of the washing, is distilled from a still heated by direct fire.

Fulminate of Mercury—The making of this very powerful explosive is attended with a constant danger of accidental explosion, and this is true to a less extent of the handling of fulminate in filling percussion caps. This leads to a strict avoidance of dust, a scrupulous cleanliness, and a separation as much as possible of different processes, all of which measures tend also to diminish the risk of occupational poisoning. There is some danger of mercury poisoning in the making of the nitrate. Tiny globules of mercury were scattered all over the nitrating apparatus in one of these plants. Even greater is the danger in recovering mercury from the water used to wash the balloons. This liquor yields a "sludge" or "mud," which may contain as much as 30 pounds of mercury in 140 pounds, and when it is distilled the mercury is volatilized, but, of course, every effort is made to prevent it from escaping. Fulminate is made into charges for percussion caps, either in dry or moist form, the latter being decidedly preferable from our point of view, since there is no dust. When it is handled dry, excessive precautions are needed to prevent explosions, and there is very little actual contact with the powder, except in the initial weighing and the mixing with potassium chlorate. Both these processes are carried on in separate rooms and by one man only. Other processes—weighing charges, loading, and pressing—are so arranged that a man standing behind a heavy steel or a thick concrete barricade can control the mechanism by means of a lever, guiding himself by watching a mirror fixed above the machine. The substances added to the fulminate to make up the charge are none of them harmful, consisting of chlorate of potash, antimony sulphide, ground glass, sometimes sulphur. The factories manufacturing small arms commonly fill their own caps, but do not manufacture the fulminate. Many men and women are employed here in work which exposes them somewhat to the action of fulminate-laden dust, though here, too, there is enough risk of explosion to lead to avoidance of unnecessary dust and to a certain amount of segregation of some processes. There is a fairly large amount of fulminate dermatitis among the workers who do the loading and pressing and inspect the primed shells, but no more serious troubles so far as we were able to discover.

Ammonium Nitrate—It is made by the action of ammonia on nitric acid and as a usual thing most of the processes are carried on in the open under a shed that allows free escape for the disagreeable fumes of ammonia and pyridin bodies, fumes that are very heavy at certain stages of the reaction. If the work were carried on indoors some harm might result from them. Once neutralization is complete there is no fear of fumes, and the subsequent crystallization may be carried on indoors in great open chasers. The real danger to be looked for in making ammonium nitrate is an accident either to the supply of aqua ammonia or to the supply of nitric acid, for these are both powerful, fuming poisons.

TREATMENT.

Nitrous fumes poisoning.—For the asthma-like attacks the usual treatment is 15 drops of chloroform shaken up with a tablespoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in three-quarters of a glass of water, to be sipped by degrees during an hour's time. This does not exert any effect on the lung tissue, does not prevent the development of edema; it simply relieves the spasm and the abdominal pain. Inhalation of the vapors from this mixture may give relief, but strong ammonia vapors are capable in themselves of causing edema. Substitutes for chloroform are found in chlorodyne, small doses of opiates, bromides. A spray of some soothing liquid, such as albolene with menthol or thymol, is said to relieve the spasmodic cough. For the pain in the abdomen large doses of bicarbonate of soda or cocaine or stovaine are advised. The British committee's report lays stress on the relief afforded by vomiting, and when this does not occur spontaneously they give lukewarm salt water till the effect is secured.

Fresh air, quiet, and rest are advised even after a mild attack of fume poisoning. The diet should be simple, and laxatives should be given. Many experiments have been made to find a method of treatment which will help to ward off the development of the dreaded dropsy of the lungs. Esch claims to have found that sodium thiosulphate has such an effect by virtue of its reducing power. He recommends a hypodermic dose of a tenth to a fifth of a gram of thiosulphate or a much larger dose by mouth, since it is quite harmless. In addition inhalations of ammonia should be administered. The thiosulphate is said to be antagonistic to picric acid and the nitriles, as well as to possess this reducing power. In case of unconsciousness from nitrous fumes artificial respiration should be given, preferably with oxygen; the man should be kept warm; heart stimulants given if necessary; and as soon as possible fluids given in large quantities; milk or alkali waters with strong coffee. When edema develops absolute rest must be insisted on, so as to make as little demand as possible on the lungs. Oxygen may serve to keep a man alive till the dropsical fluid begins to be absorbed. Counter-irritation in the form of mustard plasters is recommended. Venesection and normal salt infusion is advocated, also intravenous injections of sodium bicarbonate solution.

British and French medical journals during the last two years have contained many articles on the treatment of "trench gassing," poisoning by chlorine gas, in which the later lesions are much the same as in nitrous-fume poisoning, though the immediate asphyxiating effects are much more intense. Edema of the lungs develops after a varying interval, as in nitrous-fume poisoning, and the suggestions as to treatment of this condition would apply also to edema from nitrous fumes. Large linseed poultices over the whole back are recommended. Anemic men do not suffer as severely as the plethoric, and bleeding may help. Place the man on an inclined plane at about 30°, with the neck on an upright piece and the head falling back over it to a padded rest. Massage of the chest given in this position results in the expulsion of much fluid from the lungs. The treatment may be given for 10 minutes at a time.

Nitro and amido compounds.—One authority says there are two remedial measures for poisoning by nitrobenzol and anilin, removal from the source of the poison, and administration of oxygen. Although animal experiments give no reason to believe that the amount of oxygen in the blood can be artificially increased, oxygen does seem to work, perhaps by increasing the depth of the inspirations. Many American physicians use oxygen in cases of cyanosis from these poisons, but others have seen no benefit from it and consider it an illogical form of treatment, because the methaemoglobin cannot be driven out from its combination by forcing in oxygen. They prefer to use stimulants, of which camphor seems the most valuable. Anilin on the surface of the body should be washed off with soap or with a weak solution of acetic acid or vinegar, not for the reason often held, that it serves to form acetanilid and prevent absorption, but simply because water will not remove anilin unless it is acidulated.

Trinitrotoluol.—Systemic symptoms. In cases without jaundice the British authorities recommend removal from contact with the poison, rest in bed for a day or two, a light diet of milk, fruit, and green vegetables; demulcent drinks, such as barley water, tea, and coffee; the bowels kept open by cascara sagrada or other vegetable laxatives; and a mixture of sodium sulphate, potassium citrate, and sodium bicarbonate to be given as routine treatment. If jaundice develops, rest in bed from the first is essential; milk, at first in small quantities, slowly increasing to four pints a day. The bowels must be kept loose, preferably by mistura alba, repeatedly given to maintain its action, if necessary. Alkali-producing drugs, such as citrates and bicarbonates, are given to counteract the tendency to acid intoxication. Rectal and intravenous saline injections have a definite place in the treatment of severe cases.

Dermatitis.—There are many remedies recommended for this form of triton poisoning. As a preventive the British committee recommends a mixture of 2 parts of castor oil to 1 of lanolin, rubbed into the skin after washing at the end of work. The English dermatologist, Prosser White, uses for the early itching stage a mixture containing camphor, carbolic acid, hydrarg. perchlorat, picric acid and alcohol. This is to be painted on by the physician. For home treatment he gives a mixture containing 2 parts of the above to 4 parts of lotion calam. comp. and pulv. acaciae. Then for a soothing ointment, to be applied at

POISONS USED IN MAKING EXPLOSIVES—*Continued.*

night when a bandage can be worn: Acid oleic, 9 parts and zinc oxide 1 part, stand two hours. Emplastrum plumbi 10 parts, parenol solid, 25 parts, parenol liquid, 13 parts, hydrarg. ammon. 3 parts. Two English physicians who are in charge of the force in a triton works say that any simple emollient will serve the purpose. They use zinc and bismuth ointments, lotions of tragacanth and glycerin, or boro-calamine lotion. Among American physicians alkaline washes seem to be popular, especially wet dressings of a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda. One physician with a wide experience uses for moist eczema a teaspoonful of lysol in a pint of water; and for the dry, an ointment with phenol, calomel, zinc oxide, starch, and petrolatum. Another prescribes a wash of magnesium carbonate suspended in water, and then a mixture of alcohol and glycerin.

Fulminate of mercury.—At the United States arsenal at Frankford, the men who handle fulminate are given carbolized vaseline to rub on the skin after washing. For fulminate itch, an ointment is made of balsam of Peru, with zinc oxide ointment, and a little carbolic acid.

Picric acid.—Ointment has been recommended for severe picric-acid itch, and for the milder forms, a lotion of equal parts tincture of belladonna and tincture of aconite. Another treatment is carron oil applied after a full bath.

Tetryl dermatitis.—Dr. Enid Smith, who has had charge of 250 women handling tetryl in an English munition works, advises the following measures: Each woman hardens her hands before going to work by washing in "methylated spirit" 20 parts, to 80 parts of water, and dusts the face with a powder of zinc oxide 1 part to 3 parts of starch. She is warned not to touch the face after this. On leaving work she washes with bran or with olive-oil soap. The working clothes must be soaked in cold water and kerosene and rinsed before boiling to get rid of the tetryl dust. If a severe dermatitis occurs, the face should be steamed, then wet cloths applied to allay the irritation, and then calamine lotion or ointment of zinc oxide with lanolin and castor oil. No lead lotion must be used, as lead has a dangerous affinity for tetryl.

AMERICAN MEDICAL WOMEN.

(May S. Macy, M.D., in *American Medicine.*)

THE following table gives approximately the number of physicians, male and female, in the United States, its colonies and Canada, who are in the American Medical Directory:

State.	Total Physicians.	Women Physicians.	State.	Total Physicians.	Women Physicians.
Alabama	2,569	12	Ohio	8,045	301
Arizona	307	9	Oklahoma	2,634	54
Arkansas	2,637	25	Oregon	1,187	86
California	5,687	520	Pennsylvania	11,502	482
Colorado	1,733	111	Rhode Island	772	26
Connecticut	1,678	63	South Carolina	1,399	13
Delaware	261	6	South Dakota	676	19
District of Columbia	1,482	59	Tennessee	3,457	30
Florida	1,321	33	Texas	6,240	81
Georgia	3,421	28	Utah	465	16
Idaho	438	11	Vermont	668	12
Illinois	10,648	657	Virginia	2,547	20
Indiana	4,872	169	Washington	1,695	77
Iowa	3,751	170	West Virginia	1,729	30
Kansas	2,683	114	Wisconsin	2,803	79
Kentucky	3,584	70	Wyoming	251	14
Louisiana	2,060	23	Alaska	86	5
Maine	1,205	36	Canal Zone	97	3
Maryland	2,292	74	Hawaii	162	2
Massachusetts	5,869	475	Philippine Islands	735	17
Michigan	4,360	176	Porto Rico	292	6
Minnesota	2,447	96	Alberta	494	5
Mississippi	2,048	18	British Columbia	537	13
Missouri	6,399	158	Manitoba	463	3
Montana	636	22	New Brunswick	257	5
Nebraska	1,911	98	Nova Scotia	446	9
Nevada	154	5	Ontario	3,032	55
New Hampshire	690	35	Prince Edward Island	75	0
New Jersey	3,239	152	Quebec	1,859	15
New Mexico	430	9	Saskatchewan	489	2
New York	15,670	710	Yukon	6	0
North Carolina	2,102	22	Newfoundland	95	0
North Dakota	586	13			

	Physicians in Proportion to the Estimated Population.		Largest Number of Physicians Actually Licensed.	Largest Number of Women Physicians Actually Licensed.	Largest Number of Medical Women Specializing.
1	Missouri	0.19%	New York	New York	New York.
2	Colorado	0.18%	Pennsylvania	Illinois	Pennsylvania.
3	Vermont	0.18%	Illinois	California	Illinois.
4	Illinois	0.17%	Ohio	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts.
5	Indiana	0.17%	Missouri	Massachusetts	California.
6	Iowa	0.17%	Texas	Ohio	Ohio.
7	Maryland	0.17%	Massachusetts	Michigan	Michigan.
8	Maine	0.16%	California	Iowa	Iowa.
9	Massachusetts	0.16%	Indiana	Indiana	Indiana.
10	New Hampshire	0.16%	Michigan	Missouri	Missouri.
11	Ohio	0.16%	Iowa	New Jersey	Kansas.
12	Arkansas	0.15%	Kentucky	Kansas	New Jersey.
13	Florida	0.15%	Tennessee	Colorado	Colorado.
14	Kansas	0.15%	Georgia	Nebraska	Wisconsin.
15	Nebraska	0.15%	New Jersey	Minnesota	Texas.
16	Nevada	0.15%	Wisconsin	Oregon	Washington.
17	New York	0.15%	Kansas	Texas	Minnesota.
18	Oregon	0.15%	Arkansas	Wisconsin	Nebraska.
19	Tennessee	0.15%	Oklahoma	Washington	Oregon.

According to Dr. Macy, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana, Iowa, New York and Kansas can spare medical men for the war front, and provide medical women to substitute for them in civilian practice.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1917.

(Prepared by the National Geographic Society.)

Up to November, 1917, the territorial account of the war showed a balance of approximately 890,000 square miles in favor of the Allies. The Central Powers held Allied territory approximately equalling France in area and population, while the German and Turkish territory occupied by the Allies approximately equals the area of the Argentine Republic. In the realm of geographical exploration interest was divided mainly between the work of the National Geographic Society's 1917 expedition to Katmai volcano and Vilhjalmur Stefansson's Polar work. Amundsen's expedition to the North Polar region was held up until more favorable conditions arise.

NORTH AMERICA.

According to an account given by Mr. Cecil J. Wacher, of the Hacienda Los Lagartos, Salvador, the earthquake and the eruption of the volcano Quetzaltepeque, near San Salvador, which began June 7, 1917, were extremely severe and disastrous The slight preliminary shocks which had been felt for several days were not regarded as unusual or ominous. On the evening of the 7th a terrific shock damaged every house in the town but one. The shocks continued at intervals of a few minutes. In about an hour a great rushing noise, followed by heavy detonations and an appalling burst of flame, announced the eruption of the volcano. Five days passed before these conditions abated. The towns of Nejapa, Quetzaltepeque and Armenia were wiped out. Hot ashes carried by the wind over the mountain as far as Zarngoza, scorched the plantations of the Santa Tecla Valley; the town of Santa Tecla was severely damaged and the Salvador Railway sustained serious losses. Government losses were tremendous, wealthy families were ruined and many people suffered injury or death. The church at Armenia had been destroyed in 1915 and had just been rebuilt and newly consecrated on June 3, only to be destroyed again on the 7th. The earthquake shocks on the night of the 7th appeared to run from southwest to northeast; the almost continuous shocks of the next few days in exactly the opposite direction.

The National Geographic Society, on September 6, 1917, made public a telegram from Kodiak, Alaska, in which Robert F. Griggs, director of the society's 1917 Mount Katmai expedition, announced his party's safe return to civilization, together with the news of complete success in the expedition's scientific investigations. Dr. Griggs believes that it is now safe to place the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes, which was discovered by last year's expedition, foremost among the wonders of the world. It has a million active vents within an area of a hundred square miles. The expedition's survey proves that Katmai has the greatest crater on the face of the globe, with a circumference of more than 9 miles and a depth of 3,600 feet. A mud river 17 miles long was discovered and 1,600 miles of territory hitherto uncharted was mapped. Two thousand photographs were secured, and a complete collection of plants, insects, birds and geological data. Gases from the vents in the Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes were taken also for chemical analysis. This expedition set sail from Seattle May 28, fully equipped in every particular to complete the work begun by the society's earlier expeditions of 1913, 1915 and 1916. There were no casualties, and the party reached Washington early in October. Prior to the Katmai eruption of 1912, one of the most terrific explosions in the history of the world, practically nothing was known about this great Alaskan volcanic region. Judging from Dr. Griggs's preliminary report, the expedition was one of the most successful ever undertaken by the National Geographic Society, and the data collected will be among the foremost contributions to the science of the earth's surface since the dawn of the twentieth century.

On January 26, 1917, as a result of a heavy snowslide into Gold Creek Gulch, an avalanche wind occurred near Juneau, Alaska. Several cabins were destroyed by the blast, and the debris carried up the opposite slope, along with other heavy material. A blinding whirl of snow came with the wind, and the city was enveloped in semi-darkness for several minutes.

With the information that it had discovered chains of lakes hitherto unmapped and rivers equally unknown in the interior of Labrador, the National Geographic Society's Labrador expedition, headed by W. E. Clyde Todd, curator of ornithology of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, returned to St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 17th of October. The expedition set out from Seven Islands on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence early last spring, its objects being to explore the unmapped lakes and rivers of the Hudson Bay region, a country heretofore untraversed by white men, and therefore unknown both from a geographic and biological standpoint. Elaborate photographic as well as scientific equipment was carried by the expedition. Mr. Todd's report, fully illustrated, will be published in the official organ of the society, the National Geographic Magazine. A co-leader of the expedition was Alfred Marshall of Chicago.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The long boundary controversy between Santa Catherina and Parana, two provinces of Brazil, was settled by an agreement ratified on October 20, 1916, at Rio de Janeiro.

The sugar interests of Ascope, in the interior of Peru, have arranged for the construction of a new port at Malabrigo, a situation sheltered by Malabrigo Point from the prevailing southwest winds.

Dr. Hamilton Rice returned to New York on April 24 from his expedition to the Amazon on the steam yacht Alberta. The Amazon was ascended to Iquitos in Peru, a distance of 2,100 miles, and the upper portion of the river, from Manaos to Iquitos, known as the Solimoes, was charted. Returning to Manaos, the expedition chartered a river boat, and with this and a specially constructed launch ascended the Rio Negro for a distance of 425 miles. The object of the expedition was to make a survey of the Rio Negro and an investigation of the diseases of the region, as well as to experiment in wireless communication with Radio, Virginia.

EUROPE.

A well-authenticated measurement of 9.84 inches was made in Bruton, in Southern England, during a heavy rainfall on June 28, 1917. This is the heaviest downpour within twenty-four hours that has ever been recorded in Great Britain.

During the extraordinarily severe winter of 1917 railway ferriage between Sweden and Denmark was obstructed for two months and entirely stopped for two weeks. One Captain reported that there were 200 ships caught in the ice in the Skagerrak in early February, and Danish fishermen said that 33 German submarines were blocked in the Kattegat on February 7. Moving ice exploded many mines. Ice conditions were the most severe since 1895.

AFRICA.

M. Rene Chudeau is reported to have returned from another Saharan journey. He brings favorable reports concerning the economic possibilities of the portion of the Upper Senegal crossed by the railroad from Kayes to the Niger. Irrigation has made considerable advance; Lake Faguibine has been nearly refilled by skilful engineering works and the winter flood of 1915, and the cattle raising industry is in a promising condition. These investigations were accomplished under the auspices of the Colonial Office and the Geographical Society of Paris.

Prof. Richard L. Garner, manager of the Collins-Garner Congo expedition in the interests of the Smithsonian Institution, and C. R. W. Aschmeier, of the Department of Biology of the United States National Museum, left this country in December, 1916, and have been in Africa. The objects of the expedition are the study of the fauna of the region and the collection of specimens, all of which will come to the Smithsonian Institution.

ASIA.

An all-Russian route has been completed for passengers by rail from Vladivostok to Western Russia by the opening of the Kabarovsk, one of the longest bridges in the world (8,523 feet), across the Amur.

Assistant Prof. Wellington D. Jones, of the University of Chicago, has returned to this country after extensive exploration in Eastern Asia.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH IN 1917—*Continued.*

AUSTRALASIA.

E. H. Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, is engaged in a botanical expedition in the East. He left the United States in January, 1917, and expects to return in the spring of 1918. He visited the Riu Kiu Islands, a group which has been little explored by botanists.

Unusual interest attaches to the plans of Dr. Eric Mjoeberg, of the Swedish State Museum, for an expedition which will explore the interior of New Guinea with the aid of the airplane. Geelwink Bay is to be his starting point, and the work will require about three years.

It was announced in November that the Australian trans-continental railway from Kalgoorlie to Port Augusta probably would be completed before the end of the year, the unfinished gap being then only thirty-six miles.

POLAR RESEARCH.

Christian Leden, an explorer commissioned by the University of Norway and the Geographical Survey of Canada, returned to New York late in 1916 after three years spent in the Arctic. Leden brings reports of gold deposits and a rich oil region. He travelled and lived among the Eskimos and made studies of their language, myths, poetry and music. His equipment included a phonographic oufit, which enabled him to bring back a number of records of their music.

Vilhjalmur Stefansson spent the summer of 1916 exploring the new land he discovered north of Prince Patrick Island, while a separate party planned to go west and northwest from Cape Alfred. A despatch from Dawson, dated March 9, 1917, transmitted by a Northwest Mounted Police expedition, reported that the explorer was wintering at Prince of Wales Strait with the Polar Bear and hoped that ice conditions in the spring would permit him to make his way north and east and up the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Knud Rasmussen, who set out in the summer of 1916 with a plan for the exploration of the region between Peary Land and Greenland, failed to reach his station at Thule in time to start north. He therefore took up his alternative plan of exploring the coast of Melville Bay. This district was expected to yield valuable information concerning Eskimo migrations and is an excellent field for glacier study.

The third relief ship sent in search of Donald B. MacMillan's Crocker Land expedition, the Cluett, sailed from New York late in June, 1917, under the command of Capt. Robert A. Bartlett, the second one, the Danmark, sent in 1916, having failed to reach the party. The Cluett effected the relief and returned to Nova Scotia with the members of the preceding expeditions in August. The explorers report the discovery of mineral deposits, the charting of unknown parts of the coast and islands, observations of raised shores and a remarkable collection of Arctic trophies. This collection includes relics of earlier exploration, notably a message signed by Dr. Kane in 1857, a carving from the Polar ship Alert, many Arctic furs and mounted specimens, Eskimo carvings, garments, etc., and wonderful botanical specimens. Capt. Bartlett, the rescuer of the expedition, is planning an Arctic trip during which he will make use of the airplane.

The Aurora, the auxiliary ship of the Shackleton expedition, which was blown away from the Ross Sea base leaving ten men marooned, left Port Chalmers on December 20, 1916, for the rescue of this party. The ship had been repaired and outfitted by the Australasian Committee, and Sir Ernest Shackleton, after the rescue of his men at Elephant Island, sailed for New Zealand and took command of the relief. The Aurora accomplished a remarkable voyage, reaching Cape Evans on January 10, where seven of the ten marooned men were taken aboard, and returning within wireless range of Wellington on February 5. In October, 1915, the Ross Sea party had set out to lay the southernmost depots of supplies for the trans-continental expedition. They successfully laid all the depots, travelled 1,500 miles over the Barrier and surmounted the difficulties of a terrible return journey, during which one member died of scurvy. After the return to Hut Point, the leader, Capt. Mackintosh, and one companion were lost in an attempt to cross the young sea ice to Cape Evans. Though it failed to cross the Antarctic continent, the Shackleton expedition obtained important meteorological observations on both sides of the Antarctic, charted much unknown coast of the Weddell Sea, and brought to light many new facts about ice movements. Not the least of its results is the example of splendid heroism given by the explorers.

RECENT STUDIES OF STAR CLUSTERS.

(From the Scientific American.)

According to a recent count by Melotte there are 245 star clusters, of which eighty-three are globular clusters, and 162 loose or open clusters. While the open clusters are almost all in the Milky Way and are symmetrically arranged with respect to it, the globular clusters are mostly confined to one hemisphere, the pole of which is in galactic longitude 296 degrees and galactic latitude—8 degrees. The fact that none of the clusters show any proper motion seems to prove that they are enormously distant, as the alternative that they are all moving in the same direction as the sun and at the same speed is too improbable to be considered. Moreover, no relative motion has yet been found in clusters, though the positions of the component stars in some of them have been measured by Barnard over a period of seventeen years with the 40-inch refractor of the Yerkes Observatory. The only exception to this statement is the case of two stars in the cluster Messier 92, and it is, of course, uncertain whether the two moving objects in such a case actually belong to the cluster. From considerations based upon the apparent magnitudes of the stars and their probable real luminosities, Shapley has provisionally adopted for the great cluster in Hercules (Messier 13) a parallax of 0.00003 sec.

The apparent radius of this cluster is not less than 17 minutes of arc. "Accepting this result," says Shapley, "and the adopted value of the parallax, we find that the distance across the cluster is of the order of 1,100 light-years. To an observer on the nearer edge of the cluster, a star on the opposite side would have a parallax of 0.003 sec., and if intrinsically 100 times brighter than our sun, would still be nearly two magnitudes below the limits of visibility to the naked eye." The sun seen from any part of this cluster would, on the same basis, be fainter than a 22d-magnitude star; and it is probable that the entire galactic system to which our sun belongs would have about the size and appearance of the Greater Magellanic Cloud as seen from the earth.

LYNCHINGS IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1917.

Lynchings—Excluding the forty or more negroes put to death by mobs during the riots at East St. Louis there were, according to the records kept by the Division of Records and Research of the Tuskegee Institute in 1917 to November 1, 32 lynchings, of which 30 were in the South and 2 in the North. Thirty-one were males and 1 female. Of those lynched, 30 were negroes and 2 were whites. Eleven or one-third of those put to death were charged with rape or attempted rape.

The offenses for which lynchings occurred were: Attempted rape 6, rape 5, murder 3, killing an officer of the law 2, for not getting out of road and being insolent 2, attacking women 2, entering woman's room 2, wounding officer of the law 1, stealing coat 1, intimacy with woman 1, accidentaly killing child by running automobile over it 1, vagrancy 1, wounding and robbing a man 1, fomenting strikes 1, attacking an officer of the law 1, opposition to war draft 1, insulting girls 1. The States in which lynchings occurred and the number in each State were as follows: Alabama 4, Arkansas 4, Arizona 1, Florida 1, Georgia 2, Kentucky 2, Louisiana 5, Mississippi 1, Montana 1, Oklahoma 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 2, Texas 6, Virginia 1.

FINDINGS ON THE BISBEE, ARIZ., DEPORTATIONS.

FOLLOWING are the findings, rendered to President Wilson, November 6, 1917, by the Federal Commission appointed by him to investigate and report on the deportations, on July 12, 1917, at Bisbee, Ariz., during the copper strike and anti-I. W. W. demonstrations:

(1) A strike was called in the Warren district on June 26, 1917, to be effective the following day. While undoubtedly the men sincerely felt that several grievances called for rectification by the companies, having regard to the conditions in this district and the Government's need for its copper production the grievances were not of such a nature as to have justified the strike. Here, as elsewhere, there was, however, no machinery for the adjustment of difficulties between the companies and the men which provided for the determination of alleged grievances by some authoritative and disinterested tribunal in which both the companies and the men had confidence and before which they had an equal opportunity of urging their respective claims. This is a fundamental difficulty in the settlement of grievances that may arise in this district, and here, as in the other mining camps in Arizona visited by the President's mediation commission, a plan has been worked out establishing such machinery whereby in the future, at least during the period of the war, grievances will be settled by an orderly, impartial process, and the resort to strike or lockout will be wholly without foundation.

(2) Many of those who went out did not in fact believe in the justice of the strike, but supported it, as is common among workingmen, because of their general loyalty to the cause represented by the strikers and their refusal to be regarded in their own estimation, as well as in the minds of fellow workers, as "scabs."

(3) Shortly after the strike was called the Sheriff of the county, through the Governor of Arizona, requested the aid of Federal troops. The request was based on the fact that the State militia had been drafted into the Federal service and the State, therefore, was without its normal militia protection. Governor Campbell recommended to the Secretary of War that an immediate investigation of the situation at Bisbee be made by a Regular Army officer in order to ascertain the need of troops. The Governor's recommendation was followed and an investigation of the situation in Bisbee was made by an experienced officer. Such investigation was made on June 30 and again on July 2, and after both investigations the officer reported that everything was peaceable and that troops were neither needed nor warranted under existing conditions.

(4) That the conditions in Bisbee were, in fact, peaceful and free from any manifestations of disorder or violence is the testimony of reputable citizens, as well as of officials of the city and county, who are in a position to report accurately and speak without bias.

DEPORTED FROM WARREN DISTRICT.

(5) Early on the morning of July 12 the Sheriff and a large armed force presuming to act as deputies under the Sheriff's authority, comprising about 2,000 men, rounded up 1,186 men in the Warren district, put them aboard a train, and carried them to Columbus, N. Mex. The authorities at Columbus refused to permit those in charge of the deportation to leave the men there, and the train carried them back to the desert town of Hermanas, N. Mex., a nearby station. The deportees were wholly without adequate supply of food and water and shelter for two days. At Hermanas the deported men were abandoned by the guards who had brought them, and they were left to shift for themselves. The situation was brought to the attention of the War Department, and on July 14 the deportees were escorted by troops to Columbus, N. Mex., where they were maintained by the Government until the middle of September.

(6) According to an army census, of the deported men 199 were native-born Americans, 468 were citizens. 472 were registered under the Selective Draft Law, and 433 were married. Of the foreign born, over twenty nationalities were represented, including 141 British, eighty-two Serbians, and 179 Slavs. Germans and Austro-Hungarians (other than Slavs) were comparatively few.

(7) The deportation was carried out under the Sheriff of Cochise County. It was formally decided upon at a meeting of citizens on the night of July 11, participated in by the managers and other officials of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company (Phelps-Dodge Corporation, Copper Queen Division) and the Calumet and Arizona Mining Company. Those who planned and directed the deportation purposely abstained from consulting about their plans either with the United States attorney in Arizona, or the law officers of the State or county, or their own legal advisers.

(8) In order to carry the plans for the deportation into successful execution the leaders in the enterprise utilized the local offices of the Bell Telephone Company, and exercised or attempted to exercise a censorship over parts of interstate connections of both the telephone and telegraph lines in order to prevent any knowledge of the deportation reaching the outside world.

(9) The plan for the deportation and its execution are attributable to the belief that violence was contemplated by strikers and sympathizers. This belief has no justification in the evidence.

(10) Neither such fear nor evidence justifying such fear was ever communicated to the Governor of Arizona, nor were the Federal authorities ever apprised that a change of conditions had taken place in the district.

(11) The deportation was wholly illegal and without authority in law either State or Federal.

(12) Following the deportation of the 12th, in the language of Governor Campbell, of Arizona, "the constitutional rights of citizens and others have been ignored by processes not provided by law—viz., by deputy sheriffs who refused persons admittance into the district and the passing of judgment by a tribunal without legal jurisdiction resulting in further deportations."

(13) Immediately after the first deportation, and until late in August, the function of the local judiciary was usurped by a body which to all intents and purposes was a vigilance committee, having no authority whatever in law. It caused the deportation of large numbers of others. So far as this committee is concerned, its activities were abandoned at the request of the Governor of Arizona late in August.

(14) Among those who were deported from the district and who thereafter were arrested in seeking entrance into it were several who were registered under the Selective Draft Law and sought to return or remain in the district.

RECOMMENDATIONS MADE BY THE COMMISSION.

These findings of facts make certain recommendations by the President's mediation commission inevitable: 1. All illegal practices and the denial of rights safeguarded by the Constitution and statutes must at once cease. The right of unimpeded admittance into the Warren district of all who seek entrance into it in a lawful and peaceable manner must be respected. The right of all persons freely to move about in the Warren district or to continue to reside within it must be scrupulously observed except in so far as such right is restricted by the orderly process of the law. To this end we have directed letters to Governor Campbell and Sheriff Wheeler, of Cochise County. 2. In so far as the deportation of July 12 and the events following constitute violations of the laws of Arizona, we join in the recommendation of Governor Campbell that the responsible law officers of the State and county pursue appropriate remedies for the vindication of such laws. 3. In so far as the evidence before the commission indicates interference with the enforcement of the Selective Draft Law the facts should be brought to the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States. 4. In so far as the evidence before the commission indicates an interference with interstate lines of communication, the facts should be submitted for appropriate attention by the Interstate Commerce Commission. 5. In so far as deportations such as we have set forth have not yet been made a Federal offense, it is our duty to report to the President the wisdom of recommending to the Congress that such occurrences hereafter be made criminal under the Federal law to the full extent of the constitutional authority of the Federal Government. Respectfully submitted:

The President's Mediation Commission, W. B. Wilson, Chairman; J. L. Spangler, E. P. Marsh, J. H. Walker; Felix Frankfurter, Counsel to the Commission.

SUMMARY OF BUSINESS CONDITIONS OCTOBER 23, 1917.

(From the Federal Reserve Bulletin for November.)

	District No. 1—Boston.	District No. 2—New York.	District No. 3—Philadelphia.	District No. 4—Cleveland.
General business	Hesitant, except for war orders.	Active and well maintained.	Good	Good.
Crops—Condition		Fair	Good	Good.
Outlook		Harvest good		Very good.
Industries of the district.	Busy for the most part.	Generally very active.	Very busy	Fair, but uneasy tone.
Construction, building, and engineering.	Well up to previous high record.	Very quiet	Very dull	Poor.
Foreign trade	Good	Heavy, measured in value, particularly exports.	Large	
Bank clearings	Increase	Decrease	Decreasing	Increase.
Money rates	Temporarily decreasing.	Steady at moderately firm rates.	No change	Firm.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Decreased	Railroad receipts heavy; telegraph tolls very much increased.	Increasing	Increase.
Labor conditions	Unsatisfactory	Labor supply hardly adequate.	Unsettled	Restive.
Outlook	Uncertain	Good	Good	Not unfavorable.
Remarks				Fuel, labor, and transportation difficulties quite troublesome.

	District No. 5—Richmond.	District No. 6—Atlanta.	District No. 7—Chicago.	District No. 8—St. Louis.
General business	Highly satisfactory.	Good	Good	Active.
Crops—Condition	Yield satisfactory; prices high.	Good	Good	Excellent.
Outlook		Good	Good	
Industries of the dist.	Running full time.	Operating fully	Active	Active.
Construction, building, and engineering	Private building limited; Government work in large volume.	Slow	Slow	Decrease.
Foreign trade	Limited by restrictions and scarcity of freight room.	Slow		
Bank Clearings	Increase	Increasing	Increasing	Little change.
Money rates	Plentiful at 5 to 6%.	Slightly increasing	Firm	Firm.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts	Increase in gross receipts absorbed in increased operating costs.	Good	Post office increasing	Increase.
Labor conditions	Scarce and wages high.	Fair	Shortage	Labor scarce; somewhat unsettled.
Outlook	Satisfactory	Good	Good	Good.
Remarks	Flush times would hardly be an exaggeration of conditions in the district.			Cotton late; early killing frosts reported.

	District No. 9—Minneapolis.	District No. 10—Kansas City.	District No. 11—Dallas.	District No. 12—San Francisco.
General business	Active	Averages 25% over last year.	Satisfactory	Active.
Crops—Condition		Corn good	Fair	
Outlook		Good	Fair	
Industries of the district.	Active	Very busy and behind with orders.	Active; running full time.	
Construction, building, and engineering.	Fair to good	Fair	Slight decrease	Slight decrease.
Foreign trade			Export trade dec.	Increase.
Bank clearings	Up	40% over last year.	Increase	Increase.
Money rates	Firm	No appreciable change.	Firm; ample funds for legitimate requirements.	Firmer.
Railroad, post office, and other receipts.	Strong	Good volume	Increase	Increase.
Labor conditions	Good	Improved; increased shortage.	Acute shortage	Disturbed.
Outlook	Very good	Good	Encouraging	For active industry and large trade.
Remarks		Conditions arising from Government regulations becoming more settled.	Business situation satisfactory; outlook good except in South Central and Western Tex.	

NOTE—The data in the above table were gathered by the agents of the Federal Reserve Board throughout the country.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE STATISTICS.

Fiscal Years.	Number of Post-Offices.	Extent of Post Routes in Miles.	Revenue of the Department.	Expenditure of the Department.	Amount Paid for. Compensation to Postmasters.	Amount Paid for. Transportation of the Mail.
1903	74,169	506,268	$134,224,443	$138,784,488	$21,631,724	$65,321,711
1904	71,131	496,818	143,582,624	152,362,117	22,273,344	69,820,732
1905	68,131	486,805	152,826,585	167,399,169	22,743,342	72,862,605
1906	65,600	478,711	167,932,782	178,449,778	23,544,585	76,174,945
1907	62,659	463,406	183,585,005	190,238,288	24,575,696	81,090,849
1908	61,158	450,738	191,478,663	208,351,886	25,599,397	81,381,421
1909	60,144	448,618	203,562,383	221,004,102	26,569,892	84,052,596
1910	59,580	447,998	224,128,657	229,977,224	27,521,013	85,259,102
1911	59,237	435,388	237,879,823	237,648,926	28,284,964	88,058,922
1912	58,729	436,469	246,744,015	248,525,450	28,467,726	89,154,811
1913	58,020	436,293	266,619,525	262,067,541	29,126,662	92,278,517
1914	56,810	435,597	287,934,565	283,543,769	29,968,515	98,002,421
1915	56,380	433,334	287,248,165	298,546,026	30,409,145	104,701,200
1916	55,934	446,711	312,057,688	306,204,033	31,135,234	106,939,022
1917	55,413	479,487	329,726,116	319,838,718	31,899,850	111,522,255

Of the whole number of post-offices at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1917, 10,381 were Presidential offices and 45,032 were fourth-class offices.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED ON DOMESTIC FORMS IN FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.	States and Territories.	Value.
Alabama	$10,831,645	Kentucky	$9,107,593	Oklahoma	$14,831,566
Alaska	2,974,065	Louisiana	10,588,352	Oregon	$9,264,002
Arizona	7,844,715	Maine	9,527,264	Pennsylvania	63,811,896
Arkansas	12,941,473	Maryland	6,749,973	Porto Rico	3,406,552
California	36,968,576	Massachusetts	29,616,853	Rhode Island	4,028,467
Colorado	13,336,464	Michigan	42,205,982	Samoa—(Tutuila)	55,832
Connecticut	13,808,196	Minnesota	21,010,560	South Carolina	7,008,362
Delaware	1,778,260	Mississippi	9,955,619	South Dakota	6,673,629
District of Columbia	2,713,249	Missouri	18,721,017	Tennessee	10,544,644
Florida	9,319,771	Montana	13,188,477	Texas	33,371,770
Georgia	11,548,249	Nebraska	11,732,537	Utan	4,917,103
Guam	96,340	Nevada	4,005,642	Vermont	4,420,120
Hawaii	2,568,363	New Hampshire	5,092,865	Virginia	12,746,093
Idaho	6,287,336	New Jersey	20,213,848	Virgin Islands	11,567
Illinois	47,322,165	New Mexico	5,076,192	Washington	17,973,341
Indiana	20,005,234	New York	80,900,324	West Virginia	12,030,140
Insular possessions	6,424,801	North Carolina	9,453,447	Wisconsin	23,462,234
Iowa	19,994,260	North Dakota	8,431,992	Wyoming	3,680,407
Kansas	13,068,576	Ohio	41,350,252	China (Postal agent)	248,188

Number of money orders issued on domestic forms, 133,291,973, amounting to $822,679,622.83; number of money orders issued on international forms, 1,973,714, amounting to $32,284,182.85.

Domestic money orders paid number 133,605,805, amounting to $834,695,404.16; international money orders paid number 251,817, amounting to $4,796,558.28.

RURAL DELIVERY SERVICE.

The following table exhibits the growth of the rural delivery service from 1898 to 1917.

Year.	Carriers (Number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.	Year.	Carriers (Number).	Daily Mileage.	Annual Cost.
1898	148	2,960	$50,241	1910	40,997	993,068	$36,914,769
1901	4,301	100,299	1,750,321	1911	41,559	1,007,772	37,125,630
1903	15,119	332,618	8,051,599	1912	42,199	1,021,492	41,859,422
1904	24,566	552,725	12,645,275	1913	42,805	1,028,603	45,642,766
1905	32,055	721,237	20,864,885	1914	43,652	1,050,266	47,377,070
1906	35,318	820,318	25,011,625	1915	43,710	1,073,099	52,565,811
1907	37,582	883,117	26,661,555	1916	42,766	1,063,305	51,952,326
1908	39,143	891,432	34,371,939	1917	43,338	1,112,556	52,420,000
1909	40,499	979,541	35,661,034				

The maximum salary of rural carriers was increased July 1, 1914, from $1,100 to $1,200.

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

President—Elmer E. Stanton, Troy. *First Vice-President*—F. A. Garnjost, Yonkers. *Second Vice-President*—Seward Hakes, Ilion. *Third Vice-President*—J. Barth Cronin, Brooklyn. *Treasurer*—John H. White, Schenectady. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, New York City. The associations also have an office at No. 56 Pine Street, New York City; F. A. Garnjost, Chairman; E. M. Cutler, Treasurer, and Archibald W. McEwan, Secretary, known as "The Liberty Bond Committee, Representing Building Loan and Savings Associations of the Second Federal Reserve District." A section of the New York State Banking Law, enacted in 1917, enables these associations to buy and sell United States Government war bonds on a non-profit basis.

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE OF SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

The Metropolitan League of Savings and Loan Associations is an organization of forty-seven associations in New York City and contiguous counties. The officers and trustees are: *President*—J. Barth Cronin, 573 Clinton Street, Brooklyn. *Vice-President*—W. D. Carter, Pier 14, East River, New York. *Secretary*—Archibald W. McEwan, 2161 Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, New York. *Treasurer*—Edward M. Cutler, 56 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York.

BURMA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION.

(Consul Lawrence P. Briggs, Rangoon, Burma, India.)

The figures are:

MINERAL PRODUCTS.	1915.	1916.	MINERAL PRODUCTS.	1915.	1916.
Petroleum	$6,033,378	$5,357,531	Iron ore	$20,147	$21,011
Tungsten ore	1,383,890	2,366,656	Sapphires and spinels	6,898	8,104
Lead and lead ore	1,538,550	1,567,211	Antimony ore	33	2,433
Salt	403,780	717,776	Amber	970	766
Silver	151,343	430,732	Molybdenite	.....	445
Building and road material	320,036	319,958	Platinum	484	225
Tin and tin ore	207,142	314,765	Copper	11,515	.....
Rubies	169,748	174,453	Clay for pottery	651	412
Jade	61,695	45,330			
Gold	60,028	37,517	Total	$10,371,135	$11,393,679
Zinc ore	847	28,854			

The production (in tons of 2,000 pounds) of each of other metals was:

MINERALS.	1915.	1916.	MINERALS.	1915.	1916.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Tungsten ore (wolframite)	2,546	3,680	Block tin	128	113
Lead and lead ore	42,262	13,955	Iron ore	15,526	16,081
Silver			Antimony ore	13.5	1,000
Tin ore	265	497	Molybdenite	.....	0.4
Zinc ore	87	2,610			

Tungsten ore is obtained from the western slope of the mountains which separate Southern Burma from Siam—the districts of Mergui, Tavoy, and Thaton, and, further north, the Southern Shan states. Tavoy alone produces about 85 per cent. of the entire output, and it is claimed that it is the greatest wolfram region in the world. The output of gold diminished from 3,183 ounces in 1915 to 1,983 ounces in 1916; that of platinum from 17.7 to 9.25 ounces. Practically all the gold and platinum produced in Burma is obtained by the Burma Gold Dredging Company from the upper waters of the Irrawaddy River in the Myitkyina district, about 400 miles above Mandalay. Silver is obtained only in connection with lead and zinc in the Bawdwin mines.

Rubies, sapphires, and spinels are obtained from a district known as Ruby Mines, lying along the waters of the Irrawaddy River about 100 miles north to Mandalay. The amount is gradually diminishing—304,872 carats in 1914, 251,449 carats in 1915, and 209,724 carats in 1916. The price of rubies rose, however, during the past year, and the value of the output increased from $176,646 to $182,558. Jadeite or Burmese jade is obtained by the Chinese in the Myitkyina district and carried to Yunnan. During the past four years the output has remained nearly constant—164 tons in 1913, 188 tons in 1914, 183 tons in 1915, and 189 tons in 1916—but the value has suffered a great decline. A variety of amber is found in the Myitkyina district. The production fell from 1,158 pounds in 1915 to 557 pounds in 1916, but, because of the rise in price, the value of the output has remained nearly constant.

LIVE STOCK IN NEW ZEALAND.

(Consul General Alfred A. Winslow, Auckland.)

THE matter of conserving the farm stock in New Zealand at this time is receiving much attention, not only on the part of the New Zealand Government but the stock raisers themselves, for fear that the great temptation to sell owing to the high prices may induce many to allow their stock to decrease materially. New Zealand is essentially a stock-raising country, and it is estimated that the domestic animals in this dominion are worth nearly $218,000,000, and that the income from this source for 1916 was well over $145,000,000. Export returns for last year show that $60,276,829 was paid for wool and nearly $34,000,000 for frozen mutton and lamb. In addition there were exports of butter, cheese, tallow, hides, pelts, etc.

The last census of stock in the country shows a small decrease in the number of sheep, and a slight increase in the number of cattle, when there should have been under normal conditions a fairly large increase in both, since a considerable area of newly occupied land has been taken over within the last year or two. There is sufficient unoccupied land in New Zealand, if put to the best possible use, along with the land now occupied, to practically double the number of sheep and cattle now kept in the country, which would mean about 50,000,000 sheep and 5,000,000 head of cattle. It is expected that this climax may be reached within a few years after the close of the war, when many additional settlers are expected for the land in this country.

TUNGSTEN FROM SOUTH CHINA.

(Consul General George E. Anderson, Hongkong.)

THERE has been great activity in the shipment of wolfram ore from South China through Hongkong in the past few months, and present indications are that the export will assume very important proportions. Because of war restrictions and other conditions most of the ore heretofore exported has gone to Great Britain, and British war regulations at the present time make it difficult to ship South China ore to the United States. It is anticipated that this state of things will be remedied in the course of a short time, and in the meanwhile buyers for American steel manufacturers have been investigating the South China situation and have organized the work of gathering the available ore to such an extent that there is almost a boom in the business. The course of the trade in Hongkong since the development of the South China fields commenced this year may be shown by the fact that the exports from Hongkong in June amounted to 60 tons, in July to 78 tons, and for the first half of August to 92 tons, permits to ship to the United States being withdrawn about the middle of August. There is now on hand in Hongkong and Canton warehouses perhaps 500 tons of the ore ready for sending to the United States as soon as permission from the British Government covering trans-shipment at Hongkong can be obtained.

There seems to be considerable difference of opinion as to what effect this new supply of tungsten from South China will have upon the American and European markets. One American buyer expresses the opinion that with a proper development of the South China field the available supply of tungsten in the world can be increased by at least 20 per cent. While shipments so far have been considerable, the actual systematic development of the fields has not yet commenced. The ore so far shipped has been obtained almost altogether from surface pockets or deposits in the hills of Kwangtung Province, particularly in the North and East River country. It has been gathered in characteristic Chinese style—a little here and a little there and without regard to the origin of the pockets or the possibility of developing veins or strata of ore-bearing rock. The actual limits of the field, accordingly, are not clearly defined. On the other hand, the deposits so far found and worked are so widely scattered that there is every reason to believe that the actual ore to be obtained from the field is of large amount.

CHINA.

(Revised by the Chinese Embassy at Washington.)

AREA AND POPULATION.

Territory.	Square Miles.	Population.	Territory.	Square Miles.	Population.
*China proper	1,532,000	309,674,000	Mongolia and other dependencies	1,200,000	760,000
Manchuria	364,000	14,917,000	Manchu Banners	.....	1,700,000
Turkestan	580,000	2,491,000			
Thibet	700,000	1,500,000	Total	4,376,000	331,042,000

* 18 provinces.

On the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan in 1905 a treaty and additional agreement relating to Manchuria were entered into between Japan and China. By the former the Chinese Government consented to all the transfers and assignments made by Russia to Japan in Manchuria; and by the latter cities and towns in Manchuria were opened as places of international residence and trade. In July, 1910, a convention was signed between Russia and Japan agreeing to co-operate to maintain the *status quo* in Manchuria in accordance with the treaties and conventions already made. In March, 1915, China agreed to extend the lease of the territory on the peninsula to 99 years.

Railways—In 1915 there were about 6,500 miles open, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, while 2,500 miles more are projected or under construction.

Telegraphs—The total length of line in operation at the end of 1914 was 36,339 miles, with 49,963 miles of wire.

The latest estimates of the foreign residents in the open ports of China are: Americans in China (1917), 5,600. Other foreign residents in 1916—British, 9,099; Russians, 55,235; French, 2,374; Japanese, 104,275; Germans, 3,792; Portuguese, 2,293; other nationalities, 2,965; total, 185,633.

The foreign trade of China, 1916, was imports of gold, $407,961,526; exports of gold, $380,619,919, exclusive of treasure. The tonnage entered and cleared, 1916, 88,020,101, of which American amounted to 799,913 tons; British, 35,840,573; French, 596,237; German, 66,532; Japanese, 24,233,835; Russian, 1,545,085; Chinese, 23,397,109.

In 1916 the number of vessels registered for inland waters was 1,499, of which 265 were foreign and 1,234 under Chinese flag.

The number of post-offices in 1914 was 8,324, and postal articles handled numbered 551,249,500.

EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG.

The declared exports from Hongkong to the United States for the first half of 1917 were valued at $7,956,287 as compared with $5,363,000 in the same period of 1916, $3,019,248 in 1915, $2,630,258 in 1914, and smaller returns in previous years. The record for the first six months amounted to substantially twice the exports from the colony to the United States in the whole of any previous normal year. The declared exports to the Philippines amounted to $2,310,679 as compared with $2,157,334 a year ago, while those to Hawaii increased from $150,971 to $185,660.

Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30—		Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30—	
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Antimony	91,960	97,054	Peanuts	172,473	531,322
Antiquities	5,639	3,733	Paper and manufactures of	24,624	31,592
Breadstuffs—Rice	2,172,921	2,586,166	Seeds	5,984	7,476
Bristles	23,965	59,560	Silk and manufactures of	49,304	72,842
Chemicals	70,064	108,019	Spices—Cassia	320,577	164,244
Cotton and manufactures of	7,613	10,276	Pepper	.....	122,359
Earthenware and chinaware	26,062	39,147	Spirits, wines	57,570	109,484
Edible substances	16,235	34,081	Sugar	19,671	21,657
Explosives—Fireworks	28,652	38,755	Tea	57,768	105,707
Fish	75,267	97,847	Tin	1,122,242	2,318,555
Ginger, preserved	29,349	49,769	Tobacco	51,474	99,571
Hair and manufactures of	24,579	68,502	Vegetables	132,243	180,862
Hides	60,809	193,068	Wood—Manufactured	78,154	69,722
Leathers	26,552	12,825	Unmanufactured	211,735	105,006
Meat and dairy products	24,183	22,854	All other articles	182,696	247,223
Moss, seagrass, seag's furniture	24,418	16,882			
Oil—Peanut	28,158	123,989	Total	5,363,000	7,956,287
Aniseed	67,511	139,892			
Cassia	71,548	66,266			

EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG TO THE PHILIPPINES.

The declared exports to the islands for the first six months of the past two years have been as follows:

Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30—		Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30—	
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Animals—Cattle	51,096	5,577	Oil—Peanut	28,205	42,406
Breadstuffs—Rice	1,095,181	569,590	Paper	.....	21,474
Cement	21,141	40,425	Silk—Manufactured	23,837	32,446
Chemicals	19,177	36,843	Unmanufactured	92,650	144,796
Cotton and manufactures of	132,715	363,781	Straw and manufactures of	5,657	3,202
Earthenware and chinaware	17,184	23,232	Sugar	10,274	5,912
Eggs	184,021	163,016	Tea	4,887	7,338
Fish	36,998	48,337	Tobacco	4,270	5,447
Fruits and nuts	44,878	49,973	Vegetables	81,807	51,484
Glass and glassware	9,011	6,883	Wood and manufactures of	15,817	21,146
Matches	33,804	67,107	All other articles	87,076	420,771
Meat and dairy products	133,300	149,054			
Metals and manufactures of	10,559	26,805	Total	2,157,334	2,310,679
Motion pictures	13,789	3,634			

EXPORTS FROM HONGKONG TO HAWAII.

The exports in detail were as follows:

Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30— 1916.	1917.	Articles.	6 Months Ended June 30— 1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Breadstuffs—Rice	6,754	4,138	Seeds	2,315	924
Chemicals	8,373	7,207	Silk and manufactures of	8,089	10,266
Cotton and manufactures of	1,506	1,664	Spirits, wines	19,925	32,050
Earthenware and chinaware	1,923	4,205	Straw and manufactures of	2,290	2,245
Edible substances	1,210	1,679	Sugar	1,435	974
Eggs	4,745	5,363	Tea	13,937	12,345
Explosives—Fireworks	1,700	481	Tobacco	2,918	4,071
Fish	19,345	19,220	Vegetables	15,591	13,804
Fruits and nuts	10,205	13,197	Wood and manufactures of	2,267	5,024
Meat and dairy products	11,242	3,647	All other articles	5,495	15,580
Metal	480	511			
Oil—Peanut	6,579	24,504	Total	150,971	185,660
Paper	2,647	2,561			

SHANGHAI'S EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the values of the declared exports to the United States for the first six months of 1916 and 1917:

Articles.	1916 Values.	1917 Values.	Articles.	1916 Values.	1917 Values.
Antimony—Crude	$237,132	$30,316	Hair, human	$50,602	$127,288
Regulus	357,903	173,495	Grease and oils:		
Antique porcelains	102,695	77,447	Vegetable tallow	98,738	82,315
Bristles	95,229	134,368	Hides:		
Chemicals—Albumin	550,251	951,962	Buffalo—Salted	83,864	.....
Gallnuts	96,346	154,003	Dry	297,404	176,450
Indigo and aniline dyes	855,187	25,456	Cow—Salted	274,527	69,062
Licorice root	65,020	.....	Dry	748,000	1,306,590
Musk	45,340	107,065	Household effects	16,904	10,241
Soda, benzoate	54,026	1,076	Iron, pig	70,194	15,330
Turmeric	56,043	.....	Meat and dairy products:		
Copper, slabs	.....	120,950	Sausage casings	73466	228,048
Cotton, raw	64,027	437,197	Oils, vegetable:		
Earthenware, chinaware	18,632	43,180	Bean	26,512	3,884
Eggs—Fresh	27,366	44,815	Castor	62,511	12,948
Frozen	36,334	187,659	Cottonseed	578,286	392,424
Egg yolk	271,259	410,117	Peanut	96,842	306,155
Feathers and downs	295,852	400,176	Silk—Pongees	273,019	585,485
Fibers, vegetable	69,489	48,135	Raw	5,051,907	6,061,185
Fruits and nuts:			Waste	649,723	386,610
Peanuts—Shelled	7,191	33,204	Wild	754,928	2,260,429
Unshelled	22,340	59,867	Silver, Mexican dollars	196,476	.....
Walnuts—Shelled	45,292	13,917	Straw braids	94,220	90,892
Unshelled	606	19,859	Tea	153,803	557,940
Furs:			Wool, sheep	936,778	1,699,392
Dressed—Dog mats	14,539	9,991	All other articles	770,841	2,775,219
Undressed—Cat	31,617	3,549			
Deer and doe	111,734	523,410	Total	$17,885,089	$27,303,448
Goat	2,872,068	6,748,696			
Sheep and lamb	123,026	61,851			

NEW ZEALAND'S 1917 IMPORTS.

Articles.	1916.	1917.	Articles.	1916.	1917.
Soft goods:			Beverages—Whiskey	£290,920	£231,460
Apparel	£745,551	£666,734	Tea	274,293	298,162
Boots and shoes	229,223	261,491	Miscellaneous:		
Carpet and oilcloth	149,491	112,182	Books, papers, music	143,057	137,502
Drapery	183,369	130 306	Coal	141,668	196,155
Hosiery	231,933	144,140	Corn sacks, wool packs	173,766	177,907
Cotton piece goods	1,012,889	862,400	Glass and glassware	130,248	92,059
Silk piece goods	192,120	178,313	Leather	133,766	179,952
Woolen piece goods	515,224	417,669	Manures	258,770	210,610
Hardware, etc.:			Motor vehicles	593,519	430,196
General hardware	237,142	192,822	Oils—Benzine, etc	349,538	429,615
Iron:			Kerosene	120,069	70,954
Bar, bolt, rod	175,133	76,095	Paints, colors, varnish	142,401	118,973
Corrugated sheet	175,286	27,886	Printing paper	188,228	151,597
Pipes and fittings	167,675	88,933	Seeds, grass, clover	104,894	151,739
Machinery, electric	310,228	400,848	Tobacco	249,723	190,655
Tin, sheet and block	129,386	124,895	Cigarettes	183,996	91,313
Railway plant	71,865	28,003	Timber, hewn and sawn	89,187	113,301
Foodstuffs—Confectionery	126,398	33,974	Specie	1,044,810	176,635
Dried fruit	137,708	120,604	Other articles	6,863,382	5,641,521
Flour	36,970	105,557			
Grain, unprepared	89,355	247,788	Total	£16,829,216	£13,833,535
Sugar	436,061	522,589			

The total of imports in 1915 was £13,679,177.

JAPAN.

It is claimed that the Empire was founded by the first Emperor, Jimmu Tenno, 660 B. C. The succession to the throne devolves upon the male descendants. By the Constitution of February 11, 1889, the Emperor has the right of all the executive powers, assisted by the advice of the Cabinet Ministers who are appointed by him.

Emperor—Yoshihito—(Born Aug. 31, 1879, succeeded to throne, July 29, 1912.)

House of Peers—*President*—Prince I. Tokugawa. *Vice-President*—Marquis Kuroda. *Secretary-General*—Mr. K. Yanagida.

The composition of the House of Peers is as follows: Princes of Blood, 12; Princes, 12; Marquises, 35; Counts, 17; Viscounts, 69; Barons, 63; Imperial Nominees, 123; Representatives of Highest Taxpayers, 43; total, 374.

House of Representatives—*President*—Mr. Y. Ooka. *Vice-President*—Mr. K. Hamada. *Secretary-General*—Mr. S. Terada.

The number of members is as follows: Seiyukai, 163; Kokuminto, 36; These parties are pro-Government; Kenseikai, 122; Independents, 60; total, 381.

The Cabinet consists of the following members: *Prime Minister*—Marshal Terauchi. *Interior*—Baron Goto. *Foreign Affairs*—Viscount Motono. *Finance*—Mr. K. Shoda. *War*—Lieut.-Gen. Ken-Ichi Oshima. *Marine*—Admiral Tomosaburo Kato. *Agriculture and Commerce*—Mr. Kiyoshi Nakaohoji. *Justice*—Mr. Itasu Matsumuro. *Education*—Mr. Ryohei Okada. *Communications*—Baron Den.

Five principal islands—Honshiu, Kiushiu, Shikoku, Hokkaido, and Taiwan—and many small islands make up the Empire.

Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.	Islands.	Area Sq. Mi.
Honshiu (Mainland)	87,426	Awaji	220	Chosen (Korea)	84,738
Shikoku	7,083	Iki	52	Taiwan (Formosa)	13,944
Hokkaido*	30,502	Tsushima	266	Hokoto (Pescadores)	47
Kiushiu	15,703	Riukiu†	941	Karafuto	13,253
Kurile Islands‡	6,068	Ogasawarajima§	27		
Sado	337			Grand total	260,738
Oki	131	Total	148,756		

*Excluding the Chishima. †55 islands. ‡31 islands. §20 islands.

In 1905 Japanese Karafuto and the lease of Port Arthur, Talien and adjacent territory were ceded by Russia by the Treaty of Portsmouth, N. H. The Chino-Japanese Treaty of December 22, 1905, provided for the interests of China and Japan in relation to Manchuria (see China). On August 23, 1910, by a treaty between Japan and Korea, the Korean Territory was annexed to Japan.

The population of Japan in 1914 was: Males, 27,091,958; females, 26,504,926; total, 53,696,858.

JAPANESE TRADE.

The year 1917 witnessed increase in Japanese trade. This was particularly true in those branches of industry having to do with the manufacture of war material. The increase in war trade brought its influence to bear on other forms of national endeavor. Many new markets were opened to her trade. Recent estimates indicated that Japan sold to the United States alone considerably more than $100,000,000 worth of silks a year. The following table, prepared by the Chamber of Commerce Journal, Yokohama, shows the new markets recently opened to Japanese goods.

Articles Exported.	Former Markets.	New Markets.
Woollen cloth	China	Asiatic Russia.
Cotton blankets	Asia	South Africa and Australia.
Cotton Hosiery	"	England, Holland, Russia, South Africa, and Australia.
Gloves		England, China, and Russia.
Stockings	Kwantung and Hongkong	China, England, and Russia.
Imitation Panama hats	China and Hongkong	England, China, and Australia.
Bracelets	British India	
Shell buttons	All markets	
Printing paper	China	England, East Indies, Australia, and Manila.
Cardboards	Asia	
Porcelain	China, England, and America	Australia.
Glass	China, Hongkong, and Straits Settlements.	Other Asiatic countries.
Toys	British India, Singapore, and East Indies.	England, America, and Canada.

The Japan Department of Communications published the following statement of the condition of the electrical industry at the end of July, 1917: Plants supplying current, 568 companies with $160,796,063 capital; electric railways, 42 companies, $21,706,985 capital; engaged in both branches, 48 companies, $148,482,339 capital. Compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year there is an increase in the number of enterprises of 35, with an aggregate capital of $17,892,057.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES.

The modern banking system of Japan dates from the promulgation in 1872 of the National Banking Regulations, which were modelled on the national bank act of the United States and provided for the conversion of national bank notes into specie. By 1899 national banks had ceased to exist as such, their places having been taken by banks organized under special acts and by so-called ordinary banks operating under the ordinary bank regulations promulgated in 1893. Of the "special" banks there are now 52, for which the Hypothec Bank acts as a central bank. There are now 1,423 ordinary banks under the control of the Minister of Finance. These banks must also make semi-annual reports similar to those required by the American Comptroller of the Currency.

There are 664 savings banks in the country. These are under the control of the Minister of Finance. Their directors are under unlimited liability with respect to the obligations of the bank incurred during their terms of office. Two years after the end of their terms they are released from this liability. Savings banks must provide themselves with interest-bearing national or municipal bonds to one-fourth the amount of their deposits and place them in the deposit section of the Department of Finance. The savings banks of Japan are not very large individually, owing principally to the popularity of the postal savings bank operated by the Imperial Government. Deposits of the postal-savings banks at the end of April, 1917, were 319,161,273 yen ($158,942,314)—one-fourth as large as the total of all the 664 savings banks. Deposits of the postal banks have increased by 118,000,000 yen ($58,764,000) since the beginning of the war.

The profits of the special banks are highly satisfactory and the dividends they pay are not less so. The Bank of Japan pays 12 per cent per annum, the Yokohama Specie 12 per cent, the Industrial Bank 6 per cent, the Agricultural Bank 9 per cent, the Bank of Taiwan 10 per cent, the Bank of Chosen, 7½ per cent, and the Hokkaido Colonial 10 per cent. Their stocks are quoted on the Tokio Stock Exchange. There are 1,423 banks that operate under the ordinary bank regulations. Many of them were formerly national banks and

these maintain their old numerical designations, dropping the word national. There were at one time 165 national banks. The largest of the ordinary banks are: The First Bank, capital 13,000,000 yen, surplus 9,600,000 yen; the Fifteenth Bank, capital 23,500,000, surplus 5,540,000; the Mitsui Bank, capital 20,000,000, surplus 9,500,000; the Sumitomo Bank of Osaka, which has just voted to increase its capital from 15,000,000 to 30,000,000 yen; the Third Bank, with capital of 5,000,000, which will be increased this month to 10,000,000, and a surplus of 3,400,000 yen; the Yasuda Bank, capital 10,000,000, and surplus of 3,000,000; the One Hundredth Bank, capital 6,000,000, surplus 4,000,000; and the banking department of the Mitsubishi Co.

While the deposits of these banks may look small compared with those of the greater banks of the United States, they compare most favorably with those of the generality of American banks. The deposits of the Mitsubishi, for example are over 100,000,000 yen ($50,000,000), those of the Yasuda Bank exceed 60,000,000 yen, and so do the deposits of the Third Bank. The Sumitomo Bank's deposits are 140,000,000 yen. The deposits of practically all the Japanese banks have grown rapidly, the total for the Associated Banks of Tokio having reached on June 13, 1917, a new high record of 850,000,000 yen ($423,300,000), over twice what they were when the war broke out. The deposits of the Osaka Associated Banks have also practically doubled since the beginning of the war. Loans of the Associated Banks of Tokio on June 13 were only 690,000,000 yen, and as a means of getting rid of the excess of money a banking syndicate has been formed by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui, the Mitsubishi, the First, Fifteenth and other banks to loan a large amount to the Government of France, probably 40,000,000 yen, though the amount has been reported as high as 100,000,000 yen. This money will be spent in Japan, the loan being in the nature of a credit operation.

There are no trust companies as such in Japan, but two of the special banks and eight of the ordinary banks do a trust-company business. There are 831 mutual loan societies.

JAPAN'S SPECIAL INTERESTS IN CHINA RECOGNIZED BY THE UNITED STATES.

(An official statement on November 5, 1917, by the United States Department of State.)

ON Friday, November 2, 1917, the Secretary of State and Viscount Ishii, the special Japanese Ambassador, exchanged at the Department of State the following notes dealing with the policy of the United States and Japan in regard to China:

Department of State, Washington, November 2, 1917. Excellency: I have the honor to communicate herein my understanding of the agreement reached by us in our recent conversations touching the questions of mutual interest to our Governments relating to the Republic of China. In order to silence mischievous reports that have from time to time been circulated it is believed by us that a public announcement once more of the desires and intentions shared by our two Governments with regard to China is advisable. The Governments of the United States and Japan recognize that territorial propinquity creates special relations between countries, and, consequently, the Government of the United States recognizes that Japan has special interests in China, particularly in the part to which her possessions are contiguous.

The territorial sovereignty of China, nevertheless, remains unimpaired and the Government of the United States has every confidence in the repeated assurances of the Imperial Japanese Government that while geographical position gives Japan such special interests, they have no desire to discriminate against the trade of other nations or to disregard the commercial rights heretofore granted by China in treaties with other powers. The Governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare, furthermore, that they always adhere to the principle of the so-called "open door," or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China.

Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any Government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China.

I shall be glad to have Your Excellency confirm this understanding of the agreement reached by us. Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration. (Signed) ROBERT LANSING.

His Excellency VISCOUNT KIKUJIRO ISHII, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan, on Special Mission.

REPLY OF SPECIAL AMBASSADOR.

The reply of Viscount Ishii, made the same day, repeated, word for word, the understanding as set forth in Secretary Lansing's note, the two notes being, in fact, duplicates of each other.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY LANSING.

The announcement of the exchange of notes was accompanied by the following statement from the Secretary of State:

"Viscount Ishii and the other Japanese commissioners who are now on their way back to their country have performed a service to the United States as well as to Japan which is of the highest value. There had unquestionably been growing up between the peoples of the two countries a feeling of suspicion as to the motives inducing the activities of the other in the Far East, a feeling which, if unchecked, promised to develop a serious situation. Rumors and reports of improper intentions were increasing and were more and more believed. Legitimate commercial and industrial enterprises without ulterior motive were presumed to have political significance, with the result that opposition to those enterprises was aroused in the other country. The attitude of constraint and doubt thus created was fostered and encouraged by the campaign of falsehood, which for a long time had been adroitly and secretly carried on by Germans whose Government, as a part of its foreign policy, desired especially to so alienate this country and Japan that it would be at the chosen time no difficult task to cause a rupture of their good relations. Unfortunately there were people in both countries, many of whom were entirely honest in their beliefs, who accepted every false rumor as true, and aided the German propaganda by declaring that their own Government should prepare for the conflict which they asserted was inevitable, that the interests of the two nations in the Far East were hostile, and that every activity of the other country in the Pacific had a sinister purpose.

SUSPICION WAS INCREASING.

"Fortunately this distrust was not so general in either the United States or Japan as to affect the friendly relations of the two Governments, but there is no doubt that the feeling of suspicion was increasing and the untrue reports were receiving more and more credence in spite of the earnest efforts which were made on both sides of the Pacific to counteract a movement which would jeopardize the ancient friendship of the two nations. The visit of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues has accomplished a great change of opinion in this country. By frankly denouncing the evil influences which have been at work, by openly proclaiming that the policy of Japan is not one of aggression, and by declaring that there is no intention to take advantage commercially or industrially of the special relation to China created by geographical position, the representatives of Japan have cleared the diplomatic atmosphere of the suspicions which had been so carefully spread by our enemies and by misguided or overzealous people in both countries. In a few days

the propaganda of years has been undone, and both nations are now able to see how near they came to being led into the trap which had been skilfully set for them.

"Throughout the conferences which have taken place Viscount Ishii has shown a sincerity and candor which dispelled every doubt as to his purpose and brought the two Governments into an attitude of confidence toward each other which made it possible to discuss every question with frankness and cordiality. Approaching the subjects in such a spirit and with the mutual desire to remove every possible cause of controversy the negotiations were marked by a sincerity and good will which from the first insured their success. The principal result of the negotiations was the mutual understanding which was reached as to the principles governing the policies of the two Governments in relation to China. This understanding is formally set forth in the notes exchanged and now made public. The statements in the notes require no explanation. They not only contain a reaffirmation of the 'open door' policy, but introduce a principle of noninterference with the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China, which, generally applied, is essential to perpetual international peace, as clearly declared by President Wilson, and which is the very foundation also of Pan-Americanism as interpreted by this Government.

FURTHER PURPOSE ACCOMPLISHED.

"The removal of doubts and suspicions and the mutual declaration of the new doctrine as to the Far East would be enough to make the visit of the Japanese commission to the United States historic and memorable, but it accomplished a further purpose, which is of special interest to the world at this time, in expressing Japan's earnest desire to co-operate with this country in waging war against the German Government. The discussions, which covered the military, naval, and economic activities to be employed with due regard to relative resources and ability, showed the same spirit of sincerity and candor which characterized the negotiations resulting in the exchange of notes. At the present time it is inexpedient to make public the details of those conversations, but it may be said that this Government has been gratified by the assertions of Viscount Ishii and his colleagues that their Government desired to do their part in the suppression of Prussian militarism and were eager to co-operate in every practical way to that end. It might be added, however, that complete and satisfactory understandings upon the matter of naval co-operation in the Pacific for the purpose of attaining the common object against Germany and her allies have been reached between the representative of the Imperial Japanese Navy, who is attached to the special mission of Japan, and the representative of the United States Navy.

ISHII WON GOOD WILL OF ALL.

"It is only just to say that the success which has attended the intercourse of the Japanese commission with American officials and with private persons as well is due in large measure to the personality of Viscount Ishii, the head of the mission. The natural reserve and hesitation which are not unusual in negotiations of a delicate nature disappeared under the influence of his open friendliness, while his frankness won the confidence and good will of all. It is doubtful if a representative of a different temper could in so short a time have done as much as Viscount Ishii to place on a better and firmer basis the relations between the United States and Japan. Through him the American people have gained a new and higher conception of the reality of Japan's friendship for the United States which will be mutually beneficial in the future. Viscount Ishii will be remembered in this country as a statesman of high attainments, as a diplomat with a true vision of international affairs, and as a genuine and outspoken friend of America."

CHINA'S ANSWER TO THE UNITED STATES—JAPAN NOTE.

The following declaration of the Chinese Government concerning the notes exchanged between the Governments of the United States and Japan dated November 2, 1917, was handed to the Secretary of State by the Chinese Minister on November 12, 1917:

The Government of the United States and the Government of Japan have recently, in order to silence mischievous reports, effected an exchange of notes at Washington concerning their desires and intentions with regard to China. Copies of the said notes have been communicated to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Minister at Peking, and the Chinese Government, in order to avoid misunderstanding, hastens to make the following declaration so as to make known the views of the Government.

The principle adopted by the Chinese Government toward the friendly nations has always been one of justice and equality, and consequently the rights enjoyed by the friendly nations derived from the treaties have been consistently respected, and so even with the special relations between countries created by the fact of territorial contiguity, it is only in so far as they have already been provided for in her existing treaties. Hereafter the Chinese Government will still adhere to the principle hitherto adopted, and hereby it is again declared that the Chinese Government will not allow herself to be bound by any agreement entered into by other nations.

KOBE LEADING PACIFIC PORT IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(Consul Robert Frazer, Jr., Kobe, Japan.)

The foreign commerce of the port of Kobe has shown a remarkable expansion since the outbreak of the war. In 1916 its total foreign commerce increased 36 per cent., as compared with the year immediately preceding the war, or from $258,539,000 to $352,601,000; and, although the latter amount constituted a record when it was made, it bids fair to be surpassed by about 35 per cent. in 1917.

The United States is both the chief customer of and principal seller to this district, the total volume of trade between the United States (including insular possessions) and Kobe having amounted to $81,000,000 in 1916. Of this large sum, more than $50,000,000 represented Japanese purchases from and $30,000,000 Japanese sales to the United States.

Returns of the foreign trade of Kobe, as compared with the most recent returns vailable for the other principal ports of the Pacific, are as follows:

Kobe, Japan, 1916	$352,601,000	State of Washington Customs District	300,541,000
Yokohama, Japan, 1916	353,645,000	Manila, 1916	87,248,000
Shanghai, China, 1916	348,689,000	Valparaiso, Chile, 1915	38,234,450
Singapore, Straits Settlements, 1915 (inclusive of intercolonial trade)	273,211,000	Canton, China, 1916	67,103,963
Sydney, Australia, 1915	257,097,000	Tientsin, China, 1916	52,534,000
San Francisco Customs District, 1916	209,138,000	Callao, Peru, 1915	29,438,000

While it is true that in 1916 Yokohama outranked Kobe, for the first seven months of 1917 the foreign trade of that port amounted to only $237,922,000, contrasted with Kobe's seven-months total of $270,479,000. Pro-rated for the complete year this indicates a total of $463,678,000 in 1917 for Kobe, against $407,866,000 for Yokohama. (American figures for the fiscal year 1917 (ending June 30) show the total foreign trade of the Washington customs district to have been $376,000,000, and that of the San Francisco district $286,840,000.)

JAPAN'S GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTS.

(By Commercial Attache F. R. Rutter, Tokio.)

THE following table shows the monthly gold and silver imports and exports (specie and bullion) of Japan for the last five years.

MONTH.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917 (Jan. to Aug.)
IMPORTS.					
January	$1,000	$311,000	$734,000	$13,439,000	$2,037,000
February	(a)	6,000	563,000	656,000	1,573,000
March	7,000	.....	169,000	493,000	5,303,000
April	.....	17,000	128,000	304,000	24,461,000
May	1,000	41,000	40,000	21,000	24,502,000
June	.....	361,000	50,000	17,000	28,272,000
July	(a)	333,000	134,000	1,634,000	34,826,000
August	32,000	68,000	214,000	10,113,000	b 37,838,000
September	65,000	1,118,000	288,000	5,409,000	.....
October	45,000	428,000	3,283,000	4,052,000	.....
November	178,000	336,000	1,654,000	10,346,000	.....
December	178,000	1,511,000	4,844,000	3,829,000	.....
Total	$507,000	$4,530,000	$12,101,000	$50,313,000	$158,812,000
EXPORTS.					
January	$900,000	$1,164,000	$1,025,000	$100,000	$4,814,000
February	771,000	1,337,000	1,280,000	76,000	2,258,000
March	2,034,000	498,000	2,840,000	396,000	2,005,000
April	852,000	1,090,000	3,448,000	413,000	2,998,000
May	1,584,000	841,000	2,904,000	384,000	10,602,000
June	2,296,000	371,000	1,361,000	417,000	9,916,000
July	579,000	591,000	2,963,000	145,000	13,691,000
August	1,028,000	390,000	3,425,000	433,000	b 13,059,000
September	1,273,000	2,202,000	1,850,000	446,000	.....
October	627,000	3,974,000	929,000	732,000	.....
November	548,000	1,692,000	95,000	1,786,000	.....
December	998,000	617,000	76,000	8,657,000	.....
Total	$13,490,000	$14,767,000	$22,196,000	$13,985,000	$59,343,000

a Less than $1,000. *b* Preliminary figures.

The following table compares the merchandise balance with the gold and silver balance of Japan in her trade with different countries. Excess of imports is indicated by a minus (—) sign:

COUNTRY.	1917 (Jan. to July)	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.	1912.
MERCHANDISE.						
China	$53,000,000	$41,900,000	$27,500,000	$51,800,000	$46,600,000	$29,900,000
Hongkong	14,000,000	16,900,000	12,800,000	16,100,000	16,100,000	13,800,000
Asiatic Russia	24,400,000	57,700,000	37,200,000	9,700,000	1,700,000	1,400,000
France	26,600,000	29,600,000	19,100,000	13,300,000	27,100,000	19,200,000
United States	31,000,000	67,800,000	50,600,000	49,700,000	30,900,000	20,800,000
British India	—34,000,000	—53,700,000	—52,500,000	—66,900,000	—71,400,000	—55,300,000
Great Britain	37,900,000	10,500,000	51,800,000	—29,500,000	—44,700,000	—43,000,000
Germany	— 500,000	— 2,000,000	— 2,900,000	—17,400,000	—27,500,000	—23,700,000
All other	7,800,000	16,100,000	—56,000,000	—29,100,000	—27,100,000	— 8,900,000
Total	$160,200,000	$184,800,000	$87,600,000	—$2,300,000	—$48,300,000	—$45,800,000
GOLD AND SILVER.						
China	$9,800,000	$9,100,000	—$1,800,000	—$3,000,000	$4,500,000	$8,200,000
Hongkong	7,200,000	1,900,000	600,000	3,900,000	5,900,000	4,800,000
Asiatic Russia	—19,500,000	—19,500,000	(a)	(a)	(a)	.....
France	.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	—97,200,000	—25,100,000	19,700,000	7,900,000	900,000	— 4,800,000
British India	27,100,000	— 1,100,000	— 7,100,000	.....	.....	(a)
Great Britain	.....	— 1,000,000	— 1,000,000	.....	(a)	(a)
Germany	.....	.....	.....	1,200,000	1,200,000	.....
All other	— 2,100,000	— 600,000	— 300,000	300,000	500,000	200,000
Total	—$74,700,000	—$36,300,000	$10,100,000	$10,200,000	$13,000,000	$8,400,000

a Less than $1,000.

JAPANESE POSTAL SAVINGS REACH HIGH MARK.

The Japan Advertiser states that for the first time since the inauguration of the postal savings bank system in Japan deposits in the Government savings bank have reached more than 400,000,000 yen ($199,400,000). The figures registered were 400,238,000 yen ($199,518,643). Compared with the corresponding date in 1916 the total represents an increase of 116,000,000 yen ($57,826,000). "This speaks much," says the Advertiser, "for the prosperity that all classes of people in Japan are enjoying because of the war."

PAN AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES (INCORPORATED).

Headquarters, 15 Broad Street, New York. *President*—John Bassett Moore. *Honorary Presidents*—Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, Domicio da Gama, of Brazil, the ranking Ambassador of Latin America. *Honorary Vice-Presidents*—Elihu Root, Andrew Carnegie, Archer M. Huntington, Robert Bacon, Lloyd C. Griscom, Henry White. *First Vice-President*—Cabot Ward. *Second Vice-President*—John Barrett. *Third Vice-President*—Nicholas Murray Butler. *Secretary*—Harry Erwin Bard. *Treasurer*—Lorenzo Daniels.

The Latin-American Republics.

(Data compiled by Director-General John Barrett, of the Pan-American Union.)

The diplomatic and other information that follows under the heads of the several republics is introductory to the data following this, under the caption "Trading with Latin America." Statistics as to area and population will be found in the indexed tabulations elsewhere.

The Pan-American Union is the international organization and office maintained in Washington, D. C., by the twenty-one American republics, as follows: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hayti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, United States, Uruguay, and Venezuela. It is devoted to the development and advancement of commerce, friendly intercourse, and good understanding among these countries. It is supported by quotas contributed by each country, based upon the population. Its affairs are administered by a Director-General and Assistant Director, elected by and responsible to a Governing Board, which is composed of the Secretary of State of the United States and the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the other American governments. These two executive officers are assisted by a staff of experts, statisticians, commercial specialists, editors, translators, compilers, librarians, clerks and stenographers. The Union publishes a monthly bulletin in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French, which is a record of Pan-American progress. It also publishes numerous special reports and pamphlets on various subjects of practical information. Its library, the Columbus Memorial Library, contains 33,000 volumes, 16,000 photographs, 121,000 index cards, and a large collection of maps. The Union is housed in a building erected through the gifts of Andrew Carnegie.

ARGENTINA.

President—Sr. Hipólito Irigoyen. *Vice-President*—Sr. Pelagio Luna.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Interior—Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry (ad. in.). *Minister of Foreign Relations and Worship*—Sr. Honorio Pueyrredon. *Minister of the Treasury*—Dr. Domingo E. Salaberry. *Minister of Justice and Public Instruction*—Sr. José S. Salinas. *Minister of Agriculture*—Sr. Gambia J. Pueyrredón. *Minister of Public Works*—Sr. Pablo Torrello. *Minister of War*—Sr. Elpidio Gonzales. *Minister of Marine*—Sr. Federico Alvarez de Toledo.

Argentina as a republic with a Constitution dates from 1853. The document was revised in 1866 and 1898. The President is elected for six years by electors appointed by the fourteen provinces. The National Congress consists of thirty Senators and one hundred and twenty members of the House of Deputies. The Senators serve for six years, the Deputies for four years. The Vice-President is Chairman of the Senate. There are fourteen Provinces, ten Territories, and the Federal District of Buenos Ayres. The Governors of the Provinces are elected by the people for not ess than three years. Each Province has its own Legis.ature.

In Buenos Ayres the Mayor is appointed by the President of the Republic with the approval of the Senate. The Municipal Council is selected from the taxnayers. This, in general, is the plan of all of the city Councils throughout Argentina. There is no State Religion, but the Roman Catholic Church is supported by the public funds. Education is free and compulsory. The Supreme Court is the highest tribunal. Trial by jury is guaranteed by the constitution, but seldom used. Military service is compulsory between the twentieth and forty-fifth years. There are five Military Districts, with a standing army of about 24,000, and a reserve of 125,000

BOLIVIA.

President—Sr. José Gutierrez Guerra.
First Vice-President—Sr. Ismael Vasquez.
Second Vice-President—Sr. José S. Quinteros.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship—Sr. Julio Zamora. *Minister of Interior and Improvements*, Sr. Ricardo Mujia. *Minister of the Treasury*—Sr. Alfredo Ballivián. *Minister of Justice and Industry*—Sr. Julio Gutierrez. *Minister of Public Instruction and Agriculture*—Sr. Claudio Sanjinés. *Minister of War and Colonies*—Dr. Andrés S. Muñoz.

The Republic of Bolivia was so named in 1825. The Constitution dates from 1880. There are more than 800 miles of railways and 3,000 miles of telegraph. The President is elected for four years by the people and not eligible for the next election. The Congress consists of sixteen Senators (two for each department) holding office six years each, and seventy members of the Chamber of Deputies, holding office four years each. The Senators are paid $300 a month during the session, and the Deputies get $15 a day when they attend. The republic is divided into eight Departments, three Territories, sixty-five Provinces, 683 Cantons and twenty-four Sub-Cantons, administered by Prefects and their subordinates, the Prefects themselves being appointed by the President of the Republic. Each city has a Municipal Council.

Roman Catholicism is the State Religion, but freedom of worship is allowed. The boundary dispute between Bolivia, Brazil and Chile was settled by treaty in 1903-1904, and that between Bolivia and Peru in 1911-1912, but the dispute between Bolivia and Paraguay is still open. Education is free and compulsory. There are universities at Sucre and La Paz. There is a military school at La Paz also. There are public libraries in the capitol of all of the districts. The Supreme Court has seven Judges; there are District Courts of five Judges in each Department, and every smaller community has its system of courts. The Attorney-General is head prosecutor. Justice is administered free. The revenue is derived mainly from customs duties. There is a standing army of about 4,000 men. Every male between nineteen and fifty years is subject to military service.

Approximately 5,000,000 acres is under cultivation. There are no seaports. The greatest industry is rubber, to which more than 40,000,000 acres are devoted. Other products are cattle and sheep to the extent of more than 2,000,000 head; cereals, cocoa and coffee. Bolivia has a gold standard.

BRAZIL.

President—Dr. Wenceslau Broz Pereira Gomez.
Vice-President—Bernando Montiero.

THE CABINET.

Foreign Affairs—Nilo Peçanna. *Finances*—Antonio Carlos de Andrade. *Public Works and Transportation*—A. Travares de Lyra. *Interior and Justice*—Carlos Maximiliano. *Agriculture*—José Bezerra. *Navy*—Admiral Alexandrino de Alencar. *Army*—General Caetano de Faria.

The Republic of Brazil dates from 1889, when the Emperor Dom Pedro 2d was put off the throne. There are twenty States, one National Territory and one Federal District, each of the old Provinces forming a State, with a large share of home rule. The National Congress consists of sixty-three Senators, each serving nine years, and 212 Members of the Chamber of Deputies, each serving three years. All are chosen by popular suffrage. The President of the Republic serves four years and is not eligible for the next term. The election is by the people, by an absolute majority of the votes, the Presidential election being held on March 1. There is no State Church. Education is free but not compulsory.

Rio de Janeiro is administered as a Federal District. The New Civil Code dates from Jan. 1, 1917. Coffee is the chief product, then rubber. The cattle trade is extensive and there are now more than 30,000,000

head, besides 20,000,000 hogs, more than 10,000,000 sheep, and more than 10,000,000 horses and mules. Military service is obligatory between twenty-one and forty-five years. Brazil's standing army is 20,000, plus 20,000 militia.

Brazil is about 200,000 square miles larger than the United States. It extends on both sides of the equator about three-fifths the breadth of the torrid zone, and 10 degrees or more into the south temperate zone. From east to west it is four-fifths or more the breadth of South America at its broadest point. The eastern half of Brazil bordering on the Atlantic, except the extreme north, is hilly and even mountainous. Much of the country is rolling uplands and table lands. The north, except immediately on the seacoast, and west of Brazil are but little settled or developed. The latter is the basin of the Amazon River. To the southwest is the basin of the Rio del Plata. These two river basins have heavy rainfall and are for the most part covered with dense forests, although in the south on the Upper Paraguay, an affluent of the Rio del Plata, there are open prairie lands.

In Brazil rubber is classified for commercial purposes as seringa (about nine-tenths of all), manitoba, mangaheira, and sorba. The great bulk of the seringa is produced from the hevea tree. The normal annual production of rubber in Brazil is between 40,000 and 60,000 metric tons. About 50 per cent. of all the rubber is exported to the United States. Brazil produces more than half of the world's total crop of coffee. The normal export is twelve or thirteen millions of bags, of 60 kilos (132 pounds) each, yearly. The greater part of this coffee is produced in the State of Sao Paulo.

CHILE.

President—Juan Louis Sanfuentes.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Interior—Señor don Eliodoro Yáñez. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Señor don Eduardo Suarez Mujica. *Minister of Justice*—Señor don Arturo Alemparte. *Minister of Finances*—Señor don Ricardo Salas Edwards. *Minister of War*—Señor don Oscar Viel. *Minister of Public Works*—Señor don Malaquias Concha.

The Constitution dates from 1833 with subsequent amendments. The National Congress consists of thirty-seven Senators and 118 Deputies, all chosen directly by the people. The President serves five years and is elected by delegates named by the people. The Presidential election is held June 25. The republic is divided into twenty-three Provinces, each subdivided into eighty-three Departments and one Territory, the latter being down by the Straits of Magellan. The State Religion is Roman Catholic, but there is freedom of worship. Education is free but not compulsory. Military service is compulsory between the ages of eighteen and forty-five.

Extending over 38½ degrees of latitude, from 17° 15′ to 55° 59′ south. Chile has a coast line on the Pacific Ocean of 2,627 miles with an average breadth of a little over 100 miles. It includes all of the territory south of Peru from the crest of the Andes to the ocean, extending to Cape Horn at the extremity of Tierra del Fuego. It comprehends, therefore, every variety of temperate climate from the frigid to the torrid. The most significant fact about Chilean natural conditions is the amount and distribution of rainfall. Beginning at the north there is almost an absolute desert with scarcely any rainfall at all. As one goes south the precipitation increases in proportion to the distance travelled until, in the extreme south of Tierra del Fuego, there is an excessive rainfall, amounting to over 100 inches per annum. About the centre of Chile, where are located the cities of Santiago and Valparaiso and where is the bulk of the population, the rainfall is about equivalent to that of San Francisco and is adequate for growing the plants and fruits of the temperate and sub-tropical localities. In the extreme south the country is heavily wooded, but as one goes north and the rainfall becomes less, the forests gradually disappear until in the vicinity of Santiago there is but little natural growth of forest trees. North of Santiago, except in spots in the mountain valleys, there are almost no trees. Irrigation has been developed in the north where water from the mountain streams is available. Due to the lack of rainfall and to the ocean breezes from the Pacific, northern Chile is not so hot or oppressive as its geographical location would indicate.

There are over 5,000 miles of railway in operation in the country, of which more than two-thirds are State owned and the remainder by private corporations. The main lines of railways run north and south with side branches and spurs toward the mountains and to the ocean. The railway system of Chile is connected with the Argentine railway system through a tunnel under the Andes near Santiago, and with the Bolivian railway system by lines running from Antofagasta and from Arica. There are 22,334 miles of telegraph lines in the republic, of which the Government owns over 16,500. Steamship lines extend from the principal ports of Chile to all parts of the world. One of the principal lines, subsidized by the Government, operates from southern Chile along the Pacific coast to Panama.

The greatest industries of Chile are the mining industries: nitrate of soda, copper, iodine, and borate of lime. Of these the principal is nitrate, a soluble mineral which would be entirely washed out of the soil if northern Chile had any considerable rainfall. Scientists are not agreed as to the origin of the caliche, the mineral ore from which the nitrate of soda is extracted. Chile has only in comparatively recent years assumed a prominent position as a producer of copper and iron, and the development of the latter metal is yet in its infancy. The production of copper and copper concentrates is at present over one hundred millions of metric tons.

COLOMBIA.

President—Dr. José Vincente Concha.
**First Designado*—Marco Fidel Suárez.
**Second Designado*—Jorge Holquin.

THE CABINET.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. Miguel Abadía Méndez. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Don Marco Fidel Suárez. *Minister of War*—Don Salvador Franco. *Minister of Finance*—Don Tomás Suri Salcedo. *Minister of the Treasury*—Don Pedro Blanco Soto. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Don Emilio Ferrero. *Minister of Public Works*—Don Jorge Vélez. *Minister of Agriculture and Commerce*—Don Luis Montoya S.

*Designated for the Presidency.

The Republic of Colombia was founded in 1819 and was made a Federation of eight States, later increased to nine, all coming in under the Constitution of 1886. The States were later changed to Departments with Governors appointed by the President of the Republic. There are now fourteen Departments, two Intendencies," and seven Commissaries. The Congress consists of thirty-four Senators, elected indirectly for four years each, and ninety-two Representatives, elected by the people for two years each. The President serves four years. Roman Catholicism is the State religion. The University of Bogata dates from 1572. Military service is compulsory and there is a standing army of 50,000.

Colombia lies wholly within the torrid zone, but owing to the fact that about one-half of the republic is occupied by the three branches of the great Cordillera into which the mountain system of South America splits at the northern end thereof, it possesses to a remarkable degree a variation of climate, soil and temperature. The mountainous area of Colombia comprehends the centre and western part thereof. The mountain system is very much broken and while three main chains are recognizable, as a matter of fact there are many cross lines and elevated plateaus which give to the whole country a character not unlike that of Switzerland.

COLOMBIA—*Continued.*

The bulk of the population of Colombia is located on these elevated uplands, although there is a considerable population in the Atlantic coast region.

About 700 miles of railways are in operation. Gold is found in nearly all the western half of the republic and particularly near the Pacific. Platinum has also been mined to a considerable extent Colombia is at present the second country in the production of this metal. The gold production is usually between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 per annum and platinum about $600,000. Coal is known to exist in several localities in Colombia and nearly all of the coast region both on the Caribbean and on the Pacific is rich in mineral oils, which are only just beginning to be exploited. The principal forest products are tagua and rubber, the exports of which are something under $1,000,000 each. Cattle are raised. At present the principal cattle product exported is hides, of which about two and a quarter million dollars' worth leave the country. About one-half of all the exports of Colombia in value consists of coffee, amounting to $17,000,000 a year. Bananas represent a new industry of which something over $2,000,000 a year are exported.

COSTA RICA.

President—Sr. Frederico Tinoca Granados.
**First Designado*—Sr. Rafael Cañes Mora.
**Second Designado*—Lic. Ezequiel Gutiérrez Iglesias.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of State, Foreign Relations, Attorney-General, Worship and Charities—Dr. Carlos Lara. *Secretary of Interior and Department of Police*—Amades Johanning. *Secretary of Treasury and Commerce*—Manuel Francisco Jiminez. *Secretary of War and Marine*—José Joaquin Tinoco Granados. *Secretary of Improvements*—General Juan Bautista Quiros. *Secretary of Public Instruction*—Roberto Brenes Mesén.

*Designated for the Presidency.

The Constitution dates from 1871. The Constitutional Congress consists of forty-three Deputies serving four years each. The President is elected for four years. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but the Constitution guarantees freedom of worship. The standing army is about 40,000. On the Atlantic side the land lies low and temperatures are higher, and there is a heavy growth of forests. Most of the population is on the Pacific side and near the ocean, but the principal port is Limón on the Atlantic side. There is a good rainfall in all of the republic, but heavier on the Atlantic than on the Pacific side.

There are about 430 miles of railways in Costa Rica, of which 69 miles are Government owned. Most of the railways are comprehended in the system of the Northern Railway Company, operating, also, the Costa Rica Railway. This system of railways has its focus at Limón and extends to the capital and to other points of the interior and of the west. There are steamship lines connecting Limón with the United States and Europe, and on the Pacific side Puntarenas with the United States, Panama, and the South. In addition there is a coastwise service of small vessels on both coasts. There are known to be considerable mineral deposits in Costa Rica, but as yet there is but little mining except for gold and this is not on a very large scale. The export of gold, with some silver, amounts to about $900,000 a year.

The two great industries of Costa Rica are bananas and coffee, the former accounting for more than one-half in value of all the exports of the republic. In fact, Costa Rica is the great banana producing country of the western hemisphere, its exports being greater than that of any other of the American republics, amounting to from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 bunches a year. The export of coffee represents usually from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000 annually. Costa Rican coffee in Europe is considered among the finer grades.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Provisional President—Dr. Francisco Henríques y Carvajal.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of Interior and Police—Federico Henríquez y Carvajal. *Secretary of Foreign Affairs*—José M. Cabral y Baez. *Secretary of Treasury and Commerce*—Lic. Francisco J. Peynado. *Secretary of Public Instruction and Justice*—Emilio Prudhomme. *Secretary of Improvements and Communications*—Eliseo Espaillet. *Secretary of War and Marine*—General Miguel Mascaró. *Secretary of Agriculture and Immigration*—Eladio Sanchez.

Dominica has had a Constitution since 1844. The National Congress consists of twelve Senators and twenty Deputies. Senators serve six years and Deputies four years. The President serves six years and is chosen by an electoral college. There are twelve Provinces, each administered by a Governor appointed by the President. Roman Catholic is the State religion, but there is freedom of worship. Education is free and compulsory. Revenue is derived chiefly from custom duties. The army is about 1,000 men.

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern and larger part of the Island of Santo Domingo or Hayti. There is more than 350 miles of railways in the Dominican Republic, of which more than one-half in length are owned by private individuals. Steamship lines connect the principal ports with the United States and Europe. The principal industries in the republic are agricultural, in particular the raising of cacao and sugar cane. Next to Cuba, the Dominican Republic appears best suited to the production of cane sugar to compete with the beet sugar industry of Europe. The exports of raw sugar in normal years amount to over $5,000,000 annually. The production of cacao has advanced rapidly. Coffee and tobacco are produced in considerable quantities. There is some cotton grown and the production of tropical fruits, bananas and cocoanuts is advancing. The principal forest industry is the export of woods, lignum vitae, satin wood and mahogany.

ECUADOR.

President—Dr. Alfredo Banguero Moréno.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Interior—Dr. José María Ayora. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Dr. C. M. Tobar y Borgoño. *Minister of Finance*—Sr. Miguel G. Hurtado. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Dr. Manuel E. Escudero. *Minister of War and Marine*—Sr. Rafel Pino Roca.

Ecuador was made a republic in 1830, and the present Constitution dates from 1906. The President serves four years. The Upper House of Congress consists of thirty-two Senators for four years each, and the Lower House of forty-eight Deputies for two years each, both elected by adults who can read and write. The President of the Supreme Court of Justice is head Counsel of the State. The Constitution recognizes only the Roman Catholic religion, the churches and convents passing under the control of the State in 1904. Civil marriages were established by law in 1902. Primary education is free and compulsory. The standing army is 10,000 men.

The higher mountainous area, occupying about one-third of the republic, with plateaus and valleys between the mountain chains, is from 3,000 to 12,000 feet above the sea. Here the climate is equable, the rainfall less and but little or no forest growth. The eastern side of the mountains, the third division of Ecuador, is the fringe of the great plain of the Amazon River. Here the vegetation, as in most parts of the Amazon valley, is represented by a heavy forest growth quite different in character from the vegetation of the Pacific coast. This over-the-mountain region of Ecuador is almost unsettled, the only industries being the forest industries, principally rubber gathering. There are numbers of uncivilized Indians scattered

through this country, but only here and there a trading post or other evidence of civilization. The bulk of the population of Ecuador is located in the uplands, in the valleys between the mountains and in the coast region.

There are 365 miles of railway lines in operation in Ecuador. The greater part of this mileage is represented in the Guayaquil and Quito line, extending from the principal port of the republic to the capital, a distance of 297 miles. There is a short line of railways running from Puerto Bolivar to Machala, Pasage and Guajo. A new line of railway has begun construction from the Bay of Caraquez to Quito. The total length of this line is about 186 miles. A railway is also projected from Huigra to Cuenca. Steamship lines touching at Guayaquil and other ports connect with Panama on the north, and with Europe through the Strait of Magellan on the south. Cacao and coffee are the chief exports.

GUATEMALA.

President—Lic. Manuel Estrada Cabrera.
First Designado—General Mariano Serrano.
Second Designado—General Manuel Duarte.

THE CABINET.

Secretary of Interior and Justice—Lic. José Maria Reyna Andrade. *Secretary of Foreign Relations*—Dr. Luis Toledo Herrarte. *Secretary of Treasury and Public Credit*—Sr. Guillermo Aguirre. *Secretary of War*—General Luis Ovalle. *Secretary of Improvements*—Sr. Luis F. Mendizabal. *Secretary of Public Instruction*—Lic. J. Eduardo Girón.

The republic was founded in 1847. There is a National Assembly consisting of one representative for every 20,000 of population, and a Council of State of thirteen members. The representatives are elected by the people and President together with the Council of State. The President serves six years. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but other religions are guaranteed under the Constitution. Schooling is free and compulsory. The standing army is about 86,000, with a reserve of 41,000. Conscription liability runs from eighteen to fifty years.

Guatemala lies high, with altitudes of from 4,000 to 11,000 feet. The country is broken by mountain ranges, with plateaus and valleys. The climate is not oppressive and is generally healthy. The soil is fertile and the rainfall good. The bulk of the population is toward the Pacific. There is but little settlement on the north and a scanty settlement on the Atlantic side. There are 500 miles of railway. The capital is connected with both the Atlantic and Pacific. Steamship lines connect the ports of the Atlantic with Europe and with the United States, and on the Pacific with the United States, other parts of Central America and Panama. Although the mountains of Guatemala are known to be rich in minerals, there has been very little development in the mining industry in that country. Guatemala is an agricultural country, a coffee-growing country, the exports of this product accounting for about 80 per cent. of the total exports. Guatemalan coffee, like that of the other Central American countries, has a reputation in Europe, where it brings high prices. There has been some development in bananas and sugar.

HAYTI.

President—M. Philippe Sudre Dartiquenave:

Secretary for Foreign Relations and Minister of Justice—M. Edmond Dupuy. *Secretary of the Treasury and Department of Commerce*—M. Edmond Héraux. *Secretary for Public Instruction*—M. Auguste Scott. *Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture*—M. Furcy Châtelain. *Secretary of the Interior and Ecclesiastical Affairs*—M. Osmin Cham.

Hayti has been independent since 1804. The present Constitution dates from 1889. The Chamber of Communes consists of ninety-nine members, each serving three years and elected by the people, and thirty-nine Senators serving six years each and elected indirectly. The President serves seven years. The religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free. The army consists of 5,000 men, with a reserve of 20,000.

Hayti occupies the western portion of the island of Santo Domingo, or Hayti, and is a land of high mountains and valleys. There is a good rainfall and the soil is productive. Except in the low-lying coast region, of which there is but little in Hayti, the temperatures are not excessively high, and in the highest valleys, even in midsummer, the climate is agreeable. Hayti is one of the most densely populated of all the American republics, the average being nearly 200 persons to the square mile. There are 70 miles of railway. The principal means of transportation is by water. There are good harbors and landing places every few miles along the coast, consequently most of the transportation is carried on by means of steamships, sailing vessels, and even canoes, from one point to another. The principal ports are the capital, Port au Prince, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, Jeremie, Cape Haitien, Gonaives, and Port de Paix.

In the early days of the Spanish, and later of the French, occupation mining was an industry in Hayti and the gold mines were celebrated, but at present there is scarcely any mining. The industries of the country are now agricultural, including coffee. Cacao, of which the annual production is something like 3,000 tons, is cultivated with advantage in all of the hot lowlands. Cotton is grown extensively and there is some export of raw cotton. Of the forest industries, the principal are dyewoods, logwood and fustic, and the cabinet wood, cedar and lignum-vitæ. There is also a considerable export of orange skin, honey, hides and goatskins.

HONDURAS.

President—Dr. Francisco Bertrand.
First, Second and Third "Designados"—Lic. Francisco Escobar, Dr. Naziro Soriano, Lic. Antonio Madrid.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Dr. Don Mariano Vásquez. *Minister of Interior*—Dr. Don Francisco J. Mejia. *Minister of Finances*—General Don Leopoldo Córdova. *Minister of War and Navy*—Dr. Don Jéronimo J. Reina. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Dr. Don Silverio Lainez. *Minister of Public Works and Agriculture*—Dr. Don Manuel S. López.

The republic is governed by a charter proclaimed in 1894. The Congress of Deputies consists of forty-two members serving four years each. The President is elected for four years. There is no state religion. Education is free and compulsory. The army is 2,000 men, with 54,000 in reserve. Bananas are the chief crop. In general the coast lands lie high. Honduras is heavily forested, but there are open savannahs on the uplands suitable for cattle grazing. The bulk of the population is in the western half of the country adjoining Salvador. The climate of the uplands is mild and agreeable, but in the low-lying lands it is hot and oppressive.

There are about 150 miles of railways in operation in the republic extending from the coast inland. There are a number of surveys for new railroads projected, connecting the capital with other parts of the republic. Steamship lines extend from the Atlantic Coast of Honduras to the United States and to the principal European countries, and on the Pacific Coast to the United States, to other Central American ports, Panama and South America. The principal ports in the order of their importance are Amapala, Puerto Cortez, La Ceiba and Trujillo. Amapala is on the Bay of Fonseca on the Pacific side. The other ports are on the Atlantic. The greatest development of the natural resources of Honduras has been in mining and in the production of certain agricultural products, principally bananas, cocoanuts and coffee. The mining is almost entirely gold and silver, with some nickel. For the fiscal years 1913-1914 the value of the mineral exports was $886,966, all of which except about $20,000 was gold and silver cyanide precipitates.

MEXICO.

(Contributed to THE ALMANAC by the Mexican Ambassador, Senor Ygnacio Bonillas.)

President—Gen. Venustiano Carranza.

THE Cabinet: *Foreign Relations*—Lic. Ernesto Garza Perez, Acting Secretary. *Interior*—Lic. Manuel Aguirre Berlanga, Acting Secretary. *Fomento*—Ing. Pastor Rouaix, Secretary. *Finance*—Rafael Nieto, Acting Secretary. *War and Marine*—Gen. J. Agustin Castro, Acting Secretary. *Commerce and Industry*—Ing. Alberto J. Pani, Secretary. *Communications and Public Works*—Ing. Manuel Rodriguez Gutierrez, Acting Secretary. There are three departments not members of the Cabinet: *Sanitation*—Dr. J. M. Rodriguez, Chairman of the High Board of Health. *University*—Rector Lic. Jose N. Macias. *Attorney-General*—Pascual Morales Molina.

AREA AND POPULATION.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Area Square Miles.	Population, 1910.	Capitals.
Aguascalientes	2,969	118,978	Aguascalientes.	Queretaro	4,492	243,515	Queretaro.
Campeche	18,086	85,795	Campeche.	San Luis Potosi	24,000	624,748	San Luis Potosi.
Chiapas	27,222	436,817	San Cristobal.	Sinaloa	27,553	323,499	Culiacan.
Chihuahua	89,974	405,265	Chihuahua.	Sonora	76,619	262,545	Hermosillo.
Coahuila	63,728	367,652	Saltillo.	Tabasco	10,072	183,708	S. Juan Bautista.
Colima	2,273	77,704	Colima.	Tamaulipas	32,268	249,253	Ciudad Victoria.
Durango	42,265	436,147	Durango.	Tlaxcala	1,595	183,805	Tlaxcala.
Guanajuato	10,948	1,075,270	Guanajuato.	Vera Cruz	29,283	1,124,368	Jalapa.
Guerrero	24,996	605,437	Chilpancingo.	Yucatan	18,565	337,020	Merida.
Hidalgo	8,573	641,895	Pachuca.	Zacatecas	24,467	475,863	Zacatecas.
Jalisco	33,486	1,202,802	Guadalajara.	L. Calif'a (Ter.)	58,328	52,244	La Paz.
Mexico	8,949	975,019	Toluca.	Federal District (Ter.)	579	719,052	City of Mexico.
Michoacan	22,656	991,649	Morelia.	Quintana Roo (Ter.)	16,638	9,086	Santa Cruz de Bravo.
Morelos	2,734	179,814	Cuernavaca.				
Nuevo Leon	23,679	368,929	Monterrey.				
Nayarit	10,951	171,837	Tepic.				
Oaxaca	35,383	1,041,035	Oaxaca.				
Puebla	12,204	1,092,456	Puebla.	Total	765,535	15,063,207	

The new Constitution of the United Mexican States was adopted by the Constituent Congress in the City of Queretaro on January 31, 1917, and promulgated on the following February 5. Like the Constitution of 1857, it provides for a representative democratic, federal republic, consisting of free and sovereign States in all that concerns their internal affairs, but united in a federation according to the principles of this fundamental law. The supreme power of the federation is divided for its exercise into legislative, executive and judicial

The National Congress is composed of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of 58 members 2 for each State and the Federal District, and the latter of one representative for each 60,000 inhabitants or for any fraction thereof exceeding 20,000 on the basis of the general census of the Federal District and of each State and Territory. Any State or Territory in which the population shall be less than that fixed as above stated shall nevertheless elect one representative. The members of Congress are elected by direct elections. Suffrage is possessed by all citizens who have reached the age of 18 years if married, and of 21 years if not married. In the last Presidential election women voted in the Federal District and in some States, and their votes were counted. There is one regular session of Congress from September 1 to December 31, but the President of the Republic may call extra sessions.

During recess of Congress there is a Permanent Committee consisting of 14 Senators and 15 Representatives appointed by the respective houses on the eve of the day of adjournment. In addition to the powers expressly vested in it by the Constitution, the Permanent Committee has the following powers:

I. To give its consent to the use of the national guard as provided in Article 76, Clause IV.

II. To administer the oath of office, should the occasion arise, to the President, to the Justices of the Supreme Court, to the Superior Judges of the Federal District and Territories, on such occasions as the latter officials may happen to be in the City of Mexico.

III. To report on all pending matters, so that they may be considered in the next session.

IV. To call extraordinary sessions in the case of official offenses or offenses of the common order committed by Secretaries of Executive Department or Justices of the Supreme Court, and official offenses committed by State Governors, provided the case shall have been already instituted by the Committee of the Grand Jury, in which event no other business of the Congress shall be considered, nor shall the session be prolonged beyond the time necessary for a decision.

SUPREME EXECUTIVE'S POWER.

The exercise of the supreme executive power of the Union is vested in a single individual called "President of the United States of Mexico," who is elected by direct ballot for a single term of four years and can never be re-elected. The Presidential term begins December 1. In the event of the permanent disability of the President of the Republic, if this occurs within the first two years of the respective term, the Congress, if in session, shall forthwith act as an electoral college, and with the attendance of at least two-thirds of its total membership shall choose a President by secret ballot and by a majority vote; and the same Congress shall issue the call for Presidential elections and shall endeavor to have the date set for this event as far as possible coincide with the date of the next election of Representatives and Senators to Congress. Should the disability of the President occur while Congress is in recess, the Permanent Committee shall forthwith designate a President ad interim, who shall call Congress together in extra session in order that it may in turn issue the call for Presidential elections in the manner provided in the foregoing paragraph. Should the disability of the President occur in the last two years of the respective term, the Congress, if in session, shall choose the substitute to conclude the period of the Presidential term; if Congress is not in session the Permanent Committee shall choose a President ad interim and shall summon Congress in extra session, or order that it may act as an electoral college and proceed to the election of the substitute President. The President ad interim may be chosen by Congress as substitute President. The citizen designated as President ad interim for the purpose of calling elections, in event of the disability of the President within the first two years of the respective term, shall not be chosen in the elections held to fill such vacancy and for which he was designated.

If the President-elect shall fail to present himself at the beginning of any constitutional term, or the election not have been held and the result made known by December 1, the outgoing President shall nevertheless vacate office and the President ad interim chosen by the Congress, or in its recess by the Permanent Committee, shall forthwith assume the executive power. All action taken hereunder shall be governed by the provisions of the foregoing article.

In case of a temporary disability of the President, the Congress, or the Permanent Committee if the Congress shall not be in session, shall designate an Acting President during such disability. If a temporary disability shall become permanent, the action prescribed in the preceding article shall be taken. In the event

of a leave of absence granted to the President of the Republic the person acting in his stead shall not be disqualified from being elected in the ensuing period, provided he shall not have been in office during the holding of elections.

The President shall not resign office except for grave cause, upon which the Congress shall pass, to which body the resignation shall be tendered. The President, before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, shall make the following affirmation before the Congress, or in its recess before the Permanent Committee:

"I do solemnly affirm that I will defend and enforce the Constitution of the United States of Mexico and the laws arising thereunder and that I will faithfully and conscientiously perform the duties of President of the United States of Mexico, to which I have been chosen by the people, having ever in mind the welfare and prosperity of the nation; if I shall fail to do so, may the nation call me to account."

The Cabinet is composed of the following secretaries: Foreign Relations, Interior, Fomento (Promotion), Finance, War and Marine, Commerce and Industry, Communications and Public Works, and of the Departments of Sanitation and University, and the Attorney General. The judicial power of the federation is vested in a Supreme Court and in Circuit and District Courts, whose number and powers shall be fixed by law. The Supreme Court of Justice shall consist of eleven members; its sittings shall be in banc and its hearings shall be public, except in the cases where public interest or morality shall otherwise require. It shall meet at such times and under such conditions as by law prescribed. No sittings of the court shall be held without the attendance of at least two-thirds of its total membership, and all decisions rendered shall be by a majority vote.

The Justices of the Supreme Court chosen to this office in the forthcoming elections shall serve two years; those elected at the conclusion of this first term shall serve four years, and from and after the year 1923 the Justices of the Supreme Court, the Circuit and District Judges may only be removed for malfeasance and after impeachment proceedings, unless the Circuit and District Judges be promoted to the next higher grade. The same provision shall govern, in so far as it be applicable to the terms of two and four years respectively, to which this article refers. The Justices of the Supreme Court shall have the following qualifications:

I. They shall be Mexican citizens by birth, in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. II. They shall be over thirty-five years of age at the time of election. III. They shall be graduates in law of some institution or corporation authorized by law to confer such degrees. IV. They shall be of good repute and not have been convicted of any offense punishable with more than one year's imprisonment; but conviction of larceny, deceit, forgery, embezzlement or any other offense seriously impairing their good name in the public mind shall disqualify them for office, whatever may have been the penalty imposed. V. They shall have resided in the country for the last five years, except in the case of absence due to public service abroad for a period not exceeding six months. The members of the Supreme Court of Justice shall be chosen by the Congress, acting as an electoral college; the presence of at least two-thirds of the total number of Representatives and Senators shall be necessary for such action. The election shall be by secret ballot and by a majority vote, and shall be held as among the candidates previously proposed, one being nominated by each State Legislature, as provided in the respective State laws. Should no candidate receive a majority on the first ballot, the balloting shall be repeated between the two candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

All Circuit and District Judges shall be appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice; they shall have such qualification as by law required, shall serve four years and shall not be removed except by impeachment proceedings or for incapacity to discharge their duties, in accordance with the law. The Supreme Court of Justice may remove the District Judges from one district to another, or it may fix their seats in another locality, as it may deem most advantageous to the public business. A similar procedure shall be observed in the case of Circuit Judges. The Supreme Court of Justice may likewise appoint auxiliary Circuit and District Judges to assist in the labors of such courts as have an excessive amount of business, in order that the administration of justice may be speedy; it shall also name one or more of its members or some District or Circuit Judge or shall designate one or more special commissioners, whenever it shall deem it advisable or on the request of the President or of either house or of any State Governor, solely for the purpose of inquiring into the behavior of any Judge or Federal Justice or into any fact or facts which amount to a violation of any individual rights or to the subversion of the popular will or any other offense punishable by federal statute.

The Circuit and District Courts shall be assigned among the several Justices of the Supreme Court who shall visit them periodically, shall observe the conduct of their Judges, listen to any complaint presented against them and perform all such other acts as the law may require. The Supreme Court shall appoint and remove at will its clerk of the court and other employees on the roster established by law. The Circuit and District Judges shall likewise appoint and remove at will their respective clerks and employés. The Supreme Court shall choose each year one of its members to act as Chief Justice, with the right of re-election. Each Justice of the Supreme Court on assuming office shall make an affirmation before Congress, or if this is in recess, before the Permanent Committee, as follows: The Presiding Officer shall say:

"Do you promise to perform faithfully and conscientiously the duties of Justice of the Supreme Court with which you have been charged, and to defend and enforce the Constitution of the United States of Mexico and the laws arising thereunder, having ever in mind the welfare and prosperity of the nation?" To which the Justice shall reply. "I do." On which the Presiding Officer shall answer: "If you fail to do so, may the nation call you to account." The Circuit and District Judges shall make the affirmation of office before the Supreme Court or before such other authority as the law may determine.

Mexico is divided politically into 28 States, one Federal District and two Territories. Governors of the States are elected by direct ballot in the same manner as the President of the Republic, as are also the Legislatures, which consist of one house, and the judiciary of each State. The Governors of the Federal District and Territories are appointed by the President. The States and Territories are divided into districts (counties) and these subdivided into municipalities which elect their own administrative councils, Mayors and Justices of the Peace. Local elections have been held in the following States where the three branches of the Government, legislative, executive and judicial, are now installed, as well as all the municipal authorities in the same States.

Aguascalientes, Coahuila, Colima, Campeche, Durango, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Queretaro, Sonora, Sinaloa, San Luis Potosi, Vera Cruz, Zacatecas.

COAST OF MEXICO.

Mexico has a coast line of 1,400 miles along the Mexican Gulf, 327 miles on the Caribbean Sea, and no less than 4,574 miles on the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of California between the peninsula of Lower California and the Mexican mainland, measuring indentations. On the Gulf of Mexico the chief ports are: Matamoros, Tampico, Tuxpam, Vera Cruz, Puerto Mexico (Coatzacoalcos), Frontera, Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche and Progreso. On the Caribbean Sea there are two ports of entry: Ascension and Espiritu Santo, also Payo Obispo for Government transports. On the Pacific side there are the ports of Guaymas, Topolobampo, Altata, Mazatlan, San Blas, Manzanillo, Alcapulco, Puerto Angel, Salina Cruz, Tonala and San Benito, on the mainland, and Ensenada, La Paz Bahia Magdalena, Santa Rosalia and Muleje on the peninsular of Lower California.

MEXICO—*Continued.*

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY

Notable progress has been made in the extension of the post and telegraph service in the republic. There are now about 3.000 post-offices of all classes. 500 telegraph stations. with 25 telephone and 14 wireless telegraph stations. The length of wires totals about 75,000 kilometres (46,602 miles), while an equally efficient cable system shows a total length of cable amounting to 775,000 metres (over 480 miles) There has been but little activity in the development of railway systems, owing to the prevailing political unrest. The recent editions make a total about 16.000 miles. Mexican trade statistics are not available for a date later than June 30, 1913. The following are estimates:

FOREIGN COMMERCE (IN GOLD):

Year ended June 30, 1914. estimate—Exports, $176,000,000; Imports, $65,000,000. Total, $241,000,000. Year ended June 30, 1915, estimate—Exports, $150,000,000, Imports, $61,000,000. Total. $211,000,000.

United States trade with Mexico for year ended June 30, 1916: Imports, $97,676,544. exports, $48,808.542 The movement in revenue stamps has been as follows: 48,189,300 ordinary revenue stamps amounting to $141,698,812.50; 30,365,040 revenue stamps for the federal contribution tax amounting to $20,630,960; 27,269,139 revenue stamps in special taxes, amounting to $40,766,044 87,184,717 tobacco stamps, amounting to $2,810,046.17; making a total of 193,008,197 revenue stamps, amounting to $205,905,862.67.

Disbursements from May 1 to August 10 last amount to $22,500,000. Daily average expenditure 817,000 pesos silver (pesos silver = 0.50 United States currency). According to information on record in the Treasury Office throughout the republic, the stock of specie is as follows: On May 1 last, $5,583,722.55. On June 1 last, $5,817,000.65. On July 1 last, $6,985,922.21. On August 1 last, $8,321,028.51.

OIL EXPORTATIONS.

Official reports of the exportation of petroleum for the months of July and August, 1917, have just been given out by the Treasury Department. From the Tampico zone there was shipped 898,359.37 tons, which returned an income from taxes of $974,256.96 Mexican money. From the Tuxpam district there were exported 284,802.45 tons, returning $309.049 taxes. From the Port of Mexico. Isthmus of Tehuantepec there went 35,315.24 tons, returning $46,573.49 in taxes. The gross total was 1,218,477.07 tons, returning a total of $1,328,879.45 Mexican gold, equivalent to $664,439.72 American gold. This is a trifle over 50 cents per ton, or between seven and eight cents per barrel American gold.

WIRELESS STATIONS.

There are fourteen wireless stations in operation, namely:

A—Mexico. D. F., Saltillo, Coahuila; Vera Cruz, Ver. One in each of these three cities, of five kilowatts radiating energy and approximate transmitting range of one thousand kilometres (625 miles), under ordinary atmospheric conditions in day time, or double the distance (2,000 Km. = 1,250 miles) at night under exceptionally favorable conditions.

B—Merida, Yucatan. One station of two and one-half kilowatts radiating energy, and about eight hundred to sixteen hundred kilometres transmitting range (equivalent to 500 or 1,000 miles)

C—Ciudad Juarez, Chih. (Opposite El Paso, Tex.) One station of two and one-half kilowatts radiating energy and about eight hundred to sixteen hundred kilometres transmitting range. (500 or 1,000 miles)

This station was visited in April, 1914. and may have been altered later, but not to exceed the five kilowatts type.

D—Campeche. Cam.: Payo Obispo. Quintana Roo Territory; Tuxpam, Ver.; Tampico, Tam.; Guaymas, Son.: Santa Rosalia. Baja Calif Territory; San Jose del Cabo, Baja Calif.; Mazatlan, Sinaloa. One station in each of these eight places, of one and one-half kilowatts radiating energy and about four hundred to eight hundred kilometres transmitting range. (250 or 500 miles).

E—Xcalak, Quintana Roo Territory. One station of one-half kilowatt radiating energy to receive and transmit messages only to Payo Obispo in the extreme southern portion of Quintana Roo Territory, across Lake Chetumal.

MEXICO'S VARIETY OF CLIMATE.

(By John Barrett.)

Mexico has every variety of climate. In the south and on the Gulf Coast, and in parts of the inter or of the centre and toward the Gulf there is rain for ordinary crops. In some places there is a superfluity of rain, particularly on the Gulf Coast in the north and northeast. On the Pacific Coast, in the Gu f of California, there is a deficiency of rain. In large areas of this portion of Mexico there is a flow of streams from the mountains for crops and pastures. Irrigation works of considerable value have been built. In other places irrigation is carried on in a more or less primitive manner. By far the major part of Mexico lies high and the country on the whole is mountainous The exceptions to this general statement apply to the coast lands on both the Gulf and Pacific sides and to most of the Yucatan Peninsular, but these locations differ very much among themselves. In the neighborhood of Vera Cruz and Tampico the land is low and quite tropical. In the Yucatan Peninsular, on the contrary, while there are no great elevations, the country is of a somewhat hilly character and the climate is usually milder.

There are 16 000 miles of railways About 60 per cent. of the mileage is included in the system of the National Railways of Mexico. controlled by the Government, and the remaining 40 per cent are independent roads. some of which are controlled by the State Governments. Steamship lines connect Mexico on the Gulf side with the United States and Europe, and on the Pacific side the United States, Canada, China and Japan. The principal ports in the order of their importance are, for imports: Vera Cruz, Tampico. Progreso. Coatzacoalcos. Guaymas, Mazatlan and Santa Rosalia; and for exports: Tampico, Vera Cruz, Progreso, Santa Rosalia. Coatzacoalcos, Mazatlan. Isla del Carmen, Campeche and Frontera. Guaymas, Mazatlan and Santa Rosalia are on the Pacific. the others are on the Gulf of Mexico. Important frontier customs ports of entry and export from and to the United States are Laredo, Ciudad Juarez, Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, La Morito. Matamoras. Nogales and Agua Prieta.

Mexico is a mining country The value of its output in this industry represents over $90,000.000 annually. of which more than two-thirds are gold and silver. the value of the silver being about double that of the gold mined. Of the metals other than gold and silver, the principal are antimony. 3.000 to 4,000 metric tons annually: mercury. 1 to 20 tons: copper 60,000 tons; copper ore, about 120,000 tons: zinc ore, 40,000 to 50,000 tons; non-metals, asphalt, about 20.000 tons; coal, 50.000 to 60.000 tons.

LABOR FEATURES OF MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

(By the United States Department of Labor.)

The new Constitution contains a number of provisions of importance to labor. some of them being in advance of the generally accepted legal regulations of this country Exploitation of the working classes and their subjection to the holders of large properties, which continued to flourish under the Constitution of 1857, were some of the evils that were especially sought to be remedied in the new instrument. Many of the provisions of the old Constitution have been taken over into the new but the corrective effect of new features gives to these an aspect different from that they previously had Thus the prohibition of slavery, which appears in both the old and the new documents. acquires a new significance in view of the provision of the new Constitution that no contract for labor shall be binding except for the time fixed by law and shall not "exceed one year to the prejudice of the party rendering the service, nor shall it in any case what-

soever embrace the waiver, loss or abridgement of any political or civil right." In case of breach, no compulsory fulfilment may be had, the workman being liable civilly for resultant damages.

FREEDOM OF OCCUPATION.

Freedom to engage in any pursuit or occupation is guaranteed by both Constitutions, the present one inserting the provision that it must be lawful and that no one shall be deprived of the fruit of his labor except by judicial decree. Orders for arrest or detention may be issued only by competent judicial authority, preceded by a charge, accusation or complaint for the specific offense punishable by imprisonment, supported by an affidavit of a reliable party or by such other evidence as shall make the guilt of the accused probable. No one may take the law into his own hands, and the detention of persons shall be exercised only for offenses meriting corporal punishment. Punishment of violations of municipal and police regulations may consist only of fines or imprisonment not exceeding 36 hours; the fines against workman or unskilled laborer may not be greater than the amount of his weekly wage or salary. Imprisonment for non-payment of such fine may in no case exceed 15 days. Speedy trials must be had, and the period of detention before trial may not exceed the time set by law as the maximum period of imprisonment for the offense charged; the period of detention shall in all cases be considered a part of the final sentence.

The ownership of lands and water is declared to be vested originally in the nation, which has the right to transmit title and to impose such limitations as the public interest may demand, both in the regulation of the development of natural resources and in the division of large landed estates for the purpose of developing small holdings, establishing new centres of rural population, encouraging agriculture, etc. Legal capacity to acquire ownership of lands and properties is possessed only by Mexicans, native or naturalized, and by Mexican companies, and these alone may obtain concessions to develop mines, water or mineral fuels within the republic. Foreigners may be granted the same right if they agree to be considered as Mexicans in respect to such property and not to invoke the protection of their Governments in regard thereto. However, no foreigner may obtain direct ownership of lands or waters under any condition within a zone of 100 kilometres (62 miles) from the frontiers and of 50 kilometres (31 miles) from the seacoast.

In each State and Territory there shall be fixed a maximum area of land that any one individual or corporation may own. Excess property, if not voluntarily subdivided, may be subdivided by the local Government by means of expropriation proceedings Persons acquiring such subdivided lands have twenty years in which to make payment, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 per cent. The buyer may not alienate his lands during that period.

PROHIBITION OF MONOPOLIES.

The prohibition as to private and governmental monopolies found in the old Constitution is reproduced in the new, with added provisions as to punishment for accumulating or cornering necessaries for the purpose of bringing about a rise of price. Acts or measures which stifle or endeavor to stifle free competition in any production, industry, trade or public service are forbidden; as are also agreements or combinations by producers, manufacturers, merchants, common carriers and the like for the purpose of preventing competition and compelling the payment of exorbitant prices. Associations of labor organized to protect their own interests are not to be deemed a monopoly, nor are co-operative associations or unions of producers when, in defense of their own interests or those of the general public, they sell prime local products directly in foreign markets. Such associations must, however, be under the supervision of the Government, Federal or State, and have special authorization in each case.

It is declared to be the duty of every Mexican to compel the attendance of his children or wards under fifteen years of age at either private or public schools in order that they may receive primary instruction and military training for such periods as the State laws indicate.

NICARAGUA.

President—General Emiliano Chamorro.
First Designado—Salvador Chamorro.
Second Designado—Vicente Rappaccioli.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Relations—Dr. J. Andrés Urtecho. *Minister of Interior*—Dr. Alfonso Solorzano. *Minister of the Treasury and Public Credit*—Dr. Octaviano César. *Minister of War and Marine*—General Tomas Masis. *Minister of Improvement and Public Works*—Gutierrez Navas. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Gordiano Herdocia.

The present Constitution of Nicaragua dates from 1913. The Congress consists of forty Deputies for four years each and thirteen Senators. The President serves four years. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free. The standing army has 2,000. Military service is obligatory between seventeen and fifty-five years. Nicaragua is the largest of the Central American Republics and has a great variety of climates. On the Atlantic Coast the country is low-lying, sometimes swampy, with high temperatures in the Summer time and with a dense tropical forest growth. In the western part of the republic, where is located the great bulk of the population, the country is high and mountainous, the rainfall is less and the climate is healthy and agreeable.

There are less than 200 miles of railway in the republic, located on the Pacific side, extending from the port of Corinto to Managua and other cities of the interior. Steamship lines connect with Nicaraguan ports on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, in the former case to the United States and Europe, and in the latter to the United States, other Central American countries, Panama and South America. The principal ports on the Atlantic side are Bluefields and San Juan del Norte, and on the Pacific side Corinto, San Rafael and San Juan del Sur. The chief industry is agriculture, particularly the cultivation of coffee, which ordinarily accounts for about one-half of the total exports of the country Bananas, sugar and cacao are also produced. Of the forest industry, furniture woods and rubber are the principal There are numbers of cattle in the country, but there is no export of meat products except the by-products, hides principally. The production of gold and silver is attaining proportions

PANAMA.

President—Dr. Ramón M. Valdés.
**First Designado*—Ciro L. Urriola.
**Second Designado*—Ramón F. Acevedo.
**Third Designado*—Pedro A. Diaz.

*Designated for the Presidency.

THE CABINET.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs—D. Narciso Garay. *Secretary of Finance*—D. Aurelio Guardia. *Secretary of the Interior and Justice*—Dr. Eusebio A. Morales. *Secretary of Public Instruction*—D. Guillermo Andreve. *Secretary of Promotion*—D. Antonio Anguizola.

Lies between Costa Rica and Colombia, with the Caribbean Sea on the north and Pacific Ocean on the south. The Panama Canal Zone runs across this republic. Panama has a single republican form of government with the regular division into legislative, executive and judicial branches. There are eight provinces: Bocas del Toro, Chiriqui, Veraguas, Colon, Los Santos, Cocle, Herrera and Panama as political

PANAMA—*Continued.*

subdivisions The capital city is Panama. Panama has no navy and no army, but has a national police corps of 1,000 men.

The independence of the republic of Panama has been recognized by Colombia since 1914. The Chamber of Deputies consists of thirty-three members The President serves four years and is not eligible for the next term. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free. The Canal Zone is administered by the United States.

The republic of Panama comprises the isthmus of the same name connecting Central America with South America There are two low mountain ranges inclosing valleys and plains which afford pasture for cattle. In some of the uplands the climate is agreeable the year round, but for the most part during the Summer season Panama is hot. But like Central America and Mexico, the Pacific side has a more equable climate on the whole than the Atlantic side. Outside of the important cities and towns Panama is thinly settled and the national industries are largely forestry and fishing. The total mileage of railways is 151 miles of which the principal is a line across the isthmus from Colon to Panama of forty-eight miles, with a branch of three miles to Balboa, the Pacific entrance to the Canal. The remaining mileage is principally in the section adjacent to Bocas del Toro primarily for the transport of bananas. A number of railroads are projected, in particular a line known as the Panama-David road, which will be approximately 360 miles in length. The greatest transportation enterprise in Panama is the Canal, to which the railway across the isthmus is subsidiary. The principal export is bananas, accounting for about two-thirds of all the exports There is also some cacao raised and exported. There has been development in the cattle industry and there is a good home market and an export of hides and horns. Ivory nuts, cocobolo wood, cocoanuts, rubber, mahogany tortoise shell and mother-of-pearl are also exports of consequence.

PARAGUAY.

President—Manuel Franco.
Vice-President—José P. Montero.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Manuel Gondra. *Minister of War and Navy*—Ernesto Velázquez. *Minister of the Interior*—Luis Riart. *Minister of Finance*—Eusebio Gaona. *Minister of Justice, Education and Culture*—Felix Paiva.

The republic of Paraguay is administered under the Constitution of 1870. It has a Senate of thirteen members and a Chamber of Deputies of twenty-six. The President serves four years. There are twenty electoral districts and ninety-three departments, with five military zones. Roman Catholicism is the state religion, but other creeds are permitted. The law of civil marriage dates from 1899. The army is 3,000 men, with compulsory military service.

Paraguay has a sub-tropical climate. There are several mountain ranges of no great altitude. Much of the country is level and prairie-like, but much is heavily forested. That part west of the Paraguay River, called the "Chaco," is low lying and swampy, but there are extensive areas rising a few feet above the swamp suitable for cattle raising. There are few people in this section, and parts are little explored. Paraguay, east of the Paraguay River, is inclosed between this river and the Parana, both tributaries of the Rio del Plata. It is along the Paraguay and Parana, particularly the former, that most of the population is located. There are 232 miles of railways in a single line in operation from the capital, Asunción, to Villa Encarnación on the upper Parana River, where connection is made by means of a train ferry with the Argentine System across the river. Most transportation in Paraguay is by means of the river system. The Paraguay and its numerous branches afford easy and cheap communication for all of western and central Paraguay, and the Parana and its tributaries for the southern and eastern sections of the country.

Paraguay is an agricultural and stock-raising country, but as yet these two industries have been but little developed The prairie lands of Paraguay are suited for cattle, the principal exports being fresh meat, jerked beef and hides. Fruits, and particularly oranges, grow in the utmost luxuriance in Paraguay. It has been said that oranges are more common in Paraguay than acorns in Pennsylvania, and as a rule they are almost as cheap The only export of fruit is to Argentina and Uruguay on the south. Oil of pettigrain, extracted from the sour orange tree leaves, is an article of export. Yerba mate is one of the principal products of Paraguay and is sometimes called Paraguay tea. It is used in most of the South American countries and is beginning to be used in the United States and Europe. The finest qualities of yerba are produced in Paraguay, although the whole production of the republic is less than that of Brazil. Considerable quantities of tobacco are produced and exported to Argentina principally. Quebracho wood and extract are also articles of importance in the export trade.

PERU.

President—Dr. José Pardo.
First Vice-President—Ricardo Bentin.
Second Vice-President—Vice-Admiral M. Meliton.

THE CABINET.

President of the Cabinet and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Francisco Tudela Varela. *Minister of the Interior*—German Arenas. *Minister of Justice*—Ricardo Flores. *Minister of Finance*—Baldomero Maldonado. *Minister of War*—Colonel Cesar la Fuente. *Minister of Commerce and Public Works*—Hector Escardó.

Peru became an independent republic July 28, 1821. It is divided into nineteen departments and three provinces. The executive power is vested in the President, who is elected for four years. The legislative power is intrusted to a Senate of fifty-two members and a House of Representatives of 116 members. The Government owns and operates the postal and telegraph lines in Peru, with the exception of the railway telegrams. Principal exports: Minerals, sugar, rubber, cotton, wood, guano, straw hats, petroleum.

The Constitution forbids any other religion than the Roman Catholic, but a new amendment welcomes all religions, the State continuing to support the Roman Catholic churches and convents, to which it holds title. Education is free and compulsory. The army consists of less than 7,000.

The climate of Peru, except on the eastern slope of the Andes, is not so hot as its geographical location, wholly within the torrid zone, would indicate. On the coast cool ocean breezes for most of the day blow from the Pacific Ocean and the dryness of the atmosphere prevents even a high temperature from being oppressive. There are 1,800 miles of railways, and 3,000 miles are projected or under survey or construction. Steamship lines connect most of the Pacific ports of Peru with Europe by way of the south, or with Panama to the north. Coastwise lines are in operation along the whole Pacific Coast of Peru. By way of the Amazon and its tributaries eastern Peru is in communication, through Brazil, with Europe and the United States. Iquitos is the principal Peruvian port on the upper Amazon. Ocean going steamships make regular sailings from Iquitos. The principal ports in the order of their importance are: For imports, Callao, Mollendo, Salaverry, Iquitos (on the Amazon), Paita, Eten, Pisco, Pacasmayo; and for exports, Callao, Paita, Mollendo, Salaverry, Iquitos, Pisco, and Eten.

The whole of eastern Peru is undeveloped. There are no industries except rubber, ivory nuts, dye-

PERU—*Continued.*

woods and like forest industries. Mining is the great industry in the mountain area and on the Pacific slope of the mountains. The principal metal now mined is copper, often mixed with silver. Lead and gold are also mined in considerable quantities. Bismuth, vanadium, wolframite and the non-metals, salt and borate of lime are important. Oil wells are in operation on the sea coast. The total value of the mineral products of Peru is $15,000,000 or $16,000,000 annually. In the coast country agriculture is developed to a high degree. The principal exports are cotton, sugar, rice, cacao and fresh fruits. The sheep and alpaca industry is important in the uplands of Peru. The export of sheep wool is about $800,000 annually, and of alpaca about twice this amount. There is also a large export of llama wool about equivalent to the export of sheep wool. The rubber export amounts to from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 annually and the cotton and sugar export to about $7,000,000 each.

SALVADOR.

President—Carlos Meléndez.
**First Designado*—General José Miguel Batres.
**Second Designado*—Dr. Tomás García Palomo.
**Third Designado*—Dr. Ramón García González.

*Designated for the Presidency.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction—Francisco Martinez Suárez. *Minister of Finance*—Tomás G. Palomo. *Minister of War and Navy*—Enrique Cordova. *Minister of Interior*—Cecilio Bustamante.

The republic of Salvador has been such since 1839. The National Congress has forty-two Deputies, three for each department, elected by the people and serving one year. The President's term is four years. Education is free and there is no State religion. The army has 15,000 men, with a reserve of 50,000. Coffee is the chief crop. Salvador is nearly 600 square miles smaller than New Jersey. Although in the tropics Salvador, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, has a very equable climate. The rainfall is good and the land fertile, particularly in the valley between the mountains. A railway line connects Salvador's principal port, Acajutla, with the capital, San Salvador, sixty-five miles. There is a branch line of twenty-five miles to Santa Ana and also a line from the capital to Santa Tecla of about nine miles. A line from Ateos to Santa Anta, for many years out of commission, has been recently rebuilt and put in operation.

The system of the International Railways of Central America which is intended to connect the Salvadorean port of La Unión with ports in Guatemala is under construction. The system will give Salvador a direct outlet to the Atlantic Coast. Acajutla, La Libertad, and La Unión, are the principal ports in Salvador. From these ports steamship lines connect with other Central American ports on the Pacific, with the west coast of the United States, Panama, and South America. Salvador is pre-eminently an agricultural country, but there has been considerable development in the mining industries, particularly in gold and silver. The output of these two metals amounts to about $1,500,000 annually, of which the greater proportion is gold. Coffee is the staple export, and accounts for about 80 per cent. in value of the total exports. In addition, there is a trade in indigo, sugar, balsam of Peru (of which Salvador has almost a complete monopoly), hides, rubber, and leaf tobacco. There are considerable quantities of cattle in the country, but most of these are consumed locally and only the by-products, hides, horns, etc., are exported.

URUGUAY.

President—Dr. Feliciano Viera.

THE CABINET.

Minister of the Interior—Dr. Pablo Varzi. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Baltasar Brum. *Minister of Finance*—D. Federico Vidiella. *Minister of Public Works*—D. Santiago Rivas. *Minister of Industries*—Dr. Justino Jiménez de Aréchaga. *Minister of Public Instruction*—Dr. Rodolfo Mezzera. *Minister of War and Marine*—Dr. Baltasar Brum (acting).

The republic of Uruguay has stood since 1828, with a Constitution dating from 1830. It has nineteen Senators and ninety Representatives in its Parliament, the Senators serving six years and the Representatives three. The Representatives are elected directly by the people and the Senators are chosen by an Electoral College. The President's term is four years. Roman Catholicism as the State religion was abolished in 1916. Education is free and compulsory. The army is 10,000, with a National Guard of 40,000 There are no very high mountains and the country is the smallest in South America. Nearly all of Uruguay is arable and well watered. Being within the south temperate zone it is not subject to either extreme heat or cold. Its summers are about like those of Virginia and Maryland, while the winters are much milder than these two States. There is a good rainfall and most of the country is open, rolling prairie. There are some timbered areas.

Uruguay has 1,600 miles of railways, of which over 1,000 miles are of standard gauge and under State guarantee. Almost every plantation is in direct communication with Montevideo, the capital, by means of a natural waterway. Steamship lines connect the principal ports with the United States and Europe. The principal port is the capital, Montevideo, and the great bulk of the foreign commerce of the country is carried on through this port. Paysandú, Mercedes, Carmalo, Fray Bentos, Casa Blanca, Salto and Santa Rosa are important ports. Much of the industrial development of Uruguay is within the last thirty years. Although grain-producing, it is as yet a cattle-raising country. Nearly all of Uruguay is one great cattle range and the exports from this industry represent about nine-tenths of all the foreign exports. One of the most important of the meat industries of Uruguay is the preparation of tasajo, or jerked beef. Most of this product goes to the other countries in South America for consumption.

URUGUAY TO STAND BY THE AMERICAS.

The Government of Uruguay made the following announcement in June, by President Viera:

"Considering that, in various communications the Government of Uruguay has proclaimed the principle of American solidarity as the criterion of its international policy, understanding that the grievance against the rights of one country of the continent would be considered as a grievance by all and provoke them to uniform and common reaction; second, that, in the hope of seeing an agreement in this respect realized between the nations of America which may make the practical and efficient application of such ideals possible, the Government has adopted a watchful attitude with reference to its action, although it has signified in each case its sympathy with the continental nations which have seen themselves obliged to abandon their neutrality. Considering that as long as such an agreement is not made, Uruguay, without acting contrary to its sentiments and convictions, could not treat the American nations, which in defense of their own rights find themselves compromised in an intercontinental war, as belligerents; and considering that this criterion is shared by the honorable Senate, the President of the Republic, at a general Cabinet meeting, decrees: First, to order that no American country, which in defense of its own rights should find itself in a state of war with nations of other continents, will be treated as belligerents; second, that it is ordered that existing decrees which may be in opposition to this resolution are to remain without fulfillment; third, let it be communicated, published, and so forth."

THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS—*Continued.*

URUGUAY—(*Continued.*)

URUGUAYAN EXPORT DUTIES ON WOOL AND HIDES.

(Cablegram from American Consul, Montevideo.)

A law of November 9 increased export duties on the following products to 4 per cent., assessed on stated valuation for fiscal year 1917-18, viz: Raw wool, 120 pesos per 100 kilos; washed wool, 200 pesos per 100 kilos; dry cattle hides, 80 pesos per 100 kilos; salted cattle hides, 45 pesos per 100 kilos; sheepskins, 75 pesos per 100 kilos; tallow, 25 pesos per 100 kilos. Pulled wool, valuation fixed later. New rates in effect since November 9. (Uruguayan peso, $1.03; kilo, 2.2046 pounds.)

(The export duties on the above products in force hitherto are as follows: Wool of all kinds, 1.30 pesos per 100 kilos; dry cattle hides, 0.12 peso each; salted cattle hides, 0.25 peso each; sheepskins, salted, free; sheepskins, dried, 0.80 peso per 100 kilos; tallow, 0.50 peso per 100 kilos. An unverified report has been received stating that combed wool has been exempted from duty.)

THE 1917 WOOL CROP.

During the twelve months beginning October 1, 1917, the port of Montevideo will export from 90,000 to 92,000 bales of wool, while 8,000 to 10,000 bales may be shipped from Salto, Paysandu, and Mercedes to Buenos Ayres for export. Uruguayan exports will include a certain amount of wool from the Brazilian State of Rio Grande do Sul, which may be expected to offset local consumption and perhaps leave a surplus of 4,000 or 5,000 bales to be added to the Uruguayan clip available for exportation. Wool shipments from Montevideo during the coming season will be from 15 to 20 per cent. above those during the period from October 1, 1916, to September 30, 1917. According to unofficial figures Montevideo wool shipments for the 1916-17 season reached the total of 77,712 bales. The generally anticipated increase of 15 to 20 per cent. over this figure would give from 89,000 to 93,000 bales for the 1917-18 season. Wool shipments from Montevideo were as follows during the last three market and shipping years—from October 1 to September 30.

EXPORTED TO—	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17	EXPORTED TO—	1914-15	1915-16	1916-17
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*		*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Barcelona	2,663	8,650	2,607	Liverpool	1,001	923	350
Denmark	1,896	.....	.....	Marseille and Bordeaux	991	2,007	1,727
Holland	2,296	.....	.....	Havre	.....	.....	253
Norway	5,031	.....	.....	Buenos Ayres	.....	.....	13,745
Sweden	.....	3,388	.....				
Genoa	48,400	28,873	12,326				
New York	18,886	16,409	46,704	Total	81,164	60,250	77,712

VENEZUELA.

Provisional President—Dr. Victorino Márquez Bustillos. (General Juan Vicente Gomez re-elected in May, 1916, but has not taken office.)

First Vice-President—Dr. R. Rojas Fernández.

Second Vice-President—Caracciolo Parra Picón.

THE CABINET.

Minister of Interior—Gral. Ignacio Andrade. *Minister of Foreign Affairs*—Dr. Bernardino Mosquera. *Minister of Finances*—Dr. Román Cárdenas. *Minister of Army and Navy*—Dr. C. Jiménez-Rebolledo. *Minister for the Promotion of Agriculture, Commerce, Mines, Post and Telegraph*—Dr. Gumersindo Torres. *Minister of Public Works*—Dr. Luis Velez. *Minister of Public Education*—Dr. R. González-Rinconcs.

Venezuela became free in 1830 and its present Constitution was adopted in 1914. The Senate consists of forty members, serving for three years each, and the Chamber of Deputies consists of one member for each 35,000 of inhabitants. The President serves seven years. Roman Catholic is the State religion, but others are tolerated. Education is free. The army is less than 20,000. In the mountains and on the high plateaus the climate is mild and equable. There is an abundant rainfall for most of the year and vegetation grows luxuriantly. The mountains and uplands are in the northern part close to the ocean. This country has the densest population of any part of Venezuela. On the llanos in the south and west, except in the cities and towns, there is a very scanty population. The heavy forest country of the south, bordering Brazil, is entirely uninhabited, except by aborigines.

There are 600 miles of railways. Most of the lines are privately owned, and run from the coast into the interior. Steamship lines connect the principal ports with the United States and Europe. The ports in the order of their importance are, for imports: La Guaira, Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, Ciudad Bolivar, Carúpano, Caño Colorado and Puerto Sucre; and for exports: Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Ciudad Bolívar, Carúpano, Caño Colorado, and Puerto Sucre. La Guaira is the port of Caracas. Maracaibo is on Lake Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolívar is on the Orinoco River. Mining, agriculture and stock raising have all made considerable advancement in Venezuela, but agriculture is at present the principal industry, and coffee and cacao the principal exports. Next in importance is the cattle industry. The principal forest industry is the gathering and shipment of rubber and balata (a variety of rubber). The mining industry is represented principally by asphalt and gold. There has been some development in oil production.

THE LEAGUE FOR NATIONAL UNITY.

Organized in Washington, D. C., October 8. Purposes: "To create a medium through which the loyal Americans of all classes, sections, creeds, and parties can give expression to the fundamental purpose of the United States to carry on to a successful conclusion this new war for the independence of America and the preservation of democratic institutions and the vindication of the basic principles of humanity."

The officers: *Honorary Chairmen*—His Eminence James Cardinal Gibbons, Frank Mason North, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America. *Chairman*—Theodore N. Vail, President American Telephone and Telegraph Company. *Vice-Chairmen*—Samuel Gompers, President American Federation of Labor; Charles A. Barrett, President Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union in America; George Pope, President National Association of Manufacturers. *Director*—Ralph M. Easley, Chairman National Civic Federation. *Secretary*—D. L. Cease, editor Railway Trainmen's Journal. *Treasurer*—Otto H. Kahn, Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Trading With Latin America.

(From a special publication on the subject issued in September, 1917, by the Irving National Bank of New York.)

IN order to appreciate the commercial possibilities of Latin America, a knowledge of fundamental conditions is essential. Trade can be developed effectively only with a thorough knowledge of the following facts:

(a) Physical conditions. (b) Exact location with relation to the United States and competitive nations, particularly distances between North American ports and those in Latin America. (c) Geographical and climatic conditions, altitudes etc., within the individual countries. (d) Conditions of the inhabitants, with special reference to per capita purchasing power. (f) Means of transportation to and within the republics, port conditions, etc. (g) Principal industries, manufactures, agricultural and mineral products, and exports. (h) Most efficient means of obtaining maximum volume of sales. (i) Tariffs in effect. (j) Laws concerning commerce, etc.

Business methods in Latin America are rooted deeply in tradition, custom, etc. The influence of economic laws resulting from certain political conditions materially affect the situation. To an extent which the American sometimes fails to realize, climate, geographical situation, and consequently transportation, exercise a marked influence. The effect of tariffs, the agricultural or mineral development, and the extent to which commerce has advanced are other features that must be considered. They will explain many unusual requests and orders. Latin America presents many startling contrasts. The state of mind or outlook of a merchant in a remote settlement in the interior is entirely different from that of an importer in a thriving city as highly developed as Buenos Ayres. The underlying principles for the conduct of business are the same in both cases, but their application is quite another matter. The culture, and even the civilization, of such dealers is distinctly different. A study of the trade conditions in Latin America will impress the American manufacturer with a grave defect in many manufacturing plants. This is their lack of versatility. In order to provide the units required by Latin American importers (including size, qualities, etc.) methods of production must be given greater flexibility. Manufacturing processes for domestic needs must be planned with relation to export requirements. The added flexibility will make more likely the winning of foreign markets. In many lines of manufacture, the principle of alloting a definite percentage of output for export, must be adopted. If this is not done, filling of orders becomes a matter of chance. Foreign trade cannot be won and held against competitors without service. The Latin American dealer must be convinced that he can depend upon the American manufacturer for deliveries. When this principle is established, the price frequently is a secondary consideration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AIDS BUSINESS MEN.

The Government, through its several Bureaus, aids American business men to increase their trade with foreign countries. The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is not alone in this important work. The Department of State, through ambassadors, ministers, commercial attachés, consuls general, consuls, special agents and foreign trade advisers, extends useful service.

Foreign Trade Advisers—This Bureau is the commercial office of the Department of State. The foreign trade advisers bear a quasi-diplomatic relation to commerce. It is their function to take up with foreign embassies the subject of matters relating to trade. The Foreign Trade Advisers obtain information regarding the securing of concessions from foreign governments; assist in obtaining rebates for possible overcharges in foreign custom houses; aid in obtaining information regarding business affairs which require diplomatic co-operation; undertake consideration of commercial treaties and policies. They have much to do with analyzing the effect of legislation upon foreign commercial treaties and relations.

Commercial Attaches—These are appointed to foster trade development abroad. Their duties include the analysis of trade problems and other commercial questions. They also are expected to keep in constant touch with business developments in their districts, and to report on efforts being made by foreign nations to obtain trade there. The commercial attachés are attached to our embassies or legations, but work directly under the Department of Commerce and supervision of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Special Agents—These are selected to make special investigations regarding the possibilities of American trade in certain lines. They are chosen preferably because of their knowledge of conditions in the particular line of business which they are delegated to investigate. They usually confine their studies to certain countries. When necessary they buy samples of foreign goods which compete with American products. The results of their investigations are published in "The Special Agents' Series."

Samples—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has assembled a collection of foreign-made goods, which may be seen in the New York Custom House. Most of these have been forwarded by special agents or commercial attachés. Whenever possible (provided the articles are not too bulky), samples are sent to American manufacturers for their inspection.

Arbitration—Facilities for the arbitration of disputes which arise in trade between businessmen of Argentina and those in the United States now have been provided. Through an agreement between the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the Bolsa de Comercio of Buenos Ayres, Argentina, disputes now may be referred to a joint committee of arbitration. This method affords an easy means of settling differences which may arise. Details may be had by addressing the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C. This is an unofficial body.

International High Commission—This was a development of the Pan American Financial Congress which met in Washington, D. C., in May, 1915. The committees which were appointed to consider numerous important factors in connection with Latin American trade have submitted their reports. Legislation which is necessary to make effective their recommendations will greatly simplify commercial intercourse between the Republics of America.

American Consuls—In building trade with Latin American countries, manufacturers can count on the hearty co-operation of American consuls, as well as the agents of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. It will be found worth while frequently to consult with the agents of the Bureau in the branch offices If they are not easily accessible, inquiries should be addressed to the Bureau at Washington. In many cases information that may be desired already has been compiled for others, hence much needless correspondence can be avoided by acting on this suggestion.

Prepaid Postage—Great care should be taken to insure that letters are fully prepaid. If short paid, the fine for double the amount must be paid by the consul. When letters require direct answers, return postage should be inclosed. If this cannot be in the shape of the stamps of the country, an International Post Office Coupon (six cents) often may be used. Letters relating to trade matters are forwarded through the Department of State.

Consular Aid to Salesmen—The first visit that an American commercial representative abroad should make after arrival in a city is to the American consul. Although the consul may not be able to render concrete aid, it is more than likely that he can give some suggestions which may prove valuable. In the routine of consular business, information regarding the sale of goods may develop, and this likewise can be communicated to the representatives of American houses. Of extreme interest is the case with which an American salesman, who brings good letters to the consul, can gain entrée to the best society, and be introduced to the officials of commercial organizations. Such courtesies are invaluable.

Catalogues Sent Consuls—The indiscriminate sending of catalogues to American consuls should be

condemned very strongly. The effectiveness of catalogues sent to consuls is largely dependent upon the activity and attitude of the individual consul. Certain consuls are glad to distribute a reasonable number of catalogues. Catalogues thus sent invariably must be accompanied by price list and discount sheets, together with information regarding sales arrangements. They should be in the language of the country. In a contrary event, they are just so much waste paper.

Samples Sent to Consuls—Occasionally well meaning but not fully informed American manufacturers, without inquiry, send samples of their products to consular representatives. In doing so they neglect to provide for the duty, which in many countries is exacted even on small sample shipments. Such distribution of samples should not be made without obtaining, in advance, all the facts regarding this feature, and making provision for possible expenses.

Branch Offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—District offices: New York, 409 Custom House; Chicago, 504 Federal Building; Boston, 1801 Custom House; St. Louis, 402 Third National Bank Building; New Orleans, 1020 Hibernia Bank Building; San Francisco, 307 Custom House; Seattle, 848 Henry Building. Co-operative offices: Cleveland Chamber of Commerce; Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce; Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce; Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce; Southern Railway System, Chattanooga, South American agent; Portland (Ore.) Chamber of Commerce; Greater Dayton Association, Dayton; Southern Railway, Cincinnati, 96 Ingalls Building.

COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATIONS.

(For areas and population totals see index for "Countries of the World.")

Argentina: Chiefly Mestizos (descendants of Spanish native intermixture); foreigners, about 1,750,000, of which majority are Italians and Spanish. There are some Indians.

Bolivia: Mestizos, 550,000; whites, 250,000; Indians, 1,600,000; Wild Forest Indians, 130,000; balance miscellaneous.

Brazil: Whites, 8,000,000; mixed (whites, negroes, etc.), 8,000,000; negroes, 4,000,000; Indians, 2,500,000; balance miscellaneous.

Chile: Whites, 1,500,000; Mestizos, 2,100,000; Indians, 1,400,000.

Colombia: Whites, 700,000; Mestizos, 2,300,000; Indians, 800,000; negroes, 1,600,000; balance miscellaneous.

Costa Rica: Almost all whites; some Mestizos; negroes about 26,000; Indians, 5,000.

Cuba: Whites and Mestizos, 1,700,000; colored, 680,000

Ecuador: Mestizos and whites, 700,000; Indians, 700,000; miscellaneous, 100,000.

Guatemala: Mestizos and whites, 700,000; Indians, 1,300,000; balance miscellaneous.

Hayti: Almost entirely blacks; a small percentage of whites.

Honduras: Mestizos and whites, 392,000, Indians, 200,000.

Mexico: Whites, 3,000,000; Mestizos, 7,000,000; Indians, 5,000,000.

Nicaragua: Whites and Mestizos, 400,000; Indians, negroes, etc., 250,000.

Panama: Whites and Mestizos, 300,000; negroes, 30,000; miscellaneous, 57,000.

Paraguay: Mestizos and whites, 600,000; Indians, 200,000.

Peru: Whites, 900,000; Mestizos, 1,200,000; Indians, 3,000,000; miscellaneous, 400,000.

Salvador: Mestizos, 550,000; whites, 130,000; Indians, 570,000.

Santo Domingo: Chiefly Mestizos. Indian and negro blood largely represented.

Uruguay: Chiefly Mestizos and whites; good percentage of Europeans; Indians, 100,000.

Venezuela: Mestizos and whites, 2,000,000; Indians, 550,000; negroes (and mixtures), 200,000.

The term "Mestizos" means a mixture of races. Mestizos have resulted from the intermarriage of Spanish or Portuguese settlers with the natives. There are many degrees of purity. The complexion of Mestizos varies greatly—some being very swarthy or dark, while others are much lighter.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

Hot Tropical Lowlands—These are found in a large part of Latin America. The islands of Cuba, Santo Domingo and Hayti naturally are in this category. They also comprise the coasts of Mexico on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides, likewise the republics of Central America. In South America they extend from Colombia to Argentina on the Atlantic, and from Panama to Ecuador on the Pacific. The width of the zone varies, but in a number of the countries the mountains begin not far from the coast.

Semi-Tropical Region—This is coexistent with the Tropical Zone and marks the beginning of the elevated regions. In some cases it results from elevation and in some from latitude, as the southern part of Chile.

Arid Region—This region includes a considerable part of Northwest Mexico and the long, narrow strip of the west coast of South America. It includes the Andes region of Ecuador, Peru, Chile and Bolivia.

Interior Swampy Region—This embraces a considerable part of Brazil, Peru, Bolivia. It is not generally inhabited and is marked by vast forest growths of a jungle nature.

Temperate Region—This characterizes the uplands of Mexico, Central America, the highlands of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Peru, Chile and Venezuela. The southern part of Brazil, all of Argentina, Paraguay and Uruguay also are included in the Temperate Zone.

Mountains and Rivers—These, together with plains and valleys, exercise a marked influence on geographical, consequently commercial, conditions. Chief among the mountains are the Sierra Madre ranges in Mexico and Central America, and the Andes Mountains in South America. Among the rivers may be mentioned the Amazon, Orinoco, Magdalena and La Plata. Still other factors are winds and ocean currents, notably on the west coast of South America. The interior of Argentina is typical of the plains.

AGRICULTURE.

In most of the countries agriculture is the chief source of wealth. This applies to those wholly tropical as well as to those lying in the temperate regions. Although modern methods have widely replaced more primitive ones, there still is a vast field for development. The use of the most economical implements, agricultural machinery, etc., creates an enormous opportunity for the American manufacturer. This applies to the methods used in cultivating both tropical and temperate products. Among the greatest sources of wealth in tropical agriculture are sugar, coffee, rubber, cacao, medicinal products, etc. Every product of the temperate zone, including the fruits, is known in Latin America.

CATTLE RAISING

This is one of the greatest sources of wealth in Latin America. The vast tracts of land suitable for grazing make South America one of the chief sources of the world's supply of meat, hides, skins, and animal products. Goats, sheep, hogs, etc., can be successfully raised. The fur and skins of wild animals will become an increasingly important article of export in a number of the countries. Packing plants, which require implements and tools, as well as miscellaneous supplies, afford growing opportunities for American manufactures.

MINING.

Mining has been one of the most important industries of the Latin America republics since its earliest days. Although enormous amounts of silver, gold, copper, tin, zinc, and other metals have been removed from the mines the outlook for the future is even brighter than in the past. Mining operations require quantities of machinery, tools, etc. In addition, the building of railways and the construction of other means of transportation will be greatly influenced; this development will necessitate many articles of American manufacture.

FOREIGN INFLUENCES.

In certain of the countries foreign influence is very marked. This is especially true of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, in which the investments of English capital are exceedingly heavy. In all of these countries other European nations have made great efforts to win trade, and many enterprises are dominated by their nationals. A peculiarity of this situation is that certain lines of commerce are largely in the hands of merchants of certain nationalities. Thus railways are largely operated by British, the dry goods business is largely French, the hardware trade chiefly German, the grocery and liquor lines Italian and Spanish. Practically all of these merchants are greatly aided by the establishment of banks, conducted by their own countrymen, who naturally favor all enterprises in which their nationals are concerned.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The total commerce between the United States and Latin America in the calendar year of 1916 reached the unprecedented sum of $1,260,793,000, as against $921,025,000 in the previous year. This was a gain of approximately 36%. Exports from the United States to Latin America during 1916 reached $484,000,000, as compared with $317,644,000 in 1915, or an increase of about 52%. Imports amounted to $776,402,000, as against $603,381,000, a gain of $173,000,000, or 28%. These figures are an index to the possibilities of Latin American commerce. The following table shows for the three years, 1913, 1914, 1915, the imports of Latin America from the United States, United Kingdom, Germany and France:

	Total imports.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1913	$1,321,861,199	$330,915,267	$322,757,575	$218,827,871	$109,954,670
Per cent	100	25.03	24.42	16.55	8.32
1914	811,268,634	253,643,183	217,189,333	132,707,139	60,344,865
Per cent	100	27.94	23.92	14.62	6.64
1915	907,841,133	339,285,239	170,623,161	14,930,490	38,195,899
Per cent	100	41.82	21.03	1.84	4.71

For the same period the exports of Latin America were as follows:

	Total exports.	United States.	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
1913	$1,552,750,952	$477,939,264	$329,803,547	$192,204,270	$124,137,411
Per cent	100	30.78	21.24	12.38	7.99
1914	1,275,312,612	487,166,328	284,634,459	111,524,475	81,706,281
Per cent	100	38.20	22.32	8.75	6.41
1915	1,657,778,386	639,580,447	372,542,445	531,663	109,420,693
Per cent	100	38.65	22.46	0.03	6.60

BANKING AND FINANCE.

The chief standard is gold, which is in use in ten of the countries. These are Uruguay, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Hayti, Bolivia, Santo Domingo, Cuba, Peru, Ecuador and Venezuela. There is another gold standard of modified form called the "gold exchange," which has been adopted by Brazil, Panama, and Argentina. Honduras and Salvador have the silver standard. The countries in which occur the greatest fluctuations are Guatemala, Colombia, Paraguay, and Chile. In these the currency is most unstable. The United States Government issues quarterly tables of units of value in the Latin American countries. While exchange naturally varies materially, the establishment of dollar exchange has enabled the Latin American merchants to make definite calculations for payments of their purchases in the United States. Native capital is represented in almost all the financial institutions of Latin America. However, there has not been enough money to take care of the actual requirements of commerce. Crops require financing; this is especially the case in the great coffee producing regions, and is felt in lesser degree throughout the agricultural districts in general. Money is high—interest rates running from 8% up, and 12% is not uncommon. Banks, as a rule, have paid good dividends, and although they have been quite liberal in credits, generally have been prosperous. Merchants in most places have arranged with banks for a certain credit to be extended to them. Against this credit they are permitted to draw. The co-operation characteristic of American banking circles is lacking and competition is keen. Business men often have opened accounts in several banks and in this manner obtained large lines. Checks are not as common as in the United States, and actual money is employed to a far greater degree than in North America. The possibility of good profits has served to attract foreign capital to every republic of Latin America. This capital has had a vital effect on the banking situation.

European nations long since recognized that the extension of foreign trade was largely dependent upon the export of capital. This movement began in the early 1800s, and the Latin American countries were recognized as particularly desirable fields. Since 1870 English capital in particular has poured into South America. The investments were used principally for railway construction, development of agricultural resources, the building of public works, such as wharves, docks, etc., and the creation of banks Other European nations closely followed the British. To-day foreign capital includes investments made by Germans, French, Spanish, Italian, Belgian, Dutch, Austrian, and Portuguese interests. Latterly the Japanese have been getting a foothold, particularly in Brazil. As an indication of the extent of European investments in the southern republics may be cited the following figures. They represent an estimate of the investment of British capital in all Latin American countries up to the end of 1913 (South American Journal, London, January 7, 1917).

Argentina	$1,788,703,305	Colombia	$33,270,470
Brazil	1,119,476,375	Honduras	15,716,000
Mexico	807,621,945	Paraguay	14,978,650
Chile	319,691,185	Ecuador	13,904,870
Uruguay	230,726,965	Salvador	11,123,500
Cuba	222,223,090	Nicaragua	6,195,500
Peru	128,291,400	Bolivia	2,089,600
Guatemala	52,226,100	Shipping	76,811,150
Venezuela	39,750,045	Banks	92,572,685
Costa Rica	33,300,300		
		Total	$5,008,673,135

In order to make possible the issuance of bills of exchange on the United States which might be sold to advantage by the merchants of other countries, it was necessary to suply a market for such bills on the same basis as sterling exchange in London. This was accomplished by the passage of the Federal Reserve Act, which permitted American banks to establish branches in Latin American countries and also permitted the rediscount by the banks of acceptances covering the shipment of merchandise to and from the Latin American republics, as well as other foreign markets. As a result of this legislation the dollar has been definitely established in international banking. Another result has been the elimination of double commission, which has had to be paid in the case of bills drawn on London for account of American banks.

CREDIT CONDITIONS.

In Latin America credit conditions differ materially from those prevailing in the United States. Generally speaking, capital is insufficient for the needs of commercial interests and the developmen of natural resources. Merchants in many places are compelled to extend credit to planters, and as agriculture is one of the chief resources, the dealers have to make heavy outlays before they can realize thereon. Another marked difference is the necessity for investing heavily in freight and duty before the merchandise can be put on sale. In some countries the duty, assessed on ad valorem basis, averages as much as 50 or 60 per cent. of the cost of the merchandise. These factors naturally make it desirable for the merchants to obtain al the time possible, hence their desire for long credits. The general character of credit risks is good. Latin Americans of the best class have a high regard for their credit, and expect to meet their obligations. Unfortunately, in many cases, because of the monetary system, exchange fluctuates greatly, and merchants who otherwise might meet their bills and acceptances promptly, delay their settlements in order to minimize the losses which would result from payment on days when exchange would be particularly disadvantageous. There is complaint in some quarters (from export commission houses in particular) that some of the Latin American dealers unnecessarily abuse their correspondents in the matter of non-payment of accepted drafts. This, like other abuses, must be guarded against.

Reports relative to Latin American houses may be obtained from practically the same sources as those in the United States. They are as follows: (a) American banks having correspondents in Latin America; (b) foreign or American houses, whose names are given as reference, or noted by the salesman; (c) mercantile agencies; (d) foreign banks with whom Latin Americans have filed their references; (e) banks or financial institutions in the Latin American country where orders originate; (f) home office of American bank with branch in Latin America; (g) business organizations, such as the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, the American Manufacturers' Export Association, the National Association of Manufacturers; (h) exchange service conducted by the National Association of Credit Men, and other bodies; (i) express companies with foreign departments; (j) foreign trade papers, journals, etc.

THE LATIN AMERICAN TYPE.

The Latin Americans should have special consideration in view of the fact that they form a very large part of the population. They are white and of the "Mestizo" type, which is mixed Spanish and Indian blood. In some of the countries, notably Brazil, there are a good many mulattoes, a mixture of black and white. In almost all of the countries the largest part of the population is Indian. Merchants are developed from all these classes, but from the "Mestizo" come large buyers. Latin American traits naturally vary, but they safely may be generalized as follows: Exceedingly hospitable to those who are well introduced; very polite, not only in social, but in business intercourse; punctilious to a degree. The North American should note particularly their regard for politeness and should not handicap himself by ignoring it. In the main they are interested in modern methods and are anxious to avail themselves of new ideas. With this characteristic they combine a certain spirit of conservatism which must be recognized.

LEGAL FORMALITIES.

When opening offices in Latin America the matter of registration of business houses, agencies, etc., must be carefully looked after. The transaction of business is considered illegal unless conducted in a certain prescribed form. These details are not onerous and the American Consul can give the necessary information as to how to begin business properly. In this connection the necessity for the frequent use of Government stamped paper should be remembered. Latin American governments make a strong point of this feature and there usually is little difficulty in ascertaining just how and when it must be employed.

Legal proceedings should be avoided at almost any cost. "Keep out of the courts" in the Latin American countries is advised by all authorities. The court costs are expensive and the procedure usually is so prolonged that it is often best to compromise at a loss rather than to engage in protracted legal action.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

This group includes the republics of Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. These countries lie immediately southeast of Mexico and offer a promising field for American commercial development. In the main, they are mountainous, but practically every kind of climate is represented. The needs of the people must be considered in relation to climate. The trade fields in the republics of Honduras and Nicaragua are sharply divided by the mountains in the interior. There is practically no communication except by horse or muleback between the interior and the Atlantic Coast. This must be considered in granting agencies, as the cities on the east coast cannot be canvassed successfully from other parts of the republic. Certain products may require local agencies in each of the countries. In that event the respective capitals may be chosen. Some manufacturers prefer to grant agencies to men in Panama who make periodical trips to the other countries. San José, Costa Rica, or Guatemala are the locations of houses which operate throughout Central America. Less frequently the other capitals are selected.

The coast cities of Honduras and Nicaragua should be visited from New Orleans. Close proximity to this southern port of the United States gives the merchants of that city certain advantages. The other countries are canvassed by salesmen who travel either north or south along the Pacific Coast. They usually are expected to visit at least the following towns: In Panama (Atlantic Coast) Bocas del Toro, Colon and Panama; Nicaragua, Corinto, Leon, Managua, Granada; Salvador, Sonsonate and San Salvador. In Honduras, Amapala and Tegucigalpa; in Guatemala, Guatemala City and Quezaltenango. If the traveller has time, there are other important commercial cities whose volume of business is not so large which may be visited to advantage. The most comfortable time in which to travel is the dry season, which, roughly speaking, extends from November to April. Many firms find it advisable to visit the more important towns twice a year in order to obtain the business for Christmas and Easter supplies Agricultural products contribute greatly to the wealth of these republics. The chief product is coffee. Second in importance is the banana. The latter is responsible for much of the wealth of the republics of Honduras, Costa Rica, Panama and Guatemala. The growth of cacao is assuming constantly increasing importance. Other agricultural products are grown and are being developed. Sugar and indigo are produced. Cattle raising is growing in importance and many hides and skins are exported.

Gold and silver are found in the republics of Salvador, Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica. In the others traces of these metals have been found, but mining has not assumed the importance which it enjoys in the republics mentioned, where the operations of mining companies contribute greatly to the national wealth. The inhabitants of Central America are chiefly Mestizos and Indians. The latter make up the largest portion of the population in the republics of Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras. In Costa Rica the population is almost entirely Mestizos, the percentage of pure Indian blood being very small. In Panama and on the east coast of Nicaragua and Honduras there is very large representation of negro blood. This is due to the employment of negroes in the cultivation of the banana. Europeans and other foreigners are found in all the republics, but not in large numbers.

Because of the large Indian population of Guatemala, the imports of that republic are very much less than in Costa Rica. The character of the purchases also differ greatly. Costa Rica can consume many products which are not salable except in limited quantities in Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala. The regulations for assessment of customs duties on samples vary materially. Generally speaking, bond may be given for the withdrawal of the samples within a stated length of time. In many lines the markets are dominated by the United States. The European war created a market for American products which heretofore had been supplied by Europe. Practically every kind of article can be sold to a greater or lesser degree, and the sale is dependent upon the per capita wealth and buying power of the various republics.

THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS: CUBA, SANTO DOMINGO, HAYTI.

Cuba is far more highly developed than either Santo Domingo or Hayti. Their climates, in the main, are very similar. In Cuba, Havana is generally selected as the city from which all points in the island are canvassed. It is in easy communication with all the rest of the republic. At the extreme other end, Santiago occasionally may be useful, particularly where business is highly developed. In Hayti, Port au Prince, the most important centre, is chosen usually. In the main, the business of the republic may easily be looked after from this point. In Santo Domingo, the city of San Domingo may be selected. Santiago or Puerto Plata also are chosen by certain manufacturers. Havana is easily accessible from the Gulf ports, as well as from New York.

Santo Domingo can be approached from New York, while there now is a steamship line which supplies service between the island and Porto Rico. In Cuba a salesman practically may choose his own route. In Hayti and Santo Domingo this is influenced largely by the irregular sailing dates of steamship lines. Here the cost of travelling is high. The traveller must decide after visiting the capitals of Hayti and Santo Domingo whether it will pay him to visit other places as well. As in the case of Cuba, the Winter is the most desirable time for travel. While the heat in the Summer is great, it is not as oppressive as the heat in the Northern United States. As far as business is concerned, this is influenced largely by the crops. While sugar is being ground, merchants usually are busy and aim to have well assorted stocks for that period. They also desire to provide themselves with good assortments for their Easter business and for the Christmas holidays. Travellers must arrange their trips in order to obtain the business sufficiently far in advance in order to insure shipments to meet these conditions. The chief sources of wealth in all of these republics are agricultural. Cuba depends chiefly on sugar and tobacco, although the raising of fruits is growing in importance. In Santo Domingo and Hayti a considerable portion of the products is made up of tobacco, cacao, cotton, etc. Other items of export are iron and copper ore, hardwoods, hides and skins, sponges, beeswax, logwood, etc.

The inhabitants of these islands vary. In Cuba a very considerable portion of the population is colored, mulattos and blacks. The whites, however, are greatly in the majority. In Hayti almost all the people are negroes, the percentage of foreigners being very small. In Santo Domingo there is a very large population that is of Spanish descent, and a smaller portion of African and Indian blood. In the latter country are many Syrian merchants. Cuba is the largest buyer of American goods among the Latin American countries. The poorer classes of Santo Domingo and Hayti are not able to purchase in the same proportion as the better paid Cubans. Cuba is an excellent, although highly competitive market for all kinds of goods. The regulations regarding customs duties should be studied before the salesman takes his departure. In the case of Cuba, the regulations are particularly strict, it being necessary to advance the value of the duty on samples. If exported within a certain period, the money is returned. In the other countries bond may be given. These republics afford an excellent market for many lines of manufacture. Cuba can consume practically everything either of a staple or novelty nature. Santo Domingo and Hayti offer less desirable markets, but the staples for the common people make up an important share of the imports. The improving economic condition of the inhabitants of Santo Domingo will make that a better field for American manufacturers.

CHILE, PERU AND BOLIVIA.

This group of republics lies in the western part of South America. They have much in common and fundamental trade conditions as well as the physical characteristics are fairly similar in each of the countries (especially in Peru and Bolivia). The climates represented cover a wide range, due principally to the great differences in altitude and to proximity to the equator. The length of Chile is so great that all climatic conditions are known. Valparaiso and Santiago usually are considered together, being so near to each other. Many firms maintain houses in both cities. Agents are established in either place, but a good many find it desirable to locate in the port (Valparaiso) from which they easily can work north or south. For highly specialized lines requiring more than one central agency, Valdavia, in the south, and Iquique, in the north, are both important. In Peru the chief port is Callao, but agencies generally are located in Lima, which is but a few miles distant. The eastern half of Peru is extremely tropical and the port Iquitos must be approached from the Atlantic. Because of the magnificent distances in Peru, the respective claims of other centres also must be considered, particularly Arequipa, which is important commercially. Other cities are Trujillo and Cuzco. Bolivia, with its capital, La Paz, also must be given special consideration. A central agency may be established in La Paz, but because of the expense of travelling, the business conditions and outlook in other parts of the country must be seriously studied. Oruro is a headquarters for many important houses.

The traveller may approach these republics from the north or the south. It is a disputed point whether the cities of Bolivia should be visited first by way of the Peruvian port of Mollendo, or by way of Antofagasta. The traveller should decide this point after a serious study of all phases of the matter before leaving the United States. Attention also should be paid to the other important cities en route. Bolivia has a fairly marked temperate climate, the seasons being the reverse of those of the United States. The various sections of Chile must be studied separately because of their very great length. The variation in rainfall also is marked, there being practically none in the north, and a superabundance in the south. In Peru the conditions are similar to those in Bolivia. From a business standpoint, in the case of seasonal lines, visits must be calculated so as to insure sufficient time for the execution of orders and for the arrival of merchandise before the Winter and Spring holidays.

The resources of these three republics are numerous. Chile's chief dependence is upon nitrates, but there are important copper mines and other metals are found. In Peru, the copper mines have been particularly productive, but gold and silver also are mined. Bolivia is world famous for its tin, silver and copper. Agriculture also is varied, practically all crops of the temperate as well as tropical zone being produced. Peru is especially famous for sugar and cotton. Rubber also is shipped from the Amazon region. Copper, panama hats, wool, etc., are other exports. In Chile are found all the grains, while in Bolivia, particularly in the Amazon region many medicinal plants as well as rubber are found. Cattle raising is extensively carried on, and in all of the republics there are tracts particularly adapted to grazing. Fruits also are raised, particularly in the altitudes for which they are especially adapted. Coffee, likewise, is produced. Neither Peru nor Bolivia are especially adapted to manufacturing. In Chile there has been a marked development in the manufacturing industries and there are numerous factories, mills, tanneries, etc. The government is particularly interested in developing business in this line.

These republics constitute a fine and growing market for American products of many kinds. The per capita wealth and importations vary, but an increasing p rcentage of the people, especially in Chile, are able to buy many things which heretofore were not available. In Chile particularly there is a demand for appliances and accessories in the machinery line, while in all three republics the demand for mining machinery, etc., is increasing. The inhabitants of Chile, Peru and Bolivia differ somewhat. There is a greater similarity between those of Bolivia and Peru than with those of Chile. There are many hundreds of thousands of Indians, but out of a total population of 2,300,000 not more than 750,000 are of the upper class. In Chile the difference in the various classes is less marked than perhaps in any of the other republics. The people are chiefly the development of European intermixture with natives, but greater opportunities having been given the latter than in some republics, their condition is more advanced. In Peru the percentage of the really white inhabitants is quite small, while the Mestizos form the next largest class, and the Indians the largest of all.

TRADING WITH LATIN AMERICA—*Continued*

VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA, ECUADOR.

This group of republics lies in the northern part of South America. They have many features in common; their climates, physical charact ristics, and general commercial position resemble each other very closely. One of the chief ports of Colombia is Cartagena. This is an important commercial centre, but not quite so important as Barranquilla, which lies about sixteen miles from the Atlantic on the River Magdalena. For the Atlantic Coast region, an agency may be established in Barranquilla, as firms there also frequently canvass the interior. The capital is Bogota, which likewise is important, being about a week's journey up the river and over the mountains. The Cauca Valley is very important, and Medillin often is selected for another agency.

The chief port of Venezuela is La Guayra, and the city of Caracas, the capital, usually offers the most promising place for an agency. Maracaibo likewise may be suggested because of its importance in the western region of Venezuela. In Ecuador, Guayaquil is the chief port and business point. It is here that agencies most frequently are established and the country is canvassed from this place. The City of Quito, about three hundred and twenty-five mile inland, also offers certain advantages. At scattered points there are other good places to work. The uplands of these republics are pleasant or cold all the time. The most enjoyable time at which to visit the other regions is from December to April. Consideration also should be given to the commercial requirements for the arrival of merchandise at the proper moment for sale, which is after harvest. In all three republics the chief dependence is placed upon agriculture. Because of the wide range of climates and altitudes, the variety is a very large one. In the case of all three republics, coffee and cacao are the most important items, but rubber, tobacco, ivory, nuts, and in Colombia, bananas, also are important items. Cattle raising offers particular advantages and there is a good business in the shipment of hides and other animal products. The mineral wealth contributes materially to the income of Colombia, and gold has been taken from the republic for many years. There are other minerals besides, and the resources in this respect are still in their infancy as regards development.

In none of these countries has manufacturing assumed an important aspect. There are innumerable small plants to supply local needs, but manufacturing is not done on a very extensive scale. It is believed that the next few years will see the growth of small factories. The inhabitants of the three northern States mainly are Mestizos and Indians. In Ecuador the percentage of Indians is particularly large. In both Colombia and Venezuela there is a larg number of negroes. The traveller whose territory covers these countries usually comes by way of Venezuela, visiting successively the port of La Guayra, then Caracas, then Maracaibo; later the ports of Colombia are considered, and thence the trip to the interior to Bogota. Frequently, travellers who do not object to hard travelling continue on to the Pacific Coast leaving by the port of Buenaventura, then Guayaquil, in Ecuador, and to the capital, Quito.

ARGENTINA, BRAZIL, PARAGUAY AND URUGUAY.

In no other group of countries in Latin Amer ca is it so important to consider the proper division of territory. The distances, as a rule, are great. In the case of Brazil, three weeks sometimes are required for the delivery of mail from one part to another. The difference between North and South Brazil is marked, consequently the northern cities should not be included in the same territory as the southern. Naturally, Rio de Janeiro is of greatest importance. In the north, an important city is Para, in which an agency also may be established, likewise in Bahia. Besides these there are other important points, including Sao Paulo, which, next to Rio, is the largest city in Brazil. Santos, the great coffee port, also is entitled to recognition.

In Argentina agencies generally are established in Buenos Ayres, and other parts of the republic are canvassed from that place. The important cities of Tucuman and Mendoza, in the west and northwest, have to be considered as distributing points, as do also Cordova, Rosario (for the northern part), and Bahia Blanca (for the southern and southwestern parts). Some American houses have found it advantageous to conduct their business in Uruguay and Paraguay from Buenos Ayres, but in the case of Paraguay, the city of Asuncion may be made the general point of distribution. In Uruguay, there, of course, is Montevideo, which for general purposes also may be used. There are certain other cities, but an intensive study of the trade situation on the ground would be necessary in their consideration.

It generally is the custom for travellers who are given these countries of South America to work, to begin in Northern Brazil, visiting successively Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and then Rio. From this point trips are made to the more important inland cities. Thence the journey is continued to Buenos Ayres, and again trips must be made to the interior, depending upon the plans of the traveller. Montevedio, in Uruguay, or Asuncion, in Paraguay, are next in order, and may be successively canvassed. It is only a night's ride from Buenos Ayres to Montevedio. Generally speaking, it is more agreeable to travel in the tropical part of Brazil in the months corresponding to our Summer. In Argentina the climate differences are less marked, as is also the case in the other republics. The needs of the particular trade or industry should be studied in order to determine the most strategic time at which to arr ve.

In the case of Brazil, coffee is of the first importance, rubber second. Other products are known and are coming into greater importance as items of export, including medicinal plants, cacao, cotton, etc. In Argentina the chief products are cereals, and the business of second importance is meat packing and cattle raising; the plains of the Argentine lend themselves peculiarly to this industry. Manufacturing plants are growing in number, both in the Argentine and in Brazil. In Uruguay the cat le industry and agriculture are the chief sources of wealth. Hides, skins, tallow, etc., are exported. Paraguay has a number of semi-tropical products, such as Paraguay tea or mate, hardwoods, quebracho extract, oranges, etc. The raising of wheat and cattle growing also are of importance.

There is no mining in Paraguay and very little in Uruguay. Brazil, however, has important diamond fields, while other deposits of minerals are known to exist, including iron, coal and manganese, which are receiving attention. In Argentina, mining has assumed no importance, but a marked development may be expected in both of these countries.

Inhabitants—There is quite a difference in the character of the people in these various republics. In Brazil there is a very important colored strain, the color line not being sharply drawn. In Argentina the European nations have contributed materially to the population, particularly Italians and Spaniards. There is a very considerable Mestizo population which is largely of the better classes. Uruguay likewise has a large Mestizo population, although there is a considerable admixture of Europeans, especially Italians and Spaniards. In Paraguay the people are mixed, and the number of Indians is large.

Per Capita Imports—In two of these countries the percentage of imports in relation to the population is rather large, especially Argentina, of about $47.00, and Uruguay, $42.00. Paraguay is less, being about $10.00, and in Brazil, about $13.50.

Goods in Demand—The wealthy classes of these republics can afford to buy all luxuries, as well as the more staple products. Generally speaking, almost anything that can be exported finds a market in one or another of the regions of these republics.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION.

President—D. Leigh Colvin. *First Vice-President*—Daniel A. Poling. *Second Vice-President*—Maxwell Hall. *Secretary*—Elon G. Borton. *Treasurer*—Harry S. Warner. Mark R. Shaw, Samuel W. Grathwell. *General Secretary*—Harry S. Warner. *Financial Secretary*—Mark R. Shaw. Headquarters. 189 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS FOR THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF 1917.

(Consul General W. Henry Robertson, Buenos Ayres.)

DUE principally to the lack of shipping space, the exports during the first eight months of this year were considerably smaller than for the same period last year with the exception of quebracho logs, butter, sheepskins, horsehides, wool, tallow, and frozen beef. The comparative figures are as follows:

ARTICLES.	JANUARY-AUGUST— 1917.	JANUARY-AUGUST— 1916.	ARTICLES.	JANUARY-AUGUST— 1917.	JANUARY-AUGUST— 1916.
	Tons.	*Tons.*		*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Wheat	765,919	1,597,578	Sheepskins	11,841	8,861
Maize	695,327	1,562,440	Goatskins	880	2,358
Linseed	61,958	495,331	Wool	95,840	82,772
Oats	231,697	573,221	Hair	1,370	2,012
Barley	11,441	29,939	Tallow	22,642	15,364
Canary seed	887	2,148		*Number.*	*Number.*
Malt	1,268	4,548	Horses	6,173	14,864
Bran	428	354	Dry cattle hides	1,124,948	1,121,455
Quebracho logs	75,799	74,779	Salted cattle hides	2,007,485	2,123,916
Quebracho extract	56,120	92,096	Horsehides	121,358	31,659
Butter	5,965	4,237	Frozen beef	*3,642,516	*3,304,745
Hay	4,514	11,977	Frozen sheep	1,123,637	1,484,761

* Quarters.

PARAGUAY TRADE FOR FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917.

According to the Direccion General de Estadistica of the Paraguayan Government, the total value of imports and exports of Paraguay, by countries, in gold pesos of $0.965 American currency, for the six months ended June 30, 1917, is as follows, compared with the corresponding period of 1916:

COUNTRY.	IMPORTS FROM Jan.-June, 1916.	IMPORTS FROM Jan.-June, 1917.	EXPORTS TO Jan.-June, 1916.	EXPORTS TO Jan.-June, 1917.
Argentina	$738,201	$926,576	$1,756,772	$2,507,570
Brazil	8,135	99,461	5,265	1,926
France	31,268	43,125	49,878	78,394
Germany	39,015	16,532	.....	.....
Great Britain	835,107	821,052	28,033	16,357
Holland	9,545	6,545	55,945	1,440
Italy	103,428	25,571	34,193	39,095
Spain	59,381	169,406	72,761	215,002
United States	267,384	529,816	111,885	136,481
Uruguay	19,863	19,747	108,472	268,253
Other countries	14,940	34,419	456	847
Total	$2,126,267	$2,730,573	$2,123,760	$3,265,365

The values herein given are based on the fixed valuations specified in the Paraguayan tariff of 1909, so that the actual values of imports and exports are 50 per cent. greater than those indicated in the tables. The imports from the United States for the six months of 1917 practically doubled in value compared with the corresponding period in 1916. A considerable portion of the goods imported from Argentina are not products of that country, but are from other countries, and a large part of the exports to Argentina, particularly hides, meats, and tanning extracts, are merely exported through Buenos Ayres agents to other countries.

EXPORTS OF AMERICAN-MADE DYESTUFFS.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

OF all the industries created or developed as a direct result of war conditions, none has shown more rapid progress than American dyestuffs. From only seven establishments, in which 528 people were engaged in producing 6,619,729 pounds of coal-tar colors, valued at $1,126,699 in 1914, the industry has developed until now it not only supplies the domestic demand for colors but has even invaded the foreign market in European neutral and allied countries—Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, British India, and Japan.

ARTICLES AND COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	JULY— 1916.	JULY— 1917.	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY— 1915.	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY— 1916.	SEVEN MONTHS ENDING JULY— 1917
Dyes and dyestuffs	$687,555	.....	$1,270,251	$4,084,343	*$7,153,689
Aniline dyes	.....	$497,106	.....	.....	†497,106
Logwood extract	.....	205,024	.....	.....	†205,024
All other	.....	576,579	.....	.....	†576,579
Total, dyes and dyestuffs	$687,555	$1,278,709	$1,270,251	$4,084,343	$8,432,398
Exported to—					
France	$30,139	$203,691	$18,152	$237,558	$505,784
Italy	29,662	66,854	237,662	610,531	1,103,900
Russia in Europe	56,876	.....	5,922	333,994	57,683
Spain	22,031	100,170	13,814	175,586	779,497
United Kingdom	128,758	363,527	439,187	483,458	1,924,325
Canada	135,442	80,551	347,733	1,190,655	997,337
Mexico	2,689	34,729	413	99,697	413,114
Argentina	22,696	43,610	25,400	134,457	214,941
Brazil	30,820	152,414	3,862	95,080	954,109
British India	.....	117,608	577	93,048	408,750
Japan	27,924	36,156	98,244	132,863	416,239
Other countries	200,518	79,399	79,285	497,416	656,719

* Figures cover period from January 1, to June 30, 1917 † July only

It is understood in the trade that plans are under way for entering foreign markets on a large scale

ARGENTINA'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR FIRST HALF OF 1917.

Figures of the foreign trade of Argentina for the first six months of 1917, compiled by the Direccion General de Estadistica de la Nacion show the exports for the first half of 1917 amounted to $305,272,013, as compared with $246,057,367 for the corresponding period of 1916; and the imports were $88,836,152 and $104,966,451 for the same periods.

The following table shows the value of the exports and imports, all amounts being given in Argentine gold pesos equivalent to $0.964 American currency:

Countries.	Imports from.		Exports to.	
	Jan.-June, 1916.	Jan.-June, 1917.	Jan.-June, 1916.	Jan.-June, 1917.
	Pesos.	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*	*Pesos.*
Austria-Hungary	8,765	4,753	.....	.....
Belgium	138,176	30,535	.....	.....
Bolivia	223,478	186,915	476,295	461,866
Brazil	5,300,471	7,020,292	9,739,493	12,392,445
British Empire:				
Canada	482,568	161,338	5,597	.....
South Africa	8,769	24,864	125,572	478,684
United Kingdom	31,225,377	21,768,541	73,981,827	98,060,758
Other possessions	1,613,996	963,993	302,358	1,695,105
Chile	502,794	541,128	675,780	1,449,151
China	149,813	111,763	.....	.....
Cuba	482,777	516,037	21,329	877
Denmark	227,229	67,195	2,628,418	3,541,624
Ecuador	9,810	4,349	.....	.....
France	7,881,456	5,750,717	27,063,110	36,193,107
French possessions	5,675	4,093	66,978	7,762,365
Germany	263,538	91,290	.....	.....
Greece	5,667	2,733	.....	.....
Italy	12,069,221	6,664,660	11,473,693	14,836,075
Japan	491,851	499,787	.....	852,518
Mexico	3,123,835	1,618,706	.....	.....
Netherlands	980,887	520,738	9,682,644	4,315,085
Norway	548,973	475,490	2,130,111	5,285,292
Paraguay	1,141,376	1,328,218	1,248,896	1,618,094
Portugal	123,472	135,805	1,290,557	.....
Spain	6,507,288	7,473,616	3,599,882	4,276,318
Sweden	842,716	599,171	4,981,270	2,667,856
Switzerland	964,748	702,665	.....	797,130
Turkey	11,528	495	.....	.....
United States	28,439,679	30,239,472	54,301,477	77,071,054
Uruguay	1,168,295	1,282,011	2,437,839	4,725 730
All other countries	22,223	44,782	2,285,057	1,873,185
To "Order"	.....	.....	37,539,184	24,917,694
Total	104,966,451	88,836,152	246,057,367	305,272,013

During the fiscal year 1914, the last year before the war, the United States bought 63,800,000 pounds of cheese from Europe. The average monthly imports were about 5,300,000 pounds. In August of this year exactly 99 pounds of European cheese was imported. It came from Italy. Argentina has turned to cheesemaking on a large scale and is now placing important quantities in the United States.

ENGLAND'S MACHINERY TRADE IN 1917.

Imports of iron, steel, machinery, hardware, etc., into the United Kingdom for the first nine months of 1917, compared with the amounts for the corresponding period in the preceding year, were:

Imports for Nine Months.	1916.		1917.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron ore, scrap, etc.	.....	$97,890,971	.....	$97,834,534
Pig iron	118,984	5,019,327	93,765	5,876,411
Iron and steel (excluding ore and scrap)	610,803	41,646,129	359,841	38,907,020
Rails	3,956	149,499	219	22,133
Copper:				
Regulus and precipitate	31,754	9,150,874	18,924	9,200,639
Unwrought and wrought	86,663	48,744,732	97,803	63,330,417
Lead, pig and sheet	118,975	17,923,355	105,800	15,375,288
Zinc:				
Crude	36,516	13,483,811	46,147	12,676,123
Manufactured	2,836	1,411,868	3,605	1,680,432
Tin in blocks	26,596	23,734,840	20,518	21,835,913
Machinery, prime movers, except electrical	5,641	1,809,560	11,988	4,668,249
Machinery, electrical	6,958	4,445,572	6,340	5,096,686
Machinery, not prime movers or electrical	44,775	24,364,696	34,046	20,546,782
Cutlery	206	723,833	62	350,957
Hardware	4,936	1,702,730	1,365	770,883

The exports for the first nine months of 1917, compared with the amounts for the corresponding period of 1916, were:

Exports for Nine Months.	1916.		1917.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Iron and steel (excluding ore and including scrap)	2,733,548	$219,713,040	1,897,634	$174,427,020
Machinery, prime movers (excluding electrical)	49,089	15,813,691	40,528	14,689,073
Machinery, not prime movers or electrical	179,524	51,105,573	159,842	54,337,810
Machinery, electrical	13,142	5,427,185	10,660	5,394,768
Cutlery	1,278	2,340,450	1,059	2,112,031
Hardware	17,917	5,985,810	11,302	4,429,979
Implements	.....	8,182,519	.....	7,297,316
Railway wagons	.....	2,535,402	.....	1,606,003
Cycles and parts	.....	6,733,167	.....	4,451,523
Motor cars and parts	.....	12,240,828	.....	10,172,493
Motorcycles and parts	.....	3,247,527	.....	3,389,872

AMERICAN WAR CROPS, THEIR FARM VALUE, SEPT. 15, 1917.

State.	Apples, Per Barrel.		Peaches, Per Bushel.		Pears, Per Bushel.		Cabbage, Per 100 Lbs.		Onions, Per Bushel.		Tomatoes, Per Bushel.		Beans (Dry), Per Bu.		Timothy.		Bran, Per Ton.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Maine	2.50	1.90	....	....	....	....	1.65	1.50	200	140	145	106	9.10	5.53	10.30	12.70	41.00	29.50
New Hampshire	3.40	2.10	185	200	170	100	1.80	1.80	190	180	155	186	8.60	5.65	14.30	17.00	38.80	29.00
Vermont	2.70	1.60	....	....	....	....	2.20	2.10	150	111	150	110	8.90	5.00	10.20	12.57	40.00	29.30
Massachusetts	3.30	2.46	200	226	130	122	1.25	1.65	170	130	170	145	8.90	....	19.40	21.60	40.30	27.90
Rhode Island	....	....	180	148	....	....	1.00	2.00	150	138	130	169	....	....	....	....	39.00	30.50
Connecticut	2.80	2.40	170	190	165	125	.90	2.00	155	140	125	100	....	....	17.00	22.00	37.60	28.60
New York	3.00	2.00	140	140	135	95	1.00	1.50	150	122	145	80	7.25	5.10	12.60	12.45	40.50	28.00
New Jersey	3.10	2.00	170	160	150	118	1.35	2.90	120	115	130	81	....	....	19.00	17.14	39.00	29.20
Pennsylvania	3.00	1.80	170	150	135	102	1.70	2.52	135	105	120	87	8.20	3.85	14.70	13.88	40.40	28.60
Delaware	2.60	....	125	150	60	43	....	....	150	120	110	58	....	....	....	....	....	....
Maryland	2.90	1.39	120	150	90	102	2.00	2.56	145	122	80	50	9.90	5.20	16.10	15.35	43.90	27.80
Virginia	3.00	1.86	160	128	100	95	2.45	2.01	150	100	70	50	5.50	3.00	19.80	16.90	45.70	30.60
West Virginia	3.20	1.65	175	150	145	113	2.30	2.33	190	115	145	94	6.40	3.50	17.70	14.50	47.00	30.00
North Carolina	2.10	2.24	125	138	105	105	1.70	1.97	150	95	100	95	4.50	2.84	22.50	21.40	44.50	31.30
South Carolina	3.90	3.30	120	105	105	97	3.00	3.20	195	140	120	115	4.30	2.83	29.50	18.60	44.60	32.40
Georgia	3.20	3.50	160	155	115	95	2.50	3.35	190	140	130	135	3.80	2.50	22.00	19.90	46.00	32.40
Florida	....	....	....	....	....	....	4.10	2.57	255	189	....	....	5.60	....	....	....	48.30	31.50
Ohio	3.00	2.30	215	155	160	100	1.50	3.05	145	120	140	83	8.20	5.26	13.50	10.20	41.70	28.70
Indiana	2.95	2.25	210	135	130	100	1.75	3.00	130	110	100	66	8.30	5.95	15.40	10.60	41.10	28.20
Illinois	3.20	3.00	195	150	115	100	2.00	2.90	135	140	100	89	9.40	5.05	16.80	11.20	37.00	26.00
Michigan	3.00	1.88	200	124	145	99	1.95	2.50	135	118	145	80	6.70	4.94	12.30	10.00	39.40	28.00
Wisconsin	3.00	2.60	....	....	....	....	1.60	2.00	125	100	160	98	7.90	5.46	14.40	11.80	35.10	24.80
Minnesota	2.80	3.50	....	....	....	....	1.50	2.40	130	125	145	90	8.00	5.43	12.70	8.40	34.50	24.10
Iowa	2.75	2.75	220	200	180	190	2.30	2.80	130	130	110	100	10.00	5.57	16.30	9.40	38.50	25.00
Missouri	2.40	2.20	135	105	130	105	2.10	2.60	130	120	100	102	5.70	4.90	14.60	9.30	33.50	25.30
North Dakota	....	....	....	....	260	....	3.30	2.90	220	183	250	165	9.40	6.27	10.70	8.80	35.00	24.30
South Dakota	3.20	....	....	....	....	....	3.00	3.00	195	150	200	142	8.90	5.19	13.50	8.50	35.60	25.00
Nebraska	3.25	2.65	235	225	225	217	2.20	2.78	170	155	145	115	9.95	5.31	14.80	9.10	37.30	24.60
Kansas	3.00	3.00	195	180	150	99	2.00	2.40	150	153	200	140	10.00	6.50	14.20	8.50	32.30	23.80
Kentucky	2.65	2.81	150	110	100	98	1.80	1.95	155	100	88	70	6.95	3.91	18.60	13.25	43.60	28.30
Tennessee	2.70	2.20	120	95	120	98	2.00	2.30	140	97	65	60	4.45	3.00	19.90	16.10	45.00	28.60
Alabama	3.35	3.50	145	100	120	100	3.00	2.80	200	160	100	130	2.60	2.38	19.50	17.50	44.70	33.00
Mississippi	3.60	3.40	120	88	100	95	2.60	3.00	200	185	100	85	6.20	....	22.50	14.00	43.40	31.00
Louisiana	....	....	150	75	105	....	....	....	125	107	80	....	....	....	....	....	43.00	29.70
Texas	5.30	4.13	170	100	125	93	3.35	3.05	180	165	255	200	6.15	4.04	26.00	13.90	44.80	30.80
Oklahoma	3.60	3.00	135	120	130	125	2.80	3.00	175	170	175	158	6.80	3.50	....	....	39.90	26.70
Arkansas	3.10	2.70	125	87	110	100	2.90	3.30	150	130	110	60	5.70	3.83	16.40	14.50	37.30	27.60
Montana	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.60	1.90	....	....	....	....	8.90	4.25	23.50	13.00	39.20	24.50
Wyoming	....	....	....	....	....	....	3.50	3.00	290	260	....	....	9.00	4.20	18.80	12.60	48.30	24.50
Colorado	....	....	200	125	280	150	1.30	1.00	150	100	120	85	5.80	4.20	15.80	13.20	37.50	27.60
New Mexico	....	....	195	170	225	175	2.70	2.90	170	175	220	180	6.20	3.61	14.00	13.00	46.60	32.00
Arizona	....	....	195	200	210	210	3.50	2.40	120	164	330	....	6.40	4.60	....	....	....	....
Utah	....	....	130	125	115	140	2.40	2.25	175	130	100	110	7.30	4.20	12.80	10.70	33.80	26.00
Nevada	....	....	....	....	....	....	2.30	2.30	170	120	120	150	....	....	....	....	52.30	35.00
Idaho	....	....	120	165	150	190	2.20	2.00	160	120	110	110	6.00	4.20	20.70	11.00	36.80	26.70
Washington	....	....	100	96	105	98	2.40	1.70	135	110	150	110	7.50	4.60	21.90	13.00	37.80	25.90
Oregon	....	....	110	100	115	125	2.40	1.75	160	115	165	100	6.30	4.70	20.00	8.50	39.50	23.20
California	....	....	100	80	100	95	2.00	1.20	95	98	100	70	6.20	3.64	....	....	45.20	33.00
United States	2.93	2.30	143.8	118.3	125.0	102.7	1.76	2.17	142.9	122.9	109.5	75.6	6.69	4.60	14.89	11.57	39.46	27.50

CLASSING COTTON FOR MARKET.

(By the United States Department of Agriculture.)

To learn to classify all the grades and qualities of cotton requires years of experience, but the grower need not know them all. If he learns to recognize three grades—low middling, middling, and good middling—he will be able to deal with most of the white cotton grown in the average season. By practising with a full set of types or official standards for comparison, copies of which are furnished at a small charge by the United States Department of Agriculture, a knowledge of the other grades may be obtained gradually. Four qualities should determine the value of cotton fibre: (1) Grade, (2) color (3) length, and (4) character. With the re-enactment of the United States cotton futures act, August 11, 1916, the following grades for cotton were repromulgated: (1) Middling fair, (2) strict good middling, (3) good middling, (4) strict middling, (5) middling, (6) strict low middling, (7) low middling, (8) strict good ordinary, (9) good ordinary. This range of grades covers practically all white cotton grown in an average season. Middling, as the name indicates, is the middle or basic grade, and is the grade upon which the market quotations are based.

All grades above middling should bring a higher price and all below should bring a lower price than that quoted for middling, the amount above or below varying according to the commercial differences in use where the cotton is marketed. When cotton is not white its nature or class is customarily indicated by modifying terms. At some markets there may be several classes of the same grade of cotton, that is, middling off color, middling spotted, middling yellow tinged or middling yellow, or middling blue stained. The grade of cotton is determined by three factors: (1) Foreign matter or impurities, such as leaf, dust, sand, motes and cut seed; (2) color and (3) quality of the ginning. The color standards re-established and promulgated immediately after the enactment of the cotton futures act, August, 1916, are as follows:

Yellow tinged cotton of the grade of low middling.

Yellow tinged cotton of the grade of strict low middling.

Yellow tinged cotton of the grade of middling.

Yellow tinged cotton of the grade of strict middling.

Yellow tinged cotton of the grade of good middling.

Yellow stained cotton of the grade of middling.

Yellow stained cotton of the grade of strict middling.

Yellow stained cotton of the grade of good middling.

Blue stained cotton of the grade of middling.

Blue stained cotton of the grade of strict middling.

Blue stained cotton of the grade of good middling.

CLASSING COTTON FOR MARKET—*Continued.*

It is estimated that on an average about one-fifth of the American cotton crop falls within these standards for color. The economic advantage of uniform standards for handling these classes of cotton is therefore obvious. Factors that influence the color of cotton are weather, insects, and soil. Long-staple cotton, with the exception of sea island and Egyptian, is classed according to grade in practically the same way as short-staple cotton. There is a greater difference of opinion concerning the length of staple than there is concerning grade. Experts vary considerably in their estimates of the length of the same sample of cotton, sometimes from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch in the longer lengths. This is often due, no doubt, to the fact that they do not "pull" the staple in the same way. A rule used for measuring the drawn sample, therefore, is not always a sure index of the length, for one classer may discard more long or short fibres than another. If, however, all branches of the trade had the same type or standard sample of cotton for 1 inch, 1⅛ inches, 1¼ inches, and so on, cotton could be compared with the standard, both being pulled in the same way, and doubtless a greater uniformity could be established.

In addition to grade, color, and length of staple, the value of any cotton for spinning purposes is influenced very largely by its character, which means the strength, body, drag, and uniformity of staple, all of which may be noted when the cotton is "stapled." These characteristics vary in cotton from year to year, owing to the season, soil, fertilizer used, and variety of seed planted. It has not been found advisable, therefore, to attempt to maintain uniform standards covering these variable qualities in the staple of cotton.

ESTIMATED FARM VALUE OF LIVE STOCK, SEPT. 15, BY YEARS.

(Government figures.)

STATE.	Hogs, Per 100 Lbs.		Beef Cattle, Per 100 Lbs.		Veal Calves, Per 100 Lbs.		Sheep, Per 100 Lbs.		Lambs, Per 100 Lbs.		Wool (Unwashed), Per Lb.		Milch Cows, Per Head.		Horses, Per Head.	
	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.
	Dol.	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*	*Dol.*
Maine	15.80	9.30	10.30	8.00	12.30	9.50	9.10	7.40	12.60	9.50	64	37	73.90	60.00	211	183
New Hampshire	17.10	10.00	10.00	7.50	13.40	10.00	9.20	6.50	12.60	9.00	58	30	87.70	70.90	202	174
Vermont	15.30	9.10	7.40	6.00	12.20	9.10	8.20	5.10	12.00	8.10	64	36	80.00	62.00	162	169
Massachusetts	17.70	9.90	9.70	7.10	13.60	9.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	76.00	....	....
Rhode Island	16.00	10.00	12.00	7.80	14.00	11.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	85.00	....	....	....
Connecticut	18.80	10.50	....	....	13.60	10.90	13.00	7.00	16.00	10.50	....	....	90.90	76.00	185	162
New York	16.00	9.30	8.70	6.60	13.90	10.80	9.50	5.70	14.00	8.90	64	34	87.10	68.10	160	170
New Jersey	19.00	9.80	10.50	8.30	14.70	11.90	....	....	....	....	....	....	90.00	76.80	170	179
Pennsylvania	16.70	10.10	10.20	7.50	13.50	10.50	9.40	6.30	12.40	14.00	59	34	78.60	64.70	163	164
Delaware	17.00	8.30	8.50	7.40	13.90	11.10	....	....	....	....	....	....	70.00	60.00	115	125
Maryland	15.75	9.80	9.80	7.30	13.60	10.50	8.10	6.00	13.80	9.10	67	27	66.00	54.30	132	129
Virginia	14.40	8.80	8.50	6.50	11.60	9.00	8.20	5.60	12.00	8.20	65	35	61.00	47.70	130	124
West Virginia	15.20	8.70	8.40	6.80	11.40	9.00	8.30	5.70	12.30	8.00	69	33	62.90	52.80	134	138
North Carolina	13.80	8.40	7.00	5.00	8.60	7.00	7.70	5.30	10.80	7.20	52	31	52.10	38.50	143	141
South Carolina	12.10	8.00	6.80	4.80	7.70	5.80	7.70	5.50	9.80	6.80	46	27	59.00	43.20	160	156
Georgia	13.60	8.00	6.70	4.70	7.80	6.00	7.30	6.00	9.40	6.40	46	25	52.50	39.50	143	145
Florida	12.60	7.20	8.10	5.40	9.00	6.80	....	....	....	....	53	....	58.60	48.00	144	151
Ohio	17.10	10.20	9.10	7.30	12.70	10.20	8.30	6.10	12.90	8.90	67	34	72.30	63.40	145	150
Indiana	17.40	10.30	9.30	7.30	11.80	9.40	8.70	5.80	13.40	8.50	61	35	69.80	59.00	133	130
Illinois	16.90	10.00	10.40	8.00	12.20	9.50	9.10	6.40	13.70	8.90	55	31	83.90	69.90	144	143
Michigan	15.80	9.50	7.60	6.10	12.30	9.40	8.60	5.60	13.10	8.60	63	35	69.40	59.60	144	151
Wisconsin	16.30	9.60	7.40	6.10	12.70	9.90	8.60	5.80	13.20	8.10	59	32	82.10	53.80	150	157
Minnesota	16.70	9.50	7.60	5.90	11.10	8.70	9.00	6.00	13.50	8.20	55	29	72.80	52.40	141	142
Iowa	16.90	9.90	10.60	8.10	11.80	9.00	10.50	6.20	14.60	8.80	58	30	83.40	67.50	149	149
Missouri	16.30	9.50	9.50	7.30	10.20	8.20	9.50	5.70	13.20	8.00	58	31	73.80	58.00	118	113
North Dakota	15.40	8.90	7.30	6.20	9.80	8.40	8.70	6.20	11.00	7.70	50	28	75.00	63.00	125	134
South Dakota	15.90	9.30	8.20	7.00	10.20	8.80	10.10	6.60	13.00	8.60	54	28	78.20	67.00	128	128
Nebraska	16.80	9.60	9.80	7.10	10.80	8.70	11.70	7.50	15.40	9.20	....	....	86.00	72.40	131	126
Kansas	16.70	9.90	9.30	7.30	9.80	8.50	11.10	6.60	14.10	9.20	....	....	76.30	65.90	133	127
Kentucky	16.10	9.30	7.80	6.40	10.50	8.60	7.70	6.00	12.60	8.30	55	32	62.80	50.20	114	104
Tennessee	14.60	8.60	6.70	5.80	8.70	7.00	8.70	5.40	11.50	7.30	47	28	56.20	44.50	128	123
Alabama	12.40	7.50	6.10	4.50	8.10	5.20	6.80	5.40	9.10	7.00	46	20	49.50	38.10	126	121
Mississippi	12.50	6.90	6.10	4.50	7.20	5.80	5.90	4.30	8.10	5.70	35	23	51.10	38.00	115	100
Louisiana	12.80	7.40	6.70	5.60	8.70	7.00	6.80	5.40	7.20	8.00	43	20	47.00	45.00	92	116
Texas	14.10	8.60	7.20	5.90	8.20	7.20	9.10	5.80	10.80	7.10	45	23	63.30	61.40	89	94
Oklahoma	15.90	9.40	7.50	6.40	9.00	7.50	8.80	7.00	12.20	8.20	40	25	74.40	65.10	112	110
Arkansas	12.50	7.30	6.90	4.90	8.50	6.20	7.10	5.40	8.60	6.20	43	25	56.00	44.00	102	95
Montana	15.60	8.60	8.50	7.30	11.50	9.60	11.00	6.60	12.40	8.00	53	30	82.00	78.50	150	126
Wyoming	16.50	8.40	10.50	7.10	13.50	10.00	12.50	7.10	15.00	9.00	56	26	95.40	90.00	119	120
Colorado	16.20	9.00	8.70	6.70	11.70	9.30	11.30	6.60	14.60	8.50	49	26	90.20	75.20	126	119
New Mexico	14.10	8.40	8.10	6.90	11.10	8.50	9.50	6.30	14.00	7.60	45	23	75.70	70.00	85	80
Arizona	13.10	8.30	8.20	6.10	11.30	7.50	....	....	....	....	....	....	100.00	95.00	90	95
Utah	15.80	7.80	8.10	6.00	12.10	10.00	11.60	6.70	12.80	8.10	46	24	78.00	63.20	125	116
Nevada	15.50	7.40	7.80	5.90	9.50	8.00	10.70	5.50	14.50	8.00	....	....	98.30	80.00	156	115
Idaho	16.00	8.40	7.50	6.10	9.10	8.00	11.40	6.00	12.90	7.30	56	30	77.40	70.70	126	122
Washington	16.40	8.60	6.90	6.00	8.70	8.00	9.60	6.40	11.40	7.70	55	30	74.50	64.00	137	125
Oregon	15.80	7.80	7.60	6.10	9.30	6.90	10.30	6.10	12.40	8.00	53	27	64.40	66.30	120	105
California	14.00	7.40	8.30	6.10	9.00	7.50	10.10	6.30	11.50	7.60	47	24	72.40	66.60	108	110
United States	15.69	9.22	8.40	6.55	11.08	8.77	10.05	6.25	13.06	8.22	54.2	28.4	73.93	61.41	132.11	130.85

DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

President—Miss Julia Chester Wells. *Vice-President*—Miss Laura Sylvina Heilner. *Secretary*—Miss Helen Richards, 13 West 31st Street, N. Y. City. *Treasurer*—Miss Annie Clarkson. Incorporated in 1894. The objects are "to renew, foster and develop among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution, in the camp, and on the battlefield by their ancestors; to advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results; to cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who encouraged and assisted the patriot cause; to commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period."

The great work of the society is the education of a daughter of a Naval or Army officer, with a view to self-support in Teachers' College.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

General offices, 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City. Officers: *President*—Wm. Fellowes Morgan. *Treasurer*—Samuel Sloan. *General Secretary*—Walter T. Diack. *Comptroller*—Henry M. Orne. The association maintains a work for men and boys at thirty-two points in Manhattan and the Bronx; 11 city branches, 10 student, 5 railroad and 6 army branches.

Branches of the Association—1. Twenty-third Street, 215 West Twenty-third Street; 2. West Side, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street; 3. Harlem, 5 West One hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; 4. East Side, 153 East Eighty-sixth Street; 5. Young Men's Institute, 222 Bowery, near Prince Street; 6. Washington Heights, 531 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, near Broadway; 7. Bronx Union, 470 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, corner Washington Avenue; 8. Williamsbridge, 640 East Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, corner Willett Avenue; 9. Intercollegiate, 2929 Broadway, 129 Lexington Avenue, etc.; 10. French, 109 West Fifty-fourth Street; 11. Army, Forts Jay, Wadsworth, Wood, Slocum and Schuyler, office, 215 West Twenty-third Street; 12. Colored Men's, 252 West Fifty-third Street and uptown office of the Secretary, 135 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; 13 Bowery, 8 East Third Street, near the Bowery; 14. Railroad, N. Y. C. and N. H. lines, 309 Park Avenue, corner Forty-ninth Street West Seventy-second Street and North River, Mott Haven, 355 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, New Durham, N. J., R. R. Men's Building; 15. Railroad, Pennsylvania Railroad, Eighth Avenue and Thirty-second Street.

College Associations affiliated with the Intercollegiate Branch—Club Houses, 129 Lexington Avenue, 346 West Fifty-seventh Street; office, 2929 Broadway. 1. Columbia University; 2. College of Physicians and Surgeons; 3. College of the City of New York; 4. Cornell University Medical College; 5. New York Homoeopathic Medical College; 6. Union Theological Seminary; 7. New York University; 8. University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College.

The membership is 26,606, including 2,675 boys. There are 688 employés in addition to the 168 paid teachers. There are 13,548 gymnasium members, and 6,640 physical examinations were given; 4,503 members served on committees, 10,199 students in evening educational classes, 159,798 books drawn from libraries, 1,379,054 meals supplied, 8,048 situations secured, 5,305 religious meetings attended by 541,584, sleeping accommodations for 1,870 men, men directed to rooms outside of buildings 5,576. The association buildings are open to all enlisted men as though they were members. The net expenses for the year 1916 were $824,887.18.

STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Y. M. C. A.

THE State Executive Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York has its general office at 215 West Twenty-third Street, New York City *Chairman*—William M. Kingsley. *Treasurer*—Samuel Woolverton. *State Secretary*—F. W. Pearsall. This committee was incorporated under the laws of New York, April 14, 1886, having for its object "the establishing and assisting Young Men's Christian Associations, and generally to provide for the spiritual, intellectual, physical and social well-being of young men in accordance with the aims and methods of Young Men's Christian Associations of the State of New York." Besides these activites the State Committee owns and operates Camp Dudley at Westport-on-Lake-Champlain, as a Summer camp for boys.

The membership in the State is 87,926, divided as follows: general 65,610, of which 16,165 are boys; railroad, 14,503; student, 3,182; county and small town, 2,375; colored, 543; army and navy, 1,713. A triennial meeting of the State Association, comprising the 191 associations in the State, is held in February.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA.

International Committee—General offices, 124 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. Officers: The International Committee, incorporated in 1883, is now composed of 115 representative Christian business men scattered throughout North America, with present officers as follows: *Chairman*—Alfred E. Marling. *Treasurer*—B. H. Fancher. *General Secretary*—John R. Mott.

Organization—Under the general supervision of this committee there are 2,087 different Young Men's Christian Associations fully organized and recognized by the International Convention; with 5,188 paid officers; 91,155 directors and volunteer committeemen, and 720,468 members. This represents an increase of 7 per cent. over similar data for the preceding year.

Property and Funds—The total amount of net property and funds paid in is $97,025,000. The total gross property is $13,600,000 more than the net property Contributions toward current expenses for the past year, $4,045,000; and total current and operating expense, local and supervisory $21,105,000. The difference between the contributions and the total expense represents the amount paid for privileges furnished members and others in the various association plants, social, educational, physical, economic, and so on. In addition, $576,400 was spent on regular association work in foreign lands, and $1,500,000 for association work on the Mexican border and in Europe previous to April 1, 1917. This financial data as a whole shows an increase of 8 per cent. over that of the previous year.

Activities—The service of the association includes many activities, the more important of which are: social, of which there were 50,600 receptions, socials and important get-togethers; employment, 85,000 men secured situations; physical, in which 250,500 different men and boys were trained in regular gymnasium classes; educational, in which 83,131 pursued courses of study in regular class work; Bible study, in which 150,067 pursued regular courses; 32,300 decisions for the Christian life, and 9,311 united with the church as a direct result of association effort, an increase of 9 per cent. over 1916.

FOREIGN WORK.

With its 450 employed officers, this regular work of the association movement in foreign lands has exceeded that of all preceding years in significance of results sought and obtained. Native trained leaders now exceed 300, or 50 per cent. more than their foreign colleagues. The volume of local support for this work is steadily growing. Government recognition of it was never so favorable. Enormous gains were made in turning the attention of members to the improvement of social conditions.

The War—When America entered the war association leaders called for $3,000,000 to provide association service among the enlisted men in America for the Summer of 1917, and the public responded to this appeal in May with $5,000,000. With the mobilization in the cantonments and camps, the association in each of such places has been building and equipping from five to thirteen huts or association club houses for the comfort and service of the men.

The enlarging demands for association work among enlisted men in America, together with the recent and unprecedented call to duplicate association service among the armies of Russia, France and Italy; these combined requests formed an overwhelming appeal which led the National War Work Council to ask the public for $35,000,000 in November. The response to this appeal with $50,000,000 from over 2,000,000 persons was far more generous than was anticipated.

FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD.

(Revised to December 1, 1917.)

Ex-officio Members—William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, *Chairman*, and John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency; W. P. G. Harding *Governor;* Paul M. Warburg, *Vice-Governor;* Frederic A. Delano, Adolph C. Miller, Charles S. Hamlin; H. Parker Willis, *Secretary;* Sherman Allen, *Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent;* M. C. Elliott, *Counsel.*

THE banking and currency law, known as the Federal Reserve Act, was approved December 23, 1913.

Under the system known as the National Banking System, which was inaugurated at the latter end of the Civil War, the National banknote currency was based upon Government bonds deposited in the Treasury, and the currency thus issued has been classed by economists as bond-secured currency. This plan was evolved not only to nationalize and unify the currency, which had theretofore consisted of notes issued by State banks, but as well to create a market for United States bonds, and in this way to sustain their value. It was entirely successful for the latter purpose, but has outworn its usefulness as a banking system because of its entire want of elasticity.

The Federal Reserve Act is the result of a long discussion by statesmen, financiers, economists and bankers, and is a constructive measure based upon and growing out of many bills which have been introduced within the past twenty years. Under it twelve cities, known as Federal Reserve cities, are established, and the (continental) United States is divided into twelve geographical districts, each district containing one of the reserve cities. The twelve districts and their respective reserve cities are as follows:

Dist. No. 1..	Boston, Mass.	Dist. No. 5..	Richmond, Va.	Dist. No. 9..	Minneapolis, Minn.
Dist. No. 2..	New York, N. Y.	Dist. No. 6..	Atlanta, Ga.	Dist. No. 10..	Kansas City, Mo.
Dist. No. 3..	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dist. No. 7..	Chicago, Ill.	Dist. No. 11..	Dallas, Tex.
Dist. No. 4..	Cleveland, Ohio.	Dist. No. 8..	St. Louis, Mo.	Dist. No. 12..	San Francisco, Cal.

Every National bank is required to become a stockholder in the Federal Reserve bank of the district in which it is situated, and any State bank or trust company which complies with certain specified requirements is permitted to become a member bank. There are at the present time 7,658 National Banks in the United States which have thus been required to become member banks. Eighty-seven State banks are also members.

The largest district, Chicago, has 1038 member banks. The smallest, Atlanta, has 376.

Each member bank is required to subscribe to the stock of the Federal Reserve bank of its district in the amount equal to 6 per centum of its paid-up capital stock and surplus. The Federal Reserve bank does not do business with the public in the sense that banks usually do; it may better be described as a bank of banks. It is made a depositary for a certain proportion of the reserve of all the member banks, and in addition may also be a depositary for Government funds. An important function is as a bank of issue and redemption of currency, for it may secure from the Treasury Government notes known as Federal Reserve notes, which it is authorized to issue against commercial paper with a minimum gold reserve of 40 per centum. Besides this, Federal Reserve banks are granted certain powers in the matter of operations in the open market, such as the purchase of commercial paper, foreign exchange, etc., and in a general way are expected to perform important functions as clearing houses between their member banks.

Each Federal Reserve bank has nine directors, three of whom represent the member banks, three represent commercial, agricultural or other industrial pursuit (these six being chosen by the member banks), and finally three Government directors chosen by the Federal Reserve Board. These nine directors are charged with the duty of appointing all necessary officers, including the active manager of the bank, who is designated as its Governor.

The salary of the members of this board is $12,000 per annum each, which salaries, together with all other expenses of operating the system, are assessed against the Federal Reserve banks in proportion to their capital stock and surplus. Secretary to the board, H. Parker Willis; Assistant Secretary and Fiscal Agent, Sherman Allen. Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

The capital of the Reserve banks of the system follows:

Dist. No. 1 (Boston)	$10,926,200	Dist. No. 8 (St. Louis)	$6,538,800
Dist. No. 2 (New York)	24,416,300	Dist. No. 9 (Minneapolis	5,110,600
Dist. No. 3 (Philadelphia)	10,531,000	Dist. No. 10 (Kansas City)	6,731,200
Dist. No. 4 (Cleveland)	12,919,200	Dist. No. 11 (Dallas)	5,556,600
Dist. No. 5 (Richmond)	6,953,300	Dist. No. 12 (San Francisco)	7,970,366
Dist. No. 6 (Atlanta)	4,989,200		
Dist. No. 7 (Chicago)	15,999,600	Total	$118,642,366

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK OF NEW YORK.

(Revised to November 30, 1917.)

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Gold Coin and Gold Certificates:		Capital	$18,059,500.00
Gold settlement fund	$40,659,000.00	Member banks deposits (net)	712,610,322.40
Gold in vaults	312,189,780.27	Non-member banks deposits (net)	9,385,298.49
Gold with foreign agencies	18,112,500.00	Government deposits	27,587,526.90
Gold with F. R. Agt. and in redempt'n fund—F. R. notes	176,096,780.00	Due to other Fed Res. banks (net)	1,239,678.65
Legal tender notes, silver certificates and subsidiary coin	42,931,821.70	Federal Reserve notes (net)	342,335,374.50
		All other liabilities	1,135,002.28
Total reserves	$589,989,881.97	Total liabilities	$1,112,352,703.22
Bills discounted and bought:		Federal Reserve notes outstanding	$376,916,780.00
Commercial paper	$453,720,941.14	Against which there is deposited with Federal Reserve agent:	
Acceptances	56,189,904.38	Gold and lawful money	$171,096,780.00
Investments:		Commercial paper	207,361,583.09
United States bonds	11,435,451.14		
Municipal warrants	1,016,524.59		
Total resources	$1,112,352,703.22		

DEPOSITS IN WORLD'S LEADING BANKS.

(From the *Statist*, London, England.)

Banks.	Deposits and Current Accounts. Jan. 1, 1881.	Deposits and Current Accounts. Jan. 1, 1917.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*
State Bank of Russia	37,971,000	285,333,000
Imperial Bank of Germany	8,663,000	233,355,000
Bank of England	33,809,000	178,865,000
Deutsche Bank	3,215,000	175,169,000
London City and Midland Bank	2,227,000	174,621,000
Lloyds Bank	5,785,000	151,368,000
Nat'l City Bank, New York	3,249,000	125,825,000
London County and Westminster	.....	120,368,000
Banque Russo-Asiatique	.....	117,927,000
Barclay's Bank	.....	107,170,000
Russian Bank for Foreign Trade	2,055,000	102,115,000
Guaranty Trust Co., N. Y.	.....	100,395,000
National Provincial Bank of England	29,138,000	100,219,000
Bank of France	25,011,000	89,967,000
Dresdner Bank	4,752,000	87,991,000
Direction der Disconto-Gesellschaft	3,228,000	82,229,000
Volga-Kama Com. Bank	5,085,000	81,277,000
Crédit Lyonnais	16,484,000	80,062,000
Oesterreichische Credit-Anstalt	6,920,000	77,420,000
Nat'l Bank of Com., N. Y.	3,446,000	70,557,000
Banco de la Nacion Argentina	.....	65,970,000
Parr's Bank	3,137,000	62,169,000
Commercial Bank of Siberia	.....	60,217,000
Bank of Montreal	.....	60,114,000
Banque Internationale de Commerce de Petrograd	1,601,000	59,206,000
Russian Commercial and Industrial Bank	.....	57,279,000
Bankers' Trust Co., N. Y.	.....	56,927,000
Union of London and Smiths Bank	13,358,000	56,236,000
Continental and Commercial National Bank, Chicago	.....	54,606,000
Chase National Bank, N. Y.	.....	53,429,000
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris	.....	53,189,000
Capital and Counties Bank	3,465,000	52,296,000
First Nat'l Bank, N. Y.	3,272,000	52,013,000
London Joint Stock Bank	12,645,000	49,078,000
Banca Commercial Italiana	.....	48,612,000
Darmstadter Bank	1,457,000	48,490,000
Bank of New South Wales	9,039,000	46,899,577
Canadian Bank of Com.	2,318,000	46,417,000
Bank of Spain	23,751,000	46,043,000
Société Générale (Paris)	13,353,000	44,738,000
Oesterreichische Landerbank	1,522,000	44,736,000
Central Trust Co., N. Y.	1,054,000	42,007,000
Credito Italiano	.....	41,675,000
Royal Bank of Canada	.....	40,141,000
Hanover Nat'l Bank, N. Y.	1,620,000	39,324,000
Bank of Japan	.....	38,022,000
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	4,726,000	37,830,000
Mechanics & Metals Nat'l Bank	.....	37,219,000
First Nat'l Bank, Chicago	2,654,000	35,388,000
Manchester and Liverpool District Bank	10,825,000	35,347,000
Banca d'Italia	.....	34,637,000
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., New York	2,091,000	33,773,000
Bank of Liverpool	3,462,000	33,239,000
Equitable Tust Co. N. Y.	.....	32,368,000
Bank of New Zealand	8,967,000	31,061,000
London & S. Western Bank	1,787,000	30,652,000
London & Provincial Bank	2,491,000	30,513,000
Société Générale de Belgique	17,760,000	29,448,000
Nat'l Bank of South Africa	.....	28,690,000
Standard Bank of S. Africa	6,082,000	28,519,000
Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	8,115,000	28,014,000
First Nat'l Bank, Boston	1,000	27,237,000
Bank of Scotland (Feb. 28, 1917)	12,508,000	27,161,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	.....	26,450,000
Union B'k of Australia (Ltd.)	6,767,000	26,164,000
National Shawmut Bank, Boston	.....	25,929,000
Old Colony Trust Co., Boston	.....	25,595,000
Williams Deacon's Bank	.....	24,488,000
Com. Banking Co., Sydney	5,467,000	24,397,000
Nat'l Bank of Scotland	12,335,000	24,002,000
Com. Bank of Scotland	.....	23,346,000
Clydesdale Bank	7,378,000	23,289,000
Banco Espanol del Rio de La Plata	.....	22,643,000
Royal Bank of Scotland	1,587,000	22,490,000
American Exchange National Bank, New York	1,106,000	22,268,000
Swiss Bank Corporation	.....	22,096,000
London & River Plate Bank	2,849,000	22,033,000
Irving National Bank	.....	21,442,000
Illinois Trust and Savings Bk.	147,000	21,360,000
Banco do Brasil	.....	21,143,000
Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij	.....	21,044,000
Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank, Chicago	.....	21,041,000
National Bank of India	3,287,000	20,898,090
Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co	.....	20,120,000

EMBEZZLEMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES—1916-17.

Press notices and despatches, as collated by the Bonding Department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, indicate for the six months ending June 30, 1917, the following defalcations:

Banks and trust companies	$2,883,900.00	Transportation companies	$70,471.50
Beneficial associations	21,747.00	Courts and trusts	37,428.50
Public service	80,966.30	Miscellaneous	940,440.69
General business	2,100,849.06		
Insurance companies	743,967.87		$6,879,761.62

The totals for the calendar year, 1916, were:

Banks and trust companies	$2,799,319.80	Transportation companies	$73,453.00
Beneficial associations	430,607.00	Courts and trusts	220,974.00
Public service	851,336.98	Miscellaneous	296,849.00
General business	1,593,928.50		
Insurance companies	59,540.00		$6,326,008.28

DECLINE IN FRANCE'S FOOD PRODUCTION.

According to the Food Administration, France, in 1913, produced 87,830,000 hundredweight of wheat; in 1914, 76,930,000 hundredweight; in 1915, 60,630,000; in 1916, 58,410,000, and in 1917 but 39,900,000 hundredweight. In foodstuffs, which comprise all cereals and include potatoes and beetroot, the 1913 production of 358,000,000 hundredweight had declined in 1917 to only 222,000,000 hundredweight.

GREAT BANKS OF THE WORLD.

(Compiled by the Federal Reserve Board.)

A comparative statement showing principal assets and liabilities of the leading central banks of issue, at dates specified.

(In thousands of dollars; i. e., 000 omitted.)

	Federal Reserve Banks.		Bank of England.		Bank of France.		Russian State Bank.	
	Dec. 31, 1914.	July 27, 1917.	July 29, 1914.	July 25, 1917.	July 30, 1914.	July 12, 1917.	July 16-29, 1914.	June 16-29, 1917.
ASSETS.								
Gold coin and bullion	241,321	1,309,763	185,567	258,550	799,279	628,916	825,884	762,676
Silver, other metallic reserve	17,823	14,397			120,689	50,616	37,487	66,453
Tot. metallic vault reserve	259,144	1,324,160	185,567	258,550	919,968	679,532	863,371	829,129
Gold held abroad	.....	52,500	.....	.....	.....	392,712	72,471	1,091,601
Foreign credits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	142,938		
Government securities:								
Bonds, consols, etc	205	11,135	143,343	324,000	41,019	40,944	.....	83,860
Short-term securities	.....	35,818			963	515,311	.....	5,249,565
Other Governm't securities	8,755	37,392			38,600	2,103,700	.....	.....
Total	8,960	114,345	143,343	324,000	80,582	2,659,955	.....	5,333,426
Notes of other banks of issue	4,624	13,403	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans and discounts	9,909	305,131	230,222	541,960	471,746	331,220	220,932	256,525
Advances on bullion, specie, securities, merchandise, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	146,443	223,602	179,273	691,393
Securities	734	1,469	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,075	133,334
Sundry assets	9,237	210,229	.....	.....	77,173	169,246	109,931	292,810
Total	292,608	2,021,237	559,132	1,124,510	1,695,912	4,539,205	1,499,053	8,628,217
LIABILITIES.								
Capital paid in	18,051	57,825	70,822	70,822	35,222	35,222	28,325	28,325
Surplus	.....	.....	16,992	16,116	8,206	8,292	.....	.....
Government deposits	.....	143,032	61,869	226,850	73,834	13,518	264,937	114,825
Other deposits	263,948	1,281,818	264,830	617,267	182,881	477,954	327,585	1,445,527
Bank notes in circulation	10,000	536,474	184,566	193,377	1,289,885	3,896,923	841,174	6,484,876
Sundry liabilities	.....	2,088	53	78	105,914	107,296	37,032	554,664
Total	292,608	2,021,237	559,132	1,124,510	1,695,912	4,539,205	1,499,053	8,628,217

	Bank of Italy.		German Reichsbank.		Bank of Netherlands.		Riksbank. Sweden.	
	Dec. 31, 1914.	June 20, 1917.	July 31, 1914.	June 15, 1917.	July 25, 1914.	July 21, 1917.	July 31, 1914.	June 30, 1917.
ASSETS.								
Gold coin and bullion	236,633	161,059	298,261	602,938	65,140	249,726	24,746	54,324
Silver, other metallic reserve		12,752	65,409	11,859	3,307	2,943	1,408	908
Tot. metallic vault reserve	236,633	173,811	363,670	614,797	68,477	252,669	26,154	55,232
Gold held abroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign credits	8,195	89,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,564	5,879
Government securities:								
Bonds, consols, etc	.....							
Short-term securities	105,865	464,926	7,960	125,533	5,003	3,674	*7,332	24,429
Other Governm't securities	.....							
Total	105,865	†464,926	7,960	125,533	5,003	3,674	*7,332	24,429
Notes of other banks of issue	‡5,116	§10,658	2,740	1,229	.....	.....	¶1,893	.....
Loans and discounts	180,297	693,803	495,296	2,254,860	35,430	23,181	42,303	56,111
Advances on bullion, specie, securities, merchandise, etc.	29,180	72,044	48,121	2,427	24,798	30,978	.....	11,027
Securities	39,486	42,504	94,392	23,783	3,612	3,664	.....	1,525
Sundry assets	28,618	42,393	51,901	256,599	928	24,974	813	25,080
Total	633,690	1,589,905	1,064,081	3,279,228	138,248	339,140	92,059	179,313
LIABILITIES.								
Capital paid in	34,740	46,320	42,840	42,840	8,040	8,040	11,900	13,400
Surplus	13,515	14,752	17,726	21,453	2,011	2,104	2,975	4,539
Government deposits	40,320	43,238	299,515	1,146,278	1,904	21,186	18,440	31,111
Other deposits	118,035	558,902						
Bank notes in circulation	417,352	816,096	692,442	1,957,318	124,796	305,531	54,367	124,894
Sundry liabilities	9,728	110,597	11,558	111,339	1,497	2,279	4,377	5,369
Total	633,690	1,589,905	1,064,081	3,279,228	138,248	339,140	92,059	179,313

* Includes both Government and corporate securities. † Including $4,003,000 of foreign treasury bills. ‡ Includes $1,737,000 of foreign bank notes. § Including $1,430,000 of foreign bank notes. ¶ Included foreign bank notes, also drafts and bills payable at sight.

GREAT BANKS OF THE WORLD—*Continued.*

	Norges Bank, Norway.		Nat'l Bank, Copenhagen, Denmark.		Bank of Spain.		Swiss National Bank.		Bank of Japan.	
	July 31, 1914.	July 23, 1917.	July 31, 1914.	June 30, 1917.	July 24, 1914.	June 23, 1917.	July 23, 1914.	June 30, 1917.	June 30, 1914.	July 7, 1917.
ASSETS.										
Gold coin and bullion	14,405	34,815	24,410	53,356	105,798	297,644	34,753	65,712	110,189	258,757
Silver & other metallic reserve					143,063	146,101	3,656	10,053	332	.....
Total metallic vault reserve	14,405	.....	24,410	53,356	248,861	443,745	38,409	75,765	110,521	258,757
Gold held abroad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Foreign credits	8,166	*22,994	.....	11,996	.....	17,513	.....	.....	69,858	.....
Government securities:										
Bonds, consols, etc	2,399	†3,431	.....	.....	87,047	66,476	.....	.....	25,174	17,339
Short-term securities			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other government securities			.....	.....	29,199	48,250	.....	1,120	10,956	11,176
Total	2,399	.....	.....	.....	96,246	114,726	.....	1,120	36,120	28,515
Notes of other banks of issue	.....	.....	2,307	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loans and discounts	23,690	73,917	27,098	41,278	152,579	80,033	18,099	38,811	39,242	76,061
Advances on bullion and specie, securities, merchandise, etc	.....	.....	3,106	.....	.....	69,120	2,699	3,032	16,647	.....
Securities	.....	.....	.....	11,456	.....	2,249	2,446	1,490	.....	9,775
Sundry assets	.....	.....	9,627	.....	.....	9,365	5,594	11,530	26,664	204,488
Total	.....	.....	66,548	.....	.....	736,752	67,247	131,748	299,052	577,596
LIABILITIES.										
Capital paid in	.....	.....	7,236	.....	.....	28,950	4,825	4,825	18,675	18,675
Surplus	.....	.....	2,199	.....	.....	5,018	471	568	14,290	18,551
Government deposits	3,859	38,548	5,496	19,442	96,931	43,903	28,819	19,854	69,230	254,585
Other deposits						153,432			5,714	10,913
Bank notes in circulation	32,859	78,594	39,525	82,239	373,557	474,304	83,176	104,250	180,411	274,854
Sundry liabilities	.....	.....	12,092	.....	.....	31,145	2,606	2,246	10,732	18
Total	.....	.....	66,548	.....	.....	736,752	67,247	131,748	299,052	577,596

* Including foreign bills. † Including foreign government securities.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES IN FINE OUNCE AS REPORTED BY MINE OWNERS FOR 1916.
(Figures Furnished by United States Geological Survey.)*

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.			State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		
	Placer Mines.	Deep Mines.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.†	Copper Ores.	Lead Ores.‡		Placer Mines.	Deep Mines.	Dry or Siliceous Ores.†	Copper Ores.	Lead Ores.‡
Ala	37	381	53	.....	.....	N. C	382	887	403	260	.....
Alaska	538,898	295,170	172,050	1,207,121	.....	Okla	.....	.....	696	.....	.....
Ariz	691	192,110	997,543	5,347,893	866,603	Ore	42,208	49,810	127,392	103,822	128
Cal	414,847	620,898	208,810	1,969,783	385,761	S. C	15	.....	28	.....	.....
Col	34,488	892,078	5,571,406	199,824	1,885,314	S. Dak	102	360,807	214,196	.....	1,009
Ga	369	721	74	.....	.....	Tenn	.....	278	.....	94,701	.....
Idaho	21,725	32,252	117,231	218,598	11,965,044	Tex	.....	20	626,246	26,177	1,032
Ill	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,684	Utah	60	172,878	1,153,995	2,633,402	9,465,640
Md., Va.	.....	43	2	1,356	.....	Vt. and N. H.	.....	.....	.....	2,501	945
Mich	.....	.....	.....	716,640	.....	Wash	400	27,544	154,650	172,404	8,067
Mo	.....	.....	.....	.....	129,450	Wyo	17	978	290	5,234	.....
Mont	34,983	185,147	1,181,133	11,226,034	4,087,199						
Nev	17,140	411,764	12,757,655	384,393	695,477						
N. Mex.	538	66,340	1,436,244	231,091	98,939	Total	$1,103,900	3,310,106	24,720,007	24,541,234	29,596,292

*Philippine Islands and Porto Rico excluded. †Includes small quantity of silver from placers. ‡Includes lead-zinc, zinc and copper-lead ores. § Production from dredges amounting to $12,786,61[illegible] included, of which $7,769,227 was from California, $2,679,000 from Alaska, $695,265 from Colorado, $670,415 from Oregon, $642,572 from Montana and $327,696 from Idaho.

Ratio of sources of silver product of the United States, 1916—Siliceous ores and placers, 31%. Lead, zinc, lead-zinc and copper-lead ores, 38%. Copper ores, 31%.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER FROM MINES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Commercial Value.
1904	3,892,480	$80,464,700	57,682,806	$33,456,000
1905	4,178,592	86,337,700	58,938,355	35,952,397
1906	4,565,333	94,373,800	56,517,900	38,256,400
1907	4,374,287	90,435,700	56,514,700	37,299,700
1908	4,574,340	94,560,000	52,440,800	28,050,600
1909	4,821,700	99,673,400	54,721,500	28,455,200
1910	4,657,018	96,269,100	57,137,900	30,854,466
1911	4,687,053	96,890,000	60,399,400	32,615,700
1912	4,520,719	93,451,500	63,766,800	39,197,500
1913	4,299,784	88,884,400	66,801,500	40,348,100
1914	4,572,976	94,531,800	72,455,100	40,067,700
1915	4,887,604	101,035,700	74,961,075	37,397,300
1916	4,490,285	92,822,430	78,875,176	51,899,866

THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency.)

Year Ended Sept. 1.	No. of Banks.	Capital.	Surplus	Total Dividends.	Total Net Earnings.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital.	Ratio of Dividends to Capital and Surplus.	Ratio of Earnings to Capital and Surplus.
1899..	3,561	$608,674,895	$247,930,970.00	$46,691,502.00	$54,346,692.00	7.67	5.45	6.34
1900..	3,604	608,754,600	251,950,843.42	48,033,094.39	87,276,836.60	7.88	5.58	10.14
1901..	3,969	635,511,286	268,451,548.00	51,699,779.00	81,853,797.00	9.05	5.72	8.15
1902..	4,269	673,763,767	302,513,154.55	68,199,493.62	106,581,476.85	10.92	6.90	10.12
1903..	4,700	722,797,806	353,105,524.91	63,565,848.10	109,881,530.97	8.79	5.91	10.21
1904..	5,134	761,682,495	390,452,345.00	75,588,889.00	112,936,426.00	9.92	6.56	9.30
1905..	5,505	776,175,576	407,643,159.00	73,138,174.00	105,909,385.00	8.95	6.18	9.42
1906..	5,876	801,326,590	440,616,689.50	89,264,850.00	127,526,836.00	11.14	7.18	10.26
1907..	6,043	842,685,939	522,382,747.59	99,728,239.00	152,235,434.00	11.90	7.30	11.20
*1908..	6,751	893,932,010	548,850,476.00	97,336,282.00	131,333,288.00	10.89	6.75	9.10
*1909..	6,788	919,143,825	585,407,483.00	92,993,450.00	131,185,750.00	10.12	6.18	8.72
*1910..	6,996	963,457,549	630,159,719.00	105,898,622.00	154,167,489.47	10.99	6.65	9.67
*1911..	7,163	1,008,180,225	669,931,760.00	114,685,412.00	156,985,513.00	11.38	6.83	9.35
*1912..	7,307	1,031,383,425	704,346,706.70	120,300,872.22	149,056,603.23	11.66	6.93	8.59
*1913..	7,404	1,051,720,675	725,272,182.05	119,906,050.57	160,980,084.46	11.40	6.75	9.06
*1914..	7,473	1,063,978,175	714,117,131.40	121,147,[illegible]6.23	149,270,170.87	11.39	6.81	8.39
*1915..	7,560	1,068,577,080	726,620,202.00	113,639,415.00	127,052,974.00	10.63	5.03	7.64
*1916..	7,571	1,066,208,875	731,820,365.31	114,724,594.66	157,543,547.37	10.76	6.38	8.76

*To July 1; abstract period changed.

The circulation outstanding June 20, 1917, was $660,431,000; demand deposits, $7,431,029,000; time deposits, $2,090,619,000; due to banks, $3,025,614,000. Resources as follows: Loans and discounts, $8,818,312,000; bonds, securities, etc., $3,013,068,000; banking house, furniture and fixtures, $302,541,000; other real estate owned, $46,656,000; due from banks, $2,457,760,000; checks and other cash items, $84,989,000; exchanges for Clearing House, $445,471,000; cash on hand, $752,711,000; all other resources, $229,532,000, total resources, $16,151,040,000.

STATE, SAVINGS AND PRIVATE BANKS, AND LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

(Their Condition as Reported to the Government, June 30, 1917.)

Classifications.	(a) 15,968 State Banks.	622 Mutual Savings Banks.	(b) 1,185 Stock Savings Banks.	(c) 1,608 Loan and Trust Companies.	9364 Private Banks
Resources.					
Loans and discounts (including overdrafts)	$4,111,555,133.03	$2,368,401,481.53	$763,770,184.42	$4,311,691,357.76	$118,712,108.09
Investments (bonds, securities, etc.	890,717,114.94	2,131,688,388.86	159,480,392.77	1,789,765,214.29	19,100,872.04
Banking house furniture and fixtures	175,489,805.06	39,974,830.32	30,413,232.47	153,111,183.90	7,534,991.80
Other real estate owned	38,273,942.11	22,154,282.79	5,588,297.75	37,305,106.61	3,924,234.51
Due from banks	1,078,558,130.65	213,437,132.40	133,912,891.23	370,125,659.44	39,373,349.11
Checks and other items (including exchgs. for clearing house)	138,138,260.18	481,176.94	1,712,110.41	86,545,496.86	1,354,357.87
Cash on hand	319,373,218.66	29,032,167.18	31,853,199.08	363,009,996.83	6,172,541.31
All other resources	47,563,762.52	5,819,011.85	1,163,327.49	288,263,933.86	1,461,976.36
Total Resources	$6,799,669,367.15	$4,811,038,471.87	$1,127,893,665.65	$7,899,818,189.55	$197,937,444.09
Liabilities.					
Capital stock paid in	$600,064,215.61	.....	$69,169,915.00	$505,507,321.82	$16,679,701.05
Surplus fund	288,637,863.19	$321,793,622.00	30,585,954.52	534,778,274.46	7,380,966.56
Undivided profits	108,493,387.88	58,829,989.38	24,010,230.07	107,006,167.05	3,358,568.87
Due to banks	274,945,784.87	133,809.53	3,032,299.35	608,242,170.93	1,976,658.83
Dividends unpaid	526,362.06	.....	12,009.45	1,567,667.80	20,916.70
Individual deposits	5,390,824,047.27	4,422,489,384.42	995,532,890.94	5,797,289,895.36	161,923,941.15
Postal savings deposits	5,974,301.98	.....	735,787.18	6,013,334.25	7,983.15
Notes and bills rediscounted	18,403,200.67	1,094.25	50,650.06	8,868,811.82	781,126.04
Bills payable	51,357,415.83	686,815.89	843,344.20	28,166,156.58	3,137,380.50
Other liabilities	60,442,787.79	7,103,756.40	3,920,593.94	302,382,789.48	2,670,801.24
Total Liabilities	$6,799,669,367.15	$4,811,038,471.87	$1,127,893,665.65	$7,899,818,189.55	$197,937,444.09

(a) Includes stock savings banks for 13 States and trust companies for 8 States. (b) Stock savings banks for 13 States included with State banks. (c) Trust companies for 8 States included with State banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, DEPOSITORS, AND DEPOSITS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Year.	Number of Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.
1850	108	251,354	$43,431,130	1910	1,759	9,142,908	$4,070,486,246
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	1915	2,159	11,285,755	4,997,706,013
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	1916 (c) (a)	622	8,592,271	4,186,976,600
1880	629	2,335,582	819,106,973	1916 (c) (b)	1,242	2,556,121	901,610,693
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	1917 (c) (a)	622	8,935,055	4,422,489,384
1900	1,002	6,107,083	2,449,547,885	1917 (c) (b)	1,185	2,431,958	995,532,890

(a) Mutual. (b) Stock Savings. (c) Incomplete.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANKS, BY STATES—JUNE 30, 1916, AND JUNE 20, 1917.

STATE.	1916			1917		
	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Avg. to Each Dep'r.	Number of Dep'rs.	Amount of Deposits.	Avg. to Each Dep'r.
Maine	239,500	$99,546,046.12	$415.46	240,814	$98,689,825.73	$409.81
New Hampshire	202,209	101,481,017.52	501.86	206,590	105,764,673.14	511.95
Vermont	116,812	56,071,818.82	480.01	118,864	59,676,772.53	502.05
Massachusetts	2,419,914	975,365,518.29	403.06	2,566,467	1,026,822,448.75	400.09
Rhode Island	157,445	88,343,735.47	561.11	161,470	92,769,759.36	574.53
Connecticut	653,947	338,899,894.47	518.24	680,682	363,602,570.50	534.16
Total New England States	3,789,827	$1,659,708,030.69	$437.94	3,974,887	$1,747,326,050.01	$439.59
New York	3,335,538	$1,883,242,203.58	$564.60	3,452,111	$1,991,469,146.62	$576.88
New Jersey	301,943	120,383,076.18	398.69	308,556	128,265,535.36	415.66
Pennsylvania	515,687	238,502,832.12	462.49	531,531	256,939,368.37	483.40
Delaware	36,691	13,362,876.51	364.19	39,318	14,646,256.45	372.50
Maryland	246,162	99,537,966.31	404.36	250,000	101,917,376.07	407.67
Total, Eastern States	4,436,021	$2,355,028,954.70	$530.89	4,581,516	$2,493,237,682.87	$544.19
West Virginia	6,181	$1,616,077.91	$261.42	6,542	$1,743,335.31	$266.48
Total, Southern States	6,181	$1,616,077.91	$261.42	6,542	$1,743,335.31	$266.48
Ohio	115,320	$64,789,961.25	$561.82	114,023	$68,397,224.00	$599.85
Indiana	33,367	13,062,412.08	391.47	34,003	14,337,222.17	421.65
Wisconsin	8,784	2,306,046.15	262.50	9,366	2,573,369.30	274.76
Minnesota	114,826	28,393,328.47	247.27	126,308	29,578,559.32	234.18
Total, Middle West. States	272,297	$108,551,747.95	$398.65	283,700	$114,886,374.79	$404.96
California	87,945	$62,071,789.39	$705.79	88,410	$65,295,941.44	$738.56
Total, Pacific States	87,945	$62,071,789.39	$705.79	88,410	$65,295,941.44	$738.56
Grand total	8,592,271	$4,186,976,600.64	$487.30	8,935,055	$4,422,489,384.42	$494.96

The number of these banks in the United States was 622 on June 20, 1917.

STOCK SAVINGS BANKS, BY STATES—JUNE 30, 1916, AND JUNE 20, 1917.

STATE.	1916		1917	
	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.
New Hampshire	24,122	$9,051,992.20	25,205	$9,809,945.29
New Jersey	38,242	14,938,164.91	39,100	16,045,585.89
Maryland	45,000	13,152,677.00	48,000	14,977,241.12
District of Columbia	101,452	13,535,000.00	111,653	15,693,000.00
West Virginia	16,747	3,768,268.37	.....	.....
North Carolina	40,600	7,472,475.61	44,660	8,331,164.03
Georgia	54,424	13,824,784.72	50,000	12,354,805.81
Florida	7,197	1,759,612.08	9,197	2,263,283.00
Alabama	229,000	13,311,009.83	.....	.....
Mississippi	10,300	2,265,420.21	15,450	3,503,806.22
Louisiana	89,408	22,186,796.03	98,350	24,797,491.52
Kentucky	19,000	3,142,776.06	.....	.....
Michigan	28,918	7,571,410.38	25,385	7,205,094.76
Minnesota	25,423	8,326,277.87	27,967	9,317,439.54
Iowa	670,000	246,172,395.04	750,000	301,241,041.29
Nebraska	22,202	3,784,460.21	21,490	4,510,756.29
Kansas	.....	.....	3,260	652,752.54
Wyoming	2,700	1,162,175.81	2,500	977,731.42
Colorado	11,755	2,654,529.55	18,000	4,133,603.26
New Mexico	14,463	3,272,818.68	.....	.....
Washington	55,760	18,400,946.07	.....	.....
Oregon	1,785	529,226.72	1,141	404,055.24
California	985,319	474,485,569.90	1,072,400	539,373,529.46
Utah	56,232	14,251,551.68	61,000	16 648,228.32
Arizona	6,063	2,590,354.95	7,200	3,292,335.94
Totals	$2,556,121	$901,610,693.88	$2,431,958	$995,532,890.94

These banks numbered 1,242 on June 30, 1916, and 1,185 on June 20. 1917. In the year the average deposit increased from $352 to $409.

SAVINGS BANKS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(Including postal savings banks: Number of depositors, amount of deposits, average deposits per deposit account and per inhabitant, by specified countries.)

Compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, from official reports of the respective countries.

Countries.	Date of Report.	Form of Organization.	Number of Depositors.	Deposits.	Average Deposit Per Inhab't
Austria	Dec. 31, 1913	Communal and priv. sav. bks.	4,385,064	$1,291,041,227	$44.89
	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal sav. bks, sav. dept.	2,300,407	40,297,296	1.40
	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal sav. bks, check dept.	122,870	79,561,438	2.77
Belgium	Dec. 31, 1912	Government savings banks	3,013,296	204,147,391	26.96
	Dec. 31, 1912	Communal and priv. sav. bks.	49,794	11,854,503	1.57
Bulgaria	Dec. 31, 1911	Postal savings banks	312,462	8,797,965	2.03
Chile	Dec. 31, 1914	Public savings banks	396,488	11,334,804	3.15
Denmark (*a*)	Mar. 31, 1915	Communal and cor. sav. bks.	1,225,902	203,363,293	69.62
Egypt	Dec. 31, 1915	Postal savings banks	198,840	2,345,227	.19
France	Dec. 31, 1913	Private savings banks	8,604,993	774,405,417	19.55
	Dec. 31, 1914	Postal savings banks	6,555,992	348,858,018	8.81
Algeria	Dec. 31, 1909	Municipal savings banks	19,427	1,309,769	.24
Tunis	Dec. 31, 1914	Postal savings banks	4,238	7,564,086	.81
Germany (*b*)	Dec. 31, 1913	Public and cor. sav. banks	23,871,657	4,685,982,000	70.24
	Dec. 31, 1909	Communal and priv sav. bks.	1,149,251	428,023,064	19.99
Hungary	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal sav. bks., sav. dept.	873,780	22,852,522	1.07
	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal sav. banks, check dept.	25,630	23,286,942	1.09
Italy	June 30, 1915	Communal and cor. sav. bks.	2,473,216	491,464,209	13.81
	Apr. 30, 1917	Postal savings banks	6,472,442	431,922,457	12.13
Japanese Empire	June 30, 1916	Postal savings banks	14,204,531	126,902,319	1.67
Japan	Dec. 31, 1914	Private savings banks	9,688,958	82,489,620	1.52
Formosa	Dec. 31, 1912	Postal savings bank	8,065	172,732	.05
Luxemburg	Mar. 31, 1914	State savings banks	76,808	12,597,471	47.01
Netherlands	Dec. 31, 1913	Private savings banks	509,836	52,159,902	8.23
	June 30, 1917	Postal savings banks	1,744,804	84,538,307	13.33
Dutch E. Indies (*c*)	Dec. 31, 1914	Private savings banks	5,740	889,304	.02
	Dec. 31, 1914	Postal savings banks	122,429	3,829,627	.10
Dutch Guiana	Dec. 31, 1914	Postal savings banks	10,338	323,511	3.78
Norway	Dec. 31, 1915	Communal and priv. sav. bks.	1,217,062	193,906,949	77.30
Roumania	July 1, 1910	Government savings banks	218,690	11,616,820	1.69
Russia (*d*)	Dec. 31, 1916	State, includ. postal sav. bks.	11,978,000	1,899,165,500	10.84
Finland	Dec. 31, 1914	Private savings banks	361,662	60,844,408	18.83
	Dec. 31, 1913	Postal savings banks	69,535	1,709,448	.53
Spain (*e*)	Dec. 31, 1915	Private savings banks	836,523	105,874,391	5.16
Sweden	Dec. 31, 1915	Communal and trustee sav. bks	1,807,498	285,539,493	49.98
	Dec. 31, 1915	Postal savings banks	582,829	12,825,432	2.25
Switzerland	Dec. 31, 1908	Communal and priv. sav. bks.	1,963,417	307,386,431	86.47
United Kingdom (*f*)	Nov. 30, 1915	Trustee savings banks	1,966,730	250,198,399	5.62
	Dec. 31, 1915	Postal savings banks	14,180,086	906,763,188	20.39
British India	Mar. 31, 1916	Postal savings banks	1,660,424	49,707,248	.20
Australia, Cmwl.	Mar. 31, 1917	Gov. and priv. sav. banks	2,552,059	487,686,039	99.80
New Zealand	Dec. 31, 1916	Postal savings banks	538,072	124,598,017	113.37
	Mar. 31, 1917	Private savings banks	81,900	11,740,261	10.68
Canada (*g*)	Mar. 31, 1916	Postal savings banks	173,456	40,008,418	4.95
	June 30, 1915	Dominion Gov. savings banks.	32,137	13,903,114	1.72
British So. Africa	(*h*) 1914-15	Gov. and P. O. savings banks.	260,164	28,823,428	3.92
British W. Indies.	1914-15	Gov. and P. O. savings banks.	97,465	6,438,165	3.61
British Col., n.e.s.	1914-15	Gov. and P. O. savings banks.	269,486	14,480,853	.56
Total	.....	.....	$129,274,463	$14,239,530,423	$15.71
United States	June 30, 1917	Postal savings	.....	.....	.....
		Mutual savings banks	8,935,055	4,422,489,384	.....
		Stock savings banks	2,431,958	995,532,890	.....
Philippine Islds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The average deposit in the United States is $452.16; in foreign countries as a whole, $110.15.

(*a*) Exclusive of 2,348 deposits of $282,467 in savings banks in Faroe Islands, and 190,528 savings deposits of $35,853,774 in ordinary banks. (*b*) Exclusive of Brunswick. (*c*) Exclusive of data for three large private savings banks in Batavia, Socrabaja and Macassar, and the small banks of Amboina and Menado. (*d*) The total is exclusive of $641,226,500 worth of securities held by the savings banks to the credit of depositors. (*e*) The peseta has been converted at the rate of 20 cents. (*f*) Exclusive of Government stock held for depositors, amounting to $266,073,878 in the postal savings banks and to $30,726,117 in the trustee savings banks. (*g*) Exclusive of savings deposits in chartered banks and special private savings banks. (*h*) At the end of 1912 the private savings banks held deposits of $4,271,955.

DIAMOND AND GOLD OUTPUT OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(Consul John P. Bray, Johannesburg.)

The total value of the mineral production of the Union of South Africa for the six months ended June 30, 1917, as shown by the official statistics of the Department of Mines, was $125,589,454. There were 4,568,855 ounces of fine gold, valued at $94,445,421, produced in the Union, of which the Transvaal accounted for 4,568,762 fine ounces, of a value of $94,443,494. There were 1,432,436 carats of diamonds produced in the Union, valued at $18,562,505, of which 136,595 carats, valued at $2,294,287, were produced in the Orange Free State, and 491,410 carats, of a value of $4,214,199, in the Transvaal. The output of other minerals in the Union during the six months was as follows: Coal, 5,107,645 short tons, valued at the pit's mouth at $7,808,421; copper, 10,046 tons, $2,793,171; tin 1,552 tons, $981,622; antimony, 475 tons, $45,750; asbestos, 3,004 tons, $221,392; corundum, 720,908 tons, $23,325; soda (crude), 2,957 tons, $59,162; lime, 44,304 tons, $318,882; silver in gold bullion, 478,808 ounces, valued at $279,264.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION.

CIRCULATION STATEMENT—OCTOBER 1, 1917.

(By the Treasury Department.)

Note—The thousands (000) are omitted in the figures in the table.)

Circulating Medium.	General Stock of Money in the United States.		Held in Treas'y as Assets of Government.		Held by Fed'l Reserve B'ks. and Their Agents.		Money in Circulation. (z)			
	Oct. 1 1917.	Oct. 1 1916.	Oct. 1 1917.	Oct. 1 1916.	Oct. 1 1917.	Oct. 1 1916.	Oct. 1 1917.	Oct. 1 1916.	Sept. 1 1917.	Jan. 1 1879.
	Dols.	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*	*Dols.*
Gold coin (including bullion in Treasury)	3,035,390	2,636,009	196,370	275,579	4,185	10,581	693,577	644,900	754,270	96,262
Gold certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	528,167	184,208	1,613,090	1,520,740	1,656,691	21,189
Standard silver dollars	568,269	568,270	15,381	13,557	.....	.....	73,940	69,549	72,508	5,700
Silver certificates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	477,011	483,104	472,300	413
Subsidiary silver.. *	204,044	189,869	1,982	11,396	.....	.....	202,061	178,473	197,076	67,982
Treasury notes of 1890	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936	2,058	1,946	.....
United States notes	346,681	346,681	5,797	4,232	.....	.....	340,883	342,448	340,039	310,288
Federal Reserve notes	711,972	215,248	5,148	2,702	.....	.....	706,823	212,545	595,638	.....
Federal Reserve Bank notes	12,406	10,000	73	46	.....	.....	12,333	9,953	12,481	.....
National Bank notes	716,603	733,310	17,715	18,562	.....	.....	698,888	714,747	696,370	314,339
Total	5,595,367	4,699,389	242,469	326,078	532,352	194,789	4,820,546	4,178,521	4,799,323	816,266
Population of continental United States estimated at							104,576	102,859	104,432	48,231
Circulation per capita							$46.10	$40.63	$45.96	$16.92

EXCHANGES OF CLEARING HOUSES OF UNITED STATES CITIES.

Clearing House at—	Exchanges for Years Ended September 30—				
	1917.	1916.	1915.	1914.	1913.
New York	$181,534,031,000	$147,180,709,000	$90,842,708,000	$89,760,345,000	$98,121,520,000
Boston	12,188,355,000	10,180,120,000	7,481,341,000	7,866,664,000	8,326,228,000
Chicago	24,452,469,000	19,129,452,000	15,404,167,000	16,139,932,000	16,018,176,000
Philadelphia	16,423,891,000	12,018,127,000	7,968,006,000	8,231,518,000	8,543,472,000
St. Louis	6,546,438,000	4,947,429,000	3,883,252,000	4,050,824,000	4,122,115,000
San Francisco	4,525,154,000	3,186,602,000	2,583,278,000	2,544,227,000	2,666,628,000
Baltimore	2,233,071,000	2,192,008,000	1,727,833,000	1,899,411,000	2,011,447,000
Pittsburgh	3,939,322,000	3,216,124,000	2,527,701,000	2,725,372,000	2,951,861,000
Cincinnati	2,014,284,000	1,658,175,000	1,274,149,000	1,331,589,000	1,329,668,000
Kansas City	6,736,042,000	4,507,986,000	3,615,489,000	2,831,768,000	2,844,634,000
New Orleans	1,799,857,000	1,180,040,000	898,763,000	974,437,000	1,002,063,000
Minneapolis	1,617,563,000	1,465,000,000	1,327,106,000	1,318,336,000	1,325,146,000
Detroit	2,736,099,000	2,020,598,000	1,358,216,000	1,385,575,000	1,286,942,000
Louisville	1,001,822,000	906,755,000	671,018,000	706,840,000	711,508,000
Cleveland	2,723,466,000	2,134,768,000	1,368,429,000	1,271,067,000	1,271,232,000
Other cities	33,526,133,000	25,483,648,000	19,846,052,000	20,937,778,000	21,231,648,000
Total	$303,997,997,000	$241,407,541,000	$162,777,508,000	$163,975,683,000	$173,765,288,000

TRANSACTIONS OF THE NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Year Ended September 30.	No. of Members.	Capital.	Clearings.	Balances Paid in Money.	Average Daily Clearings.	Average Daily Balances Paid in Money.	Balances to Clearings.
1902	60	$100,672,700	$74,753,189,435	$3,377,504,072	$245,898,649	$11,110,210	4.51
1903	57	113,072,700	70,833,655,940	3,315,516,487	233,005,447	10,906,304	4.68
1904	54	115,972,700	59,672,796,804	3,105,858,576	195,648,514	10,183,143	5.20
1905	54	115,972,700	91,879,318,369	3,953,875,975	302,234,600	13,006,171	4.33
1906	55	118,150,000	103,754,100,091	3,832,621,023	342,422,772	12,648,914	3.69
1907	54	129,400,000	95,315,421,238	3,818,026,108	313,357,569	12,545,809	4.00
1908	50	126,350,000	73,630,971,913	3,409,632,271	241,413,022	11,179,122	4.63
1909	51	127,350,000	99,257,662,411	4,194,484,028	326,505,468	13,797,644	4.22
1910	50	132,350,000	102,553,959,069	4,195,293,966	338,461,911	13,845,854	4.09
1911	67	170,275,000	92,420,120,001	4,388,563,113	305,016,897	14,483,706	4.74
1912	65	174,275,000	96,672,300,863	5,051,262,291	319,050,497	16,670,832	5.22
1913	64	179,900,000	98,121,520,297	5,144,130,384	323,833,400	16,977,328	5.24
1914	62	175,300,000	89,760,344,971	5,128,647,302	296,238,762	16,926,229	5.71
1915	62	178,550,000	90,842,707,724	5,340,846,740	299,810,917	17,628,557	5.87
1916	63	185,550,000	147,180,709,461	8,561,624,447	484,147,071	28,163,238	5.82
1917	62	200,750,000	181,534,031,388	*12,147,791,433	601,106,064	40,224,475	6.69

* Settled through Federal Reserve Bank, $4,641,580,000.

Clearing House returns prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by Assistant Manager W. J. Gilpin.

POSTAL SAVINGS SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

Balance of the credit of depositors June 30, 1916, $86,019,885; deposits during fiscal year $132,112,217, deposits withdrawn during the fiscal year, $86,177,406; balance to credit of depositors June 30, 1917, $131,954,696; balances on deposit in banks June 30, 1917, $126,840,819.83.

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

The Association is now composed of 29 national banks, 16 State banks, and 14 trust companies. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New York, also make their exchanges at the Clearing House. The Clearing House Collection Department also exchanges at the Clearing House, making 62 clearing institutions. There are 21 banks and trust companies in the city and vicinity, not members of the Association, which make their exchanges through banks that are members, in accordance with constitutional provisions.

President—Gates W. McGarrah, President Mechanics & Metals National Bank. *Secretary*—Theodore Hetzler, President Fifth Avenue Bank. *Manager*—William J. Gilpin. *Assistant Manager*—Clarence E. Bacon. *Department of Inspection and Examination*—Charles A. Hanna, Examiner. *Conference Committee*—Herbert L. Griggs, President Bank of New York, N. B. A.; Samuel G. Bayne, President Seaboard National Bank; Edward C. Schaefer, President Germania Bank; Richard Delafield, President National Park Bank; Charles A. Boedy, President Peoples Trust Company. *Nominating Committee*—Lewis L. Clarke, President American Exchange National Bank; Samuel H. Miller, Vice-President Chase National Bank; Rollin P. Grant, President Irving National Bank. Willard V. King, President Columbia Trust Company; William Milne, President Peoples Bank. *Clearing House Committee*—Walter E. Frew, President Corn Exchange Bank; Seward Prosser, President Bankers Trust Company; Albert H. Wiggin, President Chase National Bank; Francis L. Hine, President First National Bank; Lewis E. Pierson, Chairman of the Board, Irving National Bank. *Committee on Admissions*—Herbert P. Howell, Vice-President National Bank of Commerce; William A. Simonson, President Second National Bank; Edwin S. Schenck, President Citizens National Bank; John W. Platten, President United States Mortgage & Trust Company; Walter M. Bennet, Vice-President Bank of America. *Arbitration Committee*—Louis V. Bright, President Lawyers Title & Trust Company; Orion H. Cheney, President Pacific Bank; Ruel W. Poor, President Garfield National Bank; Robert A. Parker, President Market & Fulton National Bank; John T. Sproull, President Coal & Iron Natoinal Bank.

New York Clearing House Building Company—William A. Nash, *President*, Chairman of the Board, Corn Exchange Bank; Stephen Baker, *Vice-President*, President Bank of the Manhattan Company; Richard Delafield, President National Park Bank; Alexander Gilbert, Chairman of the Board, Market & Fulton Nat'l Bank; Edward Townsend, Chairman of the Board, Importers & Traders National Bank; William Sherer, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE TRANSACTIONS.

(For Year Ending September 30, 1917.)

Exchanges	$181,534,031,387.84	Largest exchanges on any one day during the year (Feb. 6, 1917)	$1,218,586,762.17
Balances	12,147,791,432.60	Largest balances on any one day during the year (Aug. 29, 1917)	133,761,391.33
Total transactions	$193,681,822,820.44	Largest transactions on any one day during the year (Feb. 6, 1917)	1,265,758,049.62
The average daily transactions:		Smallest exchanges on any one day during the year (Aug. 6, 1917)	333,575,821.74
Exchanges	$601,106,064.20	Smallest balances on any one day during the year (Mar. 13, 1917)	17,795,469.57
Balances	40,224,474.94	Smallest transactions on any one day during the year (Aug. 6, 1917)	365,764,811.64
Total	$641,330,539.14		
Total transactions since organization of Clearing House (64 years):			
Exchanges	$2,928,591,489,626.17		
Balances	143,847,402,878.02		
Total	$3,072,438,892,504.19		

NEW YORK BANK CLEARINGS FOR 64 YEARS.

*Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.	*Yr.	No. of Members.	Clearings for Year.	Average Daily Clearings.
1854	50	$5,750,455,987.06	$19,104,504.94	1887	65	$34,872,848,785.90	$114,337,209.13
1855	48	5,362,912,098.38	17,412,052.27	1888	64	30,863,686,609.21	101,192,415.11
1856	50	6,906,213,328.47	22,278,107.51	1889	64	34,796,465,528.87	114,839,820.23
1857	50	8,333,226,718.06	26,968,371.26	1890	65	37,660,686,571.76	123,074,139.12
1858	46	4,756,664,386.09	15,393,735.88	1891	64	34,053,698,770.04	111,651,471.39
1859	47	6,448,005,956.01	20,867,333.19	1892	65	36,279,905,235.59	118,561,784.82
1860	50	7,231,143,056.69	23,401,757.47	1893	65	34,421,380,869.50	113,978,082.31
1861	50	5,915,742,758.05	19,269,520.38	1894	66	24,230,145,367.70	79,704,425.55
1862	50	6,871,443,591.20	22,237,681.53	1895	67	28,264,379,126.23	92,670,095.49
1863	50	14,867,597,848.60	48,428,657.49	1896	66	29,350,894,883.87	96,232,142.24
1864	49	24,097,196,655.92	77,984,455.20	1897	66	31,337,760,947.98	103,424,953.62
1865	55	26,032,384,341.89	84,796,040.20	1898	65	39,853,413,947.74	131,529,418.97
1866	58	28,717,146,914.09	93,541,195.16	1899	64	57,368,230,771.33	189,961,029.04
1867	58	28,675,159,472.20	93,101,167.11	1900	64	51,964,588,564.31	170,936,146.61
1868	59	28,484,288,636.92	92,182,163.87	1901	62	77,020,672,493.65	254,193,638.59
1869	59	37,407,028,986.55	121,451,392.81	1902	60	74,753,189,435.86	245,898,619.46
1870	61	27,804,539,405.75	90,274,478.59	1903	57	70,833,655,940.29	233,003,447.17
1871	62	29,300,986,682.21	95,133,073.64	1904	54	59,672,796,804.41	195,648,514.11
1872	61	33,844,369,568.39	109,884,316.78	1905	54	91,879,318,369.00	302,234,099.89
1873	59	35,461,052,825.70	115,885,793.58	1906	55	103,754,100,091.25	342,422,772.57
1874	59	22,855,927,636.26	74,692,573.97	1907	54	95,315,421,237.96	313,537,569.86
1875	59	25,061,237,902.09	81,899,470.26	1908	50	73,630,971,913.18	241,413,022.66
1876	59	21,597,274,247.04	70,349,427.51	1909	51	99,257,662,411.03	326,505,468.45
1877	58	23,289,243,701.09	76,358,176.06	1910	50	102,553,959,069.28	338,461,911.11
1878	57	22,508,438,441.75	73,785,746.54	1911	67	92,420,120,091.67	305,016,897.99
1879	59	25,178,770,690.50	82,015,539.70	1912	65	96,672,300,863.67	319,050,497.89
1880	59	37,182,128,621.09	121,510,224.25	1913	64	98,121,520,297.15	323,833,460.32
1881	61	48,565,818,212.31	159,232,190.86	1914	62	89,760,344,971.31	296,238,762.28
1882	62	46,552,846,161.34	151,637,935.38	1915	63	90,842,707,723.90	299,810,916.58
1883	64	40,293,165,257.65	132,543,306.76	1916	63	147,180,709,461.18	484,147,070.60
1884	62	34,092,037,337.78	111,048,981.55	1917	62	181,534,031,387.84	601,106,064.20
1885	64	25,250,791,439.90	82,789,480.38				
1886	64	33,374,682,216.48	109,067,588.94	Totals ...		$2,928,591,489,626.17	*a* $149,823,066.94

* Fiscal years ending September 30. *a* Average daily clearing.

CASH BALANCES FOR 64 YEARS.

*Year.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.	*Year.	Balances for Year.	Average Daily Balances.	Bal. to Clrgs. P. C.
1854	$297,411,493.69	$988,078.06	5.17	1887	$1,569,626,324.77	$5,146,315.82	4.49
1855	289,694,137.14	940,565.38	5.40	1888	1,570,198,527.78	5,148,191.89	5.08
1856	334,714,489.33	1,079,724.16	4.83	1889	1,757,637,473.47	5,800,783.74	5.05
1857	365,313,901.69	1,182,245.64	4.39	1890	1,753,040,145.23	5,728,889.36	4.65
1858	314,238,910.60	1,016,954.40	6.66	1891	1,584,635,499.88	5,195,526.21	4.65
1859	363,984,682.56	1,177,943.96	5.64	1892	1,861,500,574.56	6,083,335.18	5.13
1860	380,693,438.37	1,232,017.60	5.26	1893	1,696,207,175.52	5,616,580.05	4.92
1861	353,383,944.41	1,151,087.77	5.97	1894	1,585,241,633.52	5,214,610.63	6.54
1862	415,530,331.46	1,344,758.35	6.04	1895	1,896,574,349.11	6,218,276.55	6.71
1863	677,626,482.61	2,207,252.39	4.35	1896	1,843,289,238.66	6,043,571.27	6.28
1864	885,719,204.93	2,866,405.19	3.67	1897	1,908,901,897.67	6,300,006.26	6.01
1865	1,035,765,107.68	3,373,827.71	3.97	1898	2,338,529,016.43	7,717,917.54	5.87
1866	1,066,135,106.35	3,472,752.79	3.71	1899	3,085,971,370.53	10,218,448.24	5.37
1867	1,144,963,451.15	3,717,413.80	3.99	1900	2,730,441,810.27	8,981,716.48	5.25
1868	1,125,455,236.68	3,642,249.95	3.95	1901	3,515,037,741.05	11,600,784.62	4.56
1869	1,120,318,307.87	3,637,397.10	2.99	1902	3,377,504,072.11	11,110,210.76	4.51
1870	1,036,484,821.79	3,365,210.46	3.72	1903	3,315,516,487.48	10,906,304.23	4.68
1871	1,209,721,029.47	3,927,665.68	4.12	1904	3,105,858,575.60	10,183,142.87	5.20
1872	1,428,582,707.53	4,638,255.54	4.22	1905	3,953,875,974.80	13,006,170.97	4.33
1873	1,474,508,024.95	4,818,653.67	4.15	1906	3,832,621,023.87	12,648,914.27	3.69
1874	1,286,753,176.12	4,205,075.73	5.62	1907	3,813,926,108.35	12,545,809.56	4.00
1875	1,408,608,776.68	4,603,296.65	5.62	1908	3,409,632,271.41	11,179,122.30	4.63
1876	1,295,042,028.82	4,218,377.94	5.99	1909	4,194,484,028.37	13,797,644.83	4.22
1877	1,373,996,301.68	4,504,905.90	5.89	1910	4,195,293,966.90	13,845,854.67	4.09
1878	1,307,843,857.24	4,273,999.53	5.81	1911	4,388,563,113.05	14,483,706.64	4.74
1879	1,400,111,062.86	4,560,622.35	5.56	1912	5,051,262,291.57	16,670,832.64	5.22
1880	1,516,538,631.29	4,956,008.60	4.07	1913	5,144,130,384.69	16,977,328.00	5.24
1881	1,776,018,161.58	5,823,010.36	3.66	1914	5,128,647,302.16	16,926,228.72	5.71
1882	1,595,000,245.27	5,195,440.54	3.42	1915	5,340,846,740.16	17,626,556.89	5.87
1883	1,568,983,196.15	5,161,128.93	3.89	1916	8,561,624,447.46	28,163,238.31	5.82
1884	1,524,930,993.93	4,967,201.93	4.47	1917	12,147,791,432.60	40,224,474.94	6.69
1885	1,295,355,251.89	4,247,069.39	5.12				
1886	1,519,565,385.22	4,965,899.95	4.55	Total	$143,847,402,878.02	$7,359,052.68	4.91

*Fiscal years ending September 30.

BANK CLEARINGS IN AMERICAN CITIES, 1914-1917.

(Data compiled by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and covers the full fiscal years.)

Note—The amounts are in billions, with ,000,000 omitted.

	Clearings Outside New York.	New York Clearings.	Total.		Clearings Outside New York.	New York Clearings.	Total.
1914.				1916.			
July	$6,313	$8,180	$14,493	January	$7,808	$12,327	$20,135
August	5,351	4,581	9,932	February	7,186	11,107	18,293
September	5,400	4,628	10,028	March	8,196	12,578	20,774
October	6,126	5,610	11,736	April	7,756	11,623	19,379
November	5,681	5,400	11,081	May	8,159	12,561	20,720
December	6,114	6,530	12,644	June	8,100	12,554	20,654
1915.				July	7,929	11,439	19,368
January	6,196	7,287	13,483	August	7,985	11,767	19,752
February	5,439	6,482	11,912	September	8,406	14,356	22,762
March	6,283	7,565	13,848	October	9,901	15,712	25,613
April	6,201	8,812	15,013	November	10,051	16,654	26,705
May	5,992	8,635	14,627	December	10,259	16,936	27,195
June	6,097	8,025	14,122	1917.			
July	6,234	8,695	14,929	January	10,489	15,127	25,616
August	5,733	8,537	14,270	February	8,836	12,794	21,630
September	6,139	9,625	15,764	March	10,566	14,229	24,795
October	7,413	12,739	20,152	April	10,363	14,653	25,016
November	7,556	11,829	19,385	May	10,736	15,584	26,320
December	7,979	12,332	20,311	June	10,635	16,099	26,734

MONTHLY CLEARINGS.

Month.	Clearings, Total All.			Clearings Outside New York.		
	1917.	1916.	P. C.	1917.	1916.	P. C.
January	$25,641,505,405	$20,138,687,541	+27.3	$10,514,139,790	$7,811,885,314	+34.6
February	21,630,773,327	18,202,704,969	+18.2	8,836,686,083	7,185,967,692	+23.0
March	24,794,665,314	20,714,243,671	+19.5	10,565,538,054	8,196,369,170	+28.9
April	25,013,247,979	19,375,627,782	+29.1	10,361,026,082	7,753,011,127	+33.6
May	26,317,806,472	20,720,039,628	+27.0	10,734,349,469	8,159,112,286	+31.6
June	26,735,988,226	20,653,997,436	+29.4	10,636,909,959	8,100,485,544	+31.3
July	25,665,860,039	19,426,430,703	+32.1	10,480,566,253	7,987,687,828	+31.2
August	25,095,593,770	19,814,028,024	+26.7	10,416,272,241	8,046,711,218	+29.5
September	24,029,814,500	22,854,901,746	+5.1	10,145,913,544	8,498,960,561	+19.3
9 months	$224,925,255,032	$182,020,661,500	+23.6	$92,691,401,475	$71,740,190,740	+29.2
October	$28,255,130,057	$25,726,597,413	+9.8	$12,531,736,419	$10,015,401 478	+25.1

STATEMENT OF BANKS IN N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

(From reports as required under Article III of the Constitution.)

THEIR condition as of week ending November 17, 1917.

CLEARING HOUSE MEMBERS.	* Capital.	* Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, etc., Average.	Gold, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Bank of New York N. B. A...	2,000,000	5,243,900	42,762,000	307,000	33,778,000	1,456,000
Bank of the Manhattan Co...	2,050,000	5,212,100	38,183,000	1,802,000	38,096,000	2,000,000
Merchants' National Bank...	2,000,000	2,555,900	23,416,000	210,000	16,623,000	957,000
Mech. & Metals Nat. Bank...	6,000,000	10,328,700	156,754,000	6,802,000	163,444,000	8,068,000
Bank of America.....	1,500,000	6,706,200	29,981,000	418,000	27,176,000	.....
National City Bank.....	25,000,000	†48,277,400	619,904,000	8,500,000	560,826,000	11,283,000
Chemical National Bank.....	3,000,000	8,885,200	54,436,000	214,000	47,583,000	2,857,000
Atlantic National Bank.....	1,000,000	872,200	14,777,000	163,000	14,465,000	635,000
Nat. Butchers & Drovers Bk..	300,000	77,500	2,250,000	31,000	2,217,000	.....
American Exch. Nat. Bank...	5,000,000	5,571,300	112,928,000	1,138,000	81,908,000	7,767,000
National Bank of Commerce..	25,000,000	20,864,400	502,906,000	929,000	270,340,000	12,685,000
Pacific Bank.....	500,000	1,017,000	9,759,000	79,000	11,004,000	190,000
Chatham & Phenix Nat. Bk..	3,500,000	2,396,800	71,964,000	2,141,000	68,325,000	6,853,000
Hanover National Bank.....	3,000,000	16,924,700	141,528,000	9,116,000	147,981,000	.....
Citizens' National Bank.....	2,550,000	2,683,200	35,652,000	130,000	29,319,000	276,000
Market & Fulton Nat. Bank..	1,000,000	2,149,000	10,813,000	244,000	11,791,000	.....
Metropolitan Bank.....	2,000,000	2,055,200	23,108,000	876,000	21,584,000	.....
Corn Exchange Bank.....	3,500,000	7,244,700	119,192,000	1,243,000	106,741,000	.....
Importers & Traders Nat. Bk.	1,500,000	7,756,700	37,529,000	76,000	27,752,000	400,000
National Park Bank.....	5,000,000	17,134,600	177,214,000	491,000	153,859,000	3,819,000
East River National Bank....	250,000	76,000	2,518,000	16,000	3,166,000	.....
Second National Bank.....	1,000,000	3,679,900	20,490,000	153,000	17,279,000	.....
First National Bank.....	10,000,000	27,094,100	360,513,000	88,000	161,824,000	1,756,000
Irving National Bank.....	4,000,000	4,770,200	105,306,000	1,711,000	94,213,000	351,000
N. Y. County Nat. Bank.....	500,000	373,500	9,171,000	240,000	9,251,000	.....
Chase National Bank.....	10,000,000	12,623,800	292,743,000	3,405,000	253,072,000	21,218,000
Lincoln National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,985,800	17,548,000	511,000	17,427,000	.....
Garfield National Bank.....	1,000,000	1,329,300	11,043,000	102,000	10,123,000	120,000
Fifth National Bank.....	250,000	429,800	7,007,000	66,000	5,668,000	345,000
Seaboard National Bank....	1,000 000	3,316,500	44,531,000	621,000	50,793,000	16,000
Liberty National Bank.....	3,000,000	4,221,300	75,901,000	231,000	58,582,000	2,707,000
Coal and Iron National Bank.	1,000,000	877,900	11,639,000	.....	10,224,000	494,000
Union Exch. National Bank..	1,000,000	1,184,100	11,370,000	195,000	12,729,000	450,000
Brooklyn Trust Co.....	1,500,000	2,952,700	32,986,000	139,000	25,180,000	5,819,000
Bankers Trust Co.....	11,250,000	15,383,900	290,844,000	568,000	216,220,000	36,511,000
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co...	2,000,000	4,452,600	73,881,000	297,000	51,891,000	11,282,000
Guaranty Trust Co.....	25,000,000	28,867,200	497,704,000	3,350,000	335,716,000	43,270,000
Peoples Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,253,300	24,129,000	304,000	20,857,000	2,217,000
New York Trust Co.....	3,000,000	11,230,000	74,823,000	46,000	52,665,000	11,874,000
Franklin Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,187,300	28,883,000	223,000	16,835,000	1,429,000
Metropolitan Trust Co.....	2,000,000	4,494,600	59,491,000	664,000	52,129,000	4,131,000
Nassau Nat'l Bk., Brooklyn..	1,000,000	1,150,500	13,747,000	18,000	9,662,000	509,000
Broadway Trust Co.....	1,500,000	1,152,800	30,374,000	101,000	23,806,000	1,655,000
STATE BANKS NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Greenwich Bank.....	500,000	1,344,000	12,722,000	920,000	13,113,000	15,000
People's Bank.....	200,000	486,500	3,091,000	56,000	3,132,000	8,000
Bowery Bank.....	250,000	817,200	4,429,000	294,000	3,992,000	.....
German-American Bank.....	750,000	803,300	6,137,000	390,000	5,830,000	40,000
Fifth Avenue Bank.....	100,000	2,320,700	17,248,000	1,230,000	19,155,000	.....
German Exchange Bank.....	200,000	818,800	5,543,000	404,000	5,593,000	.....
Germania Bank.....	400,000	761,300	6,389,000	705,000	6,633,000	.....
Bank of the Metropolis.....	1,000,000	2,302,200	14,801,000	612,000	13,035,000	.....
West Side Bank.....	325,000	64,400	4,178,000	260,000	4,227,000	.....
N. Y. Produce Exch. Bank...	1,000,000	980,800	21,217,000	1,101,000	22,016,000	.....
State Bank.....	1,500,000	418,000	24,567,000	2,294,000	26,464,000	27,000
TRUST COMPANIES NOT MEMBERS OF FEDERAL RESERVE BANK.						
Title Guarantee & Trust Co..	5,000,000	12,134,000	42,243,000	1,961,000	26,730,000	713,000
Fidelity Trust Co.....	1,000,000	1,197,400	11,176,000	120,000	8,830,000	1,032,000
Lawyers Title & Trust Co....	4,000,000	5,104,300	24,940,000	623,000	16,640,000	586,000
Columbia Trust Company....	5,000,000	6,512,800	88,088,000	5,732,000	70,098,000	12,774,000
Lincoln Trust Co.....	1,000,000	553,300	13,844,000	641,000	12,795,000	1,407,000
TOTALS:						
Members Federal Res. Bank..	178,650,000	308,043,800	4,321,698,000	47,959,000	3,344,124,000	205,400,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank.....	6,225,600	11,117,200	120,322,000	8,266,000	123,190,000	90,000
Trust Companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	16,000,000	25,501,800	180,291,000	9,077,000	135,093,000	16,512,000
Aggregate, 59 Members.....	200,875,600	344,662,800	4,622,311,000	65,302,000	a3,602,407,000	222,002,000
Comparisons.....	.....	.....	‡66,255,000	§651,000	‡6,667,000	‡3,808,000

Total of average legal tenders, $21,222,000; silver, $33,315,000; net time deposits, $222,002,000; average national bank circulation held, $32,997,000.

* As per official reports: 29 National, Sept. 11, 1917; 16 State, Sept. 8, 1917; 14 Trust Co's., Sept. 8, 1917. † Includes capital set aside for foreign branches, $6,000,000. ‡ Increase. § Decrease.

STATEMENT OF BANKS IN N. Y. CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION—*Continued.*

Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank, not counted as reserve			$112,884,000
Members Federal Reserve Bank		Reserve in Depository,	$519,993,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	Cash Reserve in Vault,	$16,981,000	" " " 8,257,000
Trust Companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	" " " "	12,616,000	" " " 8,566,000
Totals	" " " "	$29,597,000	" " " $536,816,000
Reserve required on Net Demand Deposits		$434,736,120	
" " " Time "		6,162,000	
" " " Demand and Time Deposits,		$440,898,120	¶$79,094,880 ‡$626,180
" " " " Deposits		$22,174,200	¶3,063,800 §3,431,980
" " " " "		20,263,950	¶918,050 ‡1,304,250
" " Total Net "		$483,336,270	¶$83,076,730 §$1,501,550

ACTUAL CONDITION NOVEMBER, 17 1917.

Clearing House Members.	Capital.	Net Profits.	Loans, Dis. Inv'ts, etc., Average.	Gold, Average.	Net Demand Deposits, Average.	Net Time Deposits, Average.
TOTALS:			*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Members Federal Res. Bank	.....	.....	4,457,547,000	47,710,000	3,234,424,000	204,075,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	.....	.....	120,447,000	8,252,000	119,084,000	50.000
Trust Co's, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	.....	.....	178,804,000	9,012,000	124,668,000	17,378.000
Aggregate, 59 Members	.....	.....	4,756,798,000	64,974,000	b3,478,176,000	221,503,000
Comparisons	.....	.....	‡222,951,000	§2,567,000	§136,638,000	‡2,916,000

Cash in vault of members of Federal Reserve Bank, not counted as reserve ‡			$111,771,000
Members Federal Reserve Bank		Reserve in Depository,	$530,878,000
State Banks, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	Cash Reserve in Vault,	$16,948,000	" " " 7,381,000
Trust Companies, not members of Federal Reserve Bank	" " " "	12,405,000	" " " 8,381,000
Totals	" " " "	$29,353,000	" " " $546,640,000
Reserve required on Net Demand Deposits		$420,475,120	
" " " Time "		6,122,250	
" " " Demand and Time Deposits,		$426,597,370	¶$104,280,630 ‡$2,317,750
" " " " Deposits		21,435,120	¶2,893,880 §5,594,180
" " " " "		18,700,200	¶2,085,800 ‡2,906,300
" " Total Net "		$466,732,690	¶$109,260,310 §$370,130

‡ Increase. § Decrease. ¶ Excess. a U. S. Deposits deducted $647,666,000. b U. S. deposits deducted $952,156,000.

Clearings week end'g	Nov. 17, '17, $3,710,128,002.46	Balances week ending	Nov. 17, 1917, $367,426,598.38
" " "	Nov. 10, '17, *3,177,309,106.72	" " "	Nov. 10, 1917, *226,889,064.63
Clearings th's day	Nov. 17, '17, 654,324,845.56	Balances this day	Nov. 17, 1917, 78,543,835.51

* 5 days.

COMMERCIAL RATIO OF SILVER TO GOLD.

1892	23.72	1897	34.28	1902	39.45	1907	31.24	1912	33.62
1893	26.49	1898	35.03	1903	38.10	1908	38.64	1913	34.19
1894	32.56	1899	34.36	1904	35.70	1909	39.74	1914	37 37
1895	31.60	1900	33.33	1905	33.87	1910	39.39	1915	39.84
1896	30.66	1901	34.68	1906	30.54	1911	38.33	1916	30.11

BULLION VALUE OF 371¼ GRAINS OF PURE SILVER CONTAINED IN THE SILVER DOLLAR (9-10 OF THE TOTAL WEIGHT) AT THE ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE OF SILVER AT PAR OF EXCHANGE.

(Alloy in United States coins; Gold coin = 900 gold + 100 copper, silver coin = 900 silver + 100 copper, nickel coin = 25 per cent. nickel + 75 per cent. copper, bronze coin = 95 per cent. copper + 5 per cent. tin and zinc.)

Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.	Year.	Value.
1882	$.878	1889	$.723	1896	$.522	1903	$.443	1910	$.405
1883	.858	1890	.809	1897	.467	1904	.447	1911	.417
1884	.859	1891	.764	1898	.456	1905	.472	1912	.475
1885	.823	1892	.674	1899	.463	1906	.523	1913	.488
1886	.769	1893	.603	1900	.479	1907	.512	1914	.428
1887	.757	1894	.491	1901	.461	1908	.414	1915	.401
1888	.727	1895	.506	1902	.408	1909	.402	1916	.531

DEPOSITS AND PURCHASES OF SILVER BY THE UNITED STATES.

Silver purchased during the fiscal year 1917 totaled 6,161,680.34 fine ounces, costing $4,513,215.19, at an average price of 73¼ cents per fine ounce; the silver received and repaid to the depositors thereof in bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 4,610,396.06 fine ounces; the silver deposited by foreign Governments to be worked into coin totaled 811,754.81 fine ounces; the United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 6,241,240.81 fine ounces, with recoinage value of $8,627,946.34; the Philippine silver coins received for recoinage totaled 149,129.07 fine ounces; the transfers of silver between mint service offices totaled 1,231,661.15 fine ounces, making an aggregate quantity of silver handled by the mint service during the fiscal year 1917 of 19,205,677.21 fine ounces. The large increase over last year of silver handled was due principally to the extraordinary demand for subsidiary silver coin and to the placing in circulation of the new design subsidiary silver coins.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

(For the Calendar Year 1916.)

Country.	Gold. Ounces, Fine.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Ounces, Fine.	Silver. Value* ($0.68647).
North America—United States	4,479,057	$92,590,300	74,414,802	$51,083,529
Canada	930,492	19,234,976	25,459,741	17,477,348
Mexico	372,038	7,690,707	22,838,385	15,677,866
Total	5,781,587	$119,515,983	122,712,928	$84,238,743
Central American States	170,164	$3,517,597	2,602,471	$1,786,518
South America—Argentina	306	$6,330	12,037	$8,263
Bolivia and Chile	19,201	396,922	2,052,149	1,408,739
Brazil	117,286	2,424,515	21,523	14,775
Colombia	298,661	6,173,867	309,415	212,404
Ecuador	26,397	545,674	24,655	16,925
Peru	57,600	1,179,537	9,419,950	6,466,513
Uruguay	573	11,836	.....	.....
Guiana—British	37,129	767,525	.....	.....
Dutch	21,199	438,223	93	64
French	94,805	1,959,793	.....	.....
Venezuela	68,931	1,424,930	.....	.....
Total	741,548	$15,329,152	11,839,822	$8,127,683
Europe—Austria-Hungary	67,360	$1,392,465	1,772,699	$1,216,905
France	48,375	1,000,000	.....	.....
Great Britain	926	19,142	96,450	66,210
Greece	.....	.....	591,464	406,022
Italy	111	2,295	486,462	333,942
Norway	.....	.....	413,867	284,107
Portugal	32	661	2,058	1,413
Russia	1,273,362	26,322,746	638,403	438,245
Spain	.....	.....	4,565,396	3,134,007
Sweden	1,225	25,323	24,230	16,633
Turkey	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,391,391	$28,762,632	8,591,029	$5,897,484
Australia—New South Wales	108,145	$2,235,556	2,801,507	$1,923,151
Northern Territory	836	17,281	.....	.....
Queensland	215,162	4,447,793	243,084	166,870
South Australia	4,180	86,399	.....	.....
Victoria	256,643	5,305,282	32,342	22,202
Western Australia	1,061,398	21,941,044	.....	.....
New Zealand	292,620	6,048,992	786,485	539,899
Tasmania	15,790	326,408	.....	.....
Total	1,954,774	$40,408,755	3,863,418	$2,652,122
Asia—British India	542,115	$11,206,509	628,656	$431,554
China	135,677	2,804,692	18,230	12,514
Chosen	199,419	4,122,351	24,979	17,148
East Indies—British, Dutch	149,963	3,100,000	.....	.....
Federated Malay States	15,861	327,871	.....	.....
Formosa (Tawain)	48,432	1,001,178	47,653	32,712
Indo-China	3,174	65,620	1,056	725
Japan	260,551	5,386,066	5,120,293	3,514,927
Total	1,355,192	$28,014,287	5,840,867	$4,009,580
Africa—Belgian Congo	49,787	$1,029,189	4,770	$3,274
Egypt	7,010	144,910	1,657	1,137
French East Africa	2,100	43,414	.....	.....
Madagascar	46,681	964,980	.....	.....
Rhodesia	930,356	19,232,165	200,676	137,758
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal	9,296,848	192,182,902	968,883	665,109
West Africa	380,231	7,860,079	.....	.....
Total	10,713,013	$221,457,639	1,175,986	$807,278
Total for world	22,107,669	$457,006,045	156,626,521	$107,519,408

*Average United States equivalent value of a fine ounce in London with exchange at par.

PRODUCTION FOR TERM OF YEARS.

Years.	Gold. Fine Ozs.	Gold. Value.	Silver. Fine Ozs.	Silver. Com. Val.
1903	15,852,620	$327,702,700	167,689,322	$90,552,200
1904	16,804,372	347,377,200	164,195,266	95,233,300
1905	18,396,451	380,288,700	172,317,688	105,113,700
1906	19,471,080	402,503,000	165,054,497	111,721,100
1907	19,977,266	412,966,600	184,206,994	121,577,100
1908	21,422,244	442,476,900	203,131,404	108,655,100
1909	21,965,111	454,059,100	212,149,023	110,364,400
1910	22,022,180	$455,239,100	221,715,763	$119,727,000
1911	22,348,313	461,939,700	226,192,923	122,143,800
1912	22,519,335	466,136,100	224,310,654	117,863,800
1913	22,249,596	459,941,100	223,997,343	135,216,400
1914	21,240,416	439,078,260	160,626,019	88,845,464
1915	22,674,568	468,724,918	178,850,500	92,809,100
1916	22,107,669	457,006,045	156,626,521	107,519,408

WORLD'S INDUSTRIAL CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER IN 1916

Country.	Gold.	Silver.	Country.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	$51,061,187	$22,038,094	Netherlands	$974,336	$343,065
Australia (Melbourne)	448,015	25,415	Sweden	14,856	6,031
British Honduras	.....	1,000	Taiwan (Japan)	27,776	.....
British Guiana	500	100	Tunis	257,848	330,779
Canada	2,304,910	617,823			
China	846,928	691,748	Total	$55,936,356	$24,083,644
French W. Africa (Senegal)	.....	29,589			

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES—FISCAL YEAR 1917.

THE amount of domestic coin produced during the fiscal year 1917 was 406,500,972 pieces of the face value of $25,445,148.68. The gold coinage was $1,230,040, which includes $30,040 in McKinley gold dollars authorized under the Act of Congress of February 23, 1916. The silver coinage consisted of 116,399,800 pieces of the face value of $18,263,600, which includes $13,750,400 in value of silver coins of the new design. The minor coinage executed totaled 289,831,132 pieces of nickel and bronze of the face value of $5,951 508.68.

The coinage of the three mints was as follows:

	Gold.		Silver.		Minor.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	30,040	$30,040	74,188,000	$10,595,000	211,428,132	$4,055,078
San Francisco	240,000	$1,200,000	26,366,000	3,903,000	39,267,000	924,950
Denver	None.	None.	15,845,800	3,765,600	39,136,000	971,480

The total number of the various coins produced was as follows: Half eagles, 240,000; McKinley memorial dollars, 30,040; silver half dollars, 9,179,800; silver quarter dollars, 19,678,000; dimes, 87,542,000; nickels, 76,329,934; cents, 213,501,198.

The mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco coined for Central and South American States 515,000 gold pieces; 4,884,313 of silver; 7,700,000 of nickel and 5,670,000 of bronze.

COINAGE OF NATIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1916.

Country.	Monetary Unit.	Gold.		Silver.		
		Unit Value of Country's Money.	Value in United States Money.	Unit Value of Country's Money.	Value of Fine Ounces Consumed.	Fine Ounces Consumed.
United States	Dollar	18,525,026	$18,525,026	8,880,800	$4,409,986	6,424,149
Philippine Islands	Peso	.....	.....	287,000	101,346	147,633
British Empire:						
Australia	Pound	1,273,643	6,198,184	600,075	1,385,565	2,018,391
Honduras, British	Dollar	.....	.....	147,598	700,295	1,020,139
" Canada	"	29,739	29,739	1,134,301	540,198	786,921
Chile	Peso	3,640,120	1,328,644	1,167,960	167,035	243,324
China	Dollar	.....	.....	22,621,434	12,067,501	17,579,065
Colombia	"	.....	.....	650,000	35,864	52,244
Costa Rica	Colon	10,000	4,654	.....	.....	.....
Cuba	Peso	18,171,010	.....	1,481,095	786,357	1,145,508
Denmark	Kroner	15,950,000	4,274,600	3,008,332	398,368	580,311
Ecuador	Sucre	.....	.....	400,000	198,630	289,350
France	Franc	.....	.....	154,283,814	14,216,065	20,708,938
French Colonies:						
Indo-China	Piaster	.....	.....	400,000	214,520	312,498
Tunis	Franc	1,290	249	7,077,588	652,144	949,998
Italy	Lira	.....	.....	23,681,004	2,182,022	3,178,612
Japan	Yen	41,949,700	20,911,925	4,883,044	1,745,855	2,543,236
Mexico	Peso	260,000	129,610	240,000	129,448	188,570
Morocco	Rials	.....	.....	113,172	56,199	181,866
Netherlands	Florin	672,738	267,057	7,075,000	1,475,573	2,149,509
Panama	Balboa	.....	.....	2,500	2,482	3,617
Peru	Libra (pound)	582,477	2,834,624	2,290,390	11,373,559	16,568,180
Serbia	Dinar	.....	.....	8,420,249	146,232	213,021
Siam	Tical	.....	.....	9,567,000	2,850,440	4,152,316
Sweden	Crown	.....	.....	2,028,522	268,617	391,302
Switzerland	Franc	6,000,000	1,158,000	1,966,940	181,239	264,016
Total		107,065,738	$55,662,212	262,407,838	$56,285,538	81,992,714
Recoinage			3,482,001		11,611,041	
New Coinage			$52,180,211		$44,674,497	

Note.—Owing to the war, no reliable information exists in this country as to the coinage in Austria-Hungary, Brazil, Great Britain, India, British West Africa, Bulgaria, Egypt, Ethopia, Germany, Italian Somaliland, Dutch East Indies, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Russia, and Turkey.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY.

(Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury October 1, 1917.)

COUNTRY.	Legal Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.	Remarks.
Argentine Rep.	Gold	Peso	$0.9648	Currency: Depreciated paper, convertible at 44 per cent. of face value; exchange rate about $0.429.
Austria-Hung'y	Gold	Crown	.2026	Greatly depreciated; no quotations.
Belgium	Gold (a)	Franc	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano	.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis	.5462	Currency: Government paper; exchange rate about 25 cents to the milreis.
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Canada	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Cent. American States:				
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653	Exchange rate $0.263 = 1 colon.
B. Honduras	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000	Exchange rate $1.00 = 1.01 cordobas.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.7105	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate about 38 pesos = $1.00.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.7105	Currency: Bank notes; exchange rate about $0.40.
Salvador	Silver	Peso	.7105	Currency: Convertible into silver on demand; exchange rate about $0.365.
Chile	Gold	Peso	.3650	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately $0.296.
China	Silver	Tael: Amoy	1.1647	The tael is a unit of weight not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael. The Yuan-silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .644+ of the Haikwan tael.
		Tael: Canton	1.1612	
		Cheefoo	1.1140	
		Chin Kiang	1.1378	
		Fuchau	1.0774	
		Haikwan (customs)	1.1851	
		Hankow	1.0897	
		Tael: Kiaochow	1.1287	
		Nankin	1.1525	
		Niuchwang	1.0922	
		Ningpo	1.1198	
		Peking	1.1355	
		Shanghai	1.0639	
		Swatow	1.0759	
		Takau	1.1721	
		Tientsin	1.1287	
		Dollar: Yuan	.7632	
		Dollar: Hongkong	.7660	
		Dollar: British	.7660	
		Dollar: Mexican	.7717	
Colombia	Gold	Dollar	.9733	Currency: Government paper and gold; exchange rate approximately 1.03 pesos to $1 gold.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000	
Denmark	Gold	Crown	.2680	Exchange rate $0.307 = 1 crown.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867	Exchange rate $0.37 = 1 sucre.
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.9431	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland	Gold	Mark	.1930	Exchange rate $0.165 = 1 mark.
France	Gold (a)	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard. Exchange value $0.173.
German Empire	Gold	Mark	.2382	Greatly depreciated; no quotation.
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	Exchange value $4.755.
Greece	Gold (a)	Drachma	.1930	Member of Latin Union; gold is the actual standard.
Hayti	Gold	Gourde	.2500	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately $0.183.
India (British)	Gold	Rupee	.3244	(15 rupees equal 1 pound sterling.)
Italy	Gold (a)	Lira	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard; exchange value, $0.13.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985	Exchange value $0.51.
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: Depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985	Exchange value $0.525.
Netherlands	Gold	Florin	.4020	Exchange value $0.42.
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Norway	Gold	Crown	.2680	Exchange rate $0.31 = 1 crown.
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000	
Paraguay	Silver	Peso	.7105	Currency: Depreciated paper; exchange rate 2,700 per cent.
Persia	Gold	Achreh	.0959	Silver circulating above its metallic value; exchange value of silver kran approximately $0.179.
	Silver	Kran	.1308	
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8605	
Philippine Isids.	Gold	Peso	5000	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0805	Currency: Inconvertible paper; exchange rate approximately $0.70½.
Roumania	Gold	Leu	.1930	
Russia	Gold	Rouble	.5146	Exchange rate $0.175 = 1 rouble.

(a) And silver.

FOREIGN COINS VALUED IN UNITED STATES MONEY—*Continued.*

COUNTRY.	Legal Sta'dard.	Monetary Unit.	Value in Terms of U. S. Money.	Remarks.
Santo Domingo.	Gold....	Dollar.....	$1.0000	
Serbia.....	Gold....	Dinar.....	.1930	
Siam.....	Gold....	Tical.....	.3709	
Spain.....	Gold (a)	Peseta.....	.1930	Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the bank of Spain; exchange value approximately $0.235.
Straits Setlmts.	Gold....	Dollar.....	.5678	
Sweden.....	Gold....	Crown.....	.2680	Exchange rate $0.337 = 1 crown.
Switzerland....	Gold....	Franc.....	.1930	Member Latin Union; gold is actual standard; exchange value $0.213.
Turkey.....	Gold....	Piaster.....	.0440	100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.
Uruguay.....	Gold....	Peso.....	1.0342	Exchange rate $1.00 = 0.914 peso.
Venezuela.....	Gold....	Bolivar.....	.1930	

(a) And silver.

MONETARY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by the Director of the Mint.)

	Gold Coin.	Standard Silver Dollars.	Subsidiary Silver Coin.	Minor Coin.
Weight.....	25.8 grains to the dollar.	412.5 grains.	385.8 grains to the dollar.	5c. piece: 77.16 grains, 75 p. c. copper, 25 p. c. nickel.
Fineness.....	900-1000.	900-1000.	900-1000.	1c. piece: 48 grains, 95 p. c. copper, 5 p. c. tin and zinc.
Ratio to gold...	.....	15.988 to 1.	14.953 to 1.	
Limit of issue..	Unlimited.	Coinage ceased in 1905.	Needs of the people.	Needs of the people.
Denominations.	$20, $10, $5, $2½.	$1.	50 cents, 25 cents, 10 cents.	5 cents, 1 cent.
Legal tender...	Unlimited.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not to exceed $10.	Not to exceed 25 cents.
Receivable.....	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all dues up to $10.	For all dues up to 25 cents.
Exchangeable..	For gold certificates, as below, and subsidiary and minor coin.	For silver certificates and smaller coin.	For minor coin.	.....
Redeemable....	.....	.....	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury in sums or multiples of $20.

	Gold Certificates.	Silver Certificates.	United States Notes.	Treasury Notes of 1890.	National Bank Notes.*
Limit of issue..	For gold bullion to ⅔ of the amount of gold certificates outstanding for gold coin, unlimited unless gold coin reserve against U. S. notes greenbacks. falls below $100,000,000.	Unlimited for standard silver dollars.	$346,681,016.	No further issues; volume steadily diminishing by redemption in silver dollars.	Not to exceed capital of banks.
Denominations	$10,000, $5,000, $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10.	$100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.	$1,000, $500, $100, $50, $20, $10, $5.
Legal tender...	Not a legal tender.	Not a legal tender.	For all debts, public and private, except customs and interest on public debt.	Unlimited, unless otherwise contracted.	Not a legal tender.
Receivable....	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues.	For all public dues except customs.
Redeemable...	In gold coin at the Treasury.	In silver dollars at the Treasury.	In gold at the Treasury.	In gold or silver dollars at the Treasury.	In "lawful money" at the Treasury, or at bank of issue.

"Legal tender" (legal offer of payment of debt) is a quality given a circulating medium by Congress, and possessing this quality it becomes "lawful money." United States notes are by regulation receivable for customs so long as they continue redeemable in coin. There are still in use small amounts of $1 and $2 national bank notes; also $500 and $1,000 silver certificates. Treasury notes were issued for purchases of silver bullion, which was coined into dollars wherewith the notes are being redeemed as rapidly as practicable.

* Federal Reserve Notes: Limit of issue at the discretion of the Federal Reserve Board through Federal Reserve agents to Federal Reserve banks for the purpose of discounting paper for banks (members of the Federal Reserve System) and for no other purpose. Denominations: $100, $50, $20, $10, $5 (not a legal tender). Receivable for all public dues. Redeemable in gold coin of the United States by the Treasurer and in gold and lawful money by any Federal Reserve bank.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

The New York Clearing House at 77 Cedar Street is composed of banks and trust companies associated for exchanging checks and bills they hold against one another. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York also clear. Other banks, not members of the association, clear through members. The representatives of the members appear at the Clearing House at 10 o'clock every business day, with the checks and drafts to be exchanged. The resulting balances are ascertained in about an hour, and before 1.30 o'clock those indebted pay their balances, and after that hour the other banks receive the amounts due them. The Clearing House has been in operation since 1853.

Elsewhere in this section of the ALMANAC, under the heading "Statement of Banks in the New York Clearing House Association," will be found statistics as to the capital, profits, loans, gold holdings, and deposits of most of the institutions named in this table.

Banks are open from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 12 noon. Commercial paper except sight or demand bills, falling due on Saturday is payable on the following business day.

NATIONAL.

Name.	Location.	President	Cashier.
American Exchange	128 Broadway	Lewis L. Clarke	Arthur P. Lee.
Atlantic	257 Broadway	H. D. Kountze	Frank E. Andruss.
Bank of Commerce	31 Nassau Street	James S. Alexander	Faris R. Russell.
Bank of New York	48 Wall Street	Herbert L. Griggs	Joseph Andrews.
Battery Park	2 Broadway	E. A. De Lima	E. B. Day.
Bronx National	369 E. 149th Street	F. A. Wurzbach	Harry Kobe.
Butchers & Drovers'	683 Broadway	D. H. Rowland	William H. Chase.
Chase	57 Broadway	A. H. Wiggin	A. C. Andrews.
Chatham & Phenix	149 Broadway	Louis G. Kaufman	Bert. L. Haskins.
Chemical	303 Broadway	H. K. Twitchell	Francis Halpin.
Citizens' National	320 Broadway	Edwin S. Schenck	A. K. Chapman.
City	55 Wall Street	F. A. Vanderlip	T. A. Reynolds.
Coal and Iron	Liberty and West Streets	John T. Sproull	Addison H. Day.
East River	680 Broadway	Vincent Loeser	George E. Hoyer.
Federal Reserve	Pine and Nassau Streets	B. Strong, Jr., Gov	L. F. Sailer.
Fifth National	Lexington Ave. and 23d St	E. E. Watts	W. S. Beckley.
First National	2 Wall Street	Francis L. Hine	Samuel A. Welldon.
Garfield	5th Ave., corner 23d Street	R. W. Poor	A. W. Snow.
Gotham	1819 Broadway	Henry H. Bizallion	Chas. A. Cornell.
Hanover	Nassau Street corner Pine	William Woodward	Elmer E. Whittaker.
Harriman	5th Avenue and 44th Street	Jos. W. Harriman	John A. Noble.
Importers & Traders'	247 Broadway	H. H. Powell	E. P. Townsend.
Irving National	Woolworth Building	R. P. Grant	J. F. Bouker.
Liberty	120 Broadway	Harvey D. Gibson	Chas. W. Riecks.
Lincoln	60-70 E. 42d Street	Chas. E. Warren	David C. Grant.
Market and Fulton	81 Fulton Street	Robert A. Parker	Wm. M. Rosendale.
Mechanics' & Metals	20 Nassau Street	G. W. McGarrah	Joseph S. House.
Merchants National	42 Wall Street	Theo. E. Burton	Owen P. Paynter.
National Park	214 Broadway	Richard Delafield	E. V. Connolly.
New York County	79 8th Avenue	Jas. C. Brower, V.-P	L. J. Grinnon.
Seaboard	18 Broadway	Samuel G. Bayne	W. K. Cleverley.
Second National	5th Avenue, corner 28th St	Wm. A. Simonson	William Pabst.
Sherman	33d Street and Astor Court	E. C. Smith	Chas. W. Hodson.
Union Exchange	21st Street and 5th Avenue	S. H. Herman	David Nevius.

STATE.

Bank of America	44 Wall Street	William H. Perkins	W. M. Bennet.
Bank of Europe	1429 1st Avenue	Thos. Capek	Vincent W. Woytisek.
Bank of Metropolis	31 Union Square	Stephen Baker	E. S. Laffey.
Bank of U. S.	77 Delancey Street	Joseph S. Marcus	B. K. Marcus.
Bowery	124 Bowery	J. Stanley Foster	Charles Essig.
Broadway Central	Broadway at 97th Street	Frank Williams	Francis Crave.
Bronx Borough Bank	440 Tremont Avenue	C. A. Becker	Wm. S. Germain.
Bryant Park	220 W. 42d Street	W. W. Warner	E. F. Giese.
Chelsea Exchange	266 W. 34th Street	A. E. Stilger	William A. Lobb.
Colonial	Columbus Ave., cor. 81st St	Alexander Walker	George S. Carr.
Columbia	507 5th Avenue	Eli H. Bernheim	W. S. Griffith.
Corn Exchange	13 William Street	Walter E. Frew	Edward S. Malmar.
Cosmopolitan	803 Prospect Avenue	Geo. B. Williams	Wm. F. McLaughlin.
Fidelity	Madison Ave. and 75th St	Edward H. Peaslee	E. W. Dutton.
5th Ave. Bank of N. Y.	530 5th Avenue	Theo. Hetzler	W. G. Gaston.
German-American	23 Broad Street	Albert Tag	J. F. Frederichs.
German Exchange	330 Bowery	Jos. M. Adrian	George Kern.
Germania	190 Bowery	Edward C. Schaefer	Loftin Love.
Greenwich	402 Hudson Street	Wm. C. Duncan	F. Hammond.
International	17 Battery Place	Lawrence M. Jacobs	A. J. McGrath.
Manhattan Company	40 Wall Street	Stephen Baker	D. H. Pierson.
Metropolitan	4th Avenue & 23d Street	Henry Ollesheimer	August C. Corby.
Mutual	49-51 W. 33d Street	Charles A. Sackett	Hugh N. Kirkland.
New Netherland	41 W. 34th Street	J. Adams Brown	Curtis J. Beard.
N. Y. Produce Exchange	10 Broadway	G. W. McGarrah	Thos. B. Nichols.
Pacific	470 Broadway	O. H. Cheney	J. C. Lawrence, Asst.
People's	395 Canal Street	William Milne	John B. Forsyth.
Public	39 Delancey Street	Edward S. Rothchild	C. H. Baldwin.
State	374-8 Grand Street	O. L. Richard	A. I. Voorhis.
Twenty-third Ward	137th Street and 3d Avenue	Charles W. Bogart	Charles P. Bogart.
Westchester Avenue	1060 Southern Boulevard	John Tatlock	Russell B. Smith.
West Side	481 8th Avenue	W. I. L. Adams	Nat. Mills, Jr.
Yorkville	3d Avenue at 85th Street	August Zinsser, Jr	Ernest Wolkwitz.

BANKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Astor	5th Avenue and 36th Street	E. C. Converse	J. R. Trowbridge.
Bankers	16 Wall Street	Seward Prosser	B. W. Jones.
Broadway	233 Broadway	Frederic G. Lee	John Williams.
Central	54 Wall Street	J. N. Wallace	Milton Ferguson.
Columbia	60 Broadway	Willard V. King	L. W. Wiggin.
Commercial	Broadway and 41st Street	R. R. Moore	J. G. Hemerich.
Empire	120 Broadway	L. W. Baldwin	M. J. Brown.
Equitable	37 Wall Street	A. W. Krech	R. R. Hunter.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company	22 William Street	E. S. Marston	A. V. Heely.
Fidelity	Chambers St. W. Broadway	S. S. Conover	A. H. Mars.
Fulton	149 Broadway	H. C. Swords	C. M. Van Kleeck.
Guaranty	140 Broadway	Charles H. Sabin	F. W. Ellsworth.
Hudson	Broadway and 39th Street	Frank V. Baldwin	R. A. Purdy.
Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.	160 Broadway	L. V. Bright	W. N. Vail.
Lincoln	204 Fifth Avenue	Alex. S. Webb	Frederic P. Davis.
Metropolitan	60 Wall Street	G. C. Van Tuyl, Jr.	G. N. Hartmann.
Mutual Alliance	In Liquidation.		
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust Company	52 Wall Street	Walter Kerr	Irving L. Roe.
New York	26 Broad Street	M. N. Buckner	Herbert W. Morse.
Title Guarantee & Trust Company	176 Broadway	C. H. Kelsey	J. W. Cleveland.
Transatlantic	67 William Street	Julius Pirnitzer	G. Plochmann (Actg.)
Union	80 Broadway	Edwin G. Merrill	Henry M. Myrick.
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	55 Cedar Street	J. W. Platten	Henry L. Servoss.
United States	45 Wall Street	E. W. Sheldon	W. J. Worcester.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
American	115 W. 42d Street	W. M. Campbell	$3,319,000	$196,000
Bank for Savings	280 4th Avenue	Walter Trimble	94,122,000	13,135,000
Bowery	128 Bowery	H. A. Schenck	106,312,000	15,776,000
Broadway	5 Park Place	H. F. Hutchinson	14,661,000	823,000
Bronx	Tremont and Park Avenues	Wm. B. Aitken	450,000	13,000
Citizens'	56 Bowery	Henry Hasler	16,793,000	2,493,000
Commonwealth	2007 Amsterdam Avenue	J. H. Boschen	1,335,000	31,000
Dollar	2808 3rd Avenue	G. E. Edwards	14,746,000	1,123,000
Dry Dock	341 Bowery	Andrew Mills	49,677,000	4,858,000
East River	291 Broadway	D. S. Ramsay	36,958,000	4,661,000
Emigrant Industrial	51 Chambers Street	John J. Pulleyn	162,021,000	12,766,000
Empire City	231 W. 125th Street	R. E. Cochran	5,244,000	337,000
Excelsior	23d Street and 6th Avenue	Wm. J. Roome	18,211,000	1,106,000
Franklin	8th Avenue, cor. 42d Street	E. K. Satterlee	26,060,000	2,273,000
German	Corner 4th Ave. and 14th St.	Hubert Cillis	100,478,000	9,520,000
Greenwich	6th Avenue & 16th Street	James Quinlan	75,793,000	7,283,000
Harlem	124 E. 125th Street	W. E. Trotter	27,645,000	2,782,000
Irving	115 Chambers Street	H. E. Tener	21,008,000	1,478,000
Italian	64 Spring Street	J. N. Francolini	6,070,000	306,000
Maiden Lane	170 Broadway	F. A. Ringler	2,163,000	54,000
Manhattan	644 Broadway	C. M. Bird	11,764,000	1,289,000
Metropolitan	1 3rd Avenue	Robert D. Andrews	14,181,000	1,253,000
New York	8th Ave., corner 14th Street	Wm. Felsinger	44,565,000	4,146,000
North River	31 W. 34th Street	Charles Robe	9,424,000	735,000
North Side	3230 3d Avenue	J. G. Borgstede	1,823,000	52,000
Seamen's	74 Wall Street	Daniel Barnes	78,732,000	9,000,000
Union Dime	6th Avenue and 40th Street	A. P. W. Kinnan	49,238,000	5,070,000
Union Square	20 Union Square	W. H. Rockwood	10,706,173	1,304 486
United States	606 Madison Avenue	C. N. Taintor	6,119,000	411,000
Universal	149 Broadway	W. F. Brown	275,000	14,000
West Side	110 6th Avenue	C. O. Bigelow	4,536,000	314,000

BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

NATIONAL AND STATE.

Name.	Location.	President.	Cashier.
Bank of Flatbush	Cor. Flatbush & Church Avs.	W. D. Buckner	Chas. Straub.
Bank of Long Island	Jamaica	S. R. Smith	George S. Downing.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, C. I.	W. J. Ward	G. H. Mailey.
First National of Corona	Liquidated November 1, 1916		
First National, Jamaica	Jamaica	Starr Brinkerhoff	Richard Van Siclen.
First National, Ozone Park	Ozone Park	John B. Reimer	W. L. Hopkins.
First National	Broadway and Havemeyer	Joseph Huber	William S. Irish.
Greenpoint National	140 Greenpoint Avenue	D. E. Freudenberger	Walter Wilmurt.
Hillside	8302 Jamaica, R. H.	Joel Fowler	Frederick Boschen.
Homestead	141 Pennsylvania Avenue	E. L. Rockefeller	George L. Porter.
Mechanics'	Court and Montague	Harry M. De Mott	Wilton C. Donn.
Montauk	5th Avenue and Union Street	Henry M. Randall	Thos. M. Halsey.
Nassau National	46 Court Street	Dan. V. B. Hegeman	H. P. Schoenberner.
National City	350 Fulton Street	Henry M. Wells	B. T. Van Benthuysen.
National, Far Rockaway	Far Rockaway	H. G. Heyson	J. A. Stanley.
North Side	225 Havemeyer Street	Paul E. Bonner	Henry Billman.
People's National	1336 Broadway	George W. Spence	J. B. Korndorfer.
Ridgewood National	Myrtle and Cypress Avenues	Louis Berger	C. V. Gunther.

BANKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS—*Continued.*

TRUST COMPANIES.

Name.	Location.	President.	Secretary.
Brooklyn	177 Montague Street	E. P. Maynard	Willard P. Schenck.
Franklin	166 Montague Street	Arthur K. Wood	C. W. Ludlum.
Hamilton	191 Montague Street	W. E. Edmister	George Hadden.
Kings County	342 Fulton Street	J. D. Fairchild	Thomas Blake.
Manufacturers'	774 Broadway	Nathan S. Jonas	James H. Conroy.
People's	181 Montague Street	C. A. Boody	C. L. Schenck.
Title Guarantee & Trust Company	175 Remsen Street		

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

Name.	Location.	President.	Deposits.	Surplus.
Bay Ridge	5517 5th Avenue	M. T. Lewis	$1,130,000	$30,000
Brevoort	522 Nostrand Avenue	H. M. Smith	5,281,000	278,000
Brooklyn	Clinton and Pierrepont Sts.	C. Hadden	57,620,000	6,455,000
Bushwick	Grand St., cor. Graham Ave.	J. E. Brown	6,832,000	573,000
City	Cor. Flatbush & Laf'y'te Avs.	R. Rushmore	4,358,000	334,000
Dime	De Kalb Ave. & Fulton St.	R. S. Walker	50,604,000	4,739,000
Dime of Williamsburg	So. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer	W. P. Sturgis	11,621,000	788,000
East Brooklyn	643 Myrtle Avenue	E. F. Barnes	8,600,000	762,000
East District	Broadway and Gates Ave.	John W. Fraser	9,067,000	682,000
East New York	Atlantic and Penna. Aves.	F. Middendorf	4,120,000	523,000
Flatbush	863 Flatbush Ave	H. B. Hawkins	525,000	6,000
German	531 Broadway	Charles Froeb	22,342,000	1,838,000
Germania	375 Fulton Street	Adolph Goepel	13,116,000	1,067,000
Greater New York	498 5th Avenue	C. J. Obermayer	4,922,000	312,000
Greenpoint	807 Manhattan Avenue	E. A. Walker	10,355,000	1,202,000
Hamburg	1451 Myrtle Avenue	David Engel	2,197,000	68,000
Home	804 Manhattan Avenue	John W. Burr	628,000	19,000
Jamaica	360 Fulton Street, Jamaica	W. A. Warnock	6,271,143	623,151
Kings County	Broadway, cor. Bedford Ave.	H. G. Taylor	13,645,000	1,207,000
Prudential	B'way, Vernon & Styvsnt Av.	D. W. Kaatze	3,100,000	101,000
South Brooklyn	160 Atlantic Avenue	W. J. Coombs	25,187,000	3,341,000
Sumner	12 Graham Avenue	A. S. Somers	1,015,000	64,000
Williamsburg	Broadway and Driggs Ave.	A. D. Baird	79,447,000	12,596,000

BANK NOTES ISSUED AND REDEEMED IN 1917.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives out the following statement relating to the national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes issued and redeemed through his office during the year ending October 31, 1917, together with the amount of notes of each class in the Treasury vaults October 31, 1917, and the amount of notes outstanding in the hands of the public on the same date:

Total amount of national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes issued through the office of the Comptroller of the Currency during the year ending October 31, 1917, $1,301,970,430.

Amount redeemed and destroyed through office of Comptroller of the Currency during same period $464,410,082.50.

Total amount of notes outstanding October 31, 1917, $1,644,520,095.

Total amount new notes in vaults October 31, 1917, $996,028,350.

The large increase during the year ($689,746,800) in the amount of Federal Reserve notes outstanding is due mainly to the issuance of Federal Reserve notes against the deposit of gold or gold certificates with the Federal Reserve agents; amount of gold and gold certificates so held October 31, 1917, being approximately $600,000,000. The figures as to the printing, issue, and redemption, and amount outstanding of national bank notes and Federal Reserve notes separately for the year ending October 31, 1917, are as follows:

	National Bank Notes.	Federal Reserve Notes.
New notes printed and delivered by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from October 31, 1916, to October 31, 1917	$261,705,870.00	$1,291,280,000.00
Notes issued by Comptroller's Office Oct. 31, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917	325,570,430.00	976,400,000.00
Notes redeemed and destroyed through Comptroller's Office from Oct. 31, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917	335,679,477.50	128,730,605.00
Excess of national bank notes redeemed and destroyed Oct. 31, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, over amount issued during same period	10,109,047.50	.....
Excess of Federal Reserve notes issued Oct. 31, 1916, to Oct. 31, 1917, over amount redeemed and destroyed same period	.....	847,669,395.00
Total amount of new notes in vault Oct. 31, 1917	341,088,330.00	654,940,000.00
Reduction during the year in national bank notes in vault of	72,889,530.00	.....
Increase during the same period in Federal Reserve notes in vault of	.....	177,420,000.00
Total amount of notes outstanding Oct. 31, 1917	716,276,375.00	928,243,720.00
Reduction during the year in national bank notes outstanding of	9,792,915.00	.....
Increase during the same period in Federal Reserve notes outstanding of	.....	689,746,800.00

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association of New York is a commercial and civic organization "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries, and to protect and promote its interests. The association was founded in 1897. Headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. It has 5,000 members, representing every trade, industry, and profession, doing business in all the five boroughs of the city. The organization includes a Research Bureau, a Traffic Bureau, an Industrial Bureau, a Foreign Trade Bureau a Convention Bureau, a Publicity Bureau, and a Membership Bureau. It is a membership corporation, governed by a board of twenty-four directors elected by the membership. The association has thirty-three standing committees, who make recommendations to the directors.

President—William Fellowes Morgan. *First Vice-President*—Lewis E. Pierson. *Second Vice-President*—James G. White. *Third Vice-President*—William Hamlin Childs. *Treasurer*—Silas D. Webb. *Secretary*—S. C. Mead. *Assistant to the Secretary*—Hugh Lynch. *Research Director*—F. B. De Berard. *Traffic Manager*—J. C. Lincoln. *Foreign Trade Manager*—W. H. Mahoney. *Manager Convention Bureau*—John R. Young. *Manager Membership Bureau*—G. W. Bramhall. *Manager Industrial Bureau*—Alfred L. Smith. *Publicity Manager*—Robert H. Fuller.

STOCKS LISTED AND PRICES OF LEADING ISSUES IN 1917.

STOCKS listed and highest and lowest prices of leading stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange in 1917. Listed stocks outstanding and also bonded indebtedness. Table corrected up to and including December 1, 1917.

STOCKS.	Stocks Listed.	Bonds Listed.	Last Div. Per Cent.	Date When Last Paid.	Highest and Lowest 1917.	
RAILROAD STOCKS.						
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé	$220,498,000	$288,084,314	1½	Dec. 1, 1917	107¼	82
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé pfd	124,199,470		2½	Dec. 1, 1917	100½	81½
Atlantic Coast Line	67,558,000	139,114,035	2½	Nov. 10, 1917	119	84⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	152,314,800	476,639,940	2½	Sept. 1, 1917	85	45¾
Baltimore & Ohio pfd	60,000,000		2	Sept. 1, 1917	76⅞	59
Canada Southern	15,000,000	22,632,131	1½	Aug. 1, 1917	55½	55
Canadian Pacific	259,994,000	292,574,882	2	Oct. 1, 1917	167¾	130⅛
Central R. R. of New Jersey	27,436,800	43,924,000	2	Nov. 1, 1917	310	231
Chesapeake & Ohio	62,793,700	184,909,929	2	Dec. 31, 1917	65¾	42
Chic. & Alton R. R.	19,537,800	85,416,000	.....	.....	21	8
Chic. & Alton R. R. pfd	19,537,800		.....	.....	26¼	21
Chic., Great Western	37,344,100	37,883,000	.....	.....	14⅛	6½
Chic., Great Western pfd	36,872,200		1	April 2, 1917	41¾	19¾
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul	117,411,300	382,155,600	2	Sept. 1, 1917	92	35
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul pfd	116,274,900		3½	Sept. 1, 1917	125½	73¼
Chic. & Northwestern	145,165,810	204,457,000	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	124¼	93½
Chic. & Northwestern pfd	22,395,100		2	Oct. 2, 1917	172½	140½
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. common	68,624,700	252,759,383	*$4.792	July 17, 1917	38½	16½
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. 6% pfd	22,293,000		*$1	July 17, 1917	71½	39⅜
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. 7% pfd	27,726,800		.....	.....	84¼	48
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	18,556,700	41,387,000	2½	Aug. 20, 1917	112¾	82
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha pfd	11,259,300		3½	Aug. 20, 1917	134⅞	130
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	47,056,300	103,756,106	2	Sept. 1, 1910	51	24
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis pfd	10,000,000		1¼	Oct. 21, 1917	80	61¾
Colorado & Southern	31,000,000	62,265,900	.....	.....	30	18
Colorado & Southern 1st pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1917	57½	44⅞
Colorado & Southern 2d pfd	8,500,000		2	Oct. 1, 1917	46	41
Delaware & Hudson	42,503,000	66,462,000	2¼	Dec. 20, 1917	151⅞	88½
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	42,277,000	.....	‡$1.25	Oct. 20, 1917	238	180
Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	123,056,000	.....	.....	17	5½
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	49,778,400		.....	.....	41	12
Erie	112,378,900	263,823,430	.....	.....	34¾	13½
Erie 1st pfd	47,892,000		.....	.....	49¼	20
Erie 2d pfd	16,000,000		.....	.....	39¾	15¼
Great Northern Ry. pfd	249,477,850	243,927,273	1¾	Nov. 1, 1917	118¼	87½
Illinois Central	109,296,000	159,881,700	1½	Dec. 1, 1917	106⅜	93
Kansas City Southern	30,000,000	48,930,000	.....	.....	25⅞	13½
Kansas City Southern pfd	21,000,000		1	Oct. 15, 1917	58½	40
Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	11,975,000	.....	.....	25¼	8½
Lake Erie & Western pfd	11,840,000		1	Jan. 15, 1908	53¾	23
Lehigh Valley	60,501,700	83,280,000	1¼	Oct. 13, 1917	79½	50½
Louisville & Nashville	72,000,000	170,400,000	3½	Aug. 10, 1917	133¾	112½
Minn. & St. Louis R. R.	24,426,300	45,785,500	.....	.....	32¼	9⅛
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie	25,206,800	82,664,200	3½	Oct. 15, 1917	119	78⅛
Minn., St. Paul & S. S. Marie pfd	12,603,400		3½	Oct. 15, 1917	127	114
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	63,300,000	135,127,500	.....	.....	11	4
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	13,000,000		.....	.....	20½	7
Missouri Pacific R. R.	76,938,500	136,889,000	.....	.....	34	9⅞
Missouri Pacific R. R. pfd	45,159,000		.....	.....	61	38
Nashville, Chatt. & St. Louis	16,000,000	12,854,000	3½	Aug. 1, 1917	130	120
New York Central	247,887,400	632,086,600	1¼	Nov. 1, 1917	103⅝	65
New York, New Haven & Hartford	157,117,900	269,973,627	1½	Sept. 30, 1913	52⅞	21½
New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	29,825,000	1	July 24, 1916	29¼	17
Norfolk & Western Ry.	120,088,000	113,579,500	1¾	Dec. 19, 1917	138⅝	100
Norfolk & Western Ry. pfd	23,000,000		1	Aug. 18, 1917	89½	77⅞
Northern Pacific	247,998,400	320,650,000	1¾	Nov. 1, 1917	110¼	83
Pennsylvania R. R.	499,265,700	317,133,500	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	67⅝	45
Pitts. & West Virginia	29,208,200	.....	.....	.....	35¾	20¾
Pitts. & West Virginia pfd	8,762,100	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1917	68	53⅞
Reading Co.	70,000,000	153,806,026	2	Nov. 8, 1917	104¼	60⅞
Reading Co. 1st pf.	28,000,000		1	Dec. 13, 1917	45	34
Reading Co. 2d pfd	10,000,000		½	Oct. 11, 1917	45¼	35
St. Louis & San Francisco Ry.	46,432,000	258,175,770	.....	.....	26⅜	13⅝
St. Louis Southwestern	16,356,200	58,101,250	.....	.....	32	24
St. Louis Southwestern pfd	19,893,700		½	April 15, 1914	53	34½
Seaboard Air Line	23,989,000	121,750,800	.....	.....	18	8½
Seaboard Air Line pfd	12,989,400		1	Aug. 15, 1914	39½	17¾
Southern Pacific	272,823,400	490,000,000	1½	Oct. 2, 1917	98½	78¼
Southern Railway	86,146,900	276,000,000	.....	.....	33⅜	23
Southern Railway pfd	55,418,600		2½	Nov. 20, 1917	70½	51⅝
Texas & Pacific	38,760,000	57,000,000	.....	.....	19¾	11⅝
Union Pacific	222,291,600	342,000,000	2	Oct. 2, 1917	149⅜	108
Union Pacific pfd	99,543,500		2	Oct. 2, 1917	85¼	71
Wabash Ry.	43,551,500	66,500,000	.....	.....	15⅝	7
Wabash Ry. pfd. A	46,200,000		1	Oct. 31, 1917	58	38¼
Wabash Ry. pfd. B	48,723,800		.....	.....	30½	18¾
Western Maryland Ry.	45,273,000	43,000,000	.....	.....	28¾	1[illegible]⅛
Western Maryland Ry. 2d pfd	9,326,700		.....	.....	42	23
Wheeling & Lake Erie	33,024,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	22⅞	8½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	10,128,900		.....	.....	50⅜	16⅝
Wisconsin Central	16,147,900	36,790,000	.....	.....	54¼	35½

Stocks.	Stocks Listed.	Bonds Listed.	Last Div. Per Cent.	Date When Last Paid.	Highest and Lowest 1917.	
MFG. AND IND. CORP. STOCKS.						
Advance Rumely	$12,119,400	.....	.....	.....	18½	7½
Ajax Rubber	7,100,000	.....	1½	Dec. 15, 1917	80	48½
Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25,950,400	.....	¾	Oct. 15, 1917	32⅝	15½
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. pfd.	16,469,400	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	86⅞	69⅞
American Agricultural Chemical	18,430,900	$18,359,000	1½	Oct. 15, 1917	95½	73½
American Agricultural Chemical pfd.	27,468,200		1½	Oct. 15, 1917	103½	91½
American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	2	Oct. 31, 1917	102½	69
American Beet Sugar pfd.	5,000,000	.....	1½	Dec. 31, 1917	98	90
American Can	41,223,000	.....	3.7157	Dec. 20, 1917	53	29½
American Can pfd.	41,223,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	111½	92⅞
American Car & Foundry	30,000,000	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1917	80⅜	57
American Car & Foundry pfd.	30,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	118¾	100
American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	5,000,000	1	Dec. 1, 1917	50½	24½
American Cotton Oil pfd.	15,198,600		3	Dec. 1, 1917	101½	92
American Hide & Leather	11,274,100	4,178,000	.....	.....	17¼	10
American Hide & Leather pfd.	12,548,300		2½	Oct. 1, 1917	75	40⅞
American Ice	7,161,400	.....	.....	.....	16⅞	8⅞
American Ice pfd.	14,920,200	.....	1¼	Oct. 25, 1917	55	37⅝
American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	.....	.....	29⅛	15¾
American Linseed pfd.	16,750,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	75	48
American Locomotive	25,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 3, 1917	82¾	47½
American Locomotive pfd.	25,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 22, 1917	106⅞	94
American Malting	5,760,600	.....	.....	.....	19¾	8½
American Malting 1st pfd.	8,409,000	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	71½	51
American Shipbuilding	1,338,200	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	93	88
American Smelting & Refining	60,998,000	31,627,100	1½	Dec. 15, 1917	112¾	69¾
American Smelting & Refining pfd.	50,000,000		1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	117⅛	99⅛
American Snuff	11,000,000	.....	3	Oct. 1, 1917	142	109
American Snuff pfd.	3,052,800	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	104½	98⅝
American Steel Foundries	15,708,900	.....	1¾	Sept. 29, 1917	75	51
American Sugar Refining	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	126⅜	89⅛
American Sugar Refining pfd.	45,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	121½	107⅞
American Sumatra Tobacco	6,813,900	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	62¼	30
American Tobacco	40,242,400	100,862,650	5	Dec. 1, 1917	220	168½
American Tobacco pfd.	51,978,700		1½	Oct. 1, 1917	109¾	95
American Woolen	20,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1917	58¾	37⅛
American Woolen pfd.	39,826,400	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	100	87
American Writing Paper pfd.	12,500,000	14,453,000	.....	.....	54½	17
Associated Oil	40,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1917	78¾	52½
Baldwin Locomotive	20,000,000	10,000,000	.....	.....	76½	43
Baldwin Locomotive pfd	20,000,000		3½	July 1, 1917	102½	94¼
Barrett Co. (The)	15,811,900	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	136	87
Bethlehem Steel Corp	14,862,000	54,001,000	a2½	Oct. 1, 1917	515	70½
Bethlehem Steel Corp. Class "B" com.	44,586,000		2½	Oct. 1, 1917	156	69⅛
Bethlehem Steel Corp pfd.	14,908,000		2	Dec. 31, 1917	135	84
Butterick Co.	14,647,200	.....	1¾	Oct. 25, 1917	19⅞	10
California Petroleum	9,027,300	.....	.....	.....	30½	10⅞
California Petroleum pfd.	12,450,500	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1917	62¼	29½
Central Foundry	2,720,800	1,085,000	.....	.....	36½	24¾
Central Foundry pfd.	3,327,200		1¼	Dec. 31, 1917	53½	36
Central Leather	39,689,500	37,847,000	2	Nov. 1, 1917	101½	58½
Central Leather pfd.	33,297,500		1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	115⅞	98
Chandler Motor Car	7,000,000	.....	2	Oct. 2, 1917	104¾	56
Cluett, Peabody & Co.	18,000,000	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	75	63
Cluett, Peabody & Co. pfd.	7,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	115⅞	89½
Continental Can	10,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 1, 1917	103¼	76
Continental Can pfd	5,005,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	112½	97
Corn Products Refining	49,777,300	6,035,000	.....	.....	37¼	18
Corn Products Refining pfd.	29,826,900		b1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	112⅛	88½
Crucible Steel Co.	25,000,000	.....	.....	.....	91⅞	49½
Crucible Steel Co pfd.	25,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 20, 1917	117¾	85
Cuba Cane Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	55¼	24⅞
Cuba Cane Sugar pfd.	50,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	94½	76¾
Cuban-American Sugar	9,989,500	7,866,000	2½	Oct. 2, 1917	205	140
Cuban-American Sugar pfd.	7,893,800		1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	107½	93½
Deere & Co. pfd	37,828,500	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	100¼	95
Distillers Securities Corp	32,293,300	12,759,000	½	Oct. 15, 1917	44¼	11¾
Electric Storage Battery Co.	16,129,900	.....	1	Oct. 1, 1917	67	48
Fisher Body Corp.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fisher Body Corp. pfd.	4,714,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 1, 1917	95	73
General Chemical	15,732,700	.....	2	Dec. 1, 1917	250	161
General Chemical pfd.	15,207,100	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1917	113	100
General Cigar	18,104,000	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1917	47	30⅛
General Cigar pfd.	5,000,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	110	98¼
General Electric	101,508,100	12,047,000	2	Oct. 15, 1917	171¼	122⅛
General Motors	82,558,800	.....	3	Nov. 1, 1917	125	74½
General Motors pfd.	19,676,800	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	93	73
Goodrich Co., B. F.	60,000,000	.....	1	Nov. 15, 1917	61¼	32½
Goodrich Co., B. F. pfd.	26,400,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 15, 1917	112	93
Gulf States Steel	8,065,800	.....	½	Oct. 1, 1917	137	77
Gulf States Steel 1st pfd.	1,995,700	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	110	101½
Gulf States Steel 2d pfd.	858,700	.....	1½	Oct. 2, 1917	117½	107
Haskell & Barker Car	.....	.....	¾	Oct. 1, 1917	40	27½
Hartman Corp., The	12,000,000	.....	1¼	Nov. 1, 1917	78	31⅞
International Agricultural Corp.	5,383,500	11,578,000	.....	.....	21⅞	7¾
International Agricultural Corp pfd.	9,576,500		.....	.....	60½	26¼

Stocks.	Stocks Listed.	Bonds Listed.	Last Div. Per Cent.	Date When Last Paid.	Highest and Lowest 1917.	
International Harvester Co. of N. J.	$40,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1917	123	100¾
International Harvester Co. of N. J. pfd.	29,997,500	.....	1¾	Sept. 1, 1917	121	110
International Harvester Corp.	40,000,000	.....	.....	.....	88	50¾
International Harvester Corp. pfd.	29,992,500	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	114	98
International Paper	19,542,400	$12,310,000	.....	.....	49⅝	18½
International Paper pfd.	3,241,100		1½	Oct. 15, 1917	77½	50¼
Kayser & Co., Julius	1,951,600	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	135	100
Kelly-Springfield Tire	4,360,100	.....	1	Nov. 1, 1917	64½	37⅞
Kelly-Springfield Tire pfd.	3,578,200	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	92	78
Lackawanna Steel	35,097,500	24,902,500	1½	Dec. 31, 1917	103⅞	68
Lee Rubber & Tire Corp.	.....	.....	½	Dec. 11, 1916	30	10⅜
Liggett & Myers Tobacco	21,496,400	28,027,800	3	Dec. 1, 1917	281	170
Liggett & Myers Tobacco pfd.	15,382,600		1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	125½	100
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	3,680,300	.....	.....	.....	27⅛	12¼
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 1st pfd.	4,856,900	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	93	80½
Loose-Wiles Biscuit 2d pfd.	2,000,000	.....	.....	.....	62	55
Manhattan Shirt	5,000,000	.....	1	Dec. 1, 1917	81	60
Manhattan Shirt pfd.	1,600,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	103	102
Maxwell Motors	12,923,000	.....	2½	July 2, 1917	61¾	19⅛
Maxwell Motors 1st pfd.	13,781,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	74⅛	50⅛
Maxwell Motors 2d pfd.	10,911,900	.....	1¾	July 2, 1917	40	13
Mexican Petroleum	36,135,200	2,117,200	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	106½	73
Midvale Steel & Ordnance	100,000,000	45,366,000	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	67½	39⅞
National Acme Co.	16,680,200	.....	1½	Dec. 1, 1917	35¾	25½
National Biscuit	29,236,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	122½	79⅞
National Biscuit pfd.	24,804,500	.....	1¾	Nov. 30, 1917	127	105¼
National Cloak & Suit	12,000,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 15, 1917	130	120
National Cloak & Suit pfd.	4,790,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	112½	100½
National Conduit & Cable	.....	.....	1	Oct. 15, 1917	39	20¼
National Enameling & Stamping	15,591,600	7,609,000	2	Nov. 15, 1917	46¾	24
National Enameling & Stamping pfd.	8,546,600		1¾	Dec. 15, 1917	99¾	90½
National Lead	20,750,000	.....	1	Dec. 31, 1917	63¼	38½
National Lead pfd.	24,463,800	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1917	114	100
New York Air Brake	10,000,000	3,000,000	2½	Dec. 21, 1917	156	98
Nova Scotia Steel	9,130,700	.....	2	Oct. 15, 1917	125	60⅛
Owens Bottle Machine	10,500,000	.....	75c	Oct. 1, 1917	106	60½
Pettibone-Milliken	6,912,800	.....	.....	.....	25½	20
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car	.....	.....	1.25	Nov. 1, 1917	41¾	31
Pierce-Arrow Motor Car pfd.	8,110,300	.....	2	Oct. 1, 1917	98½	88
Pittsburgh Steel Co. pfd.	10,500,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	102	90
Pressed Steel Car	12,500,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 5, 1917	83¼	49¾
Pressed Steel Car pfd.	12,500,000	.....	1¾	Nov. 26, 1917	107	90
Pullman Co.	120,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1917	167½	122⅛
Railway Steel Spring	13,500,000	3,534,000	1¼	Dec. 29, 1917	58	36¼
Railway Steel Spring pfd.	13,500,000		1¾	Dec. 20, 1917	101	95¼
Republic Iron & Steel	27,352,000	18,250,000	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	94½	60
Republic Iron & Steel pfd.	25,000,000		1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	105⅞	90
Savage Arms Corp.	6,393,200	.....	1½	Dec. 15, 1917	108	55
Saxon Motor Car Corp.	6,000,000	.....	1¾	April 17, 1917	68	4⅞
Sears-Roebuck	60,000,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1917	238¼	133
Sears-Roebuck pfd.	8,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	127¾	117
Sinclair Oil & Refining Corp.	.....	10,000,000	1½	Nov. 21, 1917	59¾	28⅛
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	10,000,000	.....	1½	Feb. 1, 1917	74¾	33½
South Porto Rico Sugar	4,500,000	.....	5	Dec. 31, 1917	209	145
South Porto Rico Sugar pfd.	3,981,500	.....	2	Dec. 31, 1917	114½	108
Standard Milling	4,776,900	2,701,000	1	Nov. 30, 1917	103	78
Standard Milling pfd.	6,488,000		1½	Nov. 30, 1917	90⅛	81
Studebaker Corp., The	30,000,000	.....	1	Dec. 1, 1917	110½	33⅝
Studebaker Corp., The, pfd.	10,965,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	108⅝	85
Stutz Motor Car	.....	.....	1¼	Oct. 1, 1917	53¾	31¼
Superior Steel Corp.	4,553,200	.....	1½	Nov. 1, 1917	51¾	30¼
Texas Co.	2,100,000	17,000,000	2½	Dec. 31, 1917	243	132½
Tide Water Oil	31,900,000	.....	2	Oct. 1, 1917	206½	170
Tobacco Products	16,000,000	.....	1½	Nov. 15, 1917	80⅝	42¾
Tobacco Products pfd.	7,350,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	105	89
Transue & Williams Steel	.....	.....	1¼	Oct. 20, 1917	48½	37
Underwood Typewriter	8,600,000	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	107	86½
Underwood Typewriter pfd.	3,900,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	120	112¾
Union Bag & Paper	1,431,900	15,120,000	1½	Dec. 15, 1917	112	60¼
United Alloy Steel	.....	.....	1	Oct. 20, 1917	49⅜	36
United Cigar Stores	18,104,000	.....	2	Nov. 15, 1917	127⅞	81½
United Cigar Stores pfd.	4,526,660	.....	1¾	Dec. 15, 1917	120¾	102
United Drug	19,989,000	.....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1917	80	64
United Dyewood	9,691,400	.....	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	68¾	59
United Fruit	48,792,400	15,750,000	2	Oct. 15, 1917	154¾	105¼
United Paperboard	3,375,300	.....	½	Dec. 15, 1917	33⅜	15¼
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	12,106,300	.....	.....	.....	24½	10
U. S. Industrial Alcohol	12,100,000	.....	c16	Dec. 1, 1917	171½	98⅛
U. S. Industrial Alcohol pfd.	6,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 15, 1917	106	88
U. S. Realty & Improvement	16,162,500	11,930,000	.....	.....	22¾	10
U. S. Rubber Co.	36,000,000	75,804,800	1½	Oct. 30, 1915	67	48¼
U. S. Rubber Co. 1st pfd.	61,725,800		2	Oct. 31, 1917	114¾	94¾
U. S. Smelting & Refining	17,555,750	12,000,000	1¼	Oct. 15, 1917	67¾	42
U. S. Smelting & Refining pfd.	24,317,500		87½c	Oct. 15, 1917	52⅛	43⅜
U. S. Steel Corp.	508,495,200	181,274,500	d4¼	Nov. 29, 1917	136⅝	88¾
U. S. Steel Corp. pfd.	360,314,100		1¾	Nov. 29, 1917	121¼	107½

Stocks.	Stocks Listed.	Bonds Listed.	Last Div. Per Cent.	Date When Last Paid.	Highest and Lowest 1917.	
Virginia-Carolina Chemical	$27,984,400	$17,346,000	¾	Nov. 1, 1917	46	26
Virginia-Carolina Chemical pfd	20,012,200		2	Oct. 15, 1917	112¼	98
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg	70,813,900		87½c	Oct. 31, 1917	56	36
White Motor	16,000,000		1	Dec. 31, 1917	52½	33¾
Willys-Overland Co., The	41,606,175		75c	Nov. 1, 1917	38½	15
Willys-Overland Co., The, pfd	14,529,300		1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	100	69
Worthington Pump & Machine	9,800,600				37⅜	23½
Worthington Pump & Machine pfd A	4,382,800		1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	97¼	88
Worthington Pump & Machine pfd. B	7,713,500		1½	Oct. 2, 1917	63	50
STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.						
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	74,520,000	70,288,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	82	40¾
Detroit United Ry	15,000,000	14,586,000	2	Dec. 1, 1917	120¼	92
Interborough Con. Corp		67,825,000			17⅛	6¼
Interborough Con. Corp. pfd	45,245,600		1½	Oct. 1, 1917	72¼	41½
Manhattan Ry	89,900,000	40,684,000	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	129½	97
Milwaukee Elec. R. R. & Lighting	4,500,000	12,285,000	1½	Dec. 31, 1917	.....	.....
New York State Rys	19,997,700	13,457,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1917	.....	.....
Third Avenue Ry	16,575,000	31,444,500	1	Oct. 2, 1916	48¾	16
Twin City Rapid Transit	22,000,000	20,263,000	1½	Oct. 1, 1917	95	67⅛
United Rys. Investment	20,400,000	47,370,000			11⅛	6
United Rys. Investment pfd	15,000,000				24½	16
Virginia Ry. & Power	11,949,600	12,121,000	1½	Oct. 20, 1917	.....	.....
COAL AND IRON STOCKS.						
Burns Bros	5,500,000		1½	Nov. 15, 1917	125¼	89
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34,235,500	5,351,000	75c	Oct. 10, 1917	58	29¾
Pittsburgh Coal Co	21,339,500				54½	39
Pond Creek Coal	1,211 220		50c	Oct. 1, 1917	26¼	17
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke	9,073,600	4,733,000			77	46
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.						
Brooklyn Union Gas	18,000,000	14,698,000	1½	Oct. 2, 1917	129½	89
Columbia Gas & Elec	49,965,500	13,350,500	1	Nov. 15, 1917	47⅞	25⅞
Consolidated Gas	99,816,500	24,816,000	1¾	Dec. 15, 1917	134⅝	80
Detroit Edison	25,689,300	19,000,000	2	Oct. 15, 1917	145	112½
Laclede Gas Light	10,700,000	20,000,000	1¾	Dec. 15, 1917	103⅞	80
Ohio Cities Gas	34,993,600		$1.25	Dec. 1, 1917	143⅞	31⅞
People's Gas Light & Coke	38,495,500	20,554,000	1	Aug. 25, 1917	106¼	37
Philadelphia Co	42,943,000	11,751,000	87½c	Oct. 31, 1917	42	25
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE.						
American Telephone & Telegraph	435,070,600	174,010,200	2	Oct. 15, 1917	128½	103¼
Mackay Companies	41,380,400		1½	Oct. 2, 1917	89¾	70
Mackay Companies pfd	50,000,000		1	Oct. 2, 1917	67½	58
Western Union Telegraph	99,817,100	28,745,000	1½	Oct. 15, 1917	99¾	78
EXPRESS STOCKS.						
Adams	12,000,000	12,000,000	1	Dec. 1, 1917	140	70
American	18,000,000		1½	Oct. 2, 1917	128⅛	80
U. S. Express	10,000,000		2	Aug. 11, 1917	21¼	16
Wells-Fargo	23,967,300		1½	Oct. 20, 1917	144	75
MINING STOCKS.						
Alaska Gold Mines	7,500,000	2,983,200			11½	2
Alaska Juneau Gold	13,967,330				8⅛	2
American Zinc, Lead & Smelting	4,828,000		1	May, 1917	41⅜	11¾
Anaconda Copper	116,562,500		2	Nov. 26, 1917	87	51⅛
Batopilas Mining	8,931,980				2½	⅞
Butte & Superior	2,902,700		$1.25	Sept. 29, 1917	52¼	15⅝
Cerro de Pasco		5,327,000	$1.25	Dec. 1, 1917	41	30
Chile Copper	95,000,000	50,000,000			27⅝	11¼
Chino Copper	4,349,900		$2.50	Sept. 29, 1917	63¾	35½
Dome Mines Co., Ltd	4,000,000		25c	June 1, 1917	24¾	6½
Federal Mining & Smelt	6,000,000				26½	11½
Granby Cons	15,001,900	2,511,900	2½	Nov. 1, 1917	92⅜	65
Greene-Cananea	48,780,620		2	Nov. 26, 1917	47	34
Homestake	25,116,000		$1.65	Nov. 26, 1917	131½	95
Inspiration	23,639,340		2	Oct. 29, 1917	66½	38
Kennecott			1½	Sept. 29, 1917	50⅛	26
Miami	3,735,570		1½	Nov. 15, 1917	43¼	25
Nevada Consolidated	9,997,285		1	Sept. 29, 1917	26⅜	16
Ontario Silver	15,000,000		e30c		7¾	3⅝
Quicksilver	5,708,700				3	½
Quicksilver pfd	4,291,300				4½	¾
Ray Consol	15,771,790		1	Sept. 29, 1917	32½	19½
Shattuck-Arizona	3,500,000		$1.25	Oct. 20, 1917	29⅞	18½
Tennessee Copper & Chem. temp. ctfs			75c	April 15, 1916	19½	11
Utah Copper	16,244,900	1,855,000	$3.50	Sept. 29, 1917	118¾	71½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.						
American International Corp	49,000,000		90c	Dec. 31, 1917	62¾	46
Associated Dry Goods	13,667,500				21½	10
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S.	14,963,400	$6		Aug. 1, 1917	121½	87⅝
Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies S. S. pfd	14,979,900	28,912,000	1	Oct. 1, 1917	66	54
Brunswick Term. & Ry. Sec	7,000,000				14¾	5
Bush Term	5,384,500	8,924,000	2½	July 10, 1917	100½	100
California Packing			50	Dec. 15, 1917	42¼	33¾
Computing-Tabulating-Recording	10,481,600		1	Oct. 10, 1917	46	27½
Gaston, Williams & Wigmore			1	Nov. 15, 1917	41½	28
International Mercantile Marine	37,293,600	40,000,000			36⅞	19¾
International Mercantile Marine pfd	37,886,675		3	Aug. 1, 1917	106⅛	62⅝
International Nickel	38,035,125		1	Dec. 1, 1917	47⅜	24⅞
International Nickel pfd	8,201,600		1½	Nov. 1, 1917	108	92

STOCKS LISTED AND PRICES OF LEADING ISSUES IN 1917—*Continued.*

Stocks.	Stocks Listed.	Bonds Listed.	Last Div. Per Cent.	Date When Last Paid.	Highest and Lowest 1917.	
Jewell Tea Co., Inc.	12,000,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	78	31
Kress & Co., S. H.	11,824,600	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	55	50
May Department Stores	15,000,000	.....	1¼	Dec. 1, 1917	66¾	47¼
May Department Stores pfd.	7,012,500	.....	1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	107½	101
Montana Power	29,633,000	17,040,000	1¼	Oct. 1, 1917	109¼	69¾
New York Dock	7,000,000	12,550,000	.....	.....	21	12¼
North American Co.	29,779,700	.....	1¼	Oct. 2, 1917	72⅜	45⅛
Pacific Mail Steamship	1,150,000	.....	1¾	Dec. 1, 1917	30½	18
Pan-American Petroleum pfd.	10,500,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 10, 1917	98¼	87
Public Service Corp. of N. J.	29,999,600	50,000,000	2	Dec. 31, 1917	131	107
Utah Securities Corp.	15,707,500	.....	.....	.....	24¾	9½
Wilson & Co., Inc.	20,000,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	84¼	42
Wilson & Co., Inc., pfd.	10,673,400		1¾	Oct. 1, 1917	107	96
Woolworth Co., F. W.	50,000,000	.....	2	Dec. 1, 1917	151	107
Woolworth Co., F. W., pfd.	12,500,000	.....	1¾	Oct. 2, 1917	126⅛	116

* Paid in cash by Reorganization Committee on account of accumulated dividends. ‡ Quarterly, and $5 extra Dec. 20, 1917. *a* On class A. *b* Regular, 4 1-16 extra. *c* Extra. *d* Including 3 per cent. extra. *e* Monthly.

RAILWAY REVENUES IN 1917.

NINE MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1917—INCREASE OR DECREASE IN REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

(Roads having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.)

Amount.	United States.			Eastern Dist.		Southern Dist.		Western Dist.	
	Amt., 1917.*	Amt., 1916.*	Incre'se Over 1916.*	Amt., 1917.*	Incre'se Over 1916.	Amt., 1917.*	Incre'se Over 1916.	Amt., 1917.*	Incre'se Over 1916.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Pct.*	*Dollars.*	*Pct.*
Total operating revenues	12,849	11,509	11.6	22,664	10.0	10 300	15.4	9,195	12.4
Freight	9,024	8,148	10.7	15,748	9.0	7,474	13.6	6,454	11.9
Passenger	2,587	2,267	14.1	4,468	11.7	2,054	22.9	1,901	14.1
Mail	195	197	†1.0	300	5.7	161	13.2	158	†9.6
Express	339	282	20.1	627	19.0	253	13.8	236	24.2
All other	704	615	14.7	1,521	14.0	358	14.0	446	16.4
Total operating expenses	9,008	7,591	18.7	16,747	20.5	7,046	19.4	6,111	16.5
Maint. of way and struct.	1,480	1,393	6.2	2,427	7.2	1,220	9.7	1,132	4.3
Maint. of equipment	2,166	1,921	12.7	4,058	12.6	1,890	14.3	1,390	12.5
Traffic	210	203	3.4	317	5.0	212	4.1	160	1.9
Transportation	4,761	3,740	27.4	9,232	29.8	3,445	28.6	3,149	24.2
General	308	270	13.9	528	14.1	247	7.6	227	16.5
All other	83	64	29.6	185	23.9	32	27.3	53	40.8
Net operating revenue	3,841	3,918	†2.0	5,917	†11.7	3,254	7.5	3,084	5.1
Taxes	656	505	29.7	955	19.7	576	49.6	545	32.6
Uncollectible revenues	2	3	.....	3	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Operating income	3,183	3,410	†6.6	4,959	†15.9	2,676	1.4	2,537	0.6
Av. mileage rep'sent'd, 1917	231,120			59,200		42,775		129,145	

* Per mile of line. † Decrease.

The net operating income of the railways of the United States for September, 1917, was less than September, 1916, by $83 per mile, or 17.8 per cent. Total operating revenues, $357,731,325, exceeded those for September, 1916, by $32,420,037. Operating expenses, $243,610,187, were greater by $40,134,208. Net operating revenue, $114,121,138; decreased, $7,714,171. Taxes, $25,088,258, increased by $11,318,287. Net operating income was $88,985,043, which is a decrease of $19,015,968. If spread over the mileage represented, operating revenues averaged $1,547 per mile, an increase over September, 1916, of 9.7 per cent.; operating expenses per mile, $1,053, were greater by 19.5 per cent.; net operating revenue per mile, $494, shows a decrease of 6.5 per cent., while net operating income per mile, $385, decreased 17.8 per cent. Taxes per mile rose 81.8 per cent.

The nine months of the current calendar year, compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year, show changes per mile of line as follows: Operating revenues increased 11.6 per cent.; operating expenses increased 18.7 per cent.; net operating revenue decreased 2.0 per cent.; taxes increased 29.7 per cent.; while operating income decreased 6.6 per cent. Operating income per mile decreased 15.9 per cent. in the East, increased 1.4 per cent. in the South, and increased 0.6 per cent. in the West.

September net operating income per mile was 17.8 per cent. less in 1917 than in 1916, 9.5 per cent. less than in 1915, 9.2 per cent. greater than in 1914, and 8.1 per cent. greater than in 1913.

ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN HORSESHOE.

This order was instituted by Governor Alexander Spotswood, of Virginia, in 1716, and revived in 1916. It is an ancestral patriotic society, whose object is to commemorate the journey of Governor Spotswood and his knights across the Blue Ridge Mountains, opening up the western domain in 1716. Descendants of knights (original) and of any ancestor of the highest rank and station (military or civil) of Colonial times, are eligible to membership, which is by invitation only. The headquarters are in Baltimore.

President General—Thomas C. Washington. *Vice-President General*—Dr. Lyon G. Tyler. *Second Vice-President General*—Harvey C. Thomas. *Third Vice-President General*—Dr. J. G. B. Bulloch. *Keeper of the Seal*—Miss Emma H. Bulloch. *Chaplain General*—Rev. Arthur Adams. *Knight Bearer of the Sword*—Dr. Marcus Benjamin. *Herald Marshal General*—Francis John Taliaferro Brooke. *Provost General*—Francis B. Culver, Baltimore, Md. *Deputy Provost General*—Daniel Smith Gordon, Washington, D. C. *Treasurer General*—Miss Virginia Fairfax Gordon, Washington, D. C. *Registrar General*—Mrs. Harvey C. Thomas, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary General*—Miss Ada Amelia Hadel, Baltimore, Md.

INSURANCE STATISTICS.

(Compiled by the New York State Insurance Department, Jesse S. Phillips, Superintendent).

THESE figures cover the operations of the companies in 1916 and represent conditions on January 1, 1917.

LIFE COMPANIES.

Assets—The gross assets were $5,144,624,477.37, an increase of $293,927,595.83 as compared with the previous year. Of this amount New York State companies have $2,824,055,801.04, an increase of $137,836,508.58: companies of other States and countries $2,320,568,676.33, an increase of $156,091,087.25. The aggregate of premium notes and loans shows an increase of $628,236.21 during 1916, while deferred and uncollected premiums have increased $4,887,039.55.

Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds—The total liabilities of the companies, excluding gross surplus of $163,530,985.40 and special funds of $128,144,286.10, was $4,852,949.205.87. On the above basis the liabilities of the New York State companies as reported were $2,699,893,658.14; companies of other States and countries $2,153,055,547.73. For New York State companies the gross surplus (including $1,114,000 of capital) was $44,618,215.30; special funds $79,543.927.60; companies of other States and countries surplus (including $10,150,000 of capital) was $118,912,770.10; special funds, $48,600,358.50; aggregate surplus and special funds, $291,675,271.50.

Income—The aggregate of New York State companies was $494,580,601.10, an increase over 1915 of $29,887,274 80; companies of other States and countries $496,871,856.31, an increase of $35,832,818.72, making the gross income $991,452,457.41, and the gross increase over the income of the preceding year $65,720,093.52 The net excess of income over disbursements for 1916 was $270,827,066.04; while for 1915 it was $212,089 191.97. The total premium income for 1915 was $684,632,052.85, for 1916, $736,319,365.39.

Disbursements—The total was $720,625,391.37, an increase of $6,982,219.45; $305,044,148.21 was paid for claims, $100,733 275.49 for lapsed and surrendered policies; $119,715,638.77 in dividends to policyholders; $4,856,948 26 on supplementary contracts not involving life contingencies; $3,372,357.70 in dividends to stockholders, $65,806,369.41 for commissions; $62,529,255.56 for salaries and medical examiners' fees; $1,983,381.77 loss on sale or maturity of ledger assets, and $56,584,016.20 for miscellaneous purposes. This classification shows that $530,350,010.73 was paid to policyholders, while the cost of management, including dividends to stockholders, was $190,275,380.64.

Policy Record—The New York State companies issued 638,994 policies, insuring $1,020,900,111, and terminated 359.798 policies, insuring $600,797,118. The companies of other States and countries issued 620,266 policies insuring $1,376,278,497, and terminated 296,064 policies, insuring $614,589,639. The aggregate of the above is 1,259,260 policies issued, insuring $2,397,178,608 and 655,862 policies terminated, insuring $1,215,386.757. Compared with 1915 it appears that the companies issued 167,711 more policies last year, and the amount of insurance written increased $443,102,282. There were 873 less policies terminated in 1916 than in 1915, and $60,389,136 less insurance. The terminated policies were scheduled as follows:

	Number.	Amount.		Number.	Amount.
Deaths	82.546	$189,831,985	Lapse	244,787	386,009,414
Maturity	33,983	60.092 490	Decrease	3,410	64,400,900
Disability	78	126,022			
Expiry	132.759	170,337,313	Totals	655,862	$1,215,386,757
Surrender	158,299	344.588,633			

The net increase of policies is 603,451, and of insurance in force $1,181,801,616. These figures are upon the basis of "paid-for" business.

Policies in Force—At the close of 1916, the companies doing business in this State had 8,891 679 policies in force insuring $16,814,540,674, classified as follows: Whole life, 5,622,859 policies, insuring $11,253,-780,218; endowment, 2,553,686 policies, insuring $3,591,141,688; all other, including term and irregular policies, 715,134 policies, insuring $1,843,372,786, total amount of additions to same, $126,264,982.

Policies in Force in New York State, Including Industrial—Total 8,036,874, insuring $3,757,103,221; issued during 1916, 1,200,995 policies, insuring $627,020,700; premiums received, $134,321,244.60; claims incurred, $52,573,458 73; claims paid, $52,203,964.75.

GAIN AND LOSS EXHIBIT.

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
Gain from loading	$16,446,111	$11,274,056	Gain from investments	—$20,843,213	—$556,570
Gain from mortality	53,040,079	55,002,297	Gain from dividends to policyholders, including net increase or decrease in dividend funds apportioned and unapportioned	—117,359,752	—126,379,179
Gain from surrenders and lapses	15,025,821	14,378,967	Gain from miscel'n's sources	—38,321,574	—28,058,224
Gain from interest and rents, less amount required to maintain reserve	77,373,785	82,571,403	Total gain	—14,810,016	7,549,918
Gain from annuities	—171,243	—182,832			

BUSINESS OF 1915 AND 1916 COMPARED.

LIFE COMPANIES.

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
Number	‡37	37	Claims paid	$288,288,654	$305.044,148
Assets	$4,850,696,882	$5,144,624,477	Dividends to policyholders	106,065,500	119,715,639
			Paid for forfeited policies	113,365,231	100,733,275
Reserve	$4,071,403,735	$4,320,387,442	Supplementary contracts	4,670,878	4,856,948
Other liabilities	515,546,468	532,561,764	Expenses	199,806,177	186,903,023
			Dividends to stockholders	1,446,729	3,372,358
Total liabilities	$4,586,950,203	$4,852,949,206	Total disbursements	$713,643,172	$720,625,391
*Surplus to policyholders	$263,746,679	$291,675,271	†Policies in force	8,288,228	8,891,679
Capital stock	9,889,000	11,264,000	†Insurance in force	$15,632,739,058	$16,814,540,674
Premiums received	$684,632,053	$736,319,365			
All other income	241,100,311	255,133,092			
Total income	$925,732,364	$991,452,457			

INDUSTRIAL RISKS.

Companies.	1915. Number of Policies.	1915. Amount Insured.	1916. Number of Policies.	1916. Amount Insured.
Metropolitan	14,444,894	$1,915,546,038	15,424,933	$2,032,370,668
Prudential	12,871,638	1,695,288,349	13,875,638	1,851,862,255
John Hancock	2,559,581	436,676,990	2,731,586	494,984,100
Colonial	227,956	27,823,366	253,775	30,625,461
Totals	30,104,069	$4,075,334,743	32,285,932	$4,409,842,484

* Includes special funds. † Paid-for bases. ‡ The two foreign reinsurance companies included.

Group Insurance—The State has approved what is known as the intermediate standard of mortality, based upon the actual experience of mortality among working people whose circumstances enable them to purchase policies of $500 in amount, and pay the premiums thereon quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The reports show that approximately one million of these policies are now outstanding.

LIFE INSURANCE STATISTICS.

Companies.	Date of Incorporation.	Total Admitted Assets.	Claims Paid.	Total Income.	Total Disbursements.	New Policies Issued.	Loans on Policies to Policyholders.
Equitable	July 26, 1859	$562,349,705.97	$32,831,653.69	$86,432,850.63	$72,188,001.04	143,990	$94,538,304.74
Farmers and Traders	July —, 1912	292,770.44	2,500.00	66,467.19	55,382.52	789	432.39
Germania	April 10, 1860	53,573,593.85	3,521,392.71	8,983,609.46	7,823,389.39	9,352	7,482,459.36
Home	April 30, 1860	32,816,462.84	2,060,574.77	6,147,491.81	5,175,216.99	7,596	5,205,989.33
Manhattan	July 16, 1850	19,762,223.57	1,218,077.25	2,850,956.14	4,320,106.62	1,883	4,208,985.26
Metropolitan	June —, 1866	607,985,215.28	39,058,657.99	153,043,319.93	88,934,801.40	237,780	39,207,150.34
Mutual	April 12, 1842	627,145,558.99	36,232,700.77	92,439,475.14	82,848,003.21	70,921	88,915,436.98
New York	—— —, 1841	893,494,392.27	42,168,422.03	139,008,333.16	101,593,322.95	127,215	156,431,663.33
Niagara	Oct. 28, 1899	1,567,054.81	176,497.15	361,182.05	358,272.77	766	255,064.78
Postal	Nov. 12, 1904	9,508,940.06	862,103.07	1,963,128.31	1,862,109.10	1,027	2,237,916.61
Security Mutual	Nov. 6, 1886	8,094,974.19	663,775.46	2,147,261.02	1,736,322.74	6,279	1,499,623.99
United States	Feb. —, 1850	7,464,908.77	545,656.94	1,136,526.26	1,301,818.19	1,206	1,201,986.01
Totals		$2,824,055,801.04	$159,342,017.83	$494,580,601.10	$368,196,836.92	608,804	$401,184,113.12

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT ASSOCIATIONS.

Total assets $4,149,275, an increase of $268,247 over 1915. The total liabilities reported, including unmatured loss claims and reserve or emergency fund required under Section 205 of the Insurance Law, were $2 068,569 19, an increase over the previous year of $83,798.36.

Income—The aggregate was $2,835,273.95, of which $2,643,471.67 was paid by members. The net excess of income over disbursements was $225,013.35. Eighteen associations received $266,643.59 more than they disbursed and six disbursed $41,630.24 more than they received. The total figures show an increase in income over 1915 of $64,208.73.

Disbursements—The total was $2,610,260.60, of which $1,981,554.92 was paid to members, $1,720,926.90 of that amount being paid in settlement of claims. The increase in disbursements over 1915 being $42,159.33.

TOTAL CERTIFICATES AND INSURANCE IN FORCE.

	1915. Number	1915. Amount.	1916. Number	1916. Amount.
Certificates in force at beginning of year	172,460	$89,671,446	176,092	$91,633,338
Issued during the year	53,842	41,819,970	55,600	42,803,705
Totals	226,302	$131,491,416	231,692	$134,437,042
Terminated during the year	50,310	39,858,078	47,167	40,380,722
In force at end of year	175,992	$91,633,338	184,525	$94,056,321

CERTIFICATES AND INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

	1915. Number.	1915. Amount.	1916. Number.	1916. Amount.
Certificates in force at beginning of year	108,505	$67,702,006	108,963	$67,013,071
Issued during the year	43,077	34,937,762	45,304	36,494,641
Totals	151,582	$102,639,768	154,267	$103,507,712
Terminated during the year	42,719	35,626,697	40,153	34,437,674
In force at end of year	108,863	$67,013,071	114,114	$69,070,038

NOTE—Accident associations do not report amount of insurance in force, the annual statement blank not requiring it.

FRATERNAL ORDERS OR SOCIETIES.

Assets and liabilities—Total assets were $186,675,333.53, an increase over 1915 of $29,423,404.30; and total liabilities amounted to $72,837,682.98, an increase over 1915 of $48,325,637.59.

Income—The total was $110,342,030.08, an increase over 1915 of $20,924,157.03. Fifty-five organizations received $30,970,767.76 more than they disbursed, and nineteen disbursed $6,058,882.58 more than they received, the net excess of income over disbursements for 1916 being $24,911,885.18.

Disbursements—The total was $85,430,144.90, or $7,418,671.78 more than was reported for 1915. Of the total sum disbursed, $70,128,838.76 was paid for losses, claims and benefits to members.

TOTAL CERTIFICATES AND INSURANCE IN FORCE.

	1915.		1916.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Certificates in force at beginning of year	5,070,295	$6,380,645,409	5,134,844	$6,428,387,120
Issued during the year	620,796	693,660,697	714,285	808,135,199
Totals	5,691,091	$7,074,306,106	5,849,129	$7,236,522,319
Terminated during the year	541,138	614,699,104	584,866	754,239,670
In force at end of year	5,149,953	$6,459,607,002	5,264,263	$6,482,282 649

CERTIFICATES AND INSURANCE IN FORCE IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

	1915.		1916.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Certificates in force at beginning of year	668,153	$594,949,852	654,405	$577,544,967
Issued during the year	70,933	46,954,761	71,274	53,619,257
Totals	739,086	$641,904.613	725,679	$631,164,224
Terminated during the year	74,076	55,841,280	88,298	97,801,732
In force at end of year	665,010	$586,063,333	637,381	$533,362,492

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a general recapitulation of the statements of assets, liabilities (except capital), capital, surplus, and risks in force in all classes of insurance.

COMPANIES.	Number.	Assets.	Liabilities Except Capital.	Capital.	Surplus.	Risks in Force.
Fire	251	$806,939,677	$443,639,774	*$135,605,143	$260,363,239	$69,930,509,468
Marine¶	39	60.675,209	33,810,408	1,900,000	24,964,801	1,214,119,435
Life	37	5,144,624,477	4,852,949.206	11,264,000	†280,411,271	21,224,383,158
Casualty§	72	233,618,315	144,154,105	47,650,000	41,814,210	‡6,160,077,289
Totals	399	$6,245,857,678	$5,474,553,493	$196,419,143	$607,553,521	$98,529,089,350

* Includes net assets or United States capital of foreign fire insurance companies of other countries. † Includes "special funds." ‡ Fidelity and surety risks only. ¶ Includes marine departments of United States branches of foreign fire insurance companies. § Unaudited figures; the audit of the casualty companies' statements for 1916 not yet completed.

CHANGES IN 1916.

Charters amended:

Equitable Life Assurance Society.....Jan. 21, 1916
Germania Life Insurance Company.....Jan. 18, 1916
Home Life Insurance Company.....July 25, 1916
Mutual Life Insurance Company.....Dec. 29, 1916

Reincorporated:

Home Life Insurance Company reincorporated as a mutual company.....July 25, 1916

FIRE AND MARINE COMPANIES.

Assets—The aggregate assets were $806,939,676.91, classified as follows: New York joint stock companies, $230,502,084.77; joint stock companies of other States, $344,838,131.97; foreign fire insurance companies, United States branches, $183,603,188.93; New York mutuals, $587,237.79; mutuals of other States, $47,409,033.45. Compared with 1915, these figures show an aggregate increase of $71,262,819.41.

Liabilities—Excepting capital: New York joint stock companies, $108,632,874.85; other States' joint stock companies $191,603,632.61; foreign fire insurance companies of other countries, United States branches, $119,297,963 59; New York mutuals, $93,161.32; other States' mutuals, $24,012,141.99; total, $443,639,-774.36; an increase of $45,542,220.89. The total amount of capital for 1916 was $102,936,664.

Income—The aggregate of which was $473,933,517.82. Net excess of income over disbursements $51,142,948.99. Two hundred and twenty-five companies received $58,173,544.31 more than they disbursed, and twenty-six companies disbursed $7,030,595.32 more than they received.

Disbursements—The total amount was $422,790,568.83; which was $42,238,079.81 more than was reported for 1915 The American capital or net assets of foreign companies, under section 27 of the Insurance Law, was $32,668,478.93, an increase of $722,699.98, compared with the amount reported for 1915.

Two hundred and seventy-five companies at the close of the year were covering $71,144,628,903 of risks in force. During the year, the companies, for $763,467,854.79 in gross premiums, undertook to carry $94,095,198,140 of risks, an average premium of about .8114 for every $100 insured. Of the income of all fire, fire-marine and marine companies $466,389,996.65 was received in premiums; $226,944,559.87 was paid for losses; $195,284,107 09 for miscellaneous disbursements, and $36,377,095.86 for dividends.

Joint stock fire companies of this and other States and countries, and mutuals of this and other States—Fire premiums received were $51,158,907.33; fire losses paid, $22,988,434.87; fire losses incurred, $24,499,-624.34, showing an apparent net excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred of $26,659,282.99. The estimated expense for the transaction of this business was $17,052,969.11, which if added to the incurred losses makes a total of $41,552,593.45. On this basis the excess of fire premiums received over fire losses incurred and estimated expenses was:

COMPANIES.	Excess of Fire Premiums Received Over Fire Losses Incurred and Estimated Expenses.
New York State	$2,792.287.33
Other States	4,542,170.46
Other countries	2,271,856 09
	$9,606,313.88

INSURANCE STATISTICS—*Continued.*

The amount of fire risks written in the State of New York in 1915 was $6,339,916,390; in 1916, $7,141,805,428; an increase of $801,889,038. The amount of marine and inland risks written in 1915 by fire and fire-marine companies was $2,690,959,509; in 1916, $5,226,335,741, an increase of $2,535,376,232.

The underwriting gain of the 275 fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies reporting to the department for the year 1916, based on earned premiums, was $23,676,268. Gain from investments $35,961,977, total gain $59,638,245, from which must be deducted the loss in surplus of $43,772,216 from dividends declared, balance of remittances to and from home offices of foreign fire and marine companies of other countries and changes in special reserves, making a total net gain in surplus of $15,866,029 for 1916 as against a total net gain in 1915 of $31,818,051. The fire, fire-marine and marine insurance companies doing business in this State were possessed of $867,614,886 of admitted assets, not including assets held abroad nor premium notes of mutual companies, an increase of $84,601,054 as compared with 1915. The liabilities of these companies, excepting scrip and capital, were $477,450,182, an increase of $55,387,138 over the return of the preceding year. The income was $524,763,212, and disbursements were $438,605,763, an increase as compared with 1915 of $71,554,079 in income and an increase of $51,155,070 in disbursements. The whole number of companies reporting in 1916 was 275, an increase of 11 over 1915.

CASUALTY, FIDELITY, SURETY AND CREDIT COMPANIES.

Assets—The total admitted assets were $234,038,470.42, an increase over 1915 of $30,734,983.24. Of this amount the New York State companies (33) held $74,381,576.19, an increase of $9,587,064.70; companies of other States and countries (38) held $159,656,894.23, an increase of $21,147,918.54 over the previous year.

Liabilities—Excluding capital: New York companies, $42,025,087.22; companies of other States and countries, $102,987,521.08, an aggregate of $145,012,608.30. The total amount of capital employed, including statutory deposit or deposit capital of United States branches of foreign companies, was $46,900,000, divided as follows: New York State companies, $16,800,000; companies of other States and countries, $30,100,000.

Income—The aggregate of which was $187,358,565.22. Sixty-six companies received $35,381,736.05 more than they disbursed and five companies disbursed $211,001.32 more than they received. The net excess of income over disbursements was $35,170,734.73. The total premium income for 1915 was $141,411,485.60; for 1916, $168,590,990.08.

Disbursements—Total was $152,187,830.49, an increase of $10,672,799.06 over the preceding year. $65,717,751.49 was paid for losses and $9,352,768.91 in the investigation and adjustment of claims. The dividend payments to stockholders were $4,572,028.57, a decrease from 1915 of $388,412.80.

Underwriting and Investment—Thirty-five companies sustained an underwriting loss of $4,461,911, while thirty-six companies made a gain from underwriting of $3,928,236, a net loss from underwriting of $533,675. Seventy-one companies reporting made a gain of $9,250,587, on account of their investment operations during the year, none of the companies reporting showing a loss on investment account. The net decrease in surplus from stockholders' dividends declared and from miscellaneous sources was $1,590,359, making a total net gain in surplus in 1916 for all companies of $7,126,553, against a net gain for 1915 of $3,298,654.

ANNUAL PROPERTY LOSSES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA BY FIRES.

Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.	Years.	Property Loss.	Insurance Loss.
1901	$174,160,680	$106,680,590	1910	$234,476,650	$140,400,000
1902	161,488,355	94,775,045	1911	234,337,250	139,900,000
1903	145,302,155	104,532,000	1912	225,320,900	135,200,000
1904	222,198,050	144,621,235	1913	224,723,350	133,300,000
1905	165,221,650	116,446,324	1914	235,591,350	140,000,000
1906	518,611,800	292,124,866	1915	182,836,200	110,000,000
1907	215,084,709	127,847,000	1916	168,905,100	102,000,000
1908	217,885,850	157,842,500	1917—to Oct. 1	194,617,865	
1909	208,649,200	121,800,000			

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE TABLE OF MORTALITY.

This is the mortality table prescribed by statute in most of the States as the basis upon which the reserves of life insurance companies shall be computed:

Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.	Age.	Number Living.	Number Dying.	Expectation of Life.
10	100,000	749	48.72	39	78,862	756	28.90	68	43,133	2,243	9.47
11	99,251	746	48.08	40	78,106	765	28.18	69	40,890	2,321	8.97
12	98,505	743	47.45	41	77,341	774	27.45	70	38,569	2,391	8.48
13	97,762	740	46.80	42	76,567	785	26.72	71	36,178	2,448	8.00
14	97,022	737	46.16	43	75,782	797	26.00	72	33,730	2,487	7.55
15	96,285	735	45.50	44	74,985	812	25.27	73	31,243	2,505	7.11
16	95,550	732	44.85	45	74,173	828	24.54	74	28,738	2,501	6.68
17	94,818	729	44.19	46	73,345	848	23.81	75	26,237	2,476	6.27
18	94,089	727	43.53	47	72,497	870	23.08	76	23,761	2,431	5.88
19	93,362	725	42.87	48	71,627	896	22.36	77	21,330	2,369	5.49
20	92,637	723	42.20	49	70,731	927	21.63	78	18,961	2,291	5.11
21	91,914	722	41.53	50	69,804	962	20.91	79	16,670	2,196	4.74
22	91,192	721	40.85	51	68,842	1,001	20.20	80	14,474	2,091	4.39
23	90,471	720	40.17	52	67,841	1,044	19.49	81	12,383	1,964	4.05
24	89,751	719	39.49	53	66,797	1,091	18.79	82	10,419	1,816	3.71
25	89,032	718	38.81	54	65,706	1,143	18.09	83	8,603	1,648	3.39
26	88,314	718	38.12	55	64,563	1,199	17.40	84	6,955	1,470	3.08
27	87,596	718	37.43	56	63,364	1,260	16.72	85	5,485	1,292	2.77
28	86,878	718	36.73	57	62,104	1,325	16.05	86	4,193	1,114	2.47
29	86,160	719	36.03	58	60,779	1,394	15.39	87	3,079	933	2.18
30	85,441	720	35.33	59	59,385	1,468	14.74	88	2,146	744	1.91
31	84,721	721	34.63	60	57,917	1,546	14.10	89	1,402	555	1.66
32	84,000	723	33.92	61	56,371	1,628	13.47	90	847	385	1.42
33	83,277	726	33.21	62	54,743	1,713	12.86	91	462	246	1.19
34	82,551	729	32.50	63	53,030	1,800	12.26	92	216	137	.98
35	81,822	732	31.78	64	51,230	1,889	11.67	93	79	58	.80
36	81,090	737	31.07	65	49,341	1,980	11.10	94	21	18	.64
37	80,353	742	30.35	66	47,361	2,070	10.54	95	3	3	.50
38	79,611	749	29.62	67	45,291	2,158	10.00				

TABLES OF MORTALITY—*Continued.*

APPROXIMATE LIFE TABLE, TRIENNIA 1879-1881 AND 1909-1911, BASED ON NEW YORK CITY STATISTICS.

Ages.	Expectation of Life, 1879-1881.	Expectation of Life, 1909-1911.	Gain (+) or Loss (—) in Years of Expectancy.	Ages.	Expectation of Life, 1879-1881.	Expectation of Life, 1909-1911.	Gain (+) or Loss (—) in Years of Expectancy.
Under 5.	41.3	51.9	+10.6	Under 30.	29.6	30.5	+ 0.9
5.	46.3	51.1	+ 4.8	35.	26.7	26.9	+ 0.2
10.	43.8	46.9	+ 3.1	40.	23.9	23.4	— 0.5
15.	39.7	42.5	+ 2.8	45.	21.1	20.0	— 1.1
20.	35.8	38.3	+ 2.5	50.	18.3	16.8	— 1.5
25.	32.6	34.3	+ 1.7	55.	15.4	13.9	— 1.5

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

THE following statistics of local Building and Loan Associations in the United States were reported at the last annual meeting of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The returns are for 1916-1917.

STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.	STATES.	No. of Associations.	Total Membership.	Total Assets.
Pennsylvania	1,989	625,003	$298,827,067	Iowa	50	33,035	$9,638,852
Ohio	658	664,862	270,552,589	Minnesota	66	20,630	8,353,105
New Jersey	756	299,913	155,126,962	West Virginia	47	20,500	7,749,567
Massachusetts	183	236,760	113,305,907	Colorado	44	10,200	6,688,983
Illinois	649	230,667	105,478,403	Maine	38	14,584	6,437,278
New York	254	200,314	79,629,881	Rhode Island	7	10,114	5,360,530
Indiana	350	192,375	72,294,256	Connecticut	22	13,964	4,259,325
Nebraska	72	94,927	47,917,847	Oklahoma	37	13,200	4,200,000
California	90	42,250	32,794,018	South Dakota	14	8,880	3,514 550
Michigan	70	63,733	31,379,472	Tennessee	14	5,348	3,320,619
Kentucky	118	61,915	25,512,910	New Hampshire	20	7,689	3,013,260
Louisiana	69	53,030	24,549,245	North Dakota	10	5,600	2,746,810
Kansas	71	61,027	23,554,109	Texas	27	5,875	1,942,438
Missouri	157	50,404	23,543,833	Montana	16	2,737	1,640,029
Dist. of Col	18	38,008	22,144,880	New Mexico	13	3,720	1,541,936
Wisconsin	77	45,891	16,873,842	Vermont	4	493	235,712
North Carolina	148	42,400	15,904,770	Other States	840	322,524	146,343,416
Washington	34	43,000	12,077,727				
Arkansas	41	22,860	10,174,008	Total	7,072	3,568,432	$1,598,528,136

The following was the statement of receipts and expenditures by local associations in 1916:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR 1916.

The aggregate receipts for 1916 were $1,061,913,023, an increase of $94,999,609 over the previous year. The receipts from weekly dues were $32,694,918 in excess of 1916, and the mortgage loans made were $61,-468,763 in excess of the previous year. The total expenses of management for all associations amounted to $9,583,253, which is a little less than nine-tenths of one per cent. of the total receipts, about the same as in previous years. In detail the receipts and disbursements for the year 1916 were as follows:

RECEIPTS, 1916.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1916	$40,580,535
Weekly dues	334,745,910
Paid-up stock	43,528,921
Deposits	92,858,417
Loans repaid	324,325,968
Interest	92,724,828
Premium	4,724,832
Fines	1,462,448
Pass books and initiation	850,751
Borrowed money	93,563,754
Real estate sold	7,291,147
Miscellaneous receipts	22,255,512
Total	$1,061,913,023

DISBURSEMENTS, 1916	
Pass book loans	$35,401,085
Mortgage loans	413,289,211
Stock withdrawals	296,855,851
Paid up stock withdrawals	32,412,910
Deposit withdrawals	84,568,868
Expenses	9,583,253
Borrowed money repaid	94,095,873
Interest	3,374,880
Real estate purchased	13,604,985
Miscellaneous disbursements	20,614,892
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1917	58,111,215
Total	$1,061,913,023

Officers: *President*—L. L. Rankin, Columbus, Ohio. *First Vice-President*—E. L. Keesler, Charlotte, N. C. *Second Vice-President*—Mark D. Rider, Chicago, Ill. *Third Vice-President*—Edwin F. Howell, New York, N. Y. *Treasurer*—Robert T. Corson, Philadelphia, Pa. *Secretary*—H. F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Assistant Secretary*—Philip G. Ricks, New Orleans, La.

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD.
Pyramids of Egypt.
Pharos of Egypt.
Hanging Gardens of Babylon.
Temple of Diana at Ephesus.
Statue of Jupiter by Phidias.
Mausoleum of Artemisia.
Colossus of Rhodes.

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
Coliseum of Rome.
Catacombs of Alexandria.
Great Wall of China.
Stonehenge.
Leaning Tower of Pisa.
Porcelain Tower of Nankin.
Mosque of St. Sophia in Constantinople.

THE SEVEN NEW WONDERS OF THE WORLD.
Wireless.
Telephone.
Aeroplane.
Radium.
Antiseptics and Antitoxins.
Spectrum Analysis.
X-Rays.

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES.

QUOTATIONS RULING FOR STANDARD GRADES, 1910 TO 1917.

THE following table from "Bradstreet's Journal" shows actual ruling prices for 107 commodities in the United States at various periods from 1910 to 1917:

COMMODITIES.	1910. Nov. 1.	1913. Nov. 1.	1914. Nov. 1.	1915. Nov. 1.	1916. Nov. 1.	1917. Nov. 1.
BREADSTUFFS.						
Wheat, No. 2, red Winter, in elevator, per bush.	$0.96	$0.98	$1.215	$1.25	$1.85	$2.25
Corn, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.5675	.80	.83	.76	1.15	2.15
Oats, No. 2, mixed, in elevator, per bush	.34	.445	.53	.415	.5825	.655
Barley, No. 2 (Milwaukee), per bush	.71	.79	.78	.64	1.23	1.35
Rye, Western, per bush	.865	.70	1.03	1.08	1.51	1.86
Flour, straight Winter, per barrel	4.25	4.15	5.10	5.20	8.25	10.60
LIVE STOCK.						
Beeves, best, native steers (Chic.), per 100 lbs.	7.55	9.70	10.90	10.30	11.65	17.50
Sheep, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	4.30	5.15	6.00	6.50	8.55	13.00
Hogs, prime (Chic.), per 100 lbs	8.60	8.00	7.25	7.50	10.00	17.35
Horses, average com. to best (Chic.), per head	195.00	200.00	200.00	180.00	195.00	200.00
PROVISIONS AND GROCERIES.						
Beef, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.095	.125	.1250	.1200	.1325	.1750
Hogs, market pigs, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.1175	.1200	.11125	.1125	.1375	.2350
Mutton, carcasses (Chic.), per lb	.11	.1200	.1225	.1350	.1550	.23
Milk (New York), per quart	.04775	.0505	.0575	.06	.0725	.10
Eggs, State, fresh (New York), per dozen	.34	.38	.34	.35	.42	.50
Bread (New York), per loaf	.04	.04	.04	.04	.05	.06
Beef, family, per barrel	19.50	19.00	24.00	18.00	25.00	33.00
Pork, new mess, per barrel	20.00	23.25	20.50	17.00	31.00	47.50
Bacon, short ribs, smoked (Chic.), per lb	.1175	.1250	.1375	.11875	.16	.30
Hams, smoked, per lb	.16	.16	.165	.17	.195	.285
Lard, Western steam, per lb	.1215	.1070	.1090	.0915	.1730	.26
Butter, creamery, State, best, per lb	.325	.32	.335	.2875	.3675	.445
Cheese, choice East factory, per lb	.1525	.155	.15	.1575	.215	.23
Mackerel, No. 1, bays (Boston), per barrel	26.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	20.00	30.00
Codfish, large dried, per quintal	.750	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	11.00
Coffee, Rio, No. 7, per lb	.11	.1075	.06375	.07	.09625	.0787
Sugar, granulated, per lb	.046	.0435	.0540	.0515	.0750	.0840
Tea, Formosa Oolong, superior, per lb	.16	.17	.18	.185	.19	.28
Molasses, New Orleans, prime, per gallon	.32	.35	.50	.40	.40	.53
Salt, fine domestic, sacks, 224 pounds	.80	1.08	1.08	1.10	1.23	1.42
Rice, domestic, good, per lb	.045	.065	.0575	.05875	.0575	.095
Beans (New York), choice marrow, per 100 lbs	2.80	5.35	6.00	8.25	11.75	15.50
Peas, choice (New York), per 100 lbs	2.45	3.00	3.75	4.95	8.00	10.50
Potatoes, Eastern, per 180 lbs	1.25	2.10	1.50	2.50	5.50	4.25
FRESH AND DRIED FRUITS.						
Apples (State), per barrel	3.00	2.50	1.50	2.50	2.75	2.50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, fancy, per barrel	4.50	5.50	2.50	6.50	6.00	10.00
Peanuts, best Virginia, in hull, per lb	.045	.055	.055	.0475	.0475	.0975
Lemons, choice, per box, 300s	5.25	5.50	3.50	†4.00	†7.25	6.70
Raisins, layer, per lb	.09	.0725	.07	.085	.11	.08
Currants, new, dried, per lb	.075	.06375	.0625	.12	.1775	.27
HIDES AND LEATHER.						
Native Steer hides, No. 1, per lb	.145	.1975	.2075	.26	.305	.34
Hemlock, packer, middleweight, No. 1, per lb	.24	.31	.32	.34	.46	.50
Union, middle backs, tannery run, per lb	.32	.40	.42	.47	.70	.75
Oak, scoured backs, No. 1, per lb	.38	.46	.47	.51	.70	.80
RAW AND MANUFACTURED TEXTILES.						
Cotton, middling uplands, per lb	.1455	.1410	.0760	.1195	.1875	.2875
Wool, Ohio & Pa. X, washed (Boston), per lb	.29	.23	.28	.30	.35	.73
Wool, Aust., super combing, per lb. scoured	.85	.85	.70	.78	1.02	‡1.02
Hemp, Manila, per lb	.05	.07625	.065	.0925	.1075	.26
Jute, average of grades, per lb	.0425	.08	.0425	.0575	.08	.13
Silk, best No. 1, filature, per lb	3.675	3.875	2.85	3.75	5.20	5.50
Flax, New Zealand, spot, per lb	.05	.06125	.0550	.0775	.1125	.1875
Print cloths, 64s (Boston), per yard	.0375	.04	.03	.03625	.0575	.0825
Standard sheetings (Boston), per yard	.0775	.0825	.675	.0750	.115	.1725
Ginghams, Amosk. Staple (Boston), per yard	.07	.065	.625	.0675	.085	.155
Cotton sheetings, Southern, 3 yards, per yard	.08	.08	.06	.0725	.10	.16
METALS.						
Iron ore, old range, Bessemer, hematite, per ton	5.00	4.40	3.75	3.75	4.45	5.95
Pig, No. 1, foundry, Eastern (N. Y.), per ton	15.75	16.13	14.50	16.75	23.00	35.25
Pig, No. 2, foundry, Southern (Birm.), per ton	11.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	17.00	33.00
Pig, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	15.90	16.15	14.55	16.95	26.95	37.25
Steel billets, Bessemer (Pittsburgh), per ton	23.50	22.00	19.50	25.00	50.00	47.30
Steel rails, Standard (Pittsburgh), per ton	28.00	28.00	28.00	28.00	33.00	38.00
Tin plates, American (Pittsburgh), per 100 lbs	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.10	5.75	7.75
Steel beams (Pittsburgh), per ton	27.00	27.00	22.00	26.00	56.00	67.20
Silver, commercial bars (N.Y.), per ounce	.56	.59625	.48125	.49625	.68125	.88875
Copper, Electrolytic (N. Y.), per lb	.128125	.1650	.1125	.17875	.2850	.2350
Lead, pig, Western (New York), per lb	.0440	.043375	.035	.0490	.07	.0575
Tin, pig, spot (New York), per lb	.3675	.40	.2975	.35875	.41875	.66
Quicksilver (San Fran.), per flask, 75 pounds	45.00	38.50	50.00	95.00	76.00	100.00
COAL AND COKE.						
Anthracite, stove sizes (New York), per ton	5.00	5.25	5.35	5.35	5.75	$6.175
Bituminous (Pitts.), f. o. b. Chic., per ton	3.225	3.55	3.55	3.40	7.00	4.10
Connellsville coke, per short ton, f. o. b.	1.55	1.90	1.65	2.60	3.25	6.00
Southern coke (Chattanooga), per ton	4.50	4.95	4.70	4.70	6.95	16.00

COMPARATIVE WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES—*Continued.*

COMMODITIES.	1910. Nov. 1.	1913. Nov. 1.	1914. Nov. 1.	1915. Nov. 1.	1916. Nov. 1.	1917. Nov. 1.
MINERAL AND VEGETABLE OILS.						
Petroleum, crude, in barrels (N. Y.), per barrel	$1.30	$2.50	$1.45	$1.80	$2.60	$3.50
Petroleum, refined, in cases, per gallon	.0740	.0875	.0875	.0775	.0835	0865
Linseed, per gallon	.97	.50	.45	.62	.90	1.12
Cottonseed, crude, prime (N. Y.), per pound	.0727	.0694	.05	.0765	.1250	.1850
Castor, No. 1, per pound	.105	.09	.085	.105	.15	.25
Olive, Italian, in barrels, per gallon	.90	.84	1.00	.90	1.05	2.30
NAVAL STORES.						
Rosin, good strained (Savannah), per barrel	5.875	3.60	3.50	4.40	6.15	6.15
Turpentine, machine, reg. (Savannah), per gal.	.7675	.42	.455	.505	.455	.495
Tar, regular (Wilmington, N. C.), per barrel	2.60	2.20	2.25	2.00	2.60	3.50
BUILDING MATERIALS.						
Brick, Hudson River, hard, per M	5.50	6.00	5.00	6.50	7.75	8.00
Lime, Eastern common, per barrel	1.02	.92	.92	1.20	1.50	1.90
Cement, dom. (Portland), spot, per barrel	....	....	....	1.67	1.67	2.12
Nails, wire, from store, base price, per keg	2.15	1.90	1.80	1.90	3.10	4.00
Glass, window, 10x15 per box, 50 sq. feet	2.44	2.14	2.14	2.10	2.57	3.99
Pine, yellow, 12 inches and under, per M	24.00	25.00	25.00	26.50	26.75	40.00
Timber, Eastern spruce, wide random, per M	22.00	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.00	28.00
Timber, hemlock, Penna., random, per M	20.00	22.50	22.00	22.00	24.00	30.50
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS.						
Alum, per pound	.0175	.0175	.0250	.05	.04	.09
Bicarbonate soda, American, per pound	.0110	.0110	.0110	.0110	.02	.0275
Borax, crystals, per pound	.0375	.04	.0425	.0575	.0775	.0775
Carbolic acid, in bulk, per pound	.075	.875	.32	*1.00	.55	.48
Caustic soda, 60 per cent., per pound	.0185	.0180	.01625	.05	.04	.0790
Nitric acid, 36 degrees, per pound	.03875	.03875	.03875	.0625	.0625	.065
Sulphuric acid, 66 degrees, per 100 pounds	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75
Phosphate rock, S. C., grd., per 2,000 pounds	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	8.00
Alcohol, 94 per cent., per gallon	2.54	2.50	2.64	2.60	2.74	4.00
Opium, per pound	4.60	5.70	9.00	10.00	11.50	30.00
Quinine, domestic, in bulk, per ounce	.14	.23	.31	.50	.47	.75
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Hops, Pacific, choice, per pound	....	....	.14	.14	.16	.20
Rubber, up-river, Para, fine new, per pound	1.38	.77	.645	.575	.825	.63
Tobacco, med. leaf, Burley (Louisville), per pound	.13	.0970	.0852	.0817	.1086	.2032
Paper, news, roll, per pound	.026	.0225	.0225	.0215	.045	.03
Ground bone, fine, average per ton, steamed	24.50	21.50	21.50	21.50	32.00	27.50
Hay, prime (New York), per 100 pounds	1.10	1.05	1.05	1.35	1.00	1.30
Cottonseed (Houston), per ton 2,000 pounds	23.00	22.00	14.00	36.00	57.00	74.00

* Nominal. † California. ‡ None available, but if supply could be had, price would be about $2.00. § Average of company prices quoted on white ash. ¶ Government price; no spot available.

An average of index numbers yearly since 1906 reveals the following:

YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.	YEAR.	Number.
1906	8.4176	1910	8.9881	1914	8.9034
1907	8.9045	1911	8.7132	1915	9.8530
1908	8.0094	1912	9.1867	1916	11.8251
1909	8.5153	1913	9.2076	1917	15.4605

The figures for 1917 are based on the numbers ruling on the first of January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November.

1917 EXCISE STATISTICS—NEW YORK CITY.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by the State Department of Excise.)

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BOROUGH OF	†No. of Licenses Issued.	‡No. of Certificates in Force.	†Net Receipts Under Excise Boards.	*Net Revenue.	*State's Share Net Revenue.	Borough's Share Net Revenue.	*Benefit to Boroughs by Diminished State Tax.
Manhattan	8,906	5,151	$1,056,013	$6,698,273	$4,024,205	$2,674,068	$5,147,407
Bronx	.....	1,069	.....	1,134,343	680,669	453,673	669,840
Brooklyn	4,702	3,242	599,115	4,152,008	2,491,600	1,660,407	1,708,834
Queens	1,206	1,698	43,424	667,274	400,105	267,169	542,341
Richmond	543	510	38,364	211,179	126,423	84,756	89,236
Total	15,357	11,670	$1,736,918	$12,863,079	$7,723,003	$5,140,075	$8,157,660

† 1895-96 (old law). ‡ September 30, 1917, (new law). * Year ended September 30, 1917 (new law).

Number of liquor tax certificates (covering hotels, saloons, clubs, etc.) in New York City, in force September 30, 1916, as compared with those in force September 30, 1917, by boroughs.

	Sept. 30, 1916.		Sept. 30, 1917.	
	Hotels.	Saloons.	Hotels.	Saloons.
attan	495	3,670	495	3,480
.....	152	692	149	665
...yn	379	2,325	363	2,239

	Sept. 30, 1916.		Sept. 30, 1917.	
	Hotels.	Saloons.	Hotels.	Saloons.
Queens	423	1,057	399	1,026
Richmond	203	274	205	256
Total	1,652	8,015	1,611	7,666

ESTIMATED WHEAT SURPLUS AND DEFICIENCY, BY STATES.

(By the Department of Agriculture, October 15.)

UNDER normal conditions the per capita consumption of wheat in the United States for food is estimated at about 5.3 bushels. This estimate has been obtained in two ways. Several years ago an investigation was made among distributers of flour as to the average amount of flour consumed per person, and the amount was reduced to its wheat equivalent. Studies of data of wheat production, exports, etc., indicate that the apparent domestic consumption of wheat in the United States usually varies from year to year between 4.9 bushels and 5.5 bushels, averaging about 5.3 bushels. Last year conditions were unusual, and the apparent per capita consumption was about 4¾ bushels, or almost 10 per cent. less than the normal. This year's wheat situation resembles last year rather than the normal, therefore in calculating the theoretical surplus and deficiency of wheat supply by States, the consumption is calculated on the basis of 10 per cent. less than the normal. In the five years, 1909-1913, when the United States surplus averaged 108,844,000 bushels (as indicated below), the exports from the United States averaged 102,518,000 bushels.

STATE.	Normal Per Capita Consumpt'n.	Seed Requirements.	Total Requirements.	Production, 1917. Preliminary.	SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY. 1917 Crop.	SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY. Average, 1909-1913.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Maine	4.7	24,000	3,311,000	154,000	— 3,157,000	— 3,458,000
New Hampshire	5.0	.....	1,998,000	.....	— 1,998,000	— 2,173,000
Vermont	5.4	10,000	1,784,000	60,000	— 1,724,000	— 1,911,000
Massachusetts	5.0	.....	16,992,000	.....	— 16,992,000	— 17,358,000
Rhode Island	4.3	.....	2,423,000	.....	— 2,423,000	— 2,428,000
Connecticut	4.5	.....	5,123,000	.....	— 5,123,000	— 5,186,000
New York	5.4	952,000	51,788,000	8,248,000	— 43,540,000	— 45,002,000
New Jersey	5.0	175,000	13,738,000	1,691,000	— 12,047,000	— 12,001,000
Pennsylvania	5.8	2,806,000	48,012,000	24,482,000	— 23,530,000	— 27,071,000
North Atlantic	.....	3,967,000	145,169,000	34,635,000	—110,534,000	—116,588,000
Delaware	5.0	292,000	1,260,000	2,162,000	+ 902,000	+ 565,000
Maryland and Dist. of Columbia	5.0	1,169,000	9,012,000	11,271,000	+ 2,259,000	+ 31,000
Virginia	4.5	2,226,000	11,188,000	19,348,000	+ 8,160,000	— 1,347,000
West Virginia	5.7	549,000	7,798,000	4,648,000	— 3,160,000	— 4,689,000
North Carolina	4.5	1,404,000	11,262,000	9,954,000	— 1,308,000	— 4,991,000
South Carolina	4.3	285,000	6,643,000	1,869,000	— 4,774,000	— 5,983,000
Georgia	4.0	499,000	10,925,000	2,074,000	— 8,851,000	— 9,485,000
Florida	4.5	.....	3,710,000	.....	— 3,710,000	— 3,602,000
South Atlantic	.....	6,424,000	61,798,000	51,326,000	— 10,472,000	— 29,501,000
Ohio	6.3	3,338,000	32,890,000	38,786,000	+ 5,896,000	— 5,294,000
Indiana	5.7	3,858,000	18,401,000	31,588,000	+ 13,187,000	+ 11,389,000
Illinois	5.6	3,386,000	34,811,000	28,398,000	— 6,413,000	— 2,399,000
Michigan	5.0	1,730,000	15,653,000	14,127,000	— 1,526,000	— 1,772,000
Wisconsin	5.2	438,000	12,264,000	5,289,000	— 6,975,000	— 9,403,000
N.Cent'l E. of Mississippi R.	.....	12,750,000	114,019,000	118,188,000	+ 4,169,000	— 7,479,000
Minnesota	7.2	6,308,000	21,290,000	66,476,000	+ 45,186,000	+ 38,454,000
Iowa	5.3	1,448,000	12,014,000	10,280,000	— 1,734,000	— 1,353,000
Missouri	5.2	3,577,000	19,630,000	26,995,000	+ 7,365,000	+ 10,514,000
North Dakota	7.2	10,125,000	15,082,000	58,630,000	+ 43,548,000	+ 75,498,000
South Dakota	6.5	4,860,000	9,054,000	48,230,000	+ 39,176,000	+ 30,072,000
Nebraska	5.8	4,773,000	11,475,000	18,357,000	+ 6,882,000	+ 37,594,000
Kansas	5.8	11,722,000	21,389,000	51,382,000	+ 29,993,000	+ 54,830,000
N. Cent'l W. of Mississippi R.	.....	42,813,000	109,934,000	280,350,000	+170,416,000	+245,609,000
Kentucky	4.5	1,244,000	10,940,000	8,916,000	— 2,024,000	— 2,517,000
Tennessee	4.1	1,094,000	9,599,000	5,382,000	— 4,217,000	— 2,251,000
Alabama	4.0	209,000	8,720,000	930,000	— 7,790,000	— 8,525,000
Mississippi	4.0	189,000	7,306,000	210,000	— 7,096,000	— 7,323,000
Louisiana	4.5	.....	7,521,000	.....	— 7,521,000	— 7,698,000
Texas	5.4	2,428,000	24,371,000	15,252,000	— 9,119,000	— 14,109,000
Oklahoma	6.0	4,752,000	17,118,000	31,659,000	+ 14,541,000	+ 4,297,000
Arkansas	4.0	316,000	6,674,000	3,210,000	— 3,464,000	— 5,634,000
South Central	.....	10,232,000	92,247,000	65,559,000	— 26,688,000	— 43,770,000
Montana	5.8	3,025,000	5,494,000	17,963,000	+ 12,469,000	+ 8,650,000
Wyoming	6.3	376,000	1,425,000	4,068,000	+ 2,643,000	+ 517,000
Colorado	6.0	1,030,000	6,365,000	13,536,000	+ 7,171,000	+ 3,260,000
New Mexico	7.9	151,000	3,166,000	2,214,000	— 952,000	— 1,851,000
Arizona	7.2	59,000	1,770,000	825,000	— 945,000	— 956,000
Utah	6.1	617,000	3,055,000	6,955,000	+ 3,900,000	+ 2,376,000
Nevada	6.1	112,000	721,000	1,619,000	+ 898,000	+ 265,000
Idaho	6.5	843,000	3,446,000	13,844,000	+ 10,398,000	+ 10,062,000
Washington	6.0	2,637,000	11,261,000	29,218,000	+ 17,957,000	+ 26,495,000
Oregon	6.1	1,524,000	6,256,000	12,963,000	+ 6,707,000	+ 10,629,000
California	5.6	711,000	15,977,000	6,534,000	— 9,443,000	— 8,874,000
Far Western	.....	11,085,000	58,936,000	109,739,000	+ 50,803,000	+ 60,573,000
United States	5.3	87,271,000	582,101,000	659,797,000	+ 77,696,000	+108,844,000

According to the Food Administration, the total holdings of butter in 332 storage houses reporting showed an increase for October 1, 1917, over September 1 of 3,354,098 pounds, and a loss of 3,064,697 pounds, as compared with the same date in 1916, or about 3 per cent. The exports of butter for July and August, 1917, decreased 2,437,555 pounds, as compared with the same months in 1916. The exports of cheese increased 3,224,694 pounds in these months.

AVERAGE OF PRICES RECEIVED BY PRODUCERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(By the Department of Agriculture.)

PRICES of articles quoted below as first of month are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State; 15th of month prices are averages of returns from a list of about 7,000 country buyers; State averages are weighted according to their relative importance to obtain the United States averages.

DATE.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Buckwheat.	Potatoes.	Sweet Potatoes.	Flaxseed.	Apples.	Hay.	Cotton.	Butter.	Eggs.	Chickens.
Oct. 1, 1908	90.4	72.3	47.2	55.3	74.1	77.2	74.8	.....	107.0	.....	9.23	9.0	.....	.....	.....
Oct. 1, 1909	94.6	67.1	41.0	53.4	72.8	75.0	64.3	.....	122.8	.....	10.03	12.6	25.0	22.1	11.3
Oct. 1, 1910	93.7	61.1	36.2	56.1	72.8	71.3	67.8	77.6	234.3	75.5	11.82	13.3	26.2	22.4	11.6
Oct. 1, 1911	88.4	65.7	42.5	81.7	79.7	69.6	88.3	91.8	205.0	68.0	14.50	10.2	23.8	20.0	10.9
Oct. 1, 1912	83.4	70.2	33.6	54.8	70.1	69.7	51.1	84.4	147.7	61.8	11.76	11.2	25.6	22.0	11.5
Oct. 1, 1913	77.9	75.3	39.6	56.8	64.8	74.1	73.9	83.9	122.6	81.0	12.22	13.3	27.5	23.4	12.5
Oct. 1, 1914	93.5	78.2	43.3	51.8	79.0	78.7	64.7	87.3	127.4	58.8	11.77	7.8	26.0	23.5	12.5
Oct. 1, 1915	90.9	70.5	34.5	46.8	81.7	73.7	48.8	72.7	148.1	62.0	10.69	11.2	25.3	22.3	12.0
Oct. 1, 1916	136.3	82.3	44.5	76.5	104.1	90.4	112.0	83.7	199.2	83.1	10.36	15.5	29.0	28.1	14.3
Nov. 1, 1916	158.4	85.0	49.0	83.2	115.3	102.9	135.7	80.6	234.7	87.6	10.68	18.0	31.1	32.2	14.3
Dec. 1, 1916	160.3	88.9	52.4	88.2	122.1	112.9	146.1	84.8	248.1	91.8	11.21	19.6	34.4	38.1	14.2
Jan. 1, 1917	150.3	90.0	51.4	87.1	118.5	117.2	147.3	90.1	250.7	101.1	11.49	17.1	34.0	37.7	13.9
Feb. 1, 1917	164.8	95.8	55.2	92.7	123.5	114.6	172.4	95.8	253.7	110.0	11.96	16.8	33.5	35.8	14.7
Mar. 1, 1917	164.4	100.9	56.9	96.9	126.0	124.8	240.7	110.7	253.1	123.3	12.14	15.9	34.1	33.8	15.5
Apr. 1, 1917	180.0	113.4	61.5	102.3	135.6	128.3	234.7	124.0	266.1	133.0	13.05	18.0	33.5	25.9	16.1
May 1, 1917	245.9	150.6	71.0	120.1	164.1	150.6	279.6	141.3	300.6	149.8	14.44	18.9	36.1	30.0	17.5
June 1, 1917	248.5	160.1	69.9	119.3	183.0	183.7	274.0	149.4	298.8	157.2	15.25	20.2	35.0	31.1	17.5
July 1, 1917	220.1	94.6	68.9	106.6	177.1	209.2	247.9	140.5	278.0	151.1	14.56	24.7	33.5	28.3	17.3
Aug. 1, 1917	228.9	196.6	73.7	114.5	178.1	189.3	170.8	129.3	271.6	127.0	13.42	24.3	34.0	29.8	17.1
Sept. 1, 1917	209.7	175.5	61.7	110.0	161.9	164.3	139.1	132.6	302.8	107.8	13.68	23.4	36.1	33.2	17.2
Oct. 1, 1917	200.6	175.1	62.3	113.9	169.8	154.4	122.1	116.1	308.5	106.8	14.29	23.3	38.9	37.4	18.1

DATE.	Hogs.	Beef Cattle.	Veal Calves.	Sheep.	Lambs.	Wool.	Milk (Wholesale).	Milch Cows.	Horses.	Cabbage.	Onions.	Beans.	Hay, Timothy.	Hay, Clover.
Sept. 15, 1910	8.27	4.65	6.43	4.81	5.85	17.7	21.7	42.68	145	1.94	.99	2.28	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1911	6.53	4.43	6.11	3.91	5.02	15.6	21.6	42.22	139	1.94	1.04	2.26	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1912	7.47	5.35	6.83	4.11	5.49	18.7	22.5	46.79	141	1.25	.89	2.38	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1913	7.68	5.92	7.73	4.23	5.51	15.8	23.2	55.78	141	1.79	1.04	2.08	.....	.....
Sept. 15, 1914	8.11	6.38	8.06	4.80	6.27	18.6	.....	59.58	132	1.50	1.03	2.46	13.54	12.44
Sept. 15, 1915	6.79	6.06	7.80	5.06	6.71	23.3	20.8	58.38	131	1.24	.83	2.70	12.32	10.82
Sept. 15, 1916	9.22	6.55	8.77	6.25	8.22	28.4	21.2	61.41	131	2.17	1.23	4.60	11.57	10.01
Oct. 15, 1916	8.67	6.37	8.59	6.20	8.02	28.7	22.2	62.19	130	2.40	1.31	4.47	11.54	10.08
Nov. 15, 1916	8.74	6.44	8.60	6.41	8.41	29.4	23.0	62.67	129	2.61	1.54	5.53	12.03	10.46
Dec. 12, 1916	8.76	6.56	8.79	6.77	8.72	30.8	23.6	63.18	129	3.04	1.76	5.77	12.29	10.86
Jan. 15, 1917	9.16	6.86	9.15	7.33	9.59	31.8	23.6	63.92	129	3.95	2.08	5.71	12.61	11.38
Feb. 15, 1917	10.33	7.36	9.88	8.17	10.51	32.7	24.0	65.93	131	5.65	3.58	6.07	12.91	11.65
Mar. 15, 1917	12.32	7.91	9.94	9.21	11.46	36.7	23.8	68.46	133	6.77	4.76	6.49	13.20	11.90
Apr. 15, 1917	13.61	8.57	10.49	9.69	12.03	38.4	24.4	72.09	136	7.61	4.96	7.37	14.26	13.06
May 15, 1917	13.72	8.70	10.48	10.15	12.51	43.7	25.2	72.78	138	7.53	3.98	8.94	15.31	13.94
June 15, 1917	13.50	8.65	10.60	9.84	12.64	49.8	24.8	72.87	137	5.10	3.08	8.99	15.76	14.22
July 15, 1917	13.35	8.30	10.77	9.32	11.19	54.3	24.6	72.81	135	3.23	2.01	8.07	14.68	12.95
Aug. 15, 1917	14.24	8.17	10.56	9.33	12.08	54.8	25.5	72.53	132	2.19	1.55	7.29	14.11	12.76
Sept. 15, 1917	15.69	8.40	11.08	10.05	13.06	54.2	26.5	73.93	132	1.76	1.43	6.69	14.89	13.79

DATE.	Hay, Alfalfa.	Clover Seed.	Timothy Seed.	Alfalfa Seed.	Cotton Seed.	Broom Corn.	Cowpeas.	Kafir Corn.	Bran.	Cotton Seed Meal.	Cotton Seed Hulls.	Hops.	Peanuts.	Peaches.
Sept. 15, 1910	.....	8.27	3.77	.....	26.23	139	.....	.....	24.95	32.36	.....	.....	4.5	1 15
Sept. 15, 1911	.....	10.19	6.65	.....	18.09	92	.....	.....	26 09	31.01	.....	40.6	5.1	1.19
Sept. 15, 1912	.....	9.39	2.09	9.02	17.61	77	.....	.....	26.82	30.60	.....	19.8	4.8	1.20
Sept. 15, 1913	.....	7.31	2.13	7.42	21.07	106	.....	.....	26.59	32.32	.....	20.9	4.9	1.36
Sept. 15, 1914	8.72	9.10	2.46	7.21	13.88	77	.....	.....	27.86	30.73	.....	24.4	5.0	1.02
Sept. 15, 1915	8.22	8.49	2.62	7.94	20.98	75	1.55	.....	26.47	30.79	8.45	15.8	4.4	.81
Sept. 15, 1916	10.06	8.65	2.22	9.27	41.13	129	1.42	.84	27.50	36.17	14.14	16.4	4.4	1.18
Oct. 15, 1916	10.25	8.54	2.27	8.61	47.19	168	1.48	.81	28.48	37.80	14.41	21.0	4.4	1.12
Nov 15, 1916	11.37	9.20	2.25	8.30	55.82	173	1.62	1.02	31.54	41.52	17.28	21.5	4.4	.....
Dec. 12, 1916	12.31	9.40	2.31	8.56	56.35	172	1.77	1.02	32.49	42.96	17.70	18.2	4.7	.....
Jan. 15, 1917	12.79	9.60	2.44	7.97	52.53	184	1.92	1.19	32.76	42.95	17.93	11.8	4.9	.....
Feb. 15, 1917	13.63	9.87	2.46	7.75	51.43	201	2.10	1.29	34.87	43.33	18.49	.....	5.3	.....
Mar. 15, 1917	14.68	10.32	2.70	8.53	53.18	212	2.32	1.47	38.33	43.67	18.39	.....	5.5	.....
Apr. 15, 1917	17.68	10.41	2.76	9.03	55.94	227	2.53	1.52	42.07	44.73	19.09	.....	6.2	.....
May 15, 1917	17.92	10.40	3.09	8.85	55.61	252	2.93	1.88	44.19	45.62	19.65	.....	7.2	.....
June 15, 1917	16.77	10.29	3.09	8.61	57.19	223	3.09	2.06	40.83	45.14	19.46	.....	7.7	1.70
July 15, 1917	14.13	10.50	3.04	8.71	56.90	194	3.03	2.14	40.40	46.45	19.72	.....	7.6	1.45
Aug. 15, 1917	15.28	10.53	3.23	8.69	56.61	308	2.65	2.43	43.16	49.25	19.94	25.9	7.2	1.43
Sept. 15, 1917	16.33	10.89	3.31	9.04	57.58	210	2.17	1.88	39.46	50.00	19.44	36.5	6.6	1.44

A report by the United States Bureau of the Census on the number of bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1917, compared with the numbers for other years, shows that, counting round as half bales, the number ginned prior to October 18, 1917, was 5,571,624, compared with 7,303,183 bales for the corresponding period in 1916, and 5,708,730 up to the same stage in the 1915 season.

COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

SUMMARY STATEMENT—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

(*Note*—Thousands, 000, omitted.)

	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†
Domestic and Foreign Mdse.:				
Alaska	$22,758	$31,932	$29,159	$27,102
Hawaii	21,240	31,730	54,252	58,421
Porto Rico	25,502	31,633	60,138	63,103
Philippine Islds.	14,700	21,481	21,442	34,686
Guam	140	125	.....	.....
Amer. Samoa	142	177	.....	.....
Total	84,484	117,080	164,992	183,312

	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†
Gold and Silver:				
Alaska	$631	$1,088	$8,543	$7,274
Hawaii	1,361	1,753	‡614	‡808
Porto Rico	70	252	198	316
American Samoa	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	$2,062	$3,093	$9,356	$8,398

* Shipments from the United States to non-contiguous territories. † Shipments to the United States from non-contiguous territories. ‡Foreign.

ALASKA.

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Animals: Cattle	$61,950	$70,610
Hogs	19,335	30,003
Horses	98,722	82,981
Sheep	4,340	12,690
All other (including fowls)	17,240	27,505
Total	201,587	223,789
Brass, and manufactures of	54,056	59,068
Breadstuffs:		
Bread & biscuit	32,661	27,613
Oatmeal & rolled oats	21,963	24,747
Oats	93,582	207,250
Preparations of, for table food	141,163	193,158
Rice	40,981	42,719
Wheat flour	284,651	497,581
All other	72,008	77,041
Total	687,009	1,070,109
Candles	44,851	18,573
Automobiles	81,027	127,223
Parts of (except engines and tires)	21,968	26,109
Cars, passenger and freight	150,037	439,291
Wheelbarrows, pushcarts, and hand trucks	10,514	18,654
All other, and parts of	33,393	37,281
Total	296,939	648,558
Cement, hydraulic	66,854	26,540
Chemicals: Acids	9,988	11,477
Baking powder	33,875	23,760
Medicines, pat. or propiet'y	24,023	28,766
All other	213,214	253,022
Total	281,100	317,025
Clocks & watches, and parts of	16,623	21,739
Coal	178,632	264,989
Coffee	161,633	185,006
Confectionery	79,238	85,988
Copper, and manufactures of	30,260	16,022
Cotton: Cloth	42,243	56,474
Wearing apparel	374,630	457,443
All other manufactures of	519,589	758,975
Total cotton, mfrs. of	936,462	1,272,892
Earthen, stone, & china ware	60,097	59,110
Eggs	388,399	504,582
Electrical machinery, appliances, and instruments	203,894	351,646
Explosives: Cartridges	68,340	64,105
Dynamite	555,805	554,779
All other	96,029	216,873
Total	720,174	835,757

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Fibres, manufactures of		
Bags	$140,974	$130,535
Cordage	153,656	274,979
Twine	20,502	29,462
All other	129,028	332,149
Total	444,160	767,125
Fish	67,400	66,192
Fruits and nuts: Fruits—		
Apples, green or ripe	38,932	32,449
Oranges	35,751	27,893
All other, green, ripe or dried	185,633	203,420
Prepared or preserved	238,211	273,735
Nuts	20,654	25,328
Total	519,181	562,870
Furs and fur skins	49,716	79,389
Glass and glassware	66,078	61,465
Gold and silver, manufactures of, including jewelry:		
Gold and silver mfrs., of	11,453	15,405
Jewelry	55,859	51,758
Hay	86,867	178,277
Household and personal effects	142,108	96,543
India rubber, mfrs. of		
Belting, hose and packing	93,191	134,475
Boots and shoes	168,109	198,467
All other	33,016	36,936
Total	294,316	369,878
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	29,988	31,161
Bars or rods of iron and steel		
Builders' hardware and tools	134,681	177,940
Firearms	229,921	266,415
Machinery, machines, and parts of—	31,186	24,599
Engines, and parts of	365,806	719,406
Mining machinery	712,585	1,015,880
Pumps and pumping machinery	31,540	42,308
Typewriting machines	23,410	20,038
All other machinery, and parts of	1,015,104	1,466,845
Total machinery	2,148,445	3,264,477
Nails and spikes	100,562	155,680
Pipes and fittings	142,451	130,624
Rails for railways, of steel	116,005	579,527
Sheets and plates	111,440	173,519
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	100,372	109,998
Structural iron and steel	69,574	3,970
Tin, manufactures of	1,990,736	4,086,741
Tin plate, terneplate, and tagger's tin	1,308,021	2,508,493
All other, manufactures of	912,398	1,349,414
Total iron and steel, etc.	7,395,792	12,831,397

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO ALASKA, BY ARTICLES —EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes (except electric)	$43,569	$23,574
Lead, manufactures of	59,295	92,094
Leather—Boots and shoes	195,569	251,288
Harness and saddles	22,784	17,871
All other	54,119	56,985
Total	272,472	326,144
Meat products—Beef, canned	41,044	72,244
Beef, fresh	355,542	491,252
Beef, pickled, other cured	23,253	35,151
Bacon	195,491	239,254
Hams and shoulders, cured	183,624	213,981
Lard	85,800	108,806
Pork—Canned, fresh, and pickled	95,704	154,694
Mutton	69,404	82,732
Poultry and game	34,522	65,906
All other meat products	173,322	219,587
Dairy products—Butter	421,668	542,601
Cheese	51,158	52,726
Milk, condensed	329,116	450,647
Total	2,039,648	2,730,581
Motor boats	26,379	51,774
Musical instruments, and parts of	38,800	39,973
Naval stores	22,346	29,729
Oilcloth	54,921	81,472
Oils: Mineral—Crude (including all natural oils, without regard to gravity)	290,643	404,323
Refined or manufactured—Illuminating oils	87,235	71,335
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	105,702	134,096
Napthas, etc	305,275	378,909
Residuum (gas oil, fuel oil, etc.)	199,027	193,623
Total mineral	987,882	1,182,286
Vegetable	37,134	31,729
Paints, pigments, colors and varnishes	103,267	111,186
Paper—Bags and cartons	13,610	19,019
Books, music, maps, engravings, etchings, etc	350,927	469,396
Writing paper and envel'p's	$55,294	$42,501
All other	79,016	105,427
Total	498,847	636,343
Phonographs, etc	39,184	29,177
Photographic goods	152,656	230,422
Roofing felt, etc	26,030	43,662
Silk, manufactures of	35,994	71,638
Soap	59,574	70,024
Spirits, wines, and malt liquors—Malt liquors	157,256	147,491
Spirits, distilled	320,832	407,534
Wines	20,483	22,575
Total	498,571	577,600
Molasses and syrup	27,116	25,755
Sugar, refined	461,421	460,896
Tea*	.....	13,171
Tobacco—Cigarettes	50,992	56,478
Cigars and cheroots	260,917	280,923
Plug	60,136	55,348
Smoking	122,981	144,428
All other	34,524	33,547
Total	529,550	570,724
Vegetables:		
Beans and dried peas	43,530	53,403
Onions	20,740	22,119
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	126,984	105,970
All other (including pickles and sauces)	323,516	361,688
Total	514,770	633,180
Wood: Lumber—		
Boards, etc	434,690	557,526
Shooks	332,805	472,136
All other lumber	138,987	110,209
Doors, sash, and blinds	46,319	55,562
Furniture	75,841	70,847
All other manufactures of	214,565	243,756
Total	1,243,207	1,510,036
Wool: Wearing apparel	423,875	557,739
All other	81,116	82,927
All other articles	909,935	645,808
Total value of shipments of merchandise	22,758,015	31,932,497

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES —EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

Note—Thousands, 000, omitted.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Animals	$3,250	$1,100
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc	601	1,298
Curios	3,868	4,846
Fertilizers	7,145	14,582
Fish:		
Fresh, other than salmon	107,721	466,501
Dried, smoked or cured	300,941	170,179
Kippered Herring	.....	†40,812
Pickled	121,198	74,758
Salmon—Canned	3,142,587	5,106,020
All other	374,840	444,252
Clams	.....	†77,443
All other fish and fish products	27,290	213,545
Total	4,074,577	6,593,511
Furs and fur skins:		
Sealskins	105,000	211,830
All other	458,685	286,377
Gypsum	30,700	37,000
Ivory, and manufactures of	.....	275
Jewelry	$1,137	$167
Oils, animal	145,523	203,661
Ore, matte, and regulus:		
Antimony	†138,465	.....
Copper	22,923,894	18,407,345
Lead	44,652	71,936
Tin ore & Concentrates	3,029	46,105
Tungsten ore	.....	.....
Stone, including marble	19,637	42,731
Wood, and manufactures of	.....	1,112
All other articles	8,265	18,100
Total value of shipments of Alaskan products	27,968,428	25,942,017
Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, returned	638,754	798,548
Total value of shipments of foreign merchandise	552,336	361,474
Total value of shipments of merchandise	29,159,518	27,102,039

* Included in "Total value of foreign merchandise" prior to July 1, 1917. † Figures cover period beginning July 1.

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND ALASKA—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

(*Note*—Thousands, 000, omitted.)

CLASSIFICATION.	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†
Domestic:				
Gold—ore and base bullion	.....	.....	$2,598	$2,239
Bullion, refined	.....	.....	5,404	4,607
Coin	$558	$1,005	22	52
Silver—Ore and base bullion	.....	.....	511	373
Coin	72	82	6	1
Total	$631	$1,088	$8,543	$7,274

CLASSIFICATION.	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†
Foreign:				
Gold—Ore and base bullion	.....	.....	$56	$29
Bullion, refined	.....	.....	554	778
Silver—Ore and base bullion	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coin	.....	.....	2	.....
Total	.....	.....	$614	$808

* From United States to Alaska. †From Alaska to United States.

HAWAII.

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Agricultural implements, and parts of	$36,352	$38,166
Animals: Cattle	7,768	23,080
Horses	21,400	39,500
Mules	84,470	68,485
All other (including fowls)	28,854	17,218
Total	142,492	148,283
Brass, and manufactures of	63,500	176,133
Breadstuffs—Barley	478,470	683,790
Bran	232,947	228,763
Bread and biscuit	48,325	63,589
Corn	33,006	66,121
Oats	106,857	110,780
Preparations of, for table food	89,537	100,789
Rice	7,307	416,008
Wheat	71,955	74,785
Wheat flour	431,750	799,634
All other	70,703	95,308
Total	1,570,817	2,639,567
Brooms and Brushes	31,534	42,375
Cars:		
Automobiles	1,117,212	1,348,577
Parts of (except engines and tires)	154,997	235,843
Cars, passenger and freight	13,937	14,500
Bicycles, tricycles, motorcycles, and parts of	50,450	98,314
All other, and parts of	90,305	83,446
Total	1,426,901	1,780,740
Cement, hydraulic	224,628	437,312
Chemicals—Baking powder	24,920	15,523
Calcium carbide	180	6,367
Medicines, patent or proprietary)	71,939	103,128
All other	288,972	337,686
Total	385,911	462,704
Clocks, watches, and parts of:		
Clocks, and parts of	12,612	24,693
Watches, and parts of	9,660	10,708
Coal	13,537	93,901
Cocoa and chocolate (except confectionery)	27,252	31,090
Coffee	4,108	4,065
Confectionery	98,370	162,756
Copper, and manufactures of	93,355	167,454
Cotton, manufactures of:		
Cloths—Unbleached	24,864	31,898
Bleached	76,814	120,297
Colored	197,082	309,719
Total cloths	298,760	461,914

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Wearing apparel—Knit goods	$143,589	$207,159
All other	452,981	592,759
All other, manufactures of	651,097	1,241,550
Total cotton, mfrs. of	1,546,427	2,503,382
Earthen, stone, and china ware	56,362	102,696
Eggs	54,709	91,529
Electrical machinery, appliances, and instruments	414,172	773,644
Explosives	205,584	280,585
Fertilizers	903,985	1,138,267
Fibre—Cordage	110,413	115,422
Twine	18,277	16,847
All other	61,506	142,844
Total	190,196	275,113
Fish: Dried, smoked, or cured	42,282	57,617
Salmon, canned	60,347	46,279
All other fish products	133,007	165,134
Total	235,636	269,030
Fruits—Apples, green or ripe	26,931	17,691
Oranges	77,358	97,631
All other, green ripe, or dried	84,101	107,298
Prepared or preserved	57,059	67,418
Nuts	8,986	18,997
Total	254,435	309,035
Furniture of metal	50,117	69,855
Glass and glassware	141,513	217,321
Gold and silver manufactures:		
Gold and silver, mfrs. of	47,981	48,702
Jewelry	90,376	69,033
Hay	185,569	269,343
Household and personal effects	118,749	95,138
India rubber, manufactures of:		
Belting, hose, and packing	53,254	67,015
Tires—For automobiles	374,604	561,452
All other	66,893	73,162
All other	67,717	158,813
Total	562,468	860,442
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	13,128	14,246
Iron and steel, mfrs. of:		
Bar iron	41,490	27,518
Bars or rods of steel	172,300	259,578
Builders' hardware	58,843	103,505
Car wheels	14,619	13,506
Castings	29,192	76,871
Cutlery	23,411	27,955
Enamelware (bathtubs, lavatories, etc.)	40,040	116,614
Firearms	39,704	37,690

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO HAWAII, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Machinery, machines, parts of:		
Adding machines	$19,837	$32,620
Cash registers	8,266	18,099
Engines, and parts of—		
Stationary	30,147	101,802
All other, and parts of	230,725	311,109
Printing presses	4,265	33,681
Pumps and pumping mchy.	44,024	111,387
Refrigerating mchy. (including ice-making machinery)	10,013	32,377
Sewing machines	39,910	70,911
Sugar-mill machinery	16,110	73,224
Typewriting machines	25,950	30,341
All other mchy., and parts of	187,579	344,063
Total machinery	616,826	1,159,614
Nails and spikes—Wire	54,217	91,533
All other (including spikes and tacks)	48,524	30,575
Pipes and fittings	221,795	348,320
Rails for railways, of steel	46,782	47,535
Safes	2,985	7,408
Scales and balances	9,734	10,828
Sheets and plates—		
Iron	49,359	57,008
Steel	59,498	152,212
Stoves, ranges, and parts of	61,191	66,182
Structural iron, steel	147,252	93,430
Tin, manufactures of	42,830	105,649
Tin plates, terne plates, and tagger's tin	101,814	1,207,619
Tools	63,356	69,609
Wire	31,775	52,930
All other, manufactures of	1,502,436	1,903,361
Total iron and steel, etc.	3,479,973	6,067,050
Lamps, chandeliers, and all other devices for illuminating purposes (except electric)	25,123	26,740
Lead, manufactures of	39,325	74,921
Leather and tanned skins:		
Sole	34,939	39,451
Upper	9,471	7,952
All other	45,995	53,956
Total	90,405	101,359
Boots and shoes	364,981	592,202
Harness and saddles	29,530	41,175
All other	88,594	110,765
Total leather and tanned skins, and mfrs. of	573,510	845,501
Beef products:		
Beef, canned	57,556	99,418
Beef, fresh	90,273	18,351
Beef, pickled, and other, cured	3,875	3,923
Hog products:		
Bacon	55,447	66,123
Hams and shoulders, cured	101,755	115,190
Lard	29,579	49,758
Pork, canned, fresh, and pickled	843	24,830
Lard compounds and substitutes	119,087	139,480
Poultry and game	46,357	49,785
Sausage	35,784	45,444
All other meat products:		
Canned	46,161	56,918
All other	71,508	75,682
Dairy products—Butter	177,308	279,261
Cheese	40,036	55,497
Milk, condensed	221,113	293,804
Total	1,099,682	1,373,464
Musical instruments—Pianos	46,308	60,650
All other, and parts of	23,803	34,265
Total	70,111	94,915

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Naval stores	$7,792	$6,151
Oilcloth	14,990	18,564
Oils: Mineral—Crude	829,956	1,199,370
Refined—Illuminating oil	175,795	226,481
Lubricating	121,759	174,140
Naphthas, etc.	438,538	881,754
Residuum, gas oil, fuel oil, etc.	.....	6,105
Total mineral	1,566,048	2,487,850
Vegetable:		
Fixed or expressed—		
Linseed	33,348	40,676
All other	28,949	58,421
Paints and varnishes	283,335	331,936
Paper, and manufactures of:		
Bags, boxes, and cartons	26,946	53,035
Books, music, maps, etc.	240,760	364,632
Printing paper	86,223	144,062
Writing paper and envelopes	49,502	77,195
All other	161,497	352,071
Total	564,928	990,995
Perfumeries, cosmetics, and all toilet preparations	34,014	47,625
Phonographs, etc.	36,425	32,313
Photographic goods	105,628	140,372
Roofing felt, and similar materials	27,385	33,419
Salt	17,807	20,966
Silk, manufactures of	162,537	175,969
Soap:		
Toilet or fancy	24,678	32,652
All other	141,6[illegible]	226,819
Spirits: Malt liquors	135,360	170,947
Spirits—Whiskey:		
Bourbon	55,8[illegible]	65,839
Rye	3,360	4,604
All other	30,786	73,[illegible]22
Total spirits, distilled	89,989	144,365
Wines	161,174	248,552
Total spirits, wines, and malt liquors	386,523	564,364
Starch	8,684	20,016
Stone (including marble), and manufactures of	14,403	36,019
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	68,947	99,373
Sugar and molasses:		
Molasses and syrup	8,196	12,481
Sugar, refined	31,216	96,915
Tea*	.....	5,238
Tobacco, manufactures of:		
Cigarettes	131,771	242,957
Cigars and cheroots	86,491	92,607
Plugs	31,735	44,216
Smoking	296,461	305,765
All other	1,096	2,140
Total manufactures of	547,554	687,685
Toys	31,039	42,303
Vegetables:		
Beans and dried peas	53,435	60,717
Onions	32,918	21,570
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	129,368	207,124
Vegetables, canned	68,442	102,069
All other (including pickles and sauces)	36,496	57,915
Total	329,612	449,395

* Included in "Total value of foreign merchandise" prior to July 1, 1917.

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO HAWAII, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Wood: Lumber—Boards			All other, manufactures of	$260,828	$336,108
Fir	$416,045	$577,853	Total	1,239,429	1,696,384
Pine	9,722	18,010	Wool: Wearing Apparel	72,434	118,664
Redwood	49,779	45,208	All other	157,974	225,147
All other	12,787	9,685	All other articles	795,258	941,501
Shingles	53,847	71,319	Total value of shipments of merchandise	21,240,924	31,730,043
Shooks—Box	150,401	244,606			
All other lumber	47,457	52,773			
Doors, sash, and blinds	78,958	120,274			
Furniture	147,008	195,161			
Trimmings, mouldings, and other house furnishings	12,597	25,387			

SHIPMENTS OF DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE FROM HAWAII TO THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.	ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Animals	$1,481	$533	Sugar—Unrefined	45,667,798	50,515,345
Art works: Painting and statuary	1,000	1,543	Refined	2,215,112	2,192,043
Beeswax	6,889	4,514	Total sugar	47,882,910	52,707,388
Bones, hoofs, horns, etc.	1,295	2,605	Tobacco, unmanfd. leaf	1,050	105
Breadstuffs—Rice	74,325	94,613	Vegetables	7,895	9,148
All other	11,182	6,094	Wood: Lumber—Boards	2,492	1,203
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines	1,347	2,244	Furniture	761	528
Coffee	277,142	124,102	All other	14,422	11,207
Fibres, unman fd.; Sisal	53,320	65,512	Total	17,675	12,938
Fruits—Bananas	114,046	122,891	Wool, raw	73,817	71,724
Pineapples	22,206	11,827	All other articles	8,905	26,794
Canned pineapples	3,958,829	2,948,510	Total value of shipments of Hawaiian products	53,083,009	56,998,963
All other	3,481	4,696	Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, returned	1,120,478	1,329,659
Nuts	30,618	1,730	Total value of shipments of foreign merchandise	49,089	92,497
Total	4,129,180	3,089,654	Total value of shipments of merchandise	54,252,576	58,421,119
Hides, other than fur	169,057	259,511			
Honey	33,268	44,562			
Household and personal effects	6,505	33,960			
Meat and dairy products; Tallow	2,663	25,791			
Musical instruments	29,326	49,365			
Paper, and manufactures of	2,323	1,004			
Pineapple juice	14,429	23,646			
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	752	284			
Sugar and molasses: Molasses	275,273	341,329			

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND HAWAII—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

(Note—Thousands, 000, omitted.)

CLASSIFICATION.	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†	CLASSIFICATION.	1916*	1917*	1916†	1917†
Gold: Coin, domestic	$1,195	$1,705	$198	$316	Silver: Coin, foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver: Coin, domestic	166	48	.....	.....	Total gold and silver	$1,361	$1,753	$198	$316
Gold: Coin, foreign	.....	.....	.....	.....					

* From United States to Hawaii. † From Hawaii to United States.

MOVEMENT OF EGYPTIAN COTTON.

(Consul Arthur Garrels, Alexandria.)

For statistical purposes the Egyptian cotton year begins September 1 and ends August 31. Practically the entire crop is grown for export. With the exception of a few bales shipped through Port Said, the whole exportation is handled through Alexandria. According to figures published by the Alexandria General Produce Association, the arrivals at Alexandria during the 1916-17 season amounted to 5,111,080 cantars (cantar = 99.05 pounds). A recapitulation of the movement and stocks on hand for the period in question is given as follows:

	Cantars.		Cantars.
Stock at Alexandria September 1, 1916	93,000	Exports	4,813,129
Receipts	5,111,080	Local consumption	63,345
		Destroyed by fire	1,606
Total	5,204,080	Total	4,878,080
		Stock on hand, including 16,950 cantars at Port Said	326,000

The Egyptian cotton bale approximates 750 pounds. The 1916-17 exports were made up of 630,610 bales, with proportions to various countries of destination as follows: England, 346,196 bales; Spain, 12,534; United States, 134,891; France, 28,063; Japan, 20,682; Italy, 54,726; Portugal, 929; Russia, 32,446; and Greece 143.

PORTO RICO.

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PORTO RICO, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Agricultural implements, and parts of	$44,198	$67,081
Animals	9,058	13,940
Brass, and manufactures of	31,312	36,657
Breadstuffs:		
Bread and biscuit	219,699	399,128
Corn meal	225,952	316,531
Oats	90,650	80,831
Preparations of, for table food	48,463	70,101
Rice	3,257,191	3,990,587
Wheat flour	1,211,233	1,734,808
All other	81,392	97,505
Total	5,134,580	6,689,491
Brooms and brushes	25,419	31,625
Candles	77,219	100,025
Automobiles, and parts of	605,781	827,426
Parts of (except engines and tires)	88,068	124,322
Cars, passenger and freight	110,015	203,740
Bicycles, tricycles, motorcycles, and parts of	15,339	18,528
Wheelbarrows, pushcarts	6,131	8,002
All other, and parts of	21,945	23,422
Total	847,279	1,205,440
Cement, hydraulic	185,972	244,805
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines:		
Acids	13,406	17,838
Medicines, patent or proprietary	220,503	246,027
All other	245,969	292,302
Total	479,878	556,167
Clocks, and parts of	5,640	9,293
Watches, and parts of	3,310	6,515
Coal—Anthracite	7,119	5,465
Bituminous	281,737	273,161
Cocoa and chocolate, (except confectionery)	42,696	63,217
Confectionery	107,115	195,299
Copper, and manufactures of	29,905	24,712
Cork, manufactures of	10,269	11,678
Cotton:		
Cloths—Unbleached	145,702	133,965
Bleached	217,008	399,977
Colored	961,295	1,806,525
Total cloths	1,324,005	2,340,467
Laces and embroideries	303,877	221,672
Wearing apparel—		
Knit goods	233,551	266,125
All other	518,606	632,555
All other, manufactures of	404,753	403,599
Total cotton, mnfrs of	2,784,792	3,864,418
Earthen, stone, and china ware:		
Bricks and tiles	40,367	28,990
All other	45,318	66,106
Electrical machinery	161,277	237,658
Explosives	19,582	11,251
Fertilizers	1,550,387	1,411,457
Fibres, vegetable and textile grasses, manufactures of:		
Bags	101,477	103,835
Cordage	62,193	90,552
Twine	37,187	39,019
All other	41,215	71,076
Total	242,072	304,482
Fish: Dried	328,685	585,308
Salmon, canned	45,460	26,203
All other fish, and fish products	21,334	27,394
Total	395,479	638,905

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Fruits:		
Raisins, and other dried grapes	$9,192	$12,797
All other, green, ripe, or dried	19,375	23,408
Prepared or preserved	32,121	32,763
Nuts	1,117	1,874
Total	61,805	70,842
Furniture of metal	24,505	37,504
Furs and skins	20,518	43,994
Glass and glassware	76,858	95,959
Gold and silver, manufactures	17,050	8,269
Grease, lubricating and other	12,350	20,530
Hay	11,020	8,957
Household and personal effects	16,061	13,847
India rubber, manufactures of:		
Belting, hose, and packing	26,746	30,300
Tires—		
For automobiles	326,827	346,653
All other	19,811	6,294
All other	61,516	65,765
Total	434,900	449,012
Instruments and apparatus for scientific purposes	15,099	20,576
Iron and steel—Bar iron	11,744	23,962
Bars or rods of steel	56,064	105,977
Builders' hardware	103,745	114,464
Castings	7,412	10,975
Cutlery	21,520	27,235
Enamelware	45,450	84,079
Firearms	3,991	10,127
Machinery, machines, and parts of:		
Adding machines	3,733	20,065
Cash Registers	6,082	8,589
Engines, and parts of:		
Locomotives	11,200	23,735
Stationary	23,252	40,310
All other, and parts of	67,883	114,215
Printing presses	3,076	3,064
Pumps and pumping machy.	40,295	74,494
Refrigerating machinery (including ice-making mchy).	7,362	4,254
Sewing machines	41,530	54,162
Sugar-mill machinery	47,690	593,447
Typewriting machines	21,222	37,122
All other machinery, and parts of	187,363	200,937
Total machinery	460,688	1,174,394
Nails and spikes—Wire	61,151	59,924
All other (including spikes and tacks)	23,140	31,692
Pipes and fittings	192,026	143,783
Rails for railways, of steel	42,188	225,350
Safes	2,738	4,110
Scales and balances	16,664	18,337
Sheets and plates:		
Iron	224,505	125,048
Steel	73,781	13,167
Stoves and ranges, and parts of	20,043	20,213
Structural iron and steel	48,491	52,146
Tin, manufactures of	44,006	70,526
Tools	51,187	76,237
Wire	61,082	46,462
All other, manufactures of	422,997	633,299
Total iron and steel, etc.	1,994,613	3,071,507
Lamps, (except electric)	38,675	31,966
Lead, manufactures of	23,700	16,764
Leather and tanned skins	78,786	114,351
Boots and shoes	1,092,558	1,156,737
Harness and saddles	28,283	36,444
All other	59,288	74,326
Total	1,258,915	1,381,858

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE UNITED STATES TO PORTO RICO, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Beef products:		
Beef, canned	$2,907	$5,730
Beef, pickled and other, cured	5,407	1,727
Hog products:		
Bacon	15,703	24,723
Hams and shoulders, cured	340,537	392,477
Lard	428,576	486,043
Pork—Canned	4,153	3,579
Pickled	683,605	858,790
Lard, compounds and other substitutes for lard	496,091	800,655
Sausage	115,397	220,655
All other meat products—		
Canned	34,636	36,155
All other	52,238	76,594
Dairy products—Butter	108,959	130,124
Cheese	158,751	175,648
Milk, condensed	145,002	228,221
Total	2,591,962	3,441,121
Musical ins'ts, and parts of	27,160	33,799
Oil cake and oil-cake meal	9,909	.....
Oils: Mineral—Crude	93	6,543
Refined or manufactured—Illuminating oil	163,976	198,682
Lubricating and heavy paraffin oil	71,292	92,412
Naphthas, etc	487,660	450,847
Residuum (gas oil, fuel oil, etc.)	3,482	6,340
Total mineral	726,503	754,824
Vegetable: Cottonseed	18,587	30,823
Linseed	34,302	36,188
All other	24,281	17,731
Total vegetable	77,170	84,742
Paints and varnishes	156,051	176,381
Paper bags, and cartons	94,929	113,858
Books, music, maps, etc	112,018	128,092
News print	29,161	36,215
All other	29,011	39,153
Writing paper and envelopes	63,562	105,483
All other	293,856	324,606
Total	622,567	747,407

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Perfumeries, cosmetics	$60,935	$80,806
Phonographs, etc	11,284	22,622
Photographic goods	66,268	72,378
Plated ware (except cutlery and jewelry)	25,438	16,156
Silk, manufactures of	240,109	240,681
Soaps: Toilet or fancy	33,236	32,322
All other	460,972	269,936
Malt liquors	85,968	87,265
Spirits distilled	4,151	29,404
Wines	28,802	35,051
Total	118,921	151,720
Starch	21,011	66,312
Stone (including marble)	11,824	10,802
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	39,896	63,963
Sugar, refined	429,735	379,951
Tea*	.....	608
Tobacco: Unmanufactured	228,482	289,698
Manufactures of	61,709	47,757
Toys	15,270	19,242
Vegetables:		
Beans and dried peas	570,117	549,704
Onions	21,290	14,101
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes)	164,724	235,341
Vegetables, canned	41,457	36,434
All other (including pickles and sauces)	4,266	4,849
Total	801,854	840,429
Wood: Logs and timber	6,470	3,945
Boards, pine	335,116	496,716
All other	50,137	131,694
Shooks—Box	123,363	115,446
All other	11,990	15,731
All other lumber	41,408	71,849
Doors, sash, and blinds	5,939	16,869
Furniture	171,231	156,253
All other, manufactures of	139,331	128,964
Total	884,985	1,137,467
Wool: Wearing apparel	74,449	183,106
All other	44,340	229,422
All other articles	1,092,673	870,521
Total value of shipments of merchandise	25,502,762	31,633,596

SHIPMENTS OF MERCHANDISE FROM PORTO RICO TO THE UNITED STATES, BY ARTICLES—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Animals	$200	$20
Beeswax	9,541	13,846
Bone, hoofs, horns, etc	2,070	2,202
Coffee	35,348	26,183
Cotton, unmanufactured, Sea-Island	13,070	14,861
Fruits—Grapefruit	320,329	517,956
Oranges	285,734	379,533
Pineapples	989,175	836,006
All other	2,253	1,589
Canned pineapples	123,203	103,754
Prepared or preserved	6,270	4,235
Nuts—Cocoanuts	257,595	196,577
Total	1,984,559	2,039,650
Hides and skins, other than fur skins	214,174	288,521
Honey	42,679	105,909
Tallow	4,800	3,316
Perfumery and cosmetics	26,222	52,046
Seeds	80,220	106,165
Spirits, alcohol	9,368	126,420
Straw and palm leaf, manufactures of	393,757	348,001

ARTICLES.	1916.	1917.
Sugar, molasses and confec'y:		
Molasses and syrup	$974,473	$896,744
Sugar, unrefined	49,492,736	49,904,806
Tobacco, and manufactures of:		
Unmanufactured—Leaf	2,115,345	2,802,203
Stems and trimmings	69,295	257,383
Total unmanfact'd	2,184,640	3,059,586
Manufactures of:		
Cigarettes	12,110	17,855
Cigars and cheroots	3,932,053	5,219,107
Total manufactures of	3,944,163	5,236,962
All other articles	80,615	140,327
Total value of shipments of Porto Rican products	59,492,635	62,365,565
Articles, the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States returned	606,212	680,878
Total value of shipments of foreign merchandise	39,403	57,055
Total value of shipments of merchandise	60,138,250	63,103,494

* Included in "Total value of foreign merchandise" prior to July 1, 1917.

COMMERCE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES—*Continued.*

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD AND SILVER BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PORTO RICO—EIGHT MONTHS ENDING AUGUST.

CLASSIFICATION.	1916.*	1917.*	CLASSIFICATION.	1916.*	1917.*
Gold Coin:			Silver Coin: Domestic	$70,000	$175,500
Domestic	.....	$77,036	Total	70,500	252,536
Foreign	.....	.....			

* From United States to Porto Rico.

SPAIN'S TRADE FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1917.

(Consul-General Carl Bailey Hurst, Barcelona.)

Spain's imports during the first six months of 1917 show an increase in value compared with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years, while the exports, although still in excess of 1915, decreased in contrast to the corresponding period of 1916. The total values of imports and exports, respectively, during the first six months of 1915, 1916, and 1917 follow: 1915, $102,552,422 and $113,087,786; 1916, $117,428,379 and $122,760,087, and 1917, $126,087,700 and $121,715,011. Over 40 per cent. of the value of the imports was due to heavy shipments of gold in coin and bullion, which have continued to arrive in increasing quantities from the United States. Imports of gold during the first six months of 1915 amounted to $9,748,577; in 1916, $28,220,107, and in 1917, $50,979,772. Aside from precious metals, a decrease is noticeable in the value of imports as a whole, the balance of trade being in Spain's favor to the amount of $46,785,491. The greatest decrease in imports is in alimentary products, followed by raw materials. There is a slight increase in the imports of manufactured articles and live animals. Imports of drugs, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products show a marked decrease. Sulphur, refined, ground, and flour of sulphur fell from 5,793 tons during the first six months of 1916 to 1,717 tons in the corresponding period of 1917; refined sulphur from 1,286 to seventy-six tons; insecticide compounds from 2,822 to 164 tons; fecula for industrial use from 3,255 to 803 tons; alkaline carbonates, borates, and silicates from 1,116 to 711 tons; superphosphates of lime and Thomas's slag from 8,570 to 3,052 tons.

Imports of coal and coke also decreased, but imports of petroleum and mineral oils increased slightly. Ores, including natural phosphates of lime, fell from 112,793 tons in 1916 to 80,615 in 1917; unpolished bars of iron and steel of any section fell from 2,143 to 1,006 tons; iron plates or sheets fell from 8,459 to 1,167 tons, while a corresponding decrease is noted in importations of tubes of iron and steel as well as large pieces. copper, brass, tin, and other metals. Among the raw materials showing the greatest decrease in imports during the first half year of 1917 are: Hemp, which fell from 1,754 to 533 tons; washed wool, from 5,350 to 1,675 tons; pulp for paper making, from 21,964 to 15,091 tons; reed cane, vegetable hair, rush, and similar materials, from 1,013 to 477 tons; and tallow and other animal fats, from 5,647 to 3,111 tons. On the other hand, imports of raw cotton increased from 52,030 to 149,075 tons; iron and steel in the form of waste articles, from 5,715 to 12,379 tons; nitrate of soda, from 28,586 to 40,078 tons; raw jute, manila hemp, agave, and other vegetable fibres, from 14,920 to 24,581 tons; untanned hides and skins, from 3,665 to 6,438.

LOSSES OF THE SPANISH MERCHANT MARINE.

The losses of the Spanish merchant marine on account of submarines between August 17, 1915, when the Isidoro was sunk, and June 16, 1917, the date of the sinking of the Eriaga, was 41 vessels, with a total tonnage of 92,508. Three of the vessels lost were of over 4,000 tons, six of over 3,000 tons, seventeen over 2,000 tons, while the remaining vessels ranged between 1,000 and 2,000 tons each. Two vessels were sunk in 1915, twenty in 1916, and nineteen in the first six months of 1917.

SWEDISH BANKING DEVELOPMENT.

(Vice Consul Arthur E. J. Reilly, Stockholm.)

THE Central Bureau of Statistics has published an account of the development of the Swedish bank system during the past forty years. The survey shows that in 1875 the Swedish banking companies, both those with joint and several responsibility and those with limited liability, which together reached a total of thirty-seven, possessed paid-up capital amounting to $19,887,866 and reserve funds amounting to $3,105,180. At the close of 1916 the number of banks had risen to sixty, with $111,479,536 in paid-up capital and $74,239,399 in reserve funds. While the State Bank of Sweden at the close of 1916 could show assets amounting to $181,332,628, the banking companies had no less than $1,102,335,314. All the banking companies together reported net profits of $24,610,440 in 1916, compared with $13,228,480 in 1915 and $13,768,400 in 1913, which is an immense increase. The greater part of the increased profits has been used for purposes of consolidation.

Altogether $13,048,920 was distributed in dividends, as against $11,448,960 in 1915 and $11,071,080 in 1913. The reserve funds have obtained from the profits $3,225,112, as compared with $779,880 and $1,490,240 in 1915 and 1913, respectively, while the contingencies funds have received $5,601,200, as against $1,184,560 and $1,136,320, respectively. To the next year's accounts have been transferred such considerable amounts as $2,795,240, compared with $333,040 and $361,800 in the other years named. The deposits in the banks, which at the close of 1913 amounted to $453,353,320, rose during the past year from $535,592,640 to $669,295,160, a striking proof of the abundant supply of capital. Against total deposits of $712,998,280 (including claims on and liabilities to native banks) there stood advances to the public of $779,587,880 at the end of 1916. The number of bank offices in 1916 rose from 721 to 805; that is to say, one bank office for every 7,152 inhabitants (7,923 at the beginning of the year). At the close of 1913 the number of banking offices was 640, or one for every 8,810 inhabitants.

DECREASE IN IRISH EMIGRATION.

(Vice Consul C. C. Broy, Dublin.)

DURING the nine months ended September, 1917, there were only 1,650 emigrants from Ireland, a decrease of 3,831 from the corresponding period in 1916. The emigrants in 1917 went to the following countries: England and Wales, 788; Scotland, 705; United States, 83; Canada, 40; South Africa, 12; Australia 12; New Zealand, 9, and other countries, 1. Emigration to the United States as compared with the nine months of 1916 shows a decrease of 2,932.

PHILIPPINE TRADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917.

(Commercial Agent, J. F. Boomer, Manila.)

THE total foreign trade of the Philippine Islands for the first six months of 1917 was nearly $8,500,000 in excess of that for the corresponding months of the preceding year. The following tables show the total value of the imports from and the exports to each country during the first six months of 1916 and 1917:

EXPORTS.

Articles.	January-June, 1916.		January-June, 1917.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Beche-de-mer ... kilos.	97,143	$18,200	46,621	$9,902
Beeswax ... kilos.	7,396	3,356	11,435	8,662
Carabao hides ... kilos.	5,904	1,048	17,519	7,345
Coconut cake ... kilos.	27,280	2,025	1,033,828	18,174
Coconut oil ... kilos.	6,214,022	1,437,772	15,530,590	4,013,001
Copper, scrap and old ... kilos.	214,679	65,037	133,452	54,672
Copra ... kilos.	30,946,268	3,013,410	29,164,896	2,839,532
Cowhides ... kilos.	55,902	18,093	89,872	24,696
Elemi ... kilos.	65,073	14,968	24,180	5,262
Embroideries ...	...	349,030	...	746,233
Furniture ...	...	4,196	...	9,180
Glue ... kilos.	41,114	5,831	22,331	3,117
Gum copal ... kilos.	672,329	63,670	249,966	33,221
Gutta-percha ... kilos.	18,788	8,142	7,508	3,154
Hats ... number.	553,143	288,142	443,012	293,168
Hemp, knotted ... kilos.	138,619	185,332	116,565	191,727
Cordage ... kilos.	307,006	70,763	375,383	98,493
Hemp—Not graded ... kilos.	53,725	2,555	...	...
Graded—A ... kilos.	469,966	212,008	564,942	388,780
B ... kilos.	748,368	269,552	1,065,710	633,738
C ... kilos.	1,566,531	434,421	2,052,376	1,051,091
D ... kilos.	2,682,531	652,750	2,554,377	1,070,492
E ... kilos.	6,796,537	1,507,983	5,559,082	1,884,108
S1 ... kilos.	1,548,112	316,934	876,440	237,311
S2 ... kilos.	1,943,591	371,971	2,132,797	613,064
S3 ... kilos.	542,691	94,163	1,121,423	259,018
F ... kilos.	9,931,491	2,175,666	10,788,312	3,062,839
G ... kilos.	3,422,297	610,587	2,974,663	603,208
H ... kilos.	1,920,148	338,743	1,811,228	349,886
O ... kilos.	506,003	30,249	195,869	19,885
T ... kilos.	662,435	33,804	697,930	47,945
I ... kilos.	10,450,855	1,960,923	10,044,942	2,256,909
J ... kilos.	13,314,971	2,314,953	12,705,728	2,422,724
K ... kilos.	4,253,821	715,186	4,941,301	853,853
L ... kilos.	12,633,332	1,930,759	10,677,540	1,671,819
M ... kilos.	6,037,091	852,809	2,978,220	462,537
DL ... kilos.	1,709,422	258,978	5,342,437	569,125
DM ... kilos.	897,772	127,823	1,592,762	241,205
OO ... kilos.	259,326	11,180	185,811	15,168
Y ... kilos.	384,114	31,648	330,788	40,984
Hemp, prepared with oil ... kilos.	...	...	623,267	167,475
Lumber ... cubic meters.	5,728	291,438	11,616	156,771
Maguey ... kilos.	8,742,072	923,130	8,064,556	1,228,048
Malt liquors ... liters.	13,637	2,829	55,055	11,950
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of	...	80,078	...	34,772
Pacol ... kilos.	83,728	3,644	102,847	6,102
Pearls ...	...	5,425	...	1,916
Pearl buttons ... gross.	...	62,664	163,968	55,914
Rice ... kilos.	24,247	1,304	215,782	17,040
Rubber, crude ... kilos.	5,096	6,462	11,001	13,468
Sapan wood ... kilos.	1,435,412	26,476	1,010,760	32,273
Sesame seeds ... kilos.	82,417	2,656	168,878	13,779
Shark fins ...	...	8,010	...	13,745
Shells:				
Black lip pearl ... kilos.	18,565	3,101	5,993	1,122
Golden lip pearl ... kilos.	147,510	48,433	156,916	68,304
Green snail ... kilos.	120,210	27,653	43,792	11,244
Tortoise ... kilos.	585	3,890	225	1,550
Trocha ... kilos.	209,071	45,898	9,564	2,079
Sisal ... kilos.	2,404	318	59,207	9,426
Spirits, distilled ... liters.	72,411	8,558	19,545	2,075
Sponges ... kilos.	1,871	8,500	70	39
Sugar, brown ... kilos.	199,518,586	11,007,038	100,098,157	6,148,528
Cigars ... number.	87,843,526	1,277,634	113,857,357	1,893,082
Cigarettes ... number.	25,631,120	23,544	19,924,009	19,037
Other tobacco ... kilos.	7,751,200	1,258,827	3,785,199	1,089,006
Cement ...	...	...	...	394
Cinnamon ...	...	2,180	...	103
Desiccated coconut ...	...	4,327	...	...
Glycerin ... kilos.	...	...	10,991	5,400
Indigo ...	...	170	...	15,115
Matches ...	...	...	...	150
Orchids ...	...	5,088	...	3,411
Rattan ...	...	6,171	...	16,711
Shoes ...	...	3,844	...	4,070
Soap ...	...	1,613	...	3,327
All other domestic exports ...	...	170,827	...	114,323
Exports of foreign merchandise ...	...	546,334	...	867,087
Total exports ...	...	$38,744,818	...	$36,966,626

PHILIPPINE TRADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917—*Continued.*

Countries.	Jan.-June, 1916. Imports from.	Jan.-June, 1916. Exports to.	Jan.-June, 1917. Imports from.	Jan.-June, 1917. Exports to.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
United States	10,042,907	16,973,284	14,696,790	24,450,544
Hawaii	91,199	79,579	202,962	74,646
Guam	59	30,933	454	70,833
United Kingdom	1,247,182	8,563,043	1,352,807	3,806,001
Japan	2,160,361	2,885,818	3,329,948	2,010,427
French E. Indies	2,346,495	56,937	2,334,693	83,048
Hongkong	50,967	2,259,614	86,436	2,990,912
China	1,236,927	1,004,920	1,828,729	951,501
France	315,210	1,502,704	365,307	799,917
Spain	392,721	1,153,455	377,026	676,492
British E. Indies	699,146	843,116	699,881	459,176
Australasia	551,284	432,304	672,389	552,111
Dutch E. Indies	591,348	55,140	393,788	129,392
Italy	53,585	587,499	41,649	14,000
Switzerland	260,093	85,382	229,639	64,906
Netherlands	50,981	200,775	52,377	.....
Egypt	42	195,796	489	4,697
Siam	166,459	14,794	187,957	12,538
Norway	123,259	.....	2,857	.....
Japanese China	62,609	493	48,938	10,387
Germany	31,504	.....	14,233	9
Denmark	19,491	3,210	15,967	.....
Belgium	8,663	.....	21,769	.....
Sweden	5,355	.....	4,253	.....
Canada	3,772	214	6,853	544,948
Austria-Hungary	2,610	.....	152	.....
Other countries	11,042	39,616	43,868	38,333
Total	20,525,271	36,966,626	27,012,211	38,744,818

The following table shows the total value of the principal imports into the islands during the first six months of 1916 and 1917:

Articles.	Jan.-June, '16	Jan.-June, '17
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
Agricultural implements, parts of	42,503	42,194
Carabao	.....	30,813
Other cattle	137,744	136,531
Books, other printed matter	234,447	200,413
Brass, manufactures of	82,453	106,083
Wheat flour	928,462	929,823
Other breadstuffs	236,460	215,677
Automobiles, parts of, tires for	663,329	653,305
Other cars, carriages, etc., parts of	120,343	100,495
Cement	146,632	154,599
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, medicines	577,269	635,481
Coal	735,496	665,905
Cocoa or cacao	212,725	272,838
Coffee	114,057	215,484
Copper, manufactures of	54,371	48,891
Cotton, manufactures of	4,246,304	7,523,644
Diamonds, other precious stones, unset	114,872	177,336
Earthen, stone, china ware	81,807	123,922
Eggs	201,965	174,555
Fibres, vegetable manufactures of	261,762	670,368
Fish, fish products	320,655	402,501
Fruits, nuts	172,906	198,059
Glass, glassware	118,898	189,991
Gold, platinum, silver, manufactures of	32,661	40,327
India rubber, manufactures of, except automobile tires	180,992	119,918
Electrical instruments, apparatus	121,400	165,634
Motion-picture apparatus, films for	95,568	70,634
Other instruments and apparatus	74,690	75,561
Iron, steel, manufactures of	1,684,665	2,062,540
Leather, manufactures of	447,161	617,983
Meat products	607,971	553,289
Dairy products	380,886	493,761
Musical instruments, parts of	35,428	36,932
Illuminating oil	358,055	541,839
Other oils	526,693	567,182
Paints, pigments	133,212	162,861
Paper, manufactures of	315,683	843,495
Perfumery, all oth. toilet preparat'ns	72,981	157,662
Photograph equipment, supplies	56,606	46,131
Plated ware, gold, silver	37,000	106,252
Rice	2,421,710	2,370,797
Silk, manufactures of	407,602	842,424
Soap	93,005	209,753
Spirits, wines, liquors	160,853	148,816
Sugar, molasses	61,390	28,192
Tobacco, manufactures of	200,295	279,222
Vegetables	363,830	460,503
Wax	56,880	58,458
Wool, manufactures of	110,855	141,613
Wool, manufactures of	49,141	165,372
All other imports	1,631,998	1,776,128
Total	20,525,271	27,012,211

Gold bullion to the value of $691,675 was exported during the first six months of 1917 against $746,840 worth for the 1916 period.

The nationality of the vessels participating in the carrying trade of the Philippines during the first six months of 1916 and 1917, with the total value of the trade, were as follows:

Nationality of Vessels.	January-June, 1916. Imports.	January-June, 1916. Exports.	January-June, 1916. Total Trade.	January-June, 1917. Imports.	January-June, 1917. Exports.	January-June, 1917. Total Trade.
Philippine	$835,140	$915,427	$1,750,567	$1,168,506	$1,320,432	$2,488,938
American	276,037	2,137,932	2,413,969	2,661,492	6,855,838	9,517,330
British	11,077,304	21,026,217	32,103,521	13,037,473	14,423,036	27,460,509
Dutch	1,066,675	1,699,256	2,765,931	1,057,930	986,467	2,044,397
French	345,864	1,205	347,069	.....	.....	.....
German	20,039	.....	20,039	40,769	9	40,778
Spanish	1,671,629	1,198,908	2,870,537	524,441	247,162	771,603
Norwegian	88,879	1,163,553	1,252,432	386,773	1,614,479	2,001,252
Japanese	4,893,701	8,823,361	13,717,062	7,579,262	13,297,395	20,876,657
All other	250,003	767	250,770	555,565	.....	555,565
Total	$20,525,271	$36,966,626	$57,491,897	$27,012,211	$38,744,818	$65,757,029

SIAM'S FOREIGN TRADE FOR LAST FISCAL YEAR.

(By Vice-Consul Carl C. Hansen, Bangkok.)

The declared value of Siam's foreign trade at the port of Bangkok for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1917, was as follows:

Classes.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.	1916-17.
Imports.	*Dollars*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
General mdse	29,399,272	21,879,224	24,737,360	29,345,151
Alcoholic liquors	714,231	602,736	690,731	837,874
Opium	827,530	1,069,684	1,118,340	1,025,619
Gold leaf	1,528,352	1,126,595	773,485	1,062,825
Treasure	1,122,482	1,358,344	596,602	230,988
Total	33,591,870	29,036,583	27,916,518	32,502,487
Exports.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Rice	36,518,687	31,578,232	32,449,847	36,987,188
Teak	1,925,216	1,866,450	1,817,391	1,879,171
Other goods	3,911,029	3,388,654	3,952,143	5,137,740
Re-exports	355,387	523,190	709,220	772,613
Treasure	32,204	251,504	282,227	122,282
Total	42,742,523	37,608,030	39,210,828	44,948,997

MISSIONARY EDUCATION MOVEMENT OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

156 Fifth Avenue, New York. This movement is not directly related to war activities. *Chairman*—Samuel Thorne, Jr. *Vice-Chairman*—Rev. H. Paul Douglass. *Treasurer*—James S. Cushman. *General Secretary*—Harry Wade Hicks. *Other Secretaries*—H. S. Myers, Miss Susan Mendenhall, Rev. J. C. Worley, Kenneth M. Gould, Franklin D. Cogswell, John J. De Mott, James B. Mershon, Rev. F. H. Means, Rev. H. C. Priest, Miss Wilhelmina Stooker, John K. Doan.

REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS.

President—Frederick M. Smith. *Counsel to President*—Elbert A. Smith. *Presiding Patriarch*—Frederick A. Smith. *Presiding Bishop*—B. R. McGuire. *Counsellor to Presiding Bishop*—J. F. Keir. *President Quorum of Twelve*—G. I. Griffiths. *Secretary*—R. S. Salyards. *Historian*—Heman C. Smith. *Recorder*—C. I. Carpenter. *Patriarchs*—Archibald D. Angus, New York and Philadelphia and New York Districts; James Baty, British Mission; C. E. Butterworth, Gallands Grove District; Joshua Carlisle, Central Nebraska District; James Davis, Western, Central and Eastern Michigan Districts; Henry Greenwood, superannuated; J. T. Gresty, Southern New South Wales District, Australia; John Jones, Northern New South Wales District, Australia; William Lewis, Far West Stake; W. A. McDowell, Northern Illinois and Wisconsin; Fred G. Pitt, Northeastern Illinois District; John Shields, Ontario, Canada; John Smith, released for local work; Hyrum O. Smith, Fremont District; Isaac M. Smith, Holden Stake; I. N. White, Independence Stake; Ammon White, Eastern Colorado District.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE NEW JERUSALEM.

President—Rev. Julian K. Smyth, 230 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y. *Vice-President*—Hon. Job Barnard, 1306 Rhode Island Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. *Recording Secretary*—B. A. Whittemore, 134 Bowdoin Street, Boston, Mass. *Assistant Secretary*—J. Woodruff Saul, 626 Federal Street, Chicago, Ill. *Treasurer*—James Richard Carter, 246 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass. The organization states it is co-operating in the war activities in various ways suggested by the Government and by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

NEW YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.

66 Bible House, New York. *President*—John C. West. *Treasurer*—James H. Schmelzel. *General Secretary*—Rev. George William Carter, Ph. D. The society is distributing 150,000 Bibles among the American soldiers.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Park Avenue and Fortieth Street, New York. *President*—William Phillips Hall. *General Secretary*—Judson Swift, D. D. *Treasurer*—Louis Tag. The society is furnishing the soldiers reading matter in abundant quantities. including Cromwell's Soldier's Pocket Bible, the Soldier's Text Book and numerous leaflets.

THE CATHOLIC FRATERNAL LEAGUE.

Home office, Brown Building, Dewey Square, 185 Summer Street, Boston, Mass. Supreme Officers: *Chaplain-General*—Right Rev. M. J. Splaine, D. D. *Supreme President*—John Merrill. *Senior Past President*—T. A. Paradis. *Junior Past President*—John S. McGowan. *First Vice-President*—Joseph E. Pellerin. *Second Vice-President*—L. P. Beaudet, M. D. *Supreme Secretary*—James F. Reynolds. *Supreme Treasurer*—Arthur Vaillancourt. *Supreme Medical Director*—J. P. Rouller, M. D *Supervising Medical Examiner*—J. F. McIntosh, M. D. *Supreme Counsellor*—John P. Leahy. *Supreme Actuary*—George Dyre Eldridge. *Supreme Sergeant-at-Arms*—Olivier Dion. *Surpeme Doorkeeper*—J. S. MacDonald, M. D. *Supreme Sentinel*—James F. Miller.

The league is conducted on the lodge system. Local branches are known as Assemblies. Membership is obtained by joining a local assembly already existing or as a charter member of an assembly about to be organized. Only Catholic men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 years, who are good insurable risks, are eligible for membership. The form of government provides for direct representation from the local assemblies to the supreme assembly. Local assemblies must meet at least once each month. The supreme assembly meets biennially in the even years.

CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION OF AMERICA.

Organized February 22, 1872. *Advisory Board*—Cardinal John Ireland, D. D., Chairman; Most Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast, D. D., Most Rev. James J. Keane, D. D., Most Rev. Henry Moeller, D. D., Rt. Rev. Michael J. Hoban, D. D., Rt. Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, D. D., Rt. Rev. Philip J. Garrigan, D. D., Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D. D., Rt. Rev. Regis Canevin, D. D., Secretary. Executive Council: *Spiritual Director*—Most Rev. James J. Keane, D. D., Dubuque, Ia. *President*—Rev. John G. Beane, S. T. B., Pittsburgh, Pa. *First Vice-President*—Rev. Dennis J. Kane, Wellsboro, Pa. *Second Vice-President*—James E. Dougherty, Haverford, Pa. *Third Vice-President*—Mrs. Thomas J. Hackett, New York. *Treasurer*—Rev. Maurice J. O'Connor, D. D., Framingham Centre, Mass. *General Secretary*—Thomas E. McCloskey, Danbury, Conn. *President Priests' League*—Very Rev. M. A. Lambing, Scottdale, Pa.

CATHOLIC CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

Headquarters, McCormick Building, Chicago. *Chancellor*—Most Rev. George W. Mundelein, D. D., Archbishop of Chicago. *President*—Rt. Rev. Francis C. Kelley, D. D. *Vice-President and General Secretary*—Rev. E. B. Ledvina. *Vice-President and Director Child Apostles and Director Order of Martha*—Rev. W. D. O'Brien. *Vice-President and General Counsel*—Joseph D. Daly. *Treasurer*—John A. Lynch. *Secretary of the Board*—Warren A. Cartier. *Superintendent of Chapel Cars*—George C. Hennessey. The only war activity is the supplying of chaplains' mass kits for army and navy.

CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Headquarters of the Secretary General, at Columbus, Ohio. *Honorary President*—Cardinal Gibbons. *President General*—Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., Washington, D. C. *Vice-Presidents General*—Very Rev. E. R. Dyer, S. S., D. D., Baltimore, Md.; Very Rev. James A. Burns, C. S. C., LL. D., Washington, D. C.; Brother Edward, F. S. C., New York, N. Y. *Secretary General*—Rev. Francis W. Howard, LL. D., Columbus, Ohio. *Treasurer General*—Rev. Francis T. Moran, D. D., Cleveland, Ohio. *Executive Board*—Very Rev. John F. Fenlon, S. S., D.D., Washington, D. C.; Mgr. J. B. Peterson, Ph. D., Boston, Mass.; Mgr. J. P. Chidwick, D. D., Yonkers, N. Y.; Very Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, C. S. V., LL. D., Bourbonnais, Ill.; Rev. M. A. Schumacher, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.; Rev. F. P. Donnelly, S. J., Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Joseph F. Smith, New York, N. Y.; Rev. John A. Dillon, LL. D., Newark, N. J.; Brother John A. Waldron, S. M., Clayton, Mo.

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

In a separate table appear the Roman Catholic statistics for the United States, by dioceses.

Statistics of Ministers, Churches, Communicants or Members, prepared by Dr. H. K. Carroll, for year 1916, and published (1917) in the Bulletin of Church Statistics, under the auspices of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

These statistics cover the territory of the United States and its possessions exclusively. Ministers, churches, and communicants or various denominations in foreign countries are deducted from the denominational totals.

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Adventists:			
Evangelical	c 8	c 18	c 481
Advent Christians	828	640	30,316
Seventh-Day	558	2,036	77,724
Church of God	34	22	800
Life and Advent Union	c 12	c 12	c 509
Church of God in Jesus Christ	61	66	2,224
Total Adventists	1,501	2,794	112,054
Baptists:			
Bapt. Chs. (North)	e 8,572	e 9,542	e1,289,909
Bapt. Chs. (South)	e 15,588	e 24,564	e2,779,546
Bapt. Chs. (Colored)	f 13,806	f 16,842	f 2,133,635
Six Principle	9	13	731
Seventh-Day	98	82	8,255
Free	805	1,110	65,440
Freewill	914	834	57,231
General	570	560	34,100
Separate	c 100	c 76	c 5,180
United	c 260	c 196	c 13,698
Bapt. Ch. of Christ	c 99	c 93	c 6,416
Primitive	c 1,500	c 2,922	c 102,311
Primitive (Colored)	c 1,480	c 797	c 35,076
Old Two Seed in the Spirit Predestinarian	c 35	c 55	c 781
Church of God and Saints of Christ	c 75	c 48	c 1,823
Total Baptists	43,911	57,734	6,534,132
Brethren (Dunkards):			
Conservative	3,106	980	100,000
Old Order	219	70	3,500
Progressive	314	230	24,794
Seventh-Day (Ger.)	6	15	300
Total Dun. Brethren	3,645	1,295	128,594
Brethren (Plymouth):			
Brethren (I.)	.....	c 134	c 2,933
Brethren (II.)	.....	c 128	c 4,752
Brethren (III.)	.....	c 81	c 1,724
Brethren (IV.)	.....	c 60	c 1,157
Tot. Plym. Brethren	.....	403	10,566
Brethren (River):			
Brethren in Christ	178	68	3,731
Old Order, or Yorker	c 24	c 9	c 423
United Zion's Children	c 22	c 28	c 749
Tot. River Brethren	224	105	4,903
Buddhists:			
Chinese Temples	c 1	c 62	.....
Japanese Temples	c 14	c 12	c 3,165
Total Buddhists	15	74	3,165
Catholic Apostolic:			
Catholic Apostolic	c 14	c 11	c 2,907
New Apostolic	c 19	c 13	c 2,020
Tot. Catholic Apos.	33	24	4,927
Catholic, East. Orth.:			
Armenian Apostolic	20	57	65,000
Russian Orthodox	225	260	100,000
Greek Orthodox	80	70	175,000
Syrian Orthodox	32	34	45,000
Serbian Orthodox	39	45	76,000
Roumanian Orthodox	5	5	20,000
Bulgarian Orthodox	3	4	4,500
Tot. East. Catholics	404	475	485,500
Catholics, Western:			
Roman Catholic g	e 20,050	e 15,362	14,295,225
Polish Catholic	37	45	20,145
Amer. Old Catholic	42	40	15,000
Tot. West. Catholics	20,129	15,447	14,330,370
Christadelphians	.....	70	1,500

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
Christians	1,066	1,360	106,159
Christian Catholic: (Dowie)	c 35	c 17	c 5,865
Christian Union	365	330	16,825
Church of Christ, Scientist	2,998	1,499	85,096
Churches of God (Winebrennarian)	434	484	28,033
Churches of the Living God (Col.):			
Christian Workers for Friendship	c 51	c 44	c 2,676
Apostolic	c 30	c 15	c 752
Ch. of Christ in God	c 20	c 9	c 858
Tot. Chs. Liv. God.	101	68	4,286
Chur's of New Jer'm:			
General Convention	102	128	8,500
General Church	38	22	1,272
Tot. Chur's New Jer'm	140	150	9,772
Church Transcendent	2	3	148
Communistic Societies:			
Shakers	.....	6	233
Amana	.....	c 7	c 1,756
Tot. Com. Societies	.....	13	1,989
Congregationalists	e 5,974	e 6,106	e 790,488
Disciples of Christ:			
Disciples of Christ	6,324	8,533	1,177,792
Churches of Christ	c 2,100	c 2,649	159,658
Tot. Dis. of Christ	8,424	11,182	1,337,450
Evangelical Bodies:			
Evangelical Ass'n	1,056	1,625	120,387
United Evang. Church	516	948	89,530
Total Evang. Bodies	1,572	2,573	209,917
Faith Associations:			
Apostolic Faith Move.	.....	c 6	c 538
Peniel Missions	c 30	c 11	c 703
Metro. Church Ass'n.	c 29	c 6	c 466
Hepzi'ba Faith Ass'n.	c 36	c 10	c 293
Missionary Ch. Ass'n.	c 35	c 32	c 1,256
Heavenly Recruit Ch.	c 55	c 27	c 938
Apostolic Christ'n Ch.	c 19	c 42	c 4,558
Christian Congrega.	c 26	c 9	c 395
Voluntary Miss'y Soc. (Colored)	c 11	c 3	c 425
Total Faith Ass'n.	241	146	9,572
Free Christian Zion Church	c 20	c 15	c 1,835
Friends:			
Orthodox	1,287	748	97,514
"Hicksite"	35	160	17,806
"Wilburite"	c 47	c 48	c 3,880
Primitive	c 10	c 8	c 171
Total Friends	1,379	964	119,371
Friends of the Temple	c 3	c 3	c 376
Ger. Evang. Prot.	c 59	c 66	c 34,704
Ger. Evang. Synod	1,089	1,389	274,787
Jewish Congrega'ns	1,084	1,769	a 143,000
Latter-Day Saints:			
Utah Branch	2,460	913	345,000
Reorganized Branch	1,800	800	70,000
Tot. Latter-Day Saints	4,260	1,713	415,000
Lutherans:			
General Synod	1,425	1,847	360,749
United Synod South	261	1,494	54,662
General Council	1,664	2,427	494,989
Synodical Conference	3,268	3,901	827,056
United Norwegian	650	1,650	173,534
(Independent Synods) Ohio	669	912	137,190

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
LUTH.—(*Continued*).			
Buffalo	35	44	5,530
Hauge's	160	290	22,906
Eilsen's	5	26	1,100
Iowa	600	1,201	123,197
Norwegian	447	986	97,586
Danish in America	71	108	14,263
Icelandic	15	50	4,179
Immanuel	23	26	19,000
Suomi (Finnish)	36	147	15,000
Finnish Apostolic	70	309	22,000
Finnish National	22	72	8,000
Norwegian Free	185	391	28,712
Danish United	141	190	15,161
Church of the Lutheran Brethren	13	18	2,000
Ind. Congregations	87	200	27,500
Total Lutherans	9,847	15,289	2,454,334
SCAN. EVANG. BODIES:			
Swedish Evan. Miss. Covenant	436	270	40,000
Swedish Evan. Free Mission	152	154	18,500
Norwegian Evan. Free	75	153	4,400
Tot. Scan. Evan.	663	577	62,900
MENNONITES:			
Mennonite	560	257	14,148
Bruederhoef	32	20	1,033
Amish	128	64	9,888
Old Amish	161	60	5,496
Amish (Conservative)	60	23	2,619
Reformed	32	14	1,029
General Conference	180	116	15,451
Ch. of God in Christ	11	9	300
Old (Wisler)	20	21	1,421
Bundes Conference	46	27	2,425
Defenceless	12	14	324
Brethren in Christ	155	140	5,516
Miscellaneous	91	48	4,646
Tot. Mennonites	1,488	813	64,796
METHODISTS:			
Methodist Episcopal	18,763	28,360	3,743,031
Union American M. E.	170	225	20,000
African Meth. Epis.	5,000	6,000	620,000
African U. M. Epis.	200	125	4,000
African M. E. Zion	3,552	3,180	568,608
Methodist Protestant	1,410	2,400	h 201,110
Wesleyan Methodist	590	600	20,500
Meth. Epis. (South)	7,320	16,993	2,123,785
Cong. Methodist	337	333	15,529
New Cong. Methodist	c 59	c 35	c 1,782
Zion Union Apostolic	c 33	c 45	c 3,959
Colored M. E.	3,072	3,196	240,798
Primitive	74	94	8,600
Free Methodist	1,193	1,165	35,149
Ref. Meth. Un. Epis.	25	30	1,172
Ind. Methodist	2	2	1,161
Total Methodists	41,800	62,783	7,608,284

Denominations.	Ministers.	Churches.	Communicants.
MORAVIANS:			
Moravians	144	126	20,859
Union Boh. and Mor.	4	21	1,000
Total Moravians	148	147	21,859
NONSECTARIAN BIBLE FAITH CHURCHES	c 50	c 204	c 6,396
PENTECOSTAL BODIES:			
Pentecostal Church of the Nazarene	780	941	33,419
Apos. Holiness Church	231	72	2,700
Tot. Pen. Bodies	1,011	1,013	36,119
PRESBYTERIANS:			
Northern	9,585	9,784	1,543,027
Cumberland	736	1,446	63,735
Cumberland (Col.)	c 375	c 196	c 18,066
Welsh Calvinistic	91	142	14,668
United	973	992	156,954
Southern	1,861	3,437	348,223
Associate	7	13	500
Associate Ref., South	112	156	14,282
Reformed (Synod)	128	113	8,481
Ref. (Gen. Synod)	16	17	3,300
Ref. (Covenanted)	.....	1	40
Ref. in the U. S. and Canada	1	1	325
Total Presbyterians	13,885	16,298	2,171,601
PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL:			
Protestant Episcopal	5,598	8,054	1,066,970
Reformed Episcopal	82	80	11,465
Tot. Prot. Episcopal	5,680	8,134	1,078,435
REFORMED:			
Reformed (Dutch)	775	724	131,724
Reformed (German)	1,245	1,773	326,112
Christian Reformed	172	237	37,207
Hungarian Reformed	31	74	19,500
Total Reformed	2,223	2,808	514,543
Reformed Catholic	7	6	3,250
SALVATION ARMY	3,225	967	28,203
SCHWENKFELDERS	6	6	1,072
SOCIAL BRETHREN	15	17	1,262
SOC. FOR ETH. CULTURE	7	6	2,450
SPIRITUALISTS	.....	1,500	200,000
THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY	.....	174	5,861
UNITARIANS	504	472	e 71,110
UNITED BRETHREN:			
United Brethren	1,937	3,577	345,705
United Brethren (Old Constitution)	310	515	21,172
Tot. United Brethren	2,247	4,092	366,877
UNIVERSALISTS	662	865	58,300
IND. CONGREGATIONS	267	879	48,673
Grand Total for 1916	182,843	225,321	40,016,709

Reference marks—(a) The figures for Jewish membership are from the United States Census of 1906. (c) Census of 1906. (d) Decrease. (e) Estimated, returns for 1916, not yet ready. (f) From American Baptist Year Book for 1915. (g) The figures in the third column are 85 per cent. of the Catholic population. (h) Revised statistics not ready. (i) Not embraced in list of Lutheran Church Year Book.

SEATING CAPACITY OF CHURCHES.

The total seating capacity of church edifices reported in 1906, according to the Census Bulletin of August 20, 1909, was 58,536,830, an increase over 1890 of 14,976,767, or 34.4 per cent. The seating capacity reported for the Protestant bodies was 53,282,445; for the Roman Catholic Church, 4,494,377; and for the remaining bodies, 760,008. The rate of increase was practically the same for both the Protestants and the Roman Catholics, being 33.6 per cent. for the former, and 33.3 per cent. for the latter. The increase in the seating capacity of churches has kept pace with the increase in population, the seating capacity being 69.2 per cent. of the population in 1890, compared with 69.5 per cent. in 1906.

The average seating capacity per organization for the Protestant bodies taken together was 317, and for the Roman Catholic Church, 436. With the single exception of the Roman Catholic Church, all the denominations showed an average seating capacity considerably in excess of the average membership.

The floor space of the large cathedrals of the world is as follows, in square feet: St. Peter's, Rome, 227,069; Seville, Spain, 124,000; Milano, Italy, 107,000; St. John the Divine, New York City, 99,500; Cologne, Germany, 91,464; St. Paul's, London, 84,025; York, England, 72,860; Amiens, France, 71,208; St. Sophia, Constantinople, 70,000; Chartres, France, 68,260; Lincoln, England, 66,900; Winchester, England, 64,200; Notre Dame, Paris, 64,108; Westminster, England, 61,729; St. Patrick's, New York City, 55,000.

ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised by P. J. Kenedy & Sons, Publishers of the Official Catholic Directory, New York City.)

APOSTOLIC DELEGATION.

His Excellency, Most Rev. Giovanni Bonzano, Apostolic Delegate, 1811 Biltmore St., Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOPS.

		Cons.
Baltimore, Md	James Gibbons, Cardinal	1868
Boston, Mass	W. H. O'Connell, Cardinal	1901
Chicago, Ill	George W. Mundelein	1909
Cincinnati, Ohio	Henry Moeller	1900
Dubuque, Iowa	James J. Keane	1902
Milwaukee, Wis	Sebastian G. Messmer	1892
New Orleans, La	Vacant	
New York, N. Y	John M. Farley, Cardinal	1895
Portland, Ore	Alexander Christie	1898
Philadelphia, Pa	Edmond F. Prendergast	1897
St. Louis, Mo	John Joseph Glennon	1896
St. Paul, Minn	John Ireland	1875
San Francisco, Cal	E. J. Hanna	1912
Santa Fé, N. Mex	J. B. Pitaval	1902

BISHOPS.

		Cons.
Albany, N. Y	Thomas F. Cusack	1904
Alexandria, La	Cornelius Van de Ven	1904
Alton, Ill	James Ryan	1888
Altoona, Pa	Eugene A. Garvey	1901
Baker City, Ore	Charles J. O'Reilly	1903
Baltimore, Md	O. B. Corrigan (Auxiliary)	1909
Baltimore, Md	T. J. Shahan (Rector, Catholic University)	1914
Belmont, N. C	Leo Haid, O. S. B	1888
Belleville, Ill	Henry Althoff	1914
Bismarck, N. Dak	Vincent Wehrle, O. S. B	1910
Boisé, Idaho	Vacant	
Boston, Mass	Joseph G. Anderson (Auxil'y)	1909
Brooklyn, N. Y	C. E. McDonnell	1892
Buffalo, N. Y	D. J. Dougherty	1903
Burlington, Vt	Joseph J. Rice	1910
Charleston, S. C	William T. Russell	1917
Cheyenne, Wyo	P. A. McGovern	1912
Chicago, Ill	A. J. McGavick	1899
Cleveland, Ohio	John P. Farrelly	1909
Columbus, Ohio	J. J. Hartley	1904
Concordia, Kan	J. F. Cunningham	1898
Corpus Christi, Tex	Paul J. Nussbaum, C. P	1913
Covington, Ky	Ferdinand Brossart	1915
Crookston, Minn	Timothy Corbett	1910
Dallas, Tex	Joseph P. Lynch	1911
Davenport, Iowa	James Davis	1904
Denver, Col	J. Henry Tihen	1911
Des Moines, Iowa	A. Dowling	1912
Detroit, Mich	John S. Foley	1888
Detroit, Mich	Edward D. Kelly (Auxil'y)	1911
Duluth, Minn	James McGolrick	1889
El Paso, Tex	A. J. Schuler	1915
Erie, Pa	John E. Fitzmaurice	1898
Fall River, Mass	Daniel F. Feehan	1907
Fargo, N. Dak	James O'Reilly	1910
Fort Wayne, Ind	Herman J. Alerding	1900
Galveston, Tex	N. A. Gallagher	1882
Grand Rapids, Mich	M. J. Gallagher	1915
Great Falls, Mont	M. Lenihan	1904
Green Bay, Wis	Paul P. Rhode	1908
Harrisburg, Pa	P. R. McDevitt	1916
Hartford, Ct	John J. Nilan	1910
Helena, Mont	John P. Carroll	1904
Indianapolis, Ind	F. S. Chatard	1878
Indianapolis, Ind	Joseph Chartrand (Coadj.)	1910
Kansas City, Mo	Thomas Lillis	1904
Kearney, Neb	J. A. Duffy	1913
La Crosse, Wis	James Schwebach	1892
Lead City, S. Dak	John J. Lawler	1910
Leavenworth, Kan	John Ward	1911
Lincoln, Neb	Vacant	
Little Rock, Ark	John B. Morris	1906
Los Angeles, Cal	John J. Cantwell	1917
Louisville, Ky	Denis O'Donaghue	1900
Manchester, N. H	G. A. Guertin	1907
Marquette, Mich	Frederick Eis	1899
Mobile, Ala	Edward P. Allen	1897
Nashville, Tenn	Thomas S. Byrne	1894
Natchez, Miss	John E. Gunn	1911
Newark, N. J	John J. O'Connor	1901
New Orleans, La	J. M. Laval (Auxiliary)	1911
New York, N. Y	Patrick J. Hayes (Auxiliary)	1914
Ogdensburg, N. Y	Henry Gabriels	1892
Ogdensburg, N. Y	J. H. Conroy (Auxiliary)	1912
Oklahoma, Okla	Theophile Meerschaert	1891
Omaha, Neb	J. J. Harty	1903
Peoria, Ill	Edmund M. Dunne	1909
Philadelphia, Pa	J. J. McCort (Auxiliary)	1912
Pittsburgh, Pa	J. F. Regis Canevin	1903
Portland, Me	Louis S. Walsh	1906
Providence, R. I	M. Harkins	1887
Providence, R. I	Denis M. Lowney (Auxil'y)	1917
Richmond, Va	D. J. O'Connell	1908
Rochester, N. Y	Thos. F. Hickey	1905
Rockford, Ill	Peter J. Muldoon	1901
St. Augustine, Fla	M. J. Curley	1914
St. Cloud, Minn	J. F. Busch	1910
St. Joseph, Mo	M. F. Burke	1887
Sacramento, Cal	Thomas Grace	1896
Salt Lake C., Utah	J. S. Glass, C. M	1915
San Antonio, Tex	John W. Shaw	1910
Savannah, Ga	Benj. J. Keiley	1900
Seattle, Wash	Edward O'Dea	1896
Scranton, Pa	M. J. Hoban	1896
Sioux City, Iowa	Philip J. Garrigan	1902
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	Thomas O'Gorman	1896
Spokane, Wash	A. F. Schinner	1905
Springfield, Mass	Thomas D. Beaven	1892
Superior, Wis	J. M. Koudelka	1908
Syracuse, N. Y	John Grimes	1909
Toledo, Ohio	Joseph Schrembs	1911
Trenton, N. J	Vacant	
Tucson, Ariz	Henry Granjon	1900
Wheeling, W. Va	P. J. Donahue	1894
Wichita, Kan	J. J. Hennessy	1888
Wilmington, Del	John J. Monaghan	1897
Winona, Minn	Patrick R. Heffron	1910

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

Pope Benedict XV., Giacomo Della Chiesa, born 1854; year of accession, 1914.

CARDINAL BISHOPS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Cassetta, Francesco	Pref. Cong. Coun.	Italian	74	1899
De Lai, G.	Sec. Consis. Cong.	Italian	62	1907
Vannutelli, V.	Pref. Segnatura	Italian	79	1889
Granito, Pignatelli	Bp. Albano	Italian	66	1911
Vico, Anthony	Bp. Porto s. Rufina	Italian	70	1911

CARDINAL PRIESTS.

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
Amette, L. A.	Abp. Paris	French	65	1911
Andrieu, P. P.	Abp. Bordeaux	French	66	1907
Arcoverde de	Abp. Rio Janeiro	Brazilian	65	1905
Ascalesi	Abp. Benevento			1916
Bacilieri, B.	Bp. Verona	Italian	73	1901
Begin, L. N.	Abp. Quebec	Canad'n	75	1914
Bello, M.	Patriarch, Lisb.	P't'guese	73	*1911
Belmonte, G. di		Italian	64	1911
Boggiani	Sec., Holy Office			1916
Boschi, Giulio	Abp. Ferrara	Italian	77	1901
Bourne, Francis	Abp. Westm'ster	English	54	1911
Cagiano, de Azeredo	Chancellor	Italian	72	1905
Cagliero, John	(S. S. F. S.)	Italian	79	1915
Csernoch, J.	Abp. Strigonia	Aus.-H.	63	1914
Debourg	Abp. Rennes			1916
De Cos y Macho	Abp. Valladolid	Spanish	77	1911
De Hornig, B. C.	Bp. Vezsprem	Austrian	75	1912
De Skrbensky, L.	Abp. Prague	Austrian	52	1901
Dubois	Abp. Rouen			1913
Farley, John M.	Abp. New York	American	73	1911
Ferrari, Andrea	Abp. Milan	Italian	65	1894
Francica-Nava, G.	Abp. Catania	Italian	69	1899
Fruehwirth, A.				1915
Gasparri, P.	Sec. of State	Italian	63	1907
Gibbons, James	Abp. Baltimore	American	81	1886
Gusmini, Giorgio	Abp. Bologna			1915
Harrera, Martin de	Abp. Compostella	Spanish	80	1897

* Publicly, 1914.

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS—*Continued.*

Name.	Office or Dignity.	Nation.	Age.	Cons.
LaFontaine, Patriarch, Venice				1916
Logue, Michael	Abp. Armagh	Irish	75	1893
Lualdi, A	Abp. Palermo	Italian	57	1907
Lucon, L. H. J	Abp. Rheims	French	73	1907
Maffi, P	Abp. Pisa	Italian	57	1907
Marini	Sec. Holy Signature			1916
Martinelli, S	Pref. Cong. Rites	Italian	67	1901
Maurin	Abp. Lyons			1916
Menendes, G. V. y	Abp. Toledo	Spanish	63	1914
Mercier, D	Abp. Mechlin	Belgian	64	1907
Merry del Val, R.	Abp. St. Peter's	Spanish	50	1903
Mistrangelo, A	Abp. Florence			1915
Netto, G. Seb	Patriarch Lisb.*	P't'guese	74	1884
O'Connell, Wm. H	Abp. Boston	American	55	1911
Piffl, G	Abp. Vienna	Austrian	51	1914
Pompili, R		Italian	52	1911
Prisco, Giusep'e	Abp. Naples	Italian	79	1896
CARDINAL DEACONS.				
Billot, L		French	69	1911
Bisleti, C		Italian	59	1911
Cagiano de Azevedo	Pref. Cong. Relig.	Italian	70	1905
Ranuzzi di Diauchi Vittorio Amedeo	Majordomo Vatican			1916
Richelmy, Agostino	Abp. Turin	Italian	65	1899
Rinaldini, A		Italian	71	1907
Santos, E. R. y	Abp. Seville	Spanish	68	1911
Sbarretti, Donato	Assessor Holy See			1916
Scapinelli, Raffaele	Nuncio at Vienna			1915
Serafini, D	Tit. Abp. Seleucia	Italian	63	1914
Tonti, Giulio	Nuncio at Lisbon			1915
Vico, A		Italian	68	1911
Von Bettinger, F	Abp. Munich	German	65	1914
Von Hartmann, F	Abp. Cologne	German	64	1914
Van Rossum, W		Dutch	61	1911
Della Volpe, F.	Pref. Cong. Index	Italian	71	1899
Gasquet, Aidan	Pres. Vulg. Com.	English	69	1914
Giustini, F		Italian	62	1914
Lega, M		Italian	55	1914

* Retired.

PROTESTANT CHURCH HEADS IN AMERICA.

BISHOPS OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Diocese. — *Cons.*

Alabama—Charles Minnegerode Beckwith, Selma. 1902
Alaska—Peter Trimble Rowe (missionary), Seattle, Wash. 1895
Arizona—Julius W. Atwood (miss.), Phoenix. 1911
Arkansas—James R. Winchester, Little Rock. 1911
California—William Ford Nichols, San Francisco. 1890
" Sacramento: W. H. Moreland. 1899
" San Joaquin: L. C. Sanford (miss.), Fresno. 1911
" Los Angeles: Joseph H. Johnson, Pasadena. 1896
Colorado—Charles Sanford Olmstead, Denver.
" Western: Frank Hale Touret, Colo. Spr'gs.
Connecticut—Chauncey B. Brewster, Hartford. 1897
" E. C. Acheson, Suffragan, Middletown. 1915
Dakota, N.—J. Pontz Tyler (miss.) Fargo. 1914
" S.—
Delaware—Frederick J. Kinsman, Wilmington. 1908
District of Col.—Washington: Alfred Harding. 1909
Florida—Edwin Gardner Weed, Jacksonville. 1886
" Southern: Cameron Mann (miss.), Orlando. 1901
Georgia—Frederick F. Reese, Savannah. 1908
" Atlanta: Vacant.
Idaho—James B. Funsten (miss.), Boise. 1899
Illinois—Chicago: Charles Palmerston Anderson. 1900
" Quincy: M. Edward Fawcett. 1904
" Springfield: G. H. Sherwood, Rock Island. 1904
Indiana—Indianapolis: Joseph M. Francis. 1899
" Michigan City: John H. White. 1893
Iowa—Theodore N. Morrison, Davenport. 1899
" Harry S. Longley, Suffragan, Des Moines. 1912
Kansas—James Wise, Topeka.
" Salina.
Kentucky—Chas. Edward Woodcock, Louisville. 1905
" Lexington: Lewis W. Burton. 1896
Louisiana—Davis Sessums, New Orleans. 1891
Maine—Benjamin Brewster, Portland. 1909
Maryland—John G. Murray, Baltimore. 1909
" Easton: William Forbes Adams. 1875
Massachusetts—William Lawrence, Boston. 1893
" Western: Thomas F. Davies, Springfield. 1911
" Samuel G. Babcock, Suffragan, Boston. 1913
Michigan—Charles David Williams, Detroit. 1906
" Marquette: Gershom M. Williams. 1896
" Western: J. N. McCormick, Grand Rapids. 1906
Minnesota—Minneapolis: Vacant. 1899
" Frank A. McElwain, Coadjutor, Faribault. 1912
" Duluth: James D. Morrison. 1897
Mississippi—Theodore D. Bratton, Jackson. 1903
Missouri—Daniel Sylvester Tuttle, St. Louis. 1867
" F. F. Johnson, Coadjutor, St. Louis. 1905
" West: Sidney C. Partridge, Kansas City. 1900
Montana—William F. Faber, Helena. 1914
Nebraska—Arthur L. Williams, Omaha. 1899
" Western: George A. Beecher, Hastings. 1910
Nevada—George C. Hunting, Reno. 1914
New Hampshire—Edward M. Parker, Concord. 1906
New Mexico—F. B. Howden (miss.), Albuquerque. 1914
New Jersey—Paul Matthews, Trenton. 1915
" Newark: Edwin S. Lines. 1903
" Wilson R. Stearley, Coadjutor. 1915
New York—David H. Greer, New York City. 1904
" Chas. S. Burch, Suffragan, New York City. 1911
" Central: Charles Tyler Olmsted, Utica. 1902
" " " Charles Fiske, Coadjutor. 1915
" Western: Vacant.
" Albany: Richard H. Nelson. 1902
" Long Island: Fred'k. Burgess. Garden City. 1903
North Carolina—Jos. Blount Cheshire, Raleigh. 1894
" E. Carolina: T. C. Darst, Wilmington. 1915
" Asheville: J. M. Horner (missionary). 1898
North Dakota—John P. Tyler, Fargo.
Ohio—William Andrew Leonard, Cleveland. 1889
" Frank Du Moulin, Coadjutor, Toledo. 1914
" Southern: Boyd Vincent, Cincinnati. 1889
" Theodore I. Reese, Coadjutor, Columbus. 1913
Oklahoma—Francis K. Brooke (miss.), Guthrie. 1893
" East: Theo. P. Thurston (miss.), Muskogee. 1911
Oregon—Walter Taylor Sumner, Portland. 1915
" Eastern: R. L. Paddock (miss.), Baker City. 1907
Pennsylvania—P. M. Rhinelander Philadelphia. 1911
" Thos. J. Garland, Coadjutor, Philadelphia. 1911
" Pittsburgh: Cortlandt Whitehead. 1882
" Bethlehem: E. Talbot, So. Bethlehem. 1887
" Harrisburg: James H. Darlington. 1905
" Erie: Rogers Israel. 1910
Rhode Island—J. De W. Perry, Jr., Providence. 1911
South Carolina—W. A. Guerry, Charleston. 1907
South Dakota—Hugh L. Burleson, Sioux Falls. 1916
Tennessee—Thomas F. Gailor, Memphis. 1893
Texas—George Herbert Kinsolving, Austin. 1892
" Dallas: Alex. C. Garrett. 1874
" West: James S. Johnston, Kerrville. 1888
" Wm. T. Capers, Coadjutor, San Antonio. 1914
" North: Ed. A. Temple (miss.), Amarillo. 1914
Utah—Paul Jones (missionary), Salt Lake City. 1914
Vermont—Arthur C. A. Hall, Burlington. 1894
" George Y. Bliss, Coadjutor Burlington. 1915
Virginia—Robert A. Gibson, Richmond. 1897
" William C. Brown, Coadjutor. 1914
" Southern: Alfred M. Randolph, Norfolk. 1883
" " B. D. Tucker, Coadj'r., Lynchb'g. 1906
West Virginia—W. L. Gravatt, Charles Town. 1899
Wisconsin—Milwaukee: William Walter Webb. 1906
" Fond du Lac: Reginald H. Weller. 1900
Washington—Olympia: F. W. Keator, Tacoma. 1902
" Spokane: Herman Page. 1915
Wyoming—Nath. S. Thomas (miss.), Cheyenne. 1909
Africa—Liberia: vacant.
Brazil—L. L. Kinsolving (miss.), Ciaxa, Brazil. 1899
China—Shanghai: Fred'k. R. Graves (miss.). 1893
" Hankow: Logan H. Roots (missionary). 1904
" Anking: D. Trumbull Huntington. 1912
Panama Can. Zone—A. W. Knight, Sewanee, Tenn. 1904

PROTESTANT CHURCH HEADS IN AMERICA—*Continued.*

Diocese.	*Cons.*
Cuba—Hiram R. Hulse (missionary)	1915
Japan—Tokio: John McKim (missionary)	1904
" Kioto: Henry St. G. Tucker (miss.)	1912
Hawaiian Isl's.—Honolulu: H. B. Restarick (miss.)	1902
Mexico—Henry D. Aves (missionary)	1904
Philippine Isl's.—Chas. H. Brent (miss.), Manila	1901
Porto Rico—Chas. B. Colmore (miss.), San Juan	1913
Anson R. Graves, late Bishop of Kearney, Coronado, Cal	1890
Arthur S. Lloyd, Pres. Bd. of Miss., N. Y. City	1909
Wm. M. Brown, late Bishop of Ark., Galion, O.	1897
James H. Van Buren, late Bishop Porto Rico, Indianapolis	1902
William C. Gray, late Southern Florida, Nashville, Tenn	1892
Lemuel H. Wells, late Spokane, Tacoma, Wash	1892
Albion W. Knight, late Bishop of Cuba, Sewanee, Tenn	1904

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

	Residence.	*Elected.*
*John H. Vincent	Chicago, Ill	1888
*James M. Thoburn	Miss Bis., Meadville, Pa.	1888
*Earl Cranston	Washington, D. C.	1896
*Joseph C. Hartzell	Miss. Bis., Blue Ash, Ohio	1896
*John W. Hamilton	Washington, D. C.	1900
Frank W. Warne	Miss. Bis., Lucknow, India	1904
Joseph F. Berry	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
Wm. F. McDowell	Washington, D. C.	1904
James W. Bashford	Peking, China	1904
William Burt	Buffalo, N. Y.	1904
Luther B. Wilson	New York City, N. Y.	1904
*Thomas B. Neely	Philadelphia, Pa	1904
*Isaiah B. Scott	Miss. Bis., Nashville, Tenn.	1904
John E. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bangalore, India	1904
*Merriman C. Harris	Miss. Bis., Tokio, Japan	1904
William F. Anderson	Cincinnati, Ohio	1908
John L. Nuelsen	Zurich, Switzerland	1908
William A. Quayle	St. Louis, Mo	1908
Wilson S. Lewis	Foochow, China	1908
Edwin H. Hughes	Boston, Mass	1908
Frank M. Bristol	Chattanooga, Tenn	1908
Homer C. Stuntz	Omaha, Neb	1912
Theo. S. Henderson	Detroit, Mich	1912
William O. Shepard	Kansas City, Kan	1912
Francis J. McConnell	Denver, Col	1912
Frederick D. Leete	Atlanta, Ga	1912
Richard J. Cooke	Helena, Mont	1912
Wilber F. Thirkield	New Orleans, La	1912
John W. Robinson	Miss. Bis., Bombay, India	1912
Herbert Welch	Seoul, Korea	1916
Thomas Nicholson	Chicago, Ill	1916
A. W. Leonard	San Francisco, Cal	1916
M. S. Hughes	Portland, Ore	1916
W. F. Oldham	Buenos Ayres, Argentina	1916
C. B. Mitchell	St. Paul, Minn	1916
Frank Hamilton	Pittsburgh, Pa	1916
A. P. Camphor	Miss. Bis., Monrovia, Lib.	1876
E. S. Johnson	Miss. Bis., Umtali, R'a, S.A.	1876

* Retired.

BISHOPS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

E. R. Hendrix	Kansas City, Mo	1886
J. S. Key	Sherman, Tex	1886
W. A. Candler	Atlanta, Ga	1898
H. C. Morrison	Leesburg, Fla	1898
E. E. Hoss	Muskogee, Okla	1902
James Atkins	Waynesville, N. C.	1906
Collins Denny	Richmond, Va	1910
W. B. Murrah	Memphis, Tenn	1910
John C. Kilgo	Charlotte, N. C.	1910
Walter R. Lambuth	Nashville, Tenn	1910
R. G. Waterhouse	Los Angeles, Cal	1910
Edwin D. Mouzon	Dallas, Tex	1910
James H. McCoy	Birmingham, Ala	1910

The next general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will be held May, 1918, at Atlanta, Ga.

The Bishops of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church are: J. W. Hood, Fayetteville, N. C.; C. R. Harris, Salisbury, N. C.; Alexander Walters, New York City; G. W. Clinton, Charlotte, N. C.; J. W. Alstork, Montgomery, Ala.; J. S. Caldwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; G. L. Blackwell, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. J. Warner, Charlotte, N. C.; L. W. Kyles, St. Louis, Mo.; R. B. Bruce, Charlotte, N. C.; W. L. Lee, Brooklyn, N. Y.; G. C. Clement, Louisville, Ky.

BISHOPS OF THE AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop B. T. Tanner, D. D., 2908 Diamond Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop B. F. Lee, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop Evans Tyree, D. D., 17 North Hill Street, Nashville, Tenn.

Bishop C. S. Smith, D. D., 35 East Alexandrian Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Bishop C. T. Shaffer, D. D., Forest Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop L. J Coppin, D. D., 1913 Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop H. B. Parks, D. D., 3312 Calumet Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Bishop J. S. Flipper, D. D., 401 Houston Street, Atlanta, Ga.

Bishop J. Albert Johnson, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. H. Heard, 1426 Rockland Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bishop John Hurst, D. D., 1808 McCullough Street, Baltimore, Md.

Bishop W. D. Chappelle, D. D., 1208 Harden Street, Columbia, S. C.

Bishop Joshua H. Jones, D. D., Wilberforce, Ohio.

Bishop James M. Connor, Little Rock, Ark.

Bishop I. N. Ross, D D., Monrovia, Liberia.

Bishop W. W. Beckett, D. D. Sierra Leone, W. Africa.

The Bishops of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church are L. H. Holsey, Atlanta, Ga.; Isaac Lane, (Ret.) Jackson, Tenn.; R. S. Williams, Augusta, Ga.; Elias Cottrell, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. H. Phillips, Nashville, Tenn.; M. J. Jamison, Leigh, Tex.; R. A. Carter, Atlanta, Ga.; N. C. Cleaves, Memphis, Tenn.

BISHOPS OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Samuel Fallows	Chicago, Ill.	Willard Brewing	Toronto, Can.
Robert L. Rudolph	New York City.	Arthur L. Pengelley	Charleston, S. C.

Archbishop Platon Rozhdestvensky of North America, and Bishop Innocent, of Alaska, represent the Greek Orthodox Church, and Archimandrite Raphael, New York, the Syrian Greek Orthodox Church.

UNIVERSITY FORUM OF AMERICA.

An educational institution of travelling professorships of eminent men of action and original investigators, whose lectures are based on personal experience and observation. The lectures are delivered before the leading universities, colleges, and other educational bodies throughout North America, Europe, and in other parts of the world.

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Meetings in New York City are held weekly on Tuesday evenings. *President*—Alexander Cumming, 316 West 88th Street, New York City.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Star of Bethlehem—Ancient and Illustrious Order of and Knights and Ladies of. Chartered at Philadelphia 1869; lodges, 172; members, 21,110; sickness benefits paid, $522,000. Officers: Emt. Grand Commander, Frank C. Reichlin, Detroit, Mich.; Emt. Grand Vice-Commander, Henry Reimann, Trenton, N. J.; Emt. Grand Scribe-Treasurer, Thomas J. Crowe, 926 Cass Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Eastern Star Benevolent Fund—(Insurance Auxiliary) 2,306 members; death benefits paid, $171,018

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE.

ANGLICAN COMMUNION.

	Communicants and Adherents.		Communicants and Adherents.
England and Wales	16,750,000	United States and Missions	3,258,267
Scotland and Ireland	750,000		
British Colonies, Canada, Australia, etc.	6,000,000	Total	26,758,267

BAPTIST COMMUNION—(Communicants from *American Baptist Year Book.*)

America, United States, Canada, South America	18,425,304	Africa	44,973
Europe	1,852,956	Australasia	90,504
Asia	588,474	Totals	21,002,211

CONGREGATIONAL COMMUNION—(Communicants from *Congregational Year Book.*)

United States, Canada, Missions	2,662,464	Missions in Asia and Africa	148,887
Great Britain and Ireland	1,480,134		
Australasia	63,687	Totals	4,355,172

LUTHERAN COMMUNION—(All items from Lenker's statement except United States.)

United States (1916)	7,363,002	Asia	412,000
Germany	40,000,000	Africa	431,000
Scandinavia	10,463,000	Oceania (Australia, New Zealand, etc.)	244,000
Finland and Poland	3,460,000	South America	770,000
Russia (other parts than Finl'd & Pol'd)	4,590,000	British America	424,396
Hungary	1,310,000		
Austria, France, Holland, British Isles	1,042,000	Total	70,509,398

METHODIST COMMUNION.

United States, Canada and Missions	25,277,685	Australasia	873,040
Great Britain and Ireland and Missions	6,267,605		
		Total	32,418,330

PRESBYTERIAN AND REFORMED COMMUNION
(All items except first from *Presbyterian Year Book*, 1917.)

United States (1916)	8,058,432	France	1,000,000
Canada	943,457	Other countries in Europe	1,050,000
England and Wales	887,166	Africa	1,000,000
Ireland	310,077	Asia	600,000
Scotland	3,750,722	Australasia	900,000
Germany	5,000,000	South America	100,000
Holland	2,500,000		
Hungary	3,000,000	Total	30,799,854
Switzerland	1,700,000		

SUMMARY.

	Communicants.		Communicants.
Anglican Communion	26,758,267	Methodist Communion	32,418,330
Baptist Communion	21,002,211	Presbyterian and Reformed Communion	30,799,854
Congregational Communion	4,355,172		
Lutheran Communion	70,509,398	Total	185,843,232

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS, 1890-1915.

	1915.	1890.	Net Gains in 25 Years.		1915.	1890.	Net Gains in 25 Years.
Roman Catholic	14,079,493	6,231,417	7,848,076	African Meth. Epis. Zion	568,608	349,788	218,820
Methodist Episcopal	3,657,594	2,240,354	1,417,240	Lutheran General Council	470,771	324,846	145,925
Southern Baptist	2,685,552	1,280,066	1,405,486	Lutheran General Synod	356,072	164,640	191,432
Methodist Episl South	2,072,035	1,209,976	862,059	United Brethren	339,215	202,474	136,741
Baptist (Colored)	2,133,635	1,348,989	784,646	Presbyterian (South)	332,339	179,721	152,618
Presbyterian, Northern	1,495,157	788,224	706,933	Latter Day Saints, Utah	330,000	144,352	185,648
Disciples of Christ	1,133,739	641,051	492,688	Reformed (German)	320,459	204,018	116,441
Baptist, North	1,252,633	800,450	452,183				
Protestant Episcopal	1,040,896	532,054	508,842	Totals	34,490,002	17,965,069	16,524,933
Lutheran Synodical Conf.	821,386	357,153	464,233	All other bodies	4,780,038	2,653,238	2,126,800
Congregationalist	780,418	512,771	267,647				
African Methodist Episl	620,000	452,725	167,275	Grand total	39,270,040	20,618,307	18,651,733

NET GAINS IN COMMUNICANTS GROUPED

	1915.	1890.	In 25 Years.		1915.	1890.	In 25 Years.
Catholics, 3 bodies	14,109,638	6,240,602	7,869,036	Latter-Day Saints, 2 bod's	397,000	166,125	230,875
Methodist, 16 bodies	7,472,108	4,589,284	2,882,824	United Brethren, 2 bodies	360,387	225,281	135,106
Baptists, 15 bodies	6,402,253	3,717,969	2,681,284	Evangelical, 2 bodies	205,255	133,313	71,942
Lutherans 20 bodies	2,434,184	1,231,072	1,203,112	Friends, 4 bodies	120,712	107,208	13,504
Presbyterians, 12 bodies	2,104,039	1,278,332	825,707	Brethren (Dunkards), 4 bodies	123,844	73,795	50,049
Disciples of Christ, 2 bod's	1,293,397	641,051	652,346	Adventists 6 bodies	106,347	60,491	45,856
Episl. Protest't, 2 bodies	1,051,696	540,509	511,187				
Reformed, 4 bodies	502,602	309,458	193,144				
East'n Orthodox, 7 bodies	467,500	13,939	453,561	Totals	37,150,962	19,328,429	17,822,533

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP AT LARGE—*Continued.*

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

	Scholars.*	Scholars †		Scholars.*	Scholars.†
Baptist group	486,923	3,385,837	Mennonite group	8,297	53,219
Congregational	51,404	689,493	Methodist group	2,745,533	7,218,463
Disciple group	306,236	940,767	Presbyterian group	419,796	1,930,971
Brethren (Dunkards)	65,630	144,205	Reformed group	93,457	455,005
Evangelical bodies	64,771	279,769	Protestant Episcopal	18,646	482,997
Friends group	16,038	69,799	United Brethren group	127,481	428,801
German Evangelical	18,585	134,691	Roman Catholic	1,368,465	2,850,000
Lutheran group	230,798	1,013,584			

* Gain in ten years. † Total in 1916.

THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS.

FOLLOWERS OF THE VARIOUS CREEDS—(According to Whitaker's Almanac, London, 1917.)

Christians	564,510,000	Shintoists	25,000,000
Confucianists and Taoists	300,830,000	Jews	12,205,000
Mohammedans	221,825,000	Unclassified	15,280,000
Hindus	210,540,000		
Animists	158,270,000	Grand total	1,081,981,000
Buddhists	138,031,000		

DIVISIONS OF CHRISTIANITY.

Roman Catholic	272,860,000	Protestant	171,650,000
Eastern Orthodox	120,000,000		
		Total	564,510,000

CONTINENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS.

	Roman Catholic.	Eastern Orth'dox	Protestant.	Jews.		Roman Catholic.	Eastern Orth'dox	Protestant.	Jews.
Europe	183,760,000	98,000,000	93,000,000	9,250,175	S America	36,200,000	.....	400,000	35,000
Asia	5,500,000	17,200,000	6,000,000	500,000	Oceania	8,200,000	.....	4,500,000	25,000
Africa	2,500,000	3,800,000	2,750,000	400,000					
N. America	36,700,000	1,000,000	65,000,000	2,000,000	Totals	272,860,000	120,000,000	171,650,000	12,205,000

TOTALS BY CONTINENTS.

	Christianity.	Other Faiths.	Totals.		Christianity.	Other Faiths.	Totals.
Europe	374,760,000	14,050,175	388,810,000	South America	36,600,000	1,400,000	38,000,000
Asia	28,700,000	863,500,000	892,200,000	Oceania	12,700,000	42,925,000	55,625,000
Africa	9,050,000	149,871,000	158,921,000				
North America	102,700,000	10,235,000	112,935,000	Totals	564,510,000	1,081,981,000	1,646,491,000

BAPTIST WORLD ALLIANCE.

President—Rev. R. S. McArthur, D. D., New York. *European Secretary*—Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M. A., London. *American Secretary*—Rev. R. H. Pitt, D. D., Richmond, Va. *Chairman American Executive*—Rev. L. A. Crandall, D. D., Minneapolis, Minn.

BAPTIST YOUNG PEOPLE'S UNION OF AMERICA.

President—H. B. Osgood, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Presidents*—W. Fred Reynolds, Brockville, Ont.; A. H. Vautier, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. W. Riehl, Louisville, Ky. *Recording Secretary*—George W. Wason, Brooklyn, N. Y. Headquarters, 125 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago. War activities are thus stated:

1—Co-operation with the United States Food Administration: 2—Furnishing copies of the New Testament to the Baptist boys who have been called into service. 3—Co-operation with the Committee on Temperance for camps and cantonments in the homeland and in France. 4—Pushing the work of keeping in touch at home and abroad. 5—Co-operation with the various war committees as formed by the Northern and Southern Baptist Conventions.

At the Detroit Convention the following recommendation in the Board of Managers' report was unanimously adopted: "In view of the fact that a great many of our fine young people who offer themselves for some form of Christian service (Ministry, Missionary, etc.) are lost sight of by the churches and the denomination because of inadequate plans for keeping in touch with these young people, we wish to recommend the organization of 'Baptist Volunteers' as an auxiliary to the Baptist Young Peoples' Union of America, the General Secretary of the Union to be the Executive Secretary of the auxiliary. "The purpose of this organization will be to keep in close touch with these young people by correspondence and otherwise, in order to hold them to the ideal of Christian service to which they have given themselves.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES OF THE UNITED STATES.

14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. *Moderator*—Rev. William Horace Day. *First Assistant Moderator*—Rev. William E. Barton. *Second Assistant Moderator*—Rev. Harold M. Kingsley. *Secretary*—Rev. Hubert C. Herring. *Assistant to Secretary*—Rev. O. E. Harris. *Treasurer*—Rev. John J. Walker.

BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

25 East Twenty-second Street, New York. *President*—Rev. Henry E. Cobb, D. D. *Secretary*—Rev. W. I. Chamberlain, Ph. D. *Treasurer*—Howell S. Bennet, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York. Special War Activities: War Service Commission in co-operation with War Time Commission, Federal Council of Churches. *Chairman*—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D. *Secretary*—Rev. Abram Duryee, 25 East Twenty-second Street, New York.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES,

(These figures are from the Official Catholic Directory for 1917, copyrighted by P. J. Kenedy & Sons.)

Archdioceses, Dioceses, Vicariates-Apostolic.	Archbishops.	Bishops.	Clergy.	Churches With Resident Priests.	Missions With Churches.	Total Churches.	Seminaries.	Students.	Colleges for Boys.	Academies for Girls.	Parishes With Schools.	Children Attending.	Orphan Asylums.	Orphans.	Homes for Aged.	Catholic Population.
Baltimore	*1	1	602	144	75	219	16	830	11	19	94	28,127	13	1,572	2	270,000
Boston	*1	1	737	248	37	285	1	165	4	8	103	60,915	10	973	4	900,000
Chicago	1	1	846	331	19	350	5	347	11	26	260	114,092	9	2,680	5	1,150,000
Cincinnati	1	..	372	181	34	215	2	222	5	16	123	31,818	4	689	1	210,000
Dubuque	1	..	253	172	61	233	...	...	1	11	93	14,923	1	230	2	111,500
Milwaukee	1	..	427	224	73	297	2	246	4	9	162	37,742	5	615	2	265,000
New Orleans	1	1	319	146	126	272	2	94	9	13	92	21,800	9	1,075	3	513,000
New York	*1	1	1,110	312	75	387	8	1,057	13	46	183	88,176	9	2,399	5	1,219,920
Oregon City	1	..	148	64	44	108	1	30	3	13	38	†6,318	3	373	1	60,000
Philadelphia	1	1	726	279	49	328	5	236	3	14	169	81,724	15	3,340	3	700,000
St. Louis	1	..	554	241	47	288	12	722	7	17	185	33,809	6	731	3	420,000
St. Paul	1	..	345	206	65	271	1	219	1	10	97	24,829	3	411	3	265,000
S. Francisco	1	..	401	127	61	188	3	196	7	24	48	12,597	5	1,153	4	300,000
Santa Fé	1	..	87	45	300	345	...	...	3	7	25	†3,245	2	195	...	140,573
Albany	..	1	252	137	46	183	...	...	1	3	49	20,080	5	1,044	2	210,000
Alexandria	..	1	40	25	51	76	...	...	2	5	18	1,713	...	...	...	36,700
Alton	..	1	198	117	44	161	2	20	2	5	66	10,524	2	209	3	87,000
Altoona	..	1	129	87	21	108	1	45	1	2	42	10,294	1	170	...	127,000
Baker City	..	1	27	21	25	46	...	...	...	5	5	739	...	...	...	7 173
Belleville	..	1	133	100	30	130	...	...	...	3	79	10,212	1	169	2	71,838
Bismarck	..	1	75	46	88	134	...	...	1	...	10	2,130	...	...	...	34,500
Boisé	..	1	53	32	61	93	...	...	...	5	9	†1,448	...	...	...	16,000
Brooklyn	..	1	541	215	14	229	2	290	3	13	113	63,327	10	3,450	2	793,000
Buffalo	..	1	424	190	31	221	2	176	5	10	127	37,522	5	1,207	4	321,000
Burlington	..	1	104	70	33	103	2	14	3	6	21	7,159	1	230	2	87,024
Charleston	..	1	23	14	19	33	...	...	...	5	8	759	...	...	...	9,400
Cheyenne	..	1	22	17	24	41	...	...	...	1	2	371	...	...	...	15,000
Cleveland	..	1	382	194	31	225	1	80	8	10	129	48,011	5	808	1	415,000
Columbus	..	1	170	96	38	134	1	161	1	3	59	13,311	2	295	...	101,179
Concordia	..	1	100	59	35	94	...	...	1	1	32	4,583	1	50	...	33.345
Corp. Christi	..	1	48	29	82	111	...	...	1	4	22	†2,079	1	50	...	85,000
Covington	..	1	87	60	21	81	...	...	...	10	40	7,762	3	204	...	68,000
Crookston	..	1	42	38	35	73	...	...	...	2	8	1,124	...	...	...	24,600
Dallas	..	1	95	57	53	110	...	...	...	12	32	†5,295	1	100	...	34,500
Davenport	..	1	133	92	29	121	...	...	1	6	46	6,615	1	85	...	55.675
Denver	..	1	174	88	133	221	1	15	2	5	31	†7,584	4	720	...	110.987
Des Moines	..	1	79	57	31	88	...	...	...	2	21	2,683	...	...	...	34,256
Detroit	..	2	311	170	72	242	2	124	6	5	100	42,839	5	1,005	1	386,000
Duluth	..	1	61	42	42	84	...	...	...	1	11	3,227	1	110	1	57,541
El Paso	..	1	47	28	50	78	...	...	...	3	9	1,894	...	...	...	81,290
Erie	..	1	179	106	54	160	...	...	2	7	47	11,522	1	290	1	125,000
Fall River	..	1	166	74	21	95	...	...	...	4	30	13,106	3	759	...	176,778
Fargo	..	1	102	86	92	178	...	...	...	8	22	†2,915	1	156	...	69,871
Ft. Wayne	..	1	253	130	39	169	2	229	2	11	95	20,882	2	256	2	126,211
Galveston	..	1	101	56	60	116	1	25	3	10	40	5,312	1	80	...	68,000
G. Rapids	..	2	162	108	107	215	...	...	...	4	86	18,324	2	290	1	145,000
Great Falls	..	1	59	34	62	96	...	...	...	4	8	†1,200	1	175	...	31,000
Green Bay	..	1	228	156	74	230	...	...	2	1	106	23,561	5	481	...	149,299
Harrisburg	..	1	113	74	12	86	...	...	...	2	44	10,536	3	303	...	85,000
Hartford	..	1	389	195	46	241	3	386	...	5	86	38,648	2	500	1	508,498
Helena	..	1	82	42	49	91	...	...	1	3	18	†7,043	1	141	...	70,200
Indianapolis	..	2	242	142	58	200	4	150	2	9	119	19,190	2	160	2	129,044
Kansas City	..	1	127	76	31	107	...	...	2	9	51	†7,321	3	330	1	70,000
Kearney	..	1	51	38	47	85	...	...	1	3	11	†1,324	...	...	...	18,645
La Crosse	..	1	216	144	84	228	...	...	1	2	85	11,271	1	178	...	118,500
Lead	..	1	47	29	94	123	...	...	...	1	7	1,086	1	15	...	25,000
Leavenworth	..	1	168	93	36	129	...	...	2	3	56	6,700	3	250	...	60,000
Lincoln	..	1	88	76	59	135	...	...	...	3	26	†2,438	1	90	...	31,138
Little Rock	..	1	77	46	61	107	2	18	2	7	45	3,403	1	162	...	23,000
Louisville	..	1	207	109	56	165	...	...	3	15	83	13,734	3	465	2	113,686
Manchester	..	1	144	77	32	109	...	...	1	2	38	17,410	8	897	2	134,000
Marquette	..	1	102	76	52	128	...	...	...	3	26	†8,133	1	100	...	100,000
Mobile	..	1	131	57	46	103	1	29	3	8	36	†5,406	3	462	1	46,500
Monterey	..	..	276	128	85	213	1	40	1	16	43	9,001	8	1,417	3	178,233
Nashville	..	1	55	31	28	59	...	...	1	5	25	4,135	2	361	1	19,000
Natchez	..	1	48	41	69	110	...	...	1	4	36	†4,736	2	114	...	28,495
Newark	..	1	474	197	44	241	4	106	6	12	131	60,331	14	1,322	3	542,000
Ogdensburg	..	2	144	93	63	156	...	...	...	12	19	4,424	2	230	1	98,000
Oklahoma	..	1	106	66	87	153	...	...	3	2	41	†4,961	1	70	...	42,278
Omaha	..	1	161	110	42	152	...	...	...	3	72	9,937	1	128	1	65,650
Peoria	..	2	223	156	77	233	...	...	4	8	74	13,121	1	123	2	115,550
Pittsburgh	..	1	552	295	57	352	3	142	3	6	175	56,970	4	1,664	3	550,000
Portland	..	1	150	81	69	150	...	...	1	11	50	15,561	7	490	1	133,627
Providence	..	1	229	91	19	110	...	...	3	5	41	†21,110	4	587	2	275,000
Richmond	..	1	70	37	52	89	...	...	2	4	28	4,879	3	147	1	42,200
Rochester	..	1	216	109	42	151	2	333	...	2	62	22,522	3	473	1	169,588
Rockford	..	1	110	72	22	94	...	...	...	1	31	5,714	1	107	2	58,199

* Cardinal. † Including academies.

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATISTICS FOR THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

Archdioceses, Dioceses, Vicariates-Apostolic.	Archbishops.	Bishops.	Clergy.	Churches With Resid nt Priests.	Missions With Churches.	Total Churches.	Seminaries.	Students.	Colleges for Boys.	Academies for Girls.	Parishes With Schools.	Children Attending.	Orphan Asylums.	Orphans.	Homes for Aged.	Catholic Population.
Sacramento	..	1	72	48	56	104	...	.....	1	7	11	†2,226	2	140	1	50,000
St Augustine	..	1	56	26	50	76	1	7	2	11	19	†2,976	1	60	...	50,000
St. Cloud	..	1	152	97	32	129	1	58	1	2	33	6,741	1	80	1	62,694
St. Joseph	..	1	94	53	44	97	1	6	2	3	29	3,640	1	40	...	41,000
Salt Lake	..	1	28	15	14	29	...	.....	1	2	3	241	1	52	...	16,000
San Antonio	..	1	168	82	91	173	2	34	5	16	61	6,898	2	239	1	153,000
Savannah	..	1	64	22	34	56	1	32	3	7	17	†4,138	5	327	1	19,400
Scranton	..	1	277	175	56	231	...	.....	1	3	83	19,622	1	140	1	278,000
Seattle	..	1	139	73	65	138	...	.....	3	13	28	4,879	4	367	1	70,000
Sioux City	..	1	139	105	38	143	...	.....	1	1	63	8,732	1	112	1	62,000
Sioux Falls	..	1	126	101	86	187	...	.....	1	1	30	4,549	...	.....	...	60,947
Spokane	..	1	74	44	42	86	...	.....	4	5	15	1,853	2	145	...	24,653
Springfield	..	1	404	180	28	208	...	.....	2	2	69	30,580	5	753	5	330,135
Superior	..	1	93	61	75	136	...	.....	...	1	25	4,637	...	88	...	54,058
Syracuse	..	1	157	93	38	131	...	.....	...	2	29	11,173	5	898	...	151,463
Toledo	..	1	163	93	29	122	...	.....	1	3	74	16,242	2	447	2	106,715
Trenton	..	1	213	134	52	186	...	.....	1	3	48	14,962	2	245	2	170,000
Tucson	..	1	61	31	45	76	...	.....	...	6	7	†2,600	1	85	...	45,000
Wheeling	..	1	105	65	56	121	...	.....	3	5	25	4,159	3	170	...	56,000
Wichita	..	1	108	82	68	150	...	.....	...	3	46	3,520	1	30	...	37,783
Wilmington	..	1	57	30	18	48	...	.....	...	2	14	4,264	3	245	...	38,000
Winona	..	1	117	81	41	122	...	.....	1	2	38	6,215	1	62	...	68,500
N. Carolina	..	1	44	20	39	59	1	14	1	2	16	1,030	2	74	...	7,340
Ruthenian‡	..	...	147	147	.....	147	...	.....	...	...	150	10,000	2	145	...	500,000
Total	14	96	19,983	10,190	5,330	15,520	102	6,898	216	676	5,687	1,537,644	293	45,059	106	17,022,879

† Including Academies. ‡ Greek.

VALUE OF CHURCH PROPERTY IN UNITED STATES.

(Report of Census Bureau.)

Denomination.	Organizations Reporting in 1906.	1890.	1906.
Protestant bodies:			
Adventist bodies	1,492	$1,236,345	$2,425,209
Baptist bodies	49,339	82,328,123	139,842,656
Christians (Christian connection)	1,239	1,775,202	2,740,322
Church of Christ, Scientist	401	40,686	8,806,441
Congregationalists	5,366	43,335,437	63,240,305
Disciples or Christians	8,906	12,206,038	29,995,316
Dunkers or German Baptist Brethren	974	1,362,631	2,802,532
Evangelical bodies	2,515	4,785,680	8,999,979
Friends	1,097	4,541,334	3,857,451
German Evangelical Synod of North America	1,137	4,614,490	9,376,402
Independent churches	806	1,486,000	3,934,267
Lutheran bodies	10,779	35,060,354	74,826,389
Mennonite bodies	497	643,800	1,237,134
Methodist bodies	59,083	$132,140,179	$229,450,996
Presbyterian bodies	14,161	94,861,347	150,189,446
Protestant Episcopal Church	6,057	81,219,117	125,040,498
Reformed bodies	2,477	18,744,242	30,648,247
Unitarians	406	10,335,100	14,263,277
United Brethren bodies	3,839	4,937,583	9,073,791
Universalists	779	8,054,333	10,575,656
Other Protestant bodies	2,552	5,987,706	14,616,264
Total	173,902	$549,695,707	$935,942,578
Roman Catholic Church	10,293	$118,123,346	$292,638,787
Jewish congregations	747	9,754,275	23,198,925
Latter-day Saints	909	1,051,791	3,168,548
Eastern Orthodox Churches	89	45,000	964,791
All other bodies	192	756,370	1,662,238
Grand total	186,132	$679,426,489	$1,257,575,867

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION ASSOCIATION.

President—Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Columbus, Ohio. *First Vice-President*—Lemuel H. Murlin, LL. D., President Boston University. *Treasurer*—David R. Forgan, President the National City Bank, Chicago. *General Secretary*—Henry Frederick Cope, D. D., headquarters, the McCormick Building, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago. *Vice-Presidents*—President C. A. Barbour, D. D., Rochester; Prof. William Adams Brown, Ph. D., New York; Hon. P. P. Clayton, Ph. D., Washington; President W. H. P. Faunce, LL. D., Providence; President Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D., Houston; President Robert A. Falconer, Litt. D., Toronto; Chancellor J. H. Kirkland, Nashville; Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, LL. D., Boston; Bishop W. F. McDowell, S. T. D., Washington; Mrs. Ella Lyman Cabot, Boston; President E. P. Robertson, University North Dakota; President W. L. Poteat, Wake Forest, N. C.; Dean George Hodges, LL. D., Cambridge; Rt. Rev. Walter T. Sumner, Portland, Ore.; President Mary E. Woolley, LL. D., Mount Holyoke; President Charles W. Dabney, LL. D., Cincinnati.

War activities are thus stated: "The point of contact for this association lies in a study of the changes in education, especially in moral and religious training, necessitated or indicated by the war. We are therefore preparing certain educational surveys, encouraging necessary changes and adaptations in the instructional work of churches, and agencies in the camps, and preparing for a general conference which will discuss the kinds and methods of education necessary in the new world conditions, especially in the conditions which will follow the war."

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Moderator—J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., LL. D., Jamaica, N. Y. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. W. H. Roberts, D. D., LL. D., 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRUSTEES.

President—Mr. Geo. Stevenson, Philadelphia, Pa. | *Treasurer*—Philadelphia Trust Co.

AGENCIES OF THE CHURCH.

The following may be addressed at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City, viz.: The Board of Home Missions, the Woman's Board of Home Missions, the Board of Foreign Missions, the Board of Church Erection, and the College Board.

The following are located at 1319 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., viz.: The Trustees of the General Assembly, the Board of Education, the Board of Publication and Sabbath-School Work, and the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustentation.

The Board of Missions for Freedmen is located at Bessemer Building, Sixth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and the Temperance Board at Columbia Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The church magazine, *The Assembly Herald*, has its office at 1328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

OFFICERS OF THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.*

Moderator—John M. Wells, D. D., Wilmington, N. C. | *Stated Clerk*—Rev. Thomas H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

TRUSTEES.

President—George E. Wilson, Esq., Charlotte, N. C. | *Secretary and Treasurer*—John R. Pharr, Esq., Charlotte, N. C.

SECRETARIES.

Foreign Missions—Rev. Egbert W. Smith, D. D., Nashville, Tenn. | *Publication*—R. E. Magill, Esq., 6-8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Va.

Home Missions—Rev. S. L. Morris, D. D., Atlanta, Ga. | *Christian Education and Ministerial Relief*—Rev. H. H. Sweets, D. D., 122 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky.

*Commonly known as the Presbyterian Church, South.

THE CHURCH PENSION FUND.

(Of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America, Headquarters 14 Wall Street, New York City.)

Established by the General Convention, October 22, 1913; adopted by the convention of all of the sixty-eight dioceses and the conventions of nineteen of the missionary districts in 1915 and 1916; chartered by the Legislature of New York, April 3, 1914.

President—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D., Bishop of Massachusetts. *Treasurer*—J. Pierpont Morgan. *Secretary*—Monell Sayre. *Trustees* (elected by the General Convention)—Rt. Rev. William Lawrence, D. D.; Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Theodore M. Morrison, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Robert A. Gibson, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Philip M. Rhinelander, D. D.; Rt. Rev. Rogers Israel, D. D.; Rev. William T. Manning, D. D.; Rev. James H. McIlvaine, D. D.; Rev. Edward L. Parsons, D. D.; Rev. Ernest M. Stires, D. D.; Samuel Mather, J. Pierpont Morgan, William Fellowes Morgan, Charles A. Peabody, William H. Truesdale, Charlton Yarnell.

Financial support: An assessment upon each parish and other salary-paying organization in the church of 7½ per cent. upon the salary paid to the clergy (a rectory adding one-sixth to the money salary). The assessment system went into operation on March 1, 1917, the initial reserve contributed by the church during the preceding year amounted to $8,712,879.17. The General Convention designs the Church Pension Fund to assure support to all of the aged and disabled clergy and the families of all deceased clergymen. The pension benefits are:

First—At sixty-eight, upon retirement from regular active work, an annuity equal to 1¼ per cent. of the average annual salary, multiplied by the years of service. Minimum $600. The minimum not promised if ordination took place at thirty-six or over. Second—Upon disability at any age, an annuity during its continuance of 40 per cent. of the average salary for the previous five years. Minimum $600. Third—To a widow, one-half of the old age annuity to which the husband would have been entitled, calculating his annuity from the date of marriage only. Minimum $300, if marriage contracted before retirement. Fourth—To minor orphans $100 from ages one to seven; $200 between ages seven and fourteen; $300 from age fourteen to majority or end of dependence.

The clergy ordained prior to March 1, 1917, and their families can only receive the minimum pensions given above, and half of the minor orphans' benefits, until the annual assessments, in any individual case, have been paid sufficiently long after March 1, 1917, as to entitle the beneficiary to a larger grant. At the end of seven months' operation the fund announced a pension budget of $200,000 a year.

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The head office of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is at the Congregational House, 14 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. There are three district offices: (1) at the United Charities Building, Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, New York City, Rev. E. L. Smith, D. D., Secretary; (2) 19 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., Rev. A. N. Hitchcock, D. D., District Secretary; (3) 417 Market Street, San Francisco, Cal., Henry H. Kelsey, D. D., District Secretary. Its officers are: *President*—Edward C. Moore, D. D. *Corresponding Secretaries*—James L. Barton, LL. D., Cornelius H. Patton, D. D., Edward L. Smith, D. D. *Treasurer*—Frank H. Wiggin.

The American Board, which is the oldest foreign missionary society in the United States, was organized June 29, 1810. During its history it has sent out over 3,000 missionaries, of whom 679 are now in service. In the 724 churches which have been organized by these missionaries there are now enrolled 86,970 members. The total receipts from the beginning have been $47,944,182.60; for year 1916, $1,247,715.99.

The mission fields now occupied by the board are: Mexico; Micronesian Islands; Mindanao, Philippine Islands; Japan; North China; Shansi, in Northwestern China; Foochow and Canton, in Southern China; Ceylon; Madura, in Southern India; the Marathi field in Western India; in Southern Africa, the Rhodesian branch and the Zulu branch, West Central Africa; Bulgaria and Asiatic Turkey; Austria; Spain; Greece, and Serbia.

LUTHER LEAGUE OF AMERICA.

Organized at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 31, 1895, by delegates representing State, District and individual organizations from twenty different States in the Union and District of Columbia. *President*—C. T. A. Anderson, 35 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. *First Vice-President*—O. C. Rohde, Toledo, Ohio. *Second Vice-President*—George W. Rapps, Milwaukee. *General Secretary*—Harry Hodges, Philadelphia. *Literature Secretary*—Rev. Luther M. Kuhns, Omaha, Neb. *Treasurer*—P. Walter Banker, Kingston, Pa. *Executive Committee*—Composed of the President, Vice-Presidents, General Secretary, Literature Secretary, Treasurer, and E. F. Eilert, Chairman, New York; William C. Stoever, Lit. D., Philadelphia; Rev. E. A. Trabert, Lima, Ohio; O. C. C. Fetta, Indianapolis, Ind.; I. S. Runyon, New York; Rev. G. F. Gehr, Wilkinsburg, Pa.; James M. Reynolds, Valatie, N. Y.; Rev. M. J. Bieber, D. D., Montreal, Canada. *State Leagues*: NEW YORK—President, Louis A. Wilke, North Tonawanda. PENNSYLVANIA—President, William H. Menges, Menges Mills. NEW JERSEY—President, Dr. W. P. Steinhaeuser, Asbury Park. ILLINOIS—President, J. Alexander Nelson, Chicago. OHIO—President, O. C. Rohde, Toledo. WISCONSIN—President, George W. Rapps, Milwaukee. INDIANA—President, O. C. C. Fetta, Indianapolis. IOWA—President, Bessie L. Winders, Burlington. SOUTH DAKOTA—President, Henry W. Stellner, Aberdeen. MINNESOTA—President, Rev. C. J. Rockey, Minneapolis. CONNECTICUT—President, Otto Reisch, Southington. OREGON-WASHINGTON—President, W. S. T. Derr, Vancouver, Wash. NEBRASKA—President, Walter M. Wolfe, Omaha. KANSAS, President, Evan W. Tonsing, Atchison. MICHIGAN—President, A. E. Burke, Kalamazoo. CANADA—President, E. B. Westcott, Trinity, Hamilton. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—President, F. W. Leonhardt, Washington. CENTRAL CALIFORNIA—President, Charles L. Trabert, Berkeley. BALTIMORE, President, Carl M. Distler, Baltimore.

The Luther League is co-operating with the Lutheran War Commission in caring for the spiritual and physical needs of our men in camp and at the front and rendering aid to their families at home.

UNIVERSALIST GENERAL CONVENTION.

President—Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Tufts College, Massachusetts. *Vice-President*—Roger S. Galer, Mt. Pleasant, Ia. *Secretary*—Rev. W. H. Skeels, Watertown, N. Y. *Treasurer*—J. B. Horton, Boston, Mass. *Trustees*—Rev. Frank O. Hall, D. D., New York City; Louis Annin Ames, New York City; Charles L. Hutchinson, Chicago; Frederick A. Winkelman, Chicago; Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., Minneapolis; Mrs. Mary C. Rice, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. V. E. Tomlinson, D. D., Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Lee S. McCollester, D. D., Tufts College, Mass.; Rev. James F. Albion, D. D., Portland, Me.; Joseph L. Sweet, Attleboro, Mass.

MISSIONARY BOARD OF THE CHURCH OF GOD.

Headquarters, Anderson, Ind. Executive Committee: *President*—F. G. Smith. *Vice-President*—E. E. Byrum. *Secretary-Treasurer*—J. W. Phelps. The annual Ministerial Assembly (corresponding to a conference) has two officers, E. A. Reardon, Chicago, Ill., and Charles E. Brown, Detroit, Mich. The officers of the General Assembly, or Camp Meeting, of the Church of God, are the following committeemen: A. L. Byers, Chairman; E. L. Cook, Secretary; H. D. Freeman, Treasurer; W. A. Bixler, H. D. Groesbeck.

VEDANTA SOCIETY.

50 West Sixty-seventh Street, New York. *President*—Martin Krudop. *Vice-President and Treasurer and Secretary pro tem*—Mrs. J. A. Caldwell.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ZIONISTS.

44 East Twenty-third Street, New York. *President*—Dr. Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. *Chairman, Executive Committee*—Louis Lipsky, New York. *Treasurer*—Louis Robison, New York. *Executive Secretary*—Senior Abel, New York. *Financial Secretary*—Max Goldman, New York.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Committee plans for team work to some 20,000 local unions. The plans are grouped under ten divisions to work for: 1—Nation-wide Prohibition as a war measure. 2—Soldiers and sailors. 3—Relief work. 4—Moral education. 5—Woman in industry. 6—Americanization. 7—Co-operation with the United Committee on Temperance Activities in the Army and Navy. 8—Community interest. 9—Finance. 10—Membership.

Officers: *President*—Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill. *Vice-President-at-Large*—Mrs. Ella A. Boole, 1429 Avenue H, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Corresponding Secretary*—Mrs. Frances P. Parks, Evanston, Ill. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Elizabeth P. Anderson, Fargo, N. Dak. *Assistant Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Sara H. Hoge, Lincoln, Va. *Treasurer*—Mrs. Margaret C. Munns, Evanston, Ill.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.

Organized 1817 under title of "Sunday and Adult School Union." Name changed in 1824 to "American Sunday-School Union." Charter obtained in 1845. Object—To establish and maintain Sunday-schools, and to publish and circulate moral and religious publications. It does not organize churches. When a Union Sunday-school develops religious life in such strength and numbers that the members believe a church is needed, they decide to what denomination it shall belong. Nine hundred and tweve churches have grown out of the schools organized in the last eleven years.

In one hundred years it has circulated $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 worth of Bibles and Testaments and religious works, and has organized 131,814 Sunday-schools (an average of over three schools for each day in 100 years). Into these schools have been gathered 699,034 teachers and 5,179,570 scholars.

Officers: *President*—Martin L. Finckel. *Vice-Presidents*—Clarkson Clothier, James F. Stone, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—William H. Hirst. *Treasurer*—John E. Stevenson. *Secretary of Missions*—George P. Williams, D. D. *Editor of Publications*—James McConaughy. Headquarters, 1816 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST. ANDREW.

"An organization for the spread of Christ's Kingdom among young men." The work is done through parochial chapters. There are 1,143 senior and junior chapters, with about 12,000 members. The official organ, St. Andrew's Cross, is published at the national office. "The Brotherhood will receive the names and addresses of men in any part of the country who might be held or won for God and the Church by the friendship and sympathy of a Brotherhood man." *President*—Edward H. Bonsall. *First Vice-President*—H. D. W. English. *Second Vice-President*—Courtenay Barber. *General Secretary*—Franklin S. Edmonds. *Executive Secretary*—George H. Randall., editor St. Andrew's Cross. *Corresponding Secretary*—Walter M. Kalmey. *Field Secretaries*—G. Frank Shelby, the Far West; B. F. Finney, the South; Franklin H. Spencer, the Middle West. *Army and Navy Department*—Chairman, Walter Kidde; Chief Secretary, B. F. Finney; Executive Secretary, F. S. Titsworth; Treasurer, G. W. Pepper. National headquarters, the Church House, Twelfth and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia.

THE STAGE.

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE.

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Abarbanell, Lina	Berlin	1880
Abeles, Edward S	St. Louis	1869
Abingdon, W. L	England	1859
Abott, Bessie	Riverdale, N. Y	1885
Adams, Maude	Salt Lake City, Utah	1872
Adams, Suzanne	Cambridge, Mass	1873
Ade, George	Kentland, Ind	1866
Albani, Emma	Chambly, Canada	1852
Alda, Frances	New Zealand	1882
Alexander, Sir George	Reading, England	1858
Allen, Viola	Alabama	1869
Ames, Winthrop	North Easton, Mass	1871
Anderson, Mary	Sacramento, Cal	1859
Anglin, Margaret	Ottawa, Canada	1876
Arbuckle, Maclyn	San Antonio, Tex	1866
Arden, Edwin H. P	St. Louis	1864
Arliss, George	London	1868
Arthur, Julia	Hamilton, Ontario	1869
Ashley, Minnie	Fall River, Mass	1875
Ashwell, Lena	England	1872
Baird, Dorothea	England	1875
Bancroft, Sir Squire B	London	1841
Bancroft, Lady	England	1839
Bangs, John Kendrick	Yonkers, N. Y	1862
Barker, H. Granville	London	1877
Barnabee, Henry Clay	Portsmouth, N. H	1833
Barrie, Sir James M	Kirriemuir, Scotland	1860
Barrymore, Ethel	Philadelphia	1879
Barrymore, John		1882
Bates, Blanche	Portland, Ore	1873
Bauer, Harold	New Malden, Eng	1873
Beban, George	San Francisco	1873
Belasco, David	San Francisco	1859
Bennett, Enoch Arnold	England	1867
Bennett, Richard	Indiana	1872
Benson, Sir F. R	England	1859
Bentley, Irene	Baltimore	
Bernard, Sam	Birmingham, England	1863
Bernhardt, Sarah	Paris	1845
Bingham, Amelia	Hicksville, Ohio	1869
Bispham, David	Philadelphia	1857
Blass, Robert	New York	1867
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Brooklyn	1874
Blinn, Holbrook	San Francisco	1872
Bodansky, Arthur	Vienna, Austria	1877
Bonci, Alessandro	Cesena, Italy	1870
Bourchier, Arthur	Berkshire, England	1863
Brady, William A	San Francisco	1865
Breese, Edmund	Brooklyn	1871
Brian, Donald	St. John's, Newf'ld'd	1880
Broadhurst, George H	England	1866
Buchanan, Virginia	Cincinnati	1846
Burke, Billie	Washington, D. C	1886
Burnett, Frances H	Manchester, England	1849
Burroughs, Marie	San Francisco	1866
Burt, Laura	Isle of Man	1875
Busley, Jessie	Albany, N. Y	1869
Butt, Clara	Southwick, England	1873
Byron, Arthur W	Brooklyn	1872
Byron, Oliver Doud	Baltimore	1847
Cahill, Marie	Brooklyn	
Caine, Hall	Isle of Man	1853
Calvé, Emma	Aveyron, France	1866
Cameron, Beatrice	Troy, N. Y	1868
Cameron, Violet	England	1862
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	London	1865
Carasa, Frederico	San Sebastian, Spain	1887
Carew, James	Goshen, Ind	1879
Carle, Richard	Somerville, Mass	1871
Carr, Alexander	Rumni, Russia	1880
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Lexington, Ky	1862
Carus, Emma	Berlin	1879
Caruso, Enrico	Naples	1873
Cavalieri, Lina	Rome	1884
Cawthorn, Joseph	New York	1868
Chalmers, Thomas H	New York	1884
Chambers, C. Haddon	Sydney, N. S. W	1860
Chase, Pauline	Washington, D. C	1885
Cherry, Charles	Kent, England	1872
Chevalier, Albert	London	1861
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C	1892
Clark, Marguerite	Cincinnati	1887
Claxton, Kate	New York	1850
Coghlan, Gertrude E	England	1876
Coghlan, Rose	England	1853
Cohan, George M	Providence, R. I	1878
Collier, Constance	Windsor, England	1882
Collier, William	New York	1868
Conquest, Ida	New York	1876
Courtenay, William L	Worcester, Mass	1875
Courtleigh, William L	Guelph, Ontario	1869
Cowl, Jane		
Coyne, Joseph	New York	1870
Crane, William H	Leicester, Mass	1845
Crosman, Henrietta	Wheeling, W. Va	1865
Dalmorès, Charles	France	
Daly, Arnold	Brooklyn	1875
Damrosch, Walter J	Breslau	1862
Daniels, Frank	Boston	1860
Davis, Fay	Boston	1872
Dawn, Hazel	Ogden, Utah	1891
Dazie, Mlle	St. Louis	1884
Dean, Julia	St. Paul	1881
Destinn, Emmy	Prague	1878
De Angelis, Jefferson	San Francisco	1859
D'Arville, Camille	Holland	1863
De Belleville, Frederic	Belgium	1857
De Haven, Carter	Chicago	1886
De Koven, H. L. R	Middletown, Ct	1859
De Merode, Cleo	Paris	1874
D'Orsay, Lawrance	North'ptons're, Eng	
De Reszke, Jean	Warsaw, Poland	1850
De Silva, N		1868
De Wolfe, Elsie	New York	1865
Dillingham, Charles	Hartford, Ct	1868
Ditrichstein, Leo	Temesbar, Hungary	1865
Dixey, Henry E	Boston	1859
Dodson, John E	London	1857
Donnelly, Dorothy A	New York	1880
Doro, Marie	Duncannon, Pa	1882
Dorr, Dorothy	Boston	1867
Doyle, Sir Arthur Conan	Edinburgh	1859
Dressler, Louise	Columbus, Ohio	1882
Dressler, Marie	Cobourg, Canada	1869
Drew, John	Philadelphia	1853
Duse, Eleonora	Italy	1859
Eames, Emma Hayden	Shanghai	1867
Earle, Virginia	Cincinnati	1875
Eddy, Clarence	Greenfield, Mass	1851
Edeson, Robert	New Orleans	1868
Ediss, Connie	Brighton, England	1875
Elliott, Gertrude	Rockland, Me	
Elliott, Maxine	Rockland, Me	1871
Elisler, Miss Effie	Philadelphia	1858
Elman, Mischa	Stalnoje, Russia	1891
Eltinge, Julian	Boston	1883
Emery, Winifred	Manchester, England	1862
Evesson, Isabel	St. Louis	1870
Fairbanks, Douglas	Denver	1883
Farnum, Dustin	Hampton Beach, N. H	1876
Farnum, William	Buckport, Me	1876
Farrar, Geraldine	Melrose, Mass	1882
Faversham, William	London	1868
Fealy, Maude	Memphis	1883
Ferguson, Elsie L	New York	1883
Fernandez, Bijou	New York	
Fields, Lew	New York	1867
Filkins, Grace	Philadelphia	
Fischer, Alice	Indiana	1875
Fiske, Harrison Grey	Harrison, N. Y	1861
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	New Orleans	1865
Forbes-Robertson, B		1883
Forbes-Robertson, Sir J	London	1853
Fornia, Rita	San Francisco	1876
Foy, Eddie	New York	1854
France, Anatole	Paris	1844
Frederick, Pauline	Boston	1884
Freeman, Bettina	Boston	1889
Friganza, Trixie	Cincinnati	1870
Frohman, Daniel	Sandusky, Ohio	1853
Gadski, Johanna	Anklam, Prussia	1872
Galland, Bertha	New York	1877
Galsworthy, John	England	1867
Garden, Mary	Scotland	1877
Gay, Maria	Spain	
Genée, Adeline	Jutland, Denmark	1882
George, Grace	New York	1880
Gillette, William	Hartford, Ct	1855
Gilman, Mabelle	New York	1880
Glaser, Lulu	Allegheny City, Pa	1876

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Cont.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Glück, Alma	Roumania	1886
Goodrich, Edna	Logansport, Ind	1883
Goodwin, Nat C	Boston	1857
Gordon, Kitty	England	1878
Granville, Lillian	Canada	1887
Grippon, Eva	Paris	1884
Guilbert, Yvette	Paris	1868
Hackett, James K	Wolfe Island, Ont	1869
Hading, Jane	Marseilles	1859
Haines, Robert T	Muncie, Ind	1870
Hall, Pauline	Cincinnati	1860
Hammerstein, Oscar	Berlin	1847
Hare, Sir John	London	1844
Harned, Virginia	Boston	1868
Harris, Sam H	New York	1872
Hauptmann, Gerhard	Salzbrunn, Austria	1862
Hawtrey, Charles	Eton, England	1858
Hedman, Martha	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Held, Anna	Paris	1873
Hempel, Frieda	Leipzig	1885
Herbert, Victor	Dublin	1859
Herne, Chrystal	Boston	1883
Heron, Bijou	New York	1863
Hilliard, Robert C	New York	1857
Hitchcock, Raymond	Auburn, N. Y	1870
Hodge, William T	Albion, N. Y	1874
Hofmann, Josef	Casimir, Cracow	1877
Holland, Joseph J	New York	1860
Homer, Louise D. B	Pittsburgh	....
Hopper De Wolf	New York	1858
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco	1874
Houdini, Harry	Appleton, Wis	1873
Hughes, Rupert	Lancaster, Mo	1872
Humperdinck, E	Siegburg, Germany	1854
Illington, Margaret	Bloomington, Ill	1881
Irish, Annie	England	1862
Irving, H. B	London	1870
Irving, Isabel	Bridgeport, Ct	1871
Irwin, May	Whitby, Ont., Can	1862
Jacchia, Agide	Lugo, Italy	1875
Janis Elsie	Delaware, O	1889
Jeffreys, Ellis	Ireland	1868
Jerome, Jerome K	Walsall, England	1859
Jones, Henry Arthur	Grandborough, Eng	1851
Jordon, Mary	Scranton	....
Jorn, Carl	Riga, Russia	1873
Kalich, Bertha	Lemberg, Galicia	1874
Keane, Doris	Michigan	1885
Kellermann, Annette	Australia	....
Kendal, William H	London	1843
Kendal, Mrs. W. H	Lincolnshire, Eng	1849
Kidder, Kathryn	Newark	1868
Kneisel, Franz	Bucharest	1865
Kolker, Henry	Berlin	1874
Kreisler, Fritz	Vienna	1875
Kubelik, Jan	Michle, Bohemia	1880
Labia, Maria	Italy	1883
Lackaye, Wilton	Loudoun County, Va	1862
Langtry, Lily	St. Saviour's, Eng	1852
Lauder, Harry	Portobello, Scotland	1870
Levey, Ethel	San Francisco	1881
Lipman, Clara	Chicago	1869
Lloyd, Alice	London	1873
Lloyd, Marie	London	1870
Loftus, Cissie	Glasgow	1876
Lohr, Marie	Sydney	1890
Long, John Luther	Philadelphia	1861
Lotta (Crabtree)	New York	1847
Lou-Tellegen, M	Amsterdam	1885
Mack, Andrew	Boston	1863
Maeterlinck, Maurice	Belgium	1862
Mann, Louis	New York	1865
Mannering, Mary	London	1876
Mantell, Robert B	Ayrshire, Scotland	1854
Marlowe, Julia	Caldbeck, England	1870
Marshall, Tully	Nevada City, Cal	1864
Martin, Riccardo	Hopkinsville, Ky	1879
Martinot, Sadie	Yonkers, N. Y	1861
Mason, John	Orange, N. J	1857
Matthews, Brander	New Orleans	1852
Matthison, Edith W	England	1875
Maude, Cyril	London	1862
May, Edna	Syracuse	1875
Mayo, Margaret	Illinois	1882
McCormack, John	Athlone, Ireland	1885
McDonald, Christie	Picton, N. S	1875
McIntyre, Frank	Ann Arbor, Mich	1879
McLean, R. D	New Orleans	1859
McRae, Bruce	India (Eng. parents)	1867
Melba, Nellie	Melbourne	1866
Millard, Evelyn	England	1873
Miller, Henry	London	1860
Millward, Jessie	England	1861
Mitchell, Maggie	New York	1832
Moore, Eva	England	1870
Moore, Victor F	Hammonton, N. J	1876
Morena, Berta	Munich	1876
Morris, Clara	Toronto	1849
Murray, Alma	London	1855
Nazimova	Yalta, Crimea, Russia	1879
Neilson, Julia	London	....
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	London	1892
Nethersole, Olga	London	1870
Nevada, Emma	Austin, Nev	....
Nielson, Alice	Nashville	1876
Nilsson, Christine	Wedersiof, Sweden	1843
Noria, Jane	St. Louis	1885
Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia	1879
Olcott, Chauncey	Providence, R. I	1860
O'Neill, James	Ireland	1847
O'Neill, Nance	Oakland, Cal	1875
O'Neill, R. (Bobby)	Brooklyn	1890
Opp, Julie	New York	1871
Osborn-Hannah, Jane	Cincinnati	1879
Otto, Wilhelm	Leipzig	1875
Paderewski, Ignace J	Poland	1860
Palmer, Minnie	Philadelphia	1860
Patti, Adelina	Madrid	1843
Pavlowa, Anna	Russia	1885
Phillips, Frank	Russia	1888
Pinero, Sir Arthur W	London	1855
Polaire, Mlle	Algiers	1879
Pollock, Channing	Washington, D. C	1880
Post, Guy Bates	Seattle	1875
Potter, Cora Urquhart	New Orleans	....
Potter, Paul M	Brighton, England	1853
Powell, Maud	Peru, Ill	1868
Power, Tyrone	London	1869
Powers, James T	New York	1862
Prince, Adelaide	London	1866
Quinlan, Gertrude	Boston	1875
Rankin, Phyllis	....	1874
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna	1894
Ravelle, Hamilton	Madrid	1869
Reeve, Ada	London	1876
Reiger, Wm. H	New York	1862
Rejane, Gabrielle	Paris	1857
Renaud, Maurice	Bordeaux	1862
Richman, Charles	Chicago	1870
Ring, Blanche	Boston	1876
Ritchie, Adele	Philadelphia	1874
Roberts, Florence	New York	1871
Roberts, Theodore	San Francisco	1861
Robson, May	Australia	1868
Rockwell, Florence	St. Louis	1883
Rorke, Kate	London	1866
Rorke, Mary	London	1858
Rosenfeld, Sydney	Richmond, Va	1855
Rostand, Edmond	Marseilles	1868
Russell, Annie	Liverpool	1864
Russell, Lillian	Clinton, Iowa	1861
Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass	1887
Scheff, Fritzi	Vienna	1880
Schumann-Heink, E	Lieben, Austria	1861
Scott, Cyril	Ireland	1866
Scott, Henri	Coatesville, Pa	1876
Scotti, Antonio	Naples	1866
Selwyn, Edgar	Cincinnati	1875
Sembrich, Marcella	Lemberg, Austria	1858
Shannon, Effie	Cambridge, Mass	1857
Shattuck, Truly	San Miguel, Cal	1876
Shaw, George Bernard	Dublin	1856
Shaw, Mary	Wolfboro, N. H	1860
Shubert, Lee	Syracuse	1875
Skinner, Otis	Cambridge, Mass	1858
Slezak, Leo	Schonberg, Austria	1876
Sothern, Edward H	New Orleans	1859
Sousa, John Philip	Washington, D. C	1854
Spong, Hilda	Australia	1875
Stahl, Rose	Montreal	1875
Stanhope, Adelaide	Paris	1858
Starr, Frances	Oneonta, N. Y	1886
Stevenson, Charles A	Dublin	1850
Stone, Fred Andrew	Denver	1873
Summerville, Amelia	Kildare, Ireland	....
Swinnburne, Ann	Eugene, Ore	1890

BIRTHPLACES AND BIRTH YEARS OF LIVING DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL PEOPLE—*Cont.*

Name	Birthplace.	Born.
Szendrei, Alfred	Hungary	1884
Taliaferro, Edith	Boston	1892
Taliaferro, Mabel	New York	1887
Tanguay, Eva	Marbleton, Canada	1878
Taylor, Laurette	New York	1887
Tempest, Marie	London	1866
Templeton, Fay	Little Rock, Ark	1865
Terriss, Ellaline	Falkland Islands	1872
Terry, Ellen (Alice)	Coventry, England	1848
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Florence	1874
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, Eng.	1891
Thomas, Augustus	St. Louis	1859
Thursby, Emma	Brooklyn	1857
Tilley, Vesta	Worcester, England	1864
Titheradge, Madge	Australia	1887
Trevelyan, Hilda	England	1879
Truax, Sarah	Cincinnati	1877
Tyler, Odette	Savannah	1869
Tynan, Brandon	Dublin	1879
Vanbrugh, Irene	Exeter, England	1872
Vanbrugh, Violet	Exeter, England	1867
Victoria, Vesta	Leeds, England	1873
Wainwright, Marie	Philadelphia	1853
Walcot, Charles	New York	1840
Walker, Charlotte	Galveston	1878
Ward, Fannie	St. Louis	1875
Ward, Genevieve	New York	1888
Warde, Frederick	Warrington, England	1851
Ware, Helen	San Francisco	1877
Warfield, David	San Francisco	1866
Waring, Herbert	London	1857
Warner, Henry Byron	London	1876
Weber, Joseph	New York	1867
Wheatley, Walter	Joplin, Mo	1885
Wild, Harrison Major	Hoboken, N. J	1861
Williams, Fritz	Boston	1865
Williamson, Hardy	Murton, England	1888
Wilson, Francis	Philadelphia	1854
Wise, Thomas A	Faversham, England	1865
Wright, Huntley	London	1869
Wyndham, Sir Charles	England	1841
Yohé, May	Pennsylvania	1869
Ysaye, Eugene	Liege, Belgium	1858
Zangwill, Israel	London	1864
Zarska, Erma	Olmutz, Austria	1891
Zerola, Nicola	Naples	1876
Ziegfeld, Florenz, Jr.	Chicago	1867

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES OF SOME ACTORS AND DRAMATISTS OF THE DAY AND OF EARLIER TIMES.

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Abingdon, Wm. L.	Pilgrim, Wm. Lepper.
Abott, Bessie	Story, Mrs. T. W.
Adams, Maude	Kiskadden, Maude.
Adams, Suzanne	Stern, Mrs. Leo.
Albani, Mme	Gye, Mrs. Ernest.
Alda, Frances	Gatti-Casazza, Mrs. G.
Alexander, Sir George	Sampson, Sir George.
Allen, Viola	Duryea, Mrs. Peter.
Anderson, Mary	Navarro, Mrs. A. F. de.
Anglin, Margaret	Hull, Mrs. Howard.
Arliss, George	Arliss-Andrews, George.
Arthur, Julia	Cheney, Mrs. Benj. P.
Ashley, Minnie	Chanler, Mrs. Wm. A.
Ashwell, Lena	Simson, Mrs. Henry J. F.
Baird, Dorothea	Irving, Mrs. Henry B.
Barrymore, Ethel	Colt, Mrs. Russell G.
Barrymore, John	Blythe, John.
Bateman, Kate	Crowe, Mrs. George.
Bates, Blanche	Creel, Mrs. George.
Bentley, Irene	Smith, Mrs. Harry B.
Bernard, Sam	Barnett, Sam.
Bernhardt, Sarah	Damala, Mme.
Bingham, Amelia	Bingham, Mrs. Lloyd.
Blair, Eugenie	Downing, Mrs. Eugenia.
Blauvelt, Lillian Evans	Pendleton, Mrs. W. F.
Booth, Rachel	Powers, Mrs. Jas. T.
Buffalo Bill	Cody, William F.
Burke, Billie	Ziegfeld, Mrs. Florenz.
Burnett, Frances H.	Townsend, Mrs. S.
Burroughs, Marie	Livingston, Mrs. Fr'cis M.
Burt, Laura	Stanford, Mrs. Hy. B.
Busley, Jessie	Joy, Mrs. E. C.
Butt, Clara	Rumford, Mrs. Kennerley.
Cahill, Marie	Arthur, Mrs. Daniel V.
Calvé, Emma	Gaspari, Mme. Alnor.
Cameron, Beatrice	Mansfield, Mrs. Richard.
Cameron, Violet	De Bensaude, Mrs.
Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	West, Mrs. George Cornwallis.
Carle, Richard	Carleton, Chas. N.
Carter, Mrs. Leslie	Payne, Mrs. Wm. L.
Carus, Emma	Everall, Mrs. Harry J.
Castle, Vernon	Blythe, Vernon Castle.
Cavalieri, Lina	Muratore, Mrs. L.
Chase, Pauline	Drummond, Mrs. Alex.
Claire, Ina	Fagan, Miss.
Claxton, Kate	Stevenson, Mrs. Chas. A.
Coghlan, Gertrude	Pitou, Mrs. A., Jr.
Coghlan, Rose	Sullivan, Mrs. John.
Conquest, Ida	Bertelli, Mrs. Riccardo.
Corinne	Flaherty, Corinne K.
Cowl, Jane	Klauber, Mrs. Adolph.
Crosman, Henrietta	Campbell, Mrs. Maurice.
Dale, Alan	Cohen, Alfred J.
D'Arville, Camille	Crellin, Mrs. E. W.
Davis, Fay	Lawrence, Mrs. Gerald.
Dawn, Hazel	Tout, Hazel.
Dazie, Mlle	Fellowes, Mrs. Cornelius.
De Silva, N.	Harvey, Mrs. Martin.
Destinn, Emmy	Kittel, Emilie.
Dockstader, Lew	Clapp, Geo. Alfred.
Doro, Marie	Dexter, Mrs. Elliott.
D'Orsay, Lawrance	Dorset, Wm. Lawrance.
Dorr, Dorothy	Dam, Mrs. Hy. J. W.
Dressler, Marie	Dalton, Mrs. Jas. H.
Duse, Eleanora	Cecci, Signora.
Eames, Emma	Gogorza, Mme. Emilio de.
Elliot, Gertrude	Forbes-Robertson, Lady.
Elisler, Effie	Weston, Mrs. Frank.
Eltinge, Julian	Dalton, William.
Emery, Winifred	Maude, Mrs. Cyril.
Farrar, Geraldine	Lou-Tellegen, Mrs.
Fealy, Maude	Durkin, Mrs. James.
Ferguson, Elsie	Clarke, Mrs. Thomas B.
Fernandez, Bijou	Abingdon, Mrs. W. L.
Filkins, Grace	Marix, Mrs. Adolph.
Fischer, Alice	Harcourt, Mrs. Wm.
Fiske, Minnie Maddern	Fiske, Mrs. Harrison Grey.
Forbes-Robertson, Beatrice	Hale, Mrs. Swinburne.
Fornia, Rita	Laboy, Mrs. James P.
Foy, Eddie	Fitzgerald, Edward.
Gadski, Johanna	Tauscher, Mme. H.
Gay, Maria	Zentello, Mrs. G.
Genée, Adeline	Isitt, Mrs. Frank S. N.
George, Grace	Brady, Mrs. W. A.
Gilman, Mabelle	Corey, Mrs. W. E.
Glaser, Lulu	Richards, Mrs. Thos. D.
Glück, Alma	Zimbalist, Mrs. Efram.
Gordon, Kitty	Beresford, Mrs. Harry.
Guilbert, Yvette	Schiller, Mrs. Max.
Hare, Sir John	Fairs, Sir John.
Harned, Virginia	Courtenay, Mrs. Wm.
Haswell, Percy	Fawcett, Mrs. Geo.
Herne, Chrystal	Pollard, Mrs. H. S.
Herne, James A	Ahern, James.
Heron, Bijou	Miller, Mrs. Henry.
Holland, Mildred	White, Mrs. Edw. C.
Hopper, Edna Wallace	Brown, Mrs. A. O.
Illington, Margaret	Bowes, Mrs. Edward J.
Irving, Isabel	Thompson, Mrs. W. H.
Irwin, May	Elsfeldt, Mrs. Kurt.
Janis, Elsie	Bierbower, Elsie Janis.
Jeffreys, Ellis	Skelton, Mrs. H. Sleath.
Joyce, Alice	Moore, Mrs. Tom.
Kalich, Bertha	Spachner, Mrs.
Karl, Tom	Carroll, Thomas.
Kelcey, Herbert	Lamb, Herbert.
Kellermann, Annette	Sullivan, Mrs. Jas. R.
Kendal, William H.	Grimston, W. H.
Kendal, Mrs. W. H.	Grimston, Mrs. W. H.
Kidder, Kathryn	Anspacher, Mrs. L. K.
Langtry, Mrs.	De Bathe, Lady Hugo G.
Lewis, Ada	Paar, Mrs. John.
Lipman, Clara	Mann, Mrs. Louis.
Loftus, Cissie	Waterman, Mrs. A. H.
Lohr, Marie	Prinsep, Mrs. A. L. V.

PROFESSIONAL AND NON-PROFESSIONAL NAMES—*Continued.*

Professional Name.	Real Name.
Lotta	Crabtree, Charlotte.
Lloyd, Alice	MacNaughton, Mrs. Tom.
Lloyd, Marie	Dillon, Mrs. B.
Macdonald, Christie	Gillespie, Mrs. Henry L.
Mack, Andrew	McAloon, William A.
Mannering, Mary	Wadsworth, Mrs. Fred E.
Marlowe, Julia	Sothern, Mrs. E. H.
Marr, Pauline	Collier, Mrs. Wm.
Marshall, Tully	Phillips, Tully Marshall.
Martinot, Sadie	Nethersole, Mrs. Louis.
Matthison, Edith Wynne	Kennedy, Mrs. C. R.
Matzenauer, Margarethe	Fontana-Ferrari, Mrs.
May, Edna	Lewisohn, Mrs. O.
Mayhew, Stella	Taylor, Mrs. Billie.
Mayo, Margaret	Selwyn, Mrs. Edgar.
McCarthy, Lillah	Barker, Mrs. H. Granville.
McLean, R. D	Shepherd, R. D.
Melba, Mme	Armstrong, Mrs. N.
Millard, Evelyn	Coulter, Mrs. Robt. P.
Millward, Jessie	Glendinning, Mrs. J.
Mitchell, Maggie	Abbott, Mrs. Chas.
Moore, Mary	Albery, Mrs. James.
Moore, Eva	Esmond, Mrs. H. V.
Morris, Clara	Harriott, Mrs. F. C.
Murray, Alma	Forman, Mrs. Alfred.
Nazimova, Alla	Bryant, Mrs. Chas. E.
Neilson, Julia	Terry, Mrs. Frederick.
Neilson-Terry, Phyllis	King, Mrs. Cecil.
Nevada, Emma	Palmer, Mrs. Raymond.
Nielsen, Alice	Nentwig, Mrs. Benj.
Nilsson, Christine	Miranda, Comtesse de.
Noria, Jane	Centanini, Mrs. G. P.
Olcott, Chauncey	Olcott, Chancellor J.
Opp, Julie	Faversham, Mrs. W. F.
O'Neill, Anne	Thomas, Mrs. A. M.
O'Neill, Nance	Hickman, Mrs. Alfred.
Palmer, Minnie	Rogers, Mrs. John R.
Parker, Flora	De Haven, Mrs. Carter.
Patti, Adelina	Cederstrom, Baroness.
Phillips, Frank	Fein, Philip.
Pickford, Mary	Moore, Mrs. Owen.
Polaire, Mlle	Zouzé, Emilie.
Powell, Maud	Turner, Mrs. H. Godfrey.
Prince, Adelaide	Clarke, Mrs. Creston.
Rankin, Phyllis	Davenport, Mrs. Henry L.
Reeve, Ada	Cotton, Mrs. Wilfred.
Rice, Fannie	Ryder, Mrs. Paul W.
Ring, Blanche	Winninger, Mrs. Chas.
Ritchie, Adele	Post, Mrs. Guy Bates.
Robson, Eleanor	Belmont, Mrs. August.
Robson, May	Brown, Mrs. Augustus H.
Rorke, Kate	Cree, Mrs. Douglas.
Rorke, Mary	St. Aubyn, Mrs. F. W.
Ross, Chas. J	Kelly, Chas. J.
Russell, Annie	Yorke, Mrs. Oswald.
Russell, Mme. Ella	Rhigini, Mme.
Russell, Lillian	Moore, Mrs.
Sanderson, Julia	Barnette, Mrs. B.
Sembrich, Marcella	Stengel, Mme. Guillaume.
Shannon, Effie	Lamb, Mrs. Herbert.
Simone, Mme	Perier, Mme. Casimir.
Stahl, Rose	Bonelli, Mrs. Wm.
Stanhope, Adeline	Wheatcroft, Mrs. N.
Stirling, Mme. A	Mackinlay, Mrs. J.
Stuart, Cosmo	Gordon-Lennox, Cosmo.
Summerville, Amelia	Stepan, Mrs. Max E.
Taliaferro, Mabel	Corrigan, Mrs. Thos. J.
Tanguay, Eva	Ford, Mrs. John W.
Taylor, Laurette	Manners, Mrs. J. H.
Tempest, Marie	Gordon-Lennox, Mrs. Cosmo.
Templeton, Fay	Patterson, Mrs. William.
Terriss, Ellaline	Hicks, Mrs. Seymour.
Terry, Ellen	Carew, Mrs. James.
Tetrazzini, Luisa	Bazelli, Sra.
Tilley, Vesta	De Frece, Mrs. W.
Titheradge, Madge	Quartermaine, Mrs. Chas.
Tree, Sir Herbert Beerbohm	Birnbaum, Henry.
Trevelyan, Hilda	Blow, Mrs. Sydney.
Truax, Sarah	Albert, Mrs. Chas. S.
Tyler, Odette	Shepherd, Mrs. R. D.
Valda, Mme. Giulia	Cameron, Mrs. Julia.
Vanbrugh, Violet	Bourchier, Mrs. Arthur.
Victoria, Vesta	Terry, Mrs. Herbert.
Vincent, Ruth	Fraser, Mrs. John.
Wainwright, Marie	Roberts, Mrs. Franklyn.
Walker, Charlotte	Walter, Mrs. Eugene.
Ward, Fannie	Dean, Mrs. Jack.
Ward, Genevieve	de Guerbel, Countess.
Ware, Helen	Remer, Miss Helen.
Waring, Herbert	Rutty, Herbert W.
Wycherly, Margaret	Mrs. Bayard Veiller.
Zeppilli, Alice	Albeglini, Mrs. G.

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES.

(See also page entitled "The Stage.")

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Ahern, George	Newark, Cal	1888
Allison, May	Georgia	1895
Aoki, Tsuru	Tokio, Japan	1895
Ashley, Arthur H	Brooklyn, N. Y	1886
August, Edwin	St. Louis, Mo	1883
Baggot, King	St. Louis, Mo	1879
Baird, Leah	Chicago, Ill	1887
Banks, Perry	Victoria, B. C	1877
Bara, Theda	Sahara, Africa	1890
Barriscale, Bessie	New York City	1891
Bayne, Beverly	Minneapolis, Minn	1893
Beaumont, Harry	Abilene, Kan	1888
Blackwell, Carlyle	Syracuse, N. Y	....
Blair, Ruth	Williamsport, Pa	....
Boardman, True	Oakland, Cal	1885
Borzage, Frank	Salt Lake City, Utah	1893
Brady, Alice	New York City	1892
Brice, Rosetta	Sunbury, Pa	1892
Briscoe, Lottie	St. Louis, Mo	1893
Bushman, Francis X	Norfolk, Va	1885
Carew, Ora	Salt Lake City, Utah	1893
Carroll, William Arthur	New York City	1877
Castle, Mrs. Vernon	New Rochelle, N. Y	1892
Chadwick, Helene	Chadwick, N. Y	1897
Chaplin, Charlie	London, England	1890
Chatterton, Thomas	Geneva, N. Y	1881
Childers, Naomi	Pottstown, Pa	1885
Clark, Harvey	Boston, Mass	1886
Clayton, Marguerite	Salt Lake City, Utah	1892
Cloy, May	Minneapolis, Minn	1893
Corbett, James J	San Francisco	1866
Costello, Maurice	Pittsburgh, Pa	1877
Courtot, Margaret	Summit, N. J	1897
Cranston, Mary	Chicago, Ill	1893
Cruze, James	Ogden, Utah	1884
Cunard, Grace	Paris, France	1894
Dana, Viola	Brooklyn, N. Y	....
Daniels, Bebe	Dallas, Tex	1901
Darling, Grace	New York City	1896
Daw, Marjorie	Colorado Springs, Col	1901
Dill, Max M	Cleveland, Ohio	1877
Drew, Lillian	Chicago, Ill	1886
Drew, Sidney	New York City	1864
Drew, Mrs. Sidney	Sedalia, Mo	1890
Dunaew, Nicholas	Moscow, Russia	1884
Eagels, Jeanne	Kansas City, Mo	1894
Edmondson, Harry B	Baltimore, Md	1873
Finch, Flora	England	1877
Ford, Francis	Portland, Me	1883
Forman, Tom	Texas	1893
Fox, Harry	Pomona, Cal	1886
Fuller, Mary	Washington, D. C	1893
Garwood, William	Springfield, Mo	1887
Gebhart, George	Basle, Switzerland	1879
Gibson, Helen	Cleveland, Ohio	1894
Gish, Dorothy	Dayton, Ohio	1897
Gish, Lillian	Springfield, Mo	1896
Gogan, John	Boston, Mass	1897
Gray, Robert	Maine	1888
Green, Dorothy	Moscow, Russia	1895
Guere, George Le	New Orleans, La	1887
Hahn, Philip	Amsterdam, Holland	1884
Hatton, Raymond	Iowa	1887
Hayakawa, Sessue	Tokio, Japan	1889
Henley, Hobart	Louisville, Ky	1886
Hollis, Hylda	Philadelphia, Pa	1880
Holmes, Helen	West Virginia	1890
Hulette, Gladys	Arcade, N. Y	1899
Johnson, Arthur	Cincinnati, Ohio	1876
Joy, Ernest	Minneapolis, Minn	1891

MOVING PICTURE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES—*Continued.*

Name.	Birthplace.	Born.	Name.	Birthplace.	Born.
Joyce, Alice	Kansas City, Mo	1889	Phillips, Dorothy	Baltimore, Md	1892
Joyner, Francis	New Orleans, La	1887	Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1893
Kane, Gail	Philadelphia, Pa	1887	Pretty, Arline	Washington, D. C	1893
Kellard, Ralph	New York City	1887	Rale, W. W	Russia	1868
Kennedy, Mary	Florida	1897	Rawlinson, Herbert	Brighton, England	....
Kenyon, Doris	Bridgeport, Ct	1897	Reichenbach, Harry	Cumberland, Md	1883
Kerrigan, J. Warren	Louisville, Ky	1890	Reid, Wallace	St. Louis, Mo	1892
King, Anita	Chicago, Ill	1892	Ridgely, Cleo	New York City	1893
Kirkby, Ollie	Philadelphia, Pa	1896	Ritchie, Billie	Glasgow, Scotland	1877
Kolb, C. William	Cleveland, Ohio	1875	Robbins, Edwina	Hoboken, N. J	1886
La Badie, Florence	Montreal, Canada	1894	Roland, Ruth	San Francisco	1892
Larkin, George	New York City	1892	Rossou, Helene	Newport, R. I	1898
Lloyd, Harold	Burchard, Neb	1893	Russell, Wm. F	New York City	1886
Lockwood, Harold	Brooklyn, N. Y	1888	Sais, Martin	California	1893
Lovely, Louise	Sydney, Australia	1898	Sears, Laura	Staten Island, N. Y	1893
MacDermott, Marc	London, England	1881	Shafer, Mollie	Woodland, Cal	1874
Madison, Cleo	Armington, Ill	....	Shelby, Margaret	San Antonio, Tex	1900
Marshall, Betty	Brooklyn, N. Y	1890	Sherrill, Jack	New York City	1897
Martin, Vivian	Sparta, Mich	1898	Shotwell, Marie	New York City	1886
McCabe, Harry	Chicago, Ill	1879	Snow, Marguerite	Savannah, Ga	1892
McRae, Duncan	London, England	1881	Spingler, Harry	Buffalo, N. Y	1889
Meighan, Thomas	Pittsburgh, Pa	1884	Stewart, Anita	Brooklyn, N. Y	1895
Mersereau, Violet	New York City	1896	Stewart, Lucille Lee	Brooklyn, N. Y	....
Millarde, Harry	Cincinnati, Ohio	1889	Storey, Edith	New York City	1892
Minter, Mary Miles	Shreveport, La	1902	Stowell, Wm. H	Boston, Mass	1883
Mitchell, Rhea	Portland, Ore	1891	Sweet, Blanche	Chicago, Ill	....
Moore, Tom	Ireland	1887	Talmadge, Constance	Brooklyn, N. Y	1899
Moreno, Antonio	Madrid, Spain	1883	Tedmarsh, W. J	London, England	1876
Morrison, Adrienne	New York City	1878	Thomas, Lizette	Birmingham, England	1889
Morrison, Chick	Mt. Morrison, Col	1887	Trunelle, Mabel	Dwight, Ill	1894
Murnane, Allan	Philadelphia, Pa	1882	Van Tassell, Marie	Fort Edward, N. Y	1880
Neilson, Anna	Stockholm, Sweden	1890	Van, Wally	Hyde Park, N. Y	....
Newton, Charles	Rochester, N. Y	1874	Vernon, Agnes	Oregon	1896
Normand, Mabel	Boston, Mass	1892	Walker, Marie	Dennison, Ohio	1894
Ogle, Charles	Zanesville, Ohio	1865	Walker, Lillian	Brooklyn, N. Y	1888
Oland, Warner	Sweden	1880	Warwick, Robert	New York City	1882
Ostriche, Muriel	New York City	1898	Washburn, Bryant	Chicago, Ill	1889
Overton, Evart	Osborne, Ohio	1889	Wells, Kittie	Shreveport, La	1894
Panzer, Paul	Wurzburg, Bavaria	1879	Wharton, Bessie E	Rochester, Ind	....
Payton, Gloria	New York City	1898	White, Pearl	Missouri	1889
Pearson, Virginia	Louisville, Ky	....	Whitney, Claire	New York City	....
Pennington, Ann	Camden, N. J	....	Williams, Earle	Sacramento, Cal	1880
Periolat, George E	Chicago, Ill	1873	Yost, Herbert	Cincinnati, Ohio	1883
Petrova, Olga	Warsaw, Poland	1885	Young, Clara Kimball	Benton Harbor, Mich	1891

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1908. Cole, Timothy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1862. Colman, Samuel, 320 Central Park West.
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1911. Couse, E. Irving, 58 West 57th Street.
1903. Cox, Kenyon, 130 East 67th Street.
1901. Crane, Bruce, Bronxville, N. Y.
1904. Curran, C. C., 39 West 67th Street.
1906. Daingerfield, Elliott, 222 Central Park South.
1863. Dana, W. P. W., London, England.
1906. Davis, C. H., Mystic, Ct.
1906. Dearth, H. G., Carnegie Hall.
1898. De Forest, Lockwood, 7 East 10th Street.
1906. Dessar, Louis Paul, 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Dewey, Charles Melville, 222 West 23d Street.
1888. Dewing, Thos. W., 12 West 8th Street.
1883. Dielman, Frederick, Ridgefield, Ct.
1907. Dougherty, Paul, 30 East 57th Street.
1906. Du Mond, Frank V., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Duveneck, Frank, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1912. Emmett, Lydia F., 535 Park Avenue.
1904. Foster, Ben, 119 East 19th Street.
1901. French, Daniel Chester, 125 West 11th Street.
1914. Frieseke, Frederick K., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1913. Garber, Daniel, 1819 Greene Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
1882. Gaul, Gilbert, Ridgefield Park, N. J.
1907. Gay, Edward, Mount Vernon, N. Y.
1908. Gilbert, Cass, 11 East 24th Street.
1905. Grafly, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
1915. Granville-Smith, M., 96 Fifth Avenue.
1867. Griswold, C. C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
1910. Groll, Albert L., 222 Central Park South.
1889. Hamilton, Hamilton, Norwalk, Ct.
1901. Harrison, Alexander, abroad.
1910. Harrison, Birge, 7 West 43d Street.
1906. Hassam, Childe, 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Hastings, Thomas, 225 Fifth Avenue.
1911. Hawthorne, Chas. W., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1863. Hennessy, W. J., abroad.
1906. Henri, Robert, 10 Gramercy Park.
1869. Henry, E. L., 222 West 23d Street.
1897. Howe, Wm. H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1899. Inness, George, Jr., Cragsmoor, N. Y.
1915. Johansen, John C., 12 West 9th Street.
1894. Jones, Francis C., 33 West 67th Street.
1883. Jones, H. Bolton, 33 West 67th Street.

Elected.
1905. Kendall, William Sergeant, 58 Trumbull Street, New Haven, Ct.
1909. Konti, Isidore, Yonkers, N. Y.
1906. Kost, F. W., 146 West 55th Street.
1907. Lathrop, W. L., New Hope, Pa.
1897. Lippincott, William H., 7 West 43d Street.
1890. Low, Will H., Bronxville, N. Y.
1906. MacMonnies, Frederick W., France.
1906. MacNeil, Hermon A., College Point, L. I.
1876. Magrath, William, England.
..... Manship, Paul, 27 Lexington Avenue.
1885. Maynard, George W., 3321 Giles Place.
1910. Mead, William R., 101 Park Avenue.
1906. Melchers, Gari, Topanga, Cal.
1875. Miller, Charles H., Queens, L. I.
1915. Miller, Richard E., 450 Fifth Avenue.
1894. Moeller, Louis, Wakefield, N. Y.
1906. Mora, F. Luis, 142 East 18th Street.
1884. Moran, Thomas, 57 West 45th Street.
1891. Mowbray, H. Siddons, Washington, Ct.
1887. Murphy, J. Francis, 222 West 23d Street.
1885. Nicoll, J. C., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Niehaus, Charles H., New Rochelle, N. Y.
1904. Ochtman, Leonard, Coscob, Ct.
1897. Palmer, Walter L., Albany, N. Y.
1906. Parrish, Maxfield, Windsor, Vt.
1909. Pennell, Joseph, London, England.
1911. Platt, Chas. A., 11 East 24th Street.
1906. Potter, Edward C., Greenwich, Ct.
1906. Potthast, Edward H., 222 Central Park South.
1912. Prellwitz, Henry, Peconic, N. Y.
1904. Proctor, A. Phimister, 168 East 51st Street.
1906. Ranger, Henry W., 27 West 67th Street.
1906. Reid, Robert, 16 Gramercy Park.
1914. Ritschel, William, 119 East 19th Street.
1911. Robinson, Wm. S., 202 West 74th Street.
1906. Roth, Fred'k G. R., Englewood, N. J.
1897. Sargent, John S., London, England.
1907. Schofield, W. Elmer, National Arts Club.
1861. Shattuck, Aaron D., Granby, Ct.
1905. Smedley, Wm. T., 58 West 57th Street.
1882. Smillie, George H., 156 East 36th Street.
1906. Snell, Henry B., 253 West 42d Street.
1911. Symons, Gardner, 119 East 19th Street.
1911. Taft, Lorado, Chicago, Ill.
1906. Tarbell, Edmund C., Boston, Mass.
1901. Thayer, Abbott, Monadnock, N. H.
1913. Thorne, William, Carnegie Hall.
1880. Tiffany, Louis C., 347 Madison Avenue.
1891. Tyron, D. W., Harperly Hall, Central Park W.
1886. Turner, C. Y., 27 West 67th Street.
1907. Van Boskerck, Robert W., 58 West 57th Street.
1909. Van Laer, Alex. T., Litchfield, Ct.
1865. Vedder, Elihu, abroad.
1899. Volk, Douglas, Center Lovell, Me.
1906. Vonnoh, Robert W., 12 West 8th Street.
1902. Walker, Henry O., Lakewood, N. J.
1891. Walker, Horatio, 550 Fifth Avenue.
1895. Watrous, Harry W., 58 West 57th Street.
1911. Waugh, Fred. J., 53 West 12th Street.
1911. Weinman, Adolph A., 441 West 21st Street.
1886. Weir, J. Alden, 51 West 10th Street.
1866. Weir, John F., Providence, R. I.
1897. Weldon, C. D., 51 West 10th Street.
1906. Wiggins, Carleton, 1079 Dean Street, B'klyn.
1897. Wiles, Irving R., 130 West 57th Street.
1909. Williams, F. Ballard, 27 West 67th Street.
1873. Wilmarth, Lemuel E., 352 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn.
1908. Wolf, Henry, 146 East 81st Street.
1907. Woodbury, Charles H., Boston, Mass.
1880. Yewell, George H., 51 West 10th Street.

ASSOCIATE NATIONAL ACADEMICIANS.

Allen, Thomas, Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Karl, Saugatuck, Ct.
Armstrong, D. Maitland, 61 Washington Sq. South.
Bacon, Henry, 160 Fifth Avenue.
Baer, Wm. J., 226 Central Park West.
Ballin, Hugo, Saugatuck, Ct.
Bartlett, Paul, Washington, D. C.
Beach, Chester, 207 East 17th Street.
Beal, Reynolds, Newburgh, N. Y.
Bell, E. A., 226 Central Park South.
Bicknell, Frank A., 58 West 57th Street.
Bittinger, Chas., Duxbury, Mass.
Blumenschein, Ernest L., 58 West 57th Street.
Blumenschein, Mary Greene, 58 West 57th Street.
Bogert, George H. 204 West 55th Street.
Borglum, Solon H., Norwalk, Ct.
Boring, Wm. A., 32 Broadway.
Boston, Joseph H., Carnegie Hall.

Boyle, John J., 221 West 64th Street.
Brandegee, Robert B., Farmington, Ct.
Breckenridge, Hugh H., 10 S. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Bridges, Miss Fidelia, Canaan, Ct.
Browne, Chas. F., Chicago, Ill.
Carlson, John F., Woodstock, N. Y.
Chase, Adelaide Cole, Boston, Mass.
Clarke, Thomas Shields, 50 Riverside Drive.
Clarkson, Ralph, Chicago, Ill.
Coleman, C. C., abroad.
Coman, Charlotte B., 939 Eighth Ave.
Cornoyer, Paul, 152 West 57th Street.
Cotton, William, 1 West 64th Street.
Cox, Louise, 130 East 67th Street.
Craig, Thomas B., Rutherford, N. J.
Cram, Ralph Adams (elect), 33 West 42d Street
Crowninshield, Frederick, abroad.
Dallin, Cyrus E., Arlington Heights, Mass.
Day, Francis, West Stockbridge, Mass.
Day, Frank Miles, Philadelphia, Pa.
De Haven, F., 257 West 86th Street.
Drake, W. H., 30 East 63d Street.
Dufner, Edward, 318 West 57th Street.
Earle, L. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Faxon, Wm. Bailey, 152 West 57th Street.
Flagg, Charles Noel, Hartford, Ct.
Flanagan, John, 1931 Broadway.
Foote, Will Howe, Old Lyme, Ct.
Franzen, August, 222 Central Park South.
Frazer, James E., 3 Macdougal Alley.
Frazier, Kenneth, 58 East 78th Street.
Freedlander, J. H., 244 Fifth Avenue.
Fry, Sherry Edmundson, 147 Columbus Avenue.
Fuller, Henry Brown, Windsor, Vt.
Fuller, Lucia Fairchild, 40 Washington Square.
Gaugengigl, I. M., Boston, Mass.
Gauley, Robert David, 939 Eighth Avenue
Genth, Lillian M., 27 West 67th Street.
Glackens, Wm. J., 29 Washington Square.
Green, Frank Russell, 14 West 12th Street.
Griffin, Walter, Portland, Me.
Grover, Oliver D., Chicago, Ill.
Guerin, Jules, 24 Gramercy Park.
Haggin, Ben Ali, 121 Madison Avenue.
Hardenbergh, H. J., 47 West 34th Street.
Hays, William J., Millbrook, N. Y.
Herter, Albert, 130 East 67th Street.
Hills, Laura C., Boston, Mass.
Hinton, Charles L., Yonkers, N. Y.
Howard, John Galen, San Francisco, Cal.
Hubbell, Henry S., Silvermine, Ct.
Hyatt, Anna V., 51 East 59th Street.
Hyde, William H., 66 East 91st Street.
Ipsen, Ernest L., 257 West 86th Street.
Jongers, Alphonse, ———
Keith, Dora Wheeler, 33 West 67th Street.
Kline, William Fair, 244 West 14th Street.
La Farge, C. Grant, 25 Madison Square North.
Lawson Ernest, 23 Macdougal Alley.
Lie, Jonas, 154 West 55th Street.
Longman, Evelyn B., 11 East 14th Street.
Loomis, Chester, Englewood, N. J.
Low, Mary Fairchild, Bronxville, N. Y.
Lukeman, H. Augustus, 145 West 55th Street.
MacEwen, Walter, abroad.
Marsh, Fred Dana, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Martiny, Philip, 400 West 23d Street.
McLane, M. Jean, 12 West 9th Street.
Mielatz, C. F. W., 422 West 160th Street.
Moschowitz, Paul, 31 Barclay Street.
Nettleton, Walter, Stockbridge, Mass.
Nichols, Hobart, Bronxville, N. Y.
Niemeyer, John Henry, New Haven, Ct.
O'Donovan, W. R., 590 Eagle Avenue.
Olinsky, Ivan G., 27 West 67th Street.
Parker, Lawton, 142 West 49th Street.
Parshall, De Witt, Carnegie Hall.
Peabody, Robert S., Boston, Mass.
Pearson, Joseph T., Jr. (elect), 5139 Wayne Avenue, Germantown, Pa.
Pelxotto, Ernest, 152 West 57th Street.
Piccirilli, Attilio, 463 East 142d Street.
Poore, H. R., Orange, N. J.
Post, W. Merritt, West Morris, Ct.
Pratt, Bela L., Boston, Mass.
Prellwitz, Edith Mitchell, Peconic, N. Y.
Rice, William M., J., 15 West 67th Street.
Rook, Edward F., Old Lyme, Ct.
Rosen, Chas., New Hope, Pa.
Rungius, Carl, 253 West 42d Street.
Ryder, Chauncey F., 24 West 59th Street.
Sartain, William, 130 West 57th Street.
Sewell, Amanda Brewster, Oyster Bay, L. I.
Sewell, R. V. V., Oyster Bay, L. I.
Seyffert, Leopold, Philadelphia, Pa.
Sherwood, Rosina Emmet, 251 Lexington Avenue.
Shrady, Henry M., Elmsford, N. Y.
Singer, Wm. H., Jr., 396 Fifth Avenue.
Speicher, Eugene, 253 West 42d Street.
Spencer, Robert, New Hope, Pa.
Steele, T. C., Belmont, Ind.
Sterner, Albert, 24 Gramercy Park.
Story, George H., 230 West 59th Street.
Story, Julian, Philadelphia, Pa.
Tanner, Henry O., ———
Trowbridge, S. B. P., 527 Fifth Avenue.
Turner, Helen M., 207 East 17th Street.
Vonnoh, Bessie Potter, 33 West 67th Street.
Walcott, H. M., Rutherford, N. J.
Warner, Everett L., 33 West 67th Street.
Webb, J. Louis, 32 East 42d Street.
Wendt, Wm., Los Angeles, Cal.
Whittemore, Wm. J., 318 West 57th St.
Wiggins, Guy, 15 West 67th Street.
Yates, Cullen, 939 Eighth Avenue.
Young, Chas. Morris, Radnor, Pa.
Young, Mahonri, 1931 Broadway.

COUNCIL.

President—Herbert Adams. *Vice-President*—Howard Russell Butler. *Corresponding Secretary*—Harry W. Watrous. *Recording Secretary*—Charles C. Curran. *Treasurer*—Francis C. Jones. Frederick W. Kost, Elliott Dangerfield, Colin C. Cooper, Robert Aitken, Douglas Volk, and E. Irving Couse.

The addresses given in the list refer to the City of New York when not otherwise specified. The National Academy was founded in 1826. The schools of the National Academy are open from the first Monday in October to the middle of May. Circulars containing rules and other details may be had on application at the academy, Amsterdam Avenue and West 109th Street.

THE PILGRIMS.

The Pilgrims was organized in London during coronation year, 1902. It was born of a desire on the part of a few Anglo-Americans, who foregathered in London at that time, to have a society that would stand for the promotion of good fellowship and friendship between Britons and Americans as individuals.

The British Pilgrims has a membership of 400. The American Pilgrims was organized in 1903 and has a membership of 650, which is the limit specified in the rules. There is a long waiting list of applicants.

The society takes no part in politics or affairs of state or church, but simply and solely the cementing of friendship between citizens of the United States and its dependencies and the subjects of the British Empire. It exists for the one purpose of fostering by social means a friendly understanding between the people of the United States and those of Great Britain.

The citizens of the United States and its dependencies and subjects of the British Empire, and others prominent for their sympathy with the objects of the society, are eligible for membership, and membership in one society *ipso facto* constitutes membership in the other.

The officers and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of Great Britain are as follows: *President*—The Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O. M. *Vice-Presidents*—The Archbishop of Canterbury; Field-Marshal Lord Grenfell, G. C. M. G.; Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G. C. B., K. C. V. O. *Honorary Treasurer*—J. Wilson Taylor. *Secretary*—M. E. Welsh-Lee. *Chairman of Executive Committee*—Harry E. V. Brittain, M. A.

The officers and Chairman of Executive Committee of the Pilgrims of the United States are as follows: *President*—(Vacant.) *Vice-Presidents*—Chauncey M. Depew; Admiral Lord Beresford, G. C. B., G. C. V. O.; Nicholas Murray Butler; F. Cunliffe-Owen; George T. Wilson. *Treasurer*—Wm. Curtis Demorest, 60 Liberty Street, New York. *Secretary*—George W. Burleigh, 52 Wall Street, New York. *Chairman of Executive Committee*—George T. Wilson, 120 Broadway, New York.

(Statistics supplied by the Bureau of the Census for THE WORLD ALMANAC.)

The term illiterate, as here used, includes all persons unable to write their own language, except in cases indicated by an asterisk (*), where the basis is inability to read (a).

COUNTRY.	Illiterate	Basis.	Year.
EUROPE:	P. C.		
Austria	18.7	Popul'n over 11 yrs.	1910
Belgium (b)	12.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
"	7.9	Army recruits	1913
Bulgaria	65.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1905
"	28.4	Army recruits	1909
"	58.4	Marriages	1901-10
Denmark	0.2	Army recruits	1907
England and Wales	1.8	Marriages	1901-10
France	14.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1906
"	4.3	Army recruits	1912
"	4.1	Marriages	1901-10
German Empire (c)	0.05	Army recruits	1912
Greece (d)	57.2	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
"	30.0	Army recruits	Nodate
Hungary (b)	33.3	Popul'n over 6 yrs.	1910
Ireland *	9.2	Popul'n over 9 yrs.	1911
"	8.1	Marriages	1901-10
Italy *	37.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" (b)	31.1	Army recruits	1910
"	38.7	Marriages	1901-10
Maltese Islands (e)	57.5	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1901
Netherlands (f)	0.8	Army recruits	1912
"	2.2	Marriages	1901-10
Portugal * (g)	68.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Prussia (c)	0.02	Army recruits	1910
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
Roumania (f)	60.6	Popul'n over 7 yrs.	1909
" (d)	41.0	Army recruits	1911
Russia (h)	69.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1897
" (h)	61.7	Army recruits	1894
Scotland	1.6	Marriages	1901-10
Serbia	78.9	Popul'n over 11 yrs.	1900
"	43.4	Army recruits	1911
"	36.7	Marriages	1901-10
Spain	58.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1900
Sweden	0.2	Army recruits	1911
Switzerland (i)	0.3	Army recruits	1911
United Kingdom	1.0	Army recruits	1903-04
AMERICA:			
Continental U. S. total popul'n	7.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, native parents	3.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Native white, foreign or mixed parents	1.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Foreign-born white	12.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Negro	30.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Indian	45.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Chinese	15.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Japanese	9.2	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Argentina	54.4	Popul'n over 6 yrs.	1895
Bolivia	82.9	Popul'n over 7 yrs.	1900
Brazil	85.2	All ages	1890
AMERICA—*Cont'd.*	P. C.		
British Honduras	68.8	All ages	1901
Canada	11.0	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1911
Chile*	49.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Colombia*	73.0	Males of all ages	1912
Costa Rica	80.2	All ages	1892
Cuba*	43.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Guatemala	92.7	All ages	1893
Mexico	70.7	Popul'n over 12 yrs.	1910
Newfoundland	35.2	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1911
Porto Rico	66.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
Uruguay (b)	39.8	Popul'n over 5 yrs.	1908
AUSTRALIA:			
Commonwealth of Australia (j)*	1.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
New So. Wales (j)*	2.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	1.0	Marriages	1901-10
New Zealand (k)*	0.9	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" "	0.3	Marriages	1901-10
Queensland (j)*	2.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.0	Marriages	1901-10
South Australia (j)*	1.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" " "	0.8	Marriages	1901-10
Tasmania (j)*	3.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	2.4	Marriages	1901-10
Victoria (j) *	1.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.4	Marriages	1901-10
West. Australia (j)*	1.6	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
"	0.6	Marriages	1901-10
ASIA AND OCEANIA:			
Ceylon (all races)	78.3	All ages	1901
Ceylon (European race)	11.9	All ages	1901
Ceylon (other than European)	78.4	All ages	1901
India (l)	92.1	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Philippine Isl. (m)	55.5	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1903
Russia (n)	87.3	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1897
Hawaii	26.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1910
AFRICA:			
Algeria	13.0	Army recruits	1912
Cape of Good Hope (all races)	61.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Cape of Good Hope (European race)	3.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Cape of Good Hope (other than European)	82.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Egypt (d)	92.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1907
Natal (Europ'n race)	1.6	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
" (others)	94.8	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Orange Free State (all races)	58.0	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Transvaal (all races)	69.4	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911
Union of South Africa (all races)	69.7	Popul'n over 10 yrs.	1911

(a) Figures for army recruits largely from Huebner's Statistical Tables, 1914. (b) Based on number unable to read and write. (c) Based on number without schooling. (d) Based on number illiterate, but this term is not defined in official report. (e) Native Maltese population. (f) Based on number unable either to read or write. (g) Including Azores and Madeira. (h) Excluding Finland. (i) Based on number without any proficiency in writing. (j) Excluding full-blooded aboriginals. (k) Excluding Maoris and Chinese. (l) Based on number unable to write letter to friend and read reply. (m) Civilized population. (n) Caucasia, Siberia, and Central Asia.

PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERACY IN 1910 (10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER).

STATES.	P.C.	STATES.	P.C.	STATES.	P.C.
United States	7.7	Iowa	1.7	Mississippi	22.4
New England	5.3	Missouri	4.3	West South Central	13.2
Maine	4.1	North Dakota	3.1	Arkansas	12.6
New Hampshire	4.6	South Dakota	2.9	Louisiana	29.0
Vermont	3.7	Nebraska	1.9	Oklahoma	5.6
Massachusetts	5.2	Kansas	2.2	Texas	9.9
Rhode Island	7.7	South Atlantic	16.0	Mountain	6.9
Connecticut	6.0	Delaware	8.1	Montana	4.8
Middle Atlantic	5.7	Maryland	7.2	Idaho	2.2
New York	5.5	District of Columbia	4.9	Wyoming	3.3
New Jersey	5.6	Virginia	15.2	Colorado	3.7
Pennsylvania	5.9	West Virginia	8.3	New Mexico	20.2
East North Central	3.4	North Carolina	18.5	Arizona	20.9
Ohio	3.2	South Carolina	25.7	Utah	2.5
Indiana	3.1	Georgia	20.7	Nevada	6.7
Illinois	3.7	Florida	13.8	Pacific	3.0
Michigan	3.3	East South Central	17.4	Washington	2.0
Wisconsin	3.2	Kentucky	12.1	Oregon	1.9
West North Central	2.9	Tennessee	13.6	California	3.7
Minnesota	3.0	Alabama	22.9		

FATALITY AND INJURY RATES IN METAL MINES.

(Based upon actual time men were employed, and corresponding rates based upon a uniform year of 300 working days, metal mines, United States, 1915.)

State.	Average Days Worked, 1915.	Men Employed.		Number of Fatalities.†		Number of Serious Injuries†		Number of Slight Injuries.†	
		Actual Number.	Equiv in 300-day W'kers.*	As Reported.	On 300-day Basis.	As Reported.	On 300-day Basis.	As Reported.	On 300-day Basis.
Alabama	269	4,956	4,438	2.42	2.51	85.75	89.06	217.11	225.48
Alaska	211	8,125	5,713	2.71	3.85	11.94	16.98	51.08	72.64
Arizona	295	14,057	13,839	2.92	2.96	88.00	89.39	268.69	272.92
Arkansas	238	685	544	1.46	1.84	13.14	16.54	29.20	36.76
California	304	10,414	10,545	4.71	4.65	60.50	59.74	220.66	217.92
Colorado	303	6,369	6,435	7.69	7.61	35.33	34.97	156.07	154.47
Connecticut	246	108	88	.....	.....	18.52	22.47	.....	.....
Florida	254	1,737	1,473	1.73	2.04	6.91	8.15	94.42	111.34
Georgia	213	295	209	3.39	4.78	10.17	14.35	81.36	114.83
Idaho	267	5,190	4,623	4.82	5.41	41.43	46.51	145.66	163.53
Illinois	299	384	383	7.81	7.83	26.04	26.11	106.77	107.05
Iowa	220	214	157	9.35	12.74	14.02	19.11	299.07	407.64
Kansas	172	435	249	4.60	8.03	29.89	52.21	91.95	160.64
Kentucky	242	174	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	51.72	63.83
Maine	189	105	66	.....	.....	19.05	30.30	9.52	15.15
Maryland	212	223	158	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.94	25.32
Massachusetts	237	86	68	.....	.....	11.63	14.71	116.28	147.06
Michigan	289	27,512	26,474	3.60	3.74	74.44	77.36	209.84	218.06
Minnesota	273	14,572	13,264	2.47	2.71	58.06	63.78	147.06	161.57
Missuri	262	9,570	8,354	4.60	5.27	23.71	27.17	189.24	216.76
Montana	296	13,846	13,679	4.48	4.53	36.76	37.21	215.01	217.63
Nevada	302	5,713	5,753	3.15	3.13	53.04	52.67	124.45	123.50
New Hampshire	247	41	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey	309	1,745	1,798	5.16	5.01	53.30	51.72	142.12	137.93
New Mexico	275	2,732	2,504	1.46	1.60	32.58	35.54	127.01	138.58
New York	270	2,558	2,301	3.13	3.48	39.87	44.33	146.60	162.97
North Carolina	237	627	495	.....	.....	33.49	42.42	181.82	230.30
Ohio	251	265	222	7.55	9.01	37.74	45.05	71.70	85.59
Oklahoma	240	855	683	4.68	5.86	33.92	42.46	114.62	143.48
Oregon	209	1,070	745	1.87	2.68	9.35	13.42	32.71	46.98
Pennsylvania	249	384	318	2.60	3.14	13.02	15.72	7.81	9.43
South Carolina	240	487	390	.....	.....	4.11	5.13	8.21	10.26
South Dakota	325	1,796	1,945	3.34	3.08	66.26	61.18	257.24	237.53
Tennessee	251	2,821	2,363	2.84	3.39	35.09	41.90	182.56	217.94
Texas	306	294	300	3.40	3.33	13.61	13.33	149.66	146.67
Utah	335	5,449	6,086	4.22	3.78	43.49	38.94	250.87	224.61
Vermont	281	98	92	10.20	10.87	51.02	54.35	40.82	43.48
Virginia	220	1,976	1,450	.51	.69	9.11	12.41	75.40	102.76
Washington	158	715	377	5.59	10.61	19.58	37.14	16.78	31.83
Wisconsin	280	2,651	2,476	3.02	3.23	62.62	67.04	165.60	177.30
Wyoming	230	386	296	5.18	6.76	10.36	13.51	10.36	13.51
Other States	354	398	470	.....	.....	17.59	14.89	243.72	206.38
Total or average	280	152,118	141,997	3.64	3.89	51.61	55.29	180.41	193.27

* Calculated. † Per 1,000 employed.

ACCIDENT HAZARDS IN FACTORIES.

Figures gathered by the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board show that the larger number of accidents occur between 10 and 11 A. M. and 3 and 4 P. M.; and that all days except Saturdays and Sundays share about equally in mishaps. The wages of the largest group of workers suffering non-fatal accidents ranged from $8 to $15 per week. The maximum number of accidents occurred to workers earning from $11 to $12 per week; the wage-earners from 21 to 29 years of age met the largest number of non-fatal accidents, and the greatest number of fatalities were suffered by workers from 40 to 49 years of age. Of the whole number of non-fatal accidents, disability lasted less than one day in 40,661 cases. In 79 per cent. of the cases the average duration of disability was two weeks or less. The average duration of disability was 12.48 days. The figures cover 1914. The wage loss for the year was $3,172,440. The number of accidents per thousand employed for twenty selected branches of industry was as follows:

Industry.	Number Per 1,000.	Industry.	Number Per 1,000
Automobile factories	271	Woolen and worsted mills	65
Foundries and metal working	257	Cotton mills	64
Slaughter and packing houses	178	Dyeing and finishing textiles	56
Electrical supplies	164	Carpet mills	55
Rubber factories	153	Marble and stone cutters	54
Box makers (wood)	125	Boots and shoes	51
Tanneries	116	Makers of blank books	45
Car and railroad shops	99	Knitting mills	43
Box makers (paper)	74	Jewelry factories	39
Candy	66	Clothing makers	21

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BASEBALL.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES, 1917.

PLAYED between Chicago, winner of American League pennant, and New York, winner of National League pennant. Chicago defeated New York 4 games to 2.

RESULTS OF GAMES.

First Game, at Chicago, October 6. Chicago—2 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. New York—1 run, 7 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Cicotte and Schalk; Sallee and McCarty.

Second game, at Chicago, October 7. Chicago—7 runs, 14 hits, 1 error. New York—2 runs, 8 hits, 1 error. Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Schupp, Anderson, Perritt, Tesreau and McCarty, Rariden.

Third game, at New York, October 10. New York—2 runs, 8 hits, 2 errors. Chicago—0 runs, 5 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Benton and Rariden; Cicotte and Schalk.

Fourth game, at New York, October 11. New York—5 runs, 10 hits, 1 error. Chicago—0 runs, 7 hits, 0 errors. Batteries—Schupp and Rariden; Faber, Danforth and Schalk.

Fifth game, at Chicago, October 13. Chicago—8 runs, 14 hits, 6 errors. New York—5 runs, 12 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Russell, Cicotte, Williams, Faber and Schalk; Sallee, Perritt and Rariden.

Sixth and final game, New York, October 15. Chicago—4 runs, 7 hits, 1 error. New York—2 runs, 6 hits, 3 errors. Batteries—Faber and Schalk; Benton, Perritt and Rariden.

COMPOSITE SCORE.

CHICAGO (AMERICAN LEAGUE).

PLAYERS.	BATTING.												FIELDING.				
	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	T. B.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	B. B.	S. H.	S. B.	AVE.	P. O.	A.	E.	T. C.	AVE.
J. Collins, rf..	6	21	2	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	.286	4	3	3	8	.625
McMullin, 3b..	6	24	1	3	4	1	0	0	1	2	0	.125	2	14	0	16	1.000
E. Collins, 2b..	6	22	4	9	10	1	0	0	2	0	3	.409	11	23	0	34	1.000
Jackson, lf.....	6	23	4	7	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	.304	9	1	0	10	1.000
Felsch, cf.....	6	22	4	6	10	1	0	1	1	0	0	.273	16	2	0	18	1.000
Gandil, 1b.....	6	23	1	6	7	1	0	0	0	0	1	.270	67	4	1	72	.986
Weaver, ss.....	6	21	3	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	.333	13	14	4	31	.871
Schalk, c.....	6	19	1	5	5	0	0	0	2	0	1	.263	32	6	2	40	.950
Cicotte, p.....	3	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	.333	0	7	1	8	.875
Leibold, rf.....	2	5	1	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	.400	1	0	0	1	1.000
Faber, p.....	4	7	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	.143	1	9	0	10	1.000
* Risberg.....	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.500	0	0	0	0	.000
Danforth, p....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Williams, p....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	1	1	.000
† Lynn.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Russell, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total.....	..	197	21	54	63	6	0	1	11	3	6	.274	156	82	12	250	.952

NEW YORK (NATIONAL LEAGUE).

PLAYERS.	BATTING.												FIELDING.				
	G.	A. B.	R.	H.	T. B.	2B.	3B.	H. R.	B. B.	S. H.	S. B.	AVE.	P. O.	A.	E.	T. C.	AVE.
Burns, lf.....	6	22	3	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	1	.227	10	0	0	10	1.000
Herzog, 2b....	6	24	1	6	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	.250	12	12	2	26	.923
Kauff, cf.....	6	25	2	4	11	1	0	2	0	0	1	.160	7	0	1	8	.875
Zimmerman, 3b	6	25	1	3	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	.120	9	14	2	25	.920
Fletcher, ss....	6	25	2	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	.200	9	17	3	29	.897
Robertson, rf..	6	22	3	11	15	1	1	0	0	0	2	.500	6	2	1	9	.889
Holke, 1b.....	6	21	2	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	.286	66	0	1	67	.985
‡ McCarty, c..	3	5	1	2	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	.400	7	1	1	9	.889
Rariden, c.....	5	13	2	5	5	0	0	0	2	1	0	.385	25	9	0	34	1.000
Schupp, p.....	2	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	.250	1	4	0	5	1.000
Anderson, p...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
Perritt, p.....	3	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.000	0	1	0	1	1.000
§ Wilhoit.....	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Tesreau, p.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Sallee, p.....	2	6	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	.167	0	8	0	8	1.000
Benton, p.....	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	1	2	0	3	1.000
Thorpe, rf.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	0	.000
Total.....	..	199	17	51	71	5	4	2	6	2	4	.256	153	71	11	235	.953

* Batted for Faber in fourth game and for Cicotte in fifth game. † Batted for Williams in fifth game. ‡ Batted for Perritt in sixth game. § Batted for Perritt in second game and batted for Benton in sixth game.

THE SUMMARY.

Pitchers' Records—Games won: Cicotte, 1; Faber, 3; Benton, 1; Schupp, 1. Games lost: Sallee, 2; Cicotte, 1; Anderson, 1; Faber, 1; Benton, 1. Double Plays—Weaver, E. Collins and Gandil; Herzog (unassisted); Faber, Weaver and Gandil; Felsch, E. Collins and Weaver; Weaver and Gandil; Rariden and Herzog; Herzog, Fletcher and Holke; Faber, Schalk and Gandil; McMullin, E. Collins and Gandil. First Base on Errors—New York, 7; Chicago, 4. Left on Bases—New York, 37; Chicago, 39. Bases on Balls—Off Cicotte, 2; Faber, 3; Sallee, 4; Schupp, 2; Benton, 1; Russell, 1; Perritt, 3; Tesreau, 1. Struck Out—By Cicotte, 13; Sallee, 4; Schupp, 9; Anderson, 3; Tesreau, 1; Benton, 8; Faber, 9; Danforth, 2; Williams, 3; Perritt, 3. Hits and Earned Runs—Off Sallee, 20 and 9 in 15 1-3 innings; Cicotte, 23 and 5 in 23; Schupp, 11 and 2 in 10 1-3; Faber, 21 and 7 in 27; Anderson, 5 and 4 in 2; Perritt, 9 and 1 in 8 1-3; Tesreau, 0 and 0 in 1; Danforth, 3 and 2 in 1; Benton, 9 and 0 in 14; Williams, 2 and 1 in 1; Russell, 0 and 0 (none out in inning). Passed Ball—McCarty, Schalk. Wild Pitch—Faber. Hit by Pitcher—By Faber, (Robertson).

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

ATTENDANCE, RECEIPTS, ETC.

Games and City.	Paid Admissions.	Receipts.	Players' Share.	Clubs' Share.	National Commission.
First game, Chicago	32,000	$73,152	$39,502.08	$26,334.72	$7,315.20
Second game, Chicago	32,000	73,152	39,502.08	26,334.72	7,315.20
Third game, New York	33,616	73,081	39,463.74	26,309.16	7,308.10
Fourth game, New York	27,746	63,742	34,420.68	22,947.12	6,374.20
Fifth game, Chicago	27,323	69,403	.....	62,462.70	6,940.30
Sixth game, New York	33,969	73,348	.....	66,012.12	7,334.80
Totals	186,654	$425,878	$152,888.58	$230,400.62	$42,587.80

Winning players' pool (60 per cent.), $91,738.15; losing players' pool (40 per cent.), $61,155.43. Each winning players' share, $3,528.13; each losing players' share, $2,548.14.

RECEIPTS AND ATTENDANCE SINCE 1905.

Year.	Clubs.	Games.	Attendance.	Receipts.
1905	New York-Athletics	5	91,723	$68,436.00
1906	White Sox-Cubs	6	99,845	106,550.00
1907	Chicago-Detroit	5	78,068	101,728.00
1908	Chicago-Detroit	5	62,223	94,975.00
1909	Pittsburgh-Detroit	7	145,295	188,302.00
1910	Athletics-Chicago	5	125,222	173,980.00
1911	Athletics-Giants	6	179,851	342,364.00
1912	Red Sox-Giants	8	252,037	490,833.00
1913	Athletics-Giants	5	150,992	325,980 00
1914	Boston, Nationals-Philadelphia, Americans	4	111,009	226,739.00
1915	Boston, Americans-Philadelphia, Nationals	5	143,351	320,361.50
1916	Boston, Americans-Brooklyn, Nationals	5	162,859	385,590.50
1917	Chicago, Americans-New York, Nationals	6	186,654	425,878.00

PREVIOUS WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Year.	Winners.	Games Won.	Losers.	Games Won.
1885	Chicago (N. L.)	3	St. Louis (A. A.)	3 tie
1886	St. Louis (A. A.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1887	Detroit (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1888	New York (N. L.)	10	St. Louis (A. A.)	4
1889	New York (N. L.)	6	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3
1890	Louisville (N. L.)	3	Brooklyn (A. A.)	3 tie
1892	Boston (N. L.)	5	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1894	New York (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	0
1895	Cleveland (N. L.)	4	Baltimore (N. L.)	1
1896	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Cleveland (N. L.)	0
1897	Baltimore (N. L.)	4	Boston (N. L.)	1
1903	Boston (A. L.)	5	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	3
1905	New York (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	1
1906	Chicago (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	2
1907	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	0
1908	Chicago (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	1
1909	Pittsburgh (N. L.)	4	Detroit (A. L.)	3
1910	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	Chicago (N. L.)	1
1911	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2
1912	Boston (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	3 tie
1913	Philadelphia (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	1
1914	Boston (N. L.)	4	Philadelphia (A. L.)	0
1915	Boston (A. L.)	4	Philadelphia (N. L.)	1
1916	Boston (A. L.)	4	Brooklyn (N. L.)	1
1917	Chicago (A. L.)	4	New York (N. L.)	2

PENNANT WINNERS—NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1878	Boston	41	19	.683	H. Wright	6	1898	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12
1879	Providence	55	23	.705	G. Wright	8	1899	Brooklyn	101	47	.682	Hanlon	12
1880	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8	1900	Brooklyn	82	54	.603	Hanlon	8
1881	Chicago	56	28	.667	Anson	8	1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke	8
1882	Chicago	55	29	.655	Anson	8	1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke	8
1883	Boston	63	35	.643	Morrell	8	1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke	8
1884	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8	1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw	8
1885	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8	1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw	8
1886	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8	1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance	8
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8	1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance	8
1888	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8	1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance	8
1889	New York	83	43	.659	Mutrie	8	1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke	8
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8	1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance	8
1891	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8	1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw	8
1892	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12	1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw	8
1893	Boston	86	44	.662	Selee	12	1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw	8
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12	1914	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings	8
1895	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12	1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran	8
1896	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12	1916	Brooklyn	94	60	.610	Robinson	8
1897	Boston	93	39	.705	Selee	12	1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw	8

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

PENNANT WINNERS—AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.	Year.	Winner.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Manager.	Clubs.
1902	Philadelphia	83	53	.610	Mack	8	1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	8
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	Collins	8	1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	8
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	8	1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	8
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	8	1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	8
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	8	1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	8
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	8	1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	8
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	8	1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	8
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	8	1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	8

OTHER POST SEASON-SERIES—MAJOR LEAGUES.

	W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.		W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.
Cincinnati (N. L.)	4	2	0	.667	St. Louis (N. L.)	4	2	1	.667
Cleveland (A. L.)	2	4	0	.333	St. Louis (A. L.)	2	4	1	.333

MINOR LEAGUES.

Western League.

	W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.		W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.
Des Moines	4	2	0	.667	Hutchinson	2	4	0	.333

International-American Association.

	W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.		W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.
Indianapolis (A. A.)	4	1	0	.800	Toronto (I. L.)	1	4	0	.200

Central League.

	W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.		W.	L.	Tied.	Pct.
Grand Rapids	4	3	0	.571	Peoria	3	4	0	.429

MAJOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1917.

American League.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Detroit.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago		12	14	16	15	12	16	15	100	.649
Boston	10		10	9	13	13	17	18	90	.592
Cleveland	8	12		12	11	15	14	16	88	.571
Detroit	6	12	10		11	13	14	12	78	.510
Washington	7	9	11	11		13	12	11	74	.484
New York	10	9	7	9	8		13	15	71	.464
St. Louis	6	5	8	8	10	9		11	57	.370
Philadelphia	7	3	6	10	11	7	11		55	.359
Games lost	54	62	66	75	79	82	97	98		

National League.

Clubs.	New York.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Pittsburgh.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York		14	14	11	15	15	13	16	98	.636
Philadelphia	8		13	14	16	11	11	14	87	.572
St. Louis	8	9		13	12	15	11	14	82	.540
Cincinnati	11	8	9		14	12	12	12	78	.506
Chicago	7	6	10	8		11	15	17	74	.481
Boston	7	11	6	10	11		13	14	72	.471
Brooklyn	9	9	10	10	7	9		16	70	.464
Pittsburgh	6	8	8	10	5	8	6		51	.331
Games lost	56	65	70	76	80	81	81	103		

MINOR LEAGUE RECORDS FOR 1917.

Eastern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
New Haven	66	35	.653	Worcester	51	55	.481
Lawrence	64	45	.587	Portland	51	58	.468
New London	53	52	.505	Springfield	48	57	.457
Bridgeport	50	52	.490	Hartford	37	66	.360

American Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Indianapolis	88	63	.583	Milwaukee	71	81	.533
St. Paul	88	65	.575	Minneapolis	68	85	.444
Louisville	88	66	.571	Kansas City	66	86	.434
Columbus	84	69	.549	Toledo	57	95	.375

Southern League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Atlanta	98	56	.636	Nashville	78	73	.516
New Orleans	89	61	.593	Chattanooga	76	75	.503
Birmingham	87	66	.569	Little Rock	64	86	.427
Memphis	81	73	.527	Mobile	34	117	.225

Western League.
Second Half.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Hutchinson	32	24	.571	Des Moines	29	27	.518
Joplin	32	24	.571	Wichita	28	28	.500
St. Joseph	30	26	.536	Omaha	26	30	.464
Lincoln	29	27	.518	Denver	18	38	.321

International League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	93	61	.604	Rochester	72	82	.468
Providence	90	61	.596	Buffalo	67	84	.444
Baltimore	88	61	.591	Montreal	56	94	.373
Newark	86	68	.558	Richmond	53	94	.361

Blue Ridge League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Hagerstown	61	36	.629	Hanover	44	55	.458
Martinsburg	59	40	.596	Frederick	44	52	.444
Gettysburg	48	46	.511	Cumberland	36	63	.364

New York State League.
Second Half.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Wilkesbarre	39	16	.709	Elmira	33	25	.569
Binghamton	33	20	.623	Reading	18	38	.321
Syracuse	34	21	.618	Scranton	11	48	.186

Western Association.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
McAlester	95	57	.625	Fort Smith	78	81	.490
Muskogee	89	69	.563	Oklahoma C.	71	81	.467
Sherman	79	73	.520	Tulsa	68	84	.447
Denison	77	76	.504	Ardmore	58	97	.374

Central League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Grand Rapids	80	44	.645	Evansville	56	61	.479
Springfield	74	50	.596	Richmond	46	70	.397
Peoria-S. B'd.	66	55	.545	Dayton	44	68	.393
Muskegon	65	57	.533	Ft. Wayne	47	73	.392

North Carolina League.
Season Closed May 30.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Durham	25	11	.694	Greensboro	20	17	.541
Charlotte	21	15	.583	Win.-Salem	17	20	.459

Pacific Coast League.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
S. Francisco	119	93	.561	Portland	98	102	.490
Los Angeles	116	94	.552	Oakland	103	108	.488
Salt Lake	102	97	.513	Vernon	84	128	.396

BASEBALL—*Continued.*

MAJOR LEAGUE CLUB NICKNAMES.

National League. Club.	Nickname.	American League. Club.	Nickname.
New York	Giants.	Chicago	White Sox
Philadelphia	Phillies.	Boston	Red Sox.
St. Louis	Cardinals.	Cleveland	Blues.
Cincinnati	Reds.	Detroit	Tigers.
Chicago	Cubs.	Washington	Nationals
Boston	Braves.	New York	Yankees.
Brooklyn	Superbas.	St. Louis	Browns.
Pittsburgh	Pirates.	Philadelphia	Athletics.

LAWN TENNIS.

National singles patriotic tournament (substituted for championship on account of war). Robert Lindley Murray, formerly of Palo Alto, Cal., but now of Niagara Falls, N. Y., won the national patriotic tournament held at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 20-25. He defeated Nat Niles, of Boston, in the final round, 5—7, 8—6, 6—3, 6—3.

National doubles patriotic tournament, held at the Longwood Cricket Club, Boston, Mass., August 13. Fred B. Alexander and Harold A. Throckmorton defeated the challengers, Harry C. Johnson and Irving C. Wright, 11—9, 6—4, 6—4, in the challenge round of the national doubles.

Women's national patriotic tournament, held at Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Philadelphia, Pa., June 18. Singles—final round. Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Miss Marion Vanderhoeff, 4—6, 6—0, 6—0. Doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Eleonora R. Sears d. Mrs. Robert Le Roy and Miss Phyllis Walsh, 6—2, 6—4. Mixed doubles—Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Irving C. Wright d. Miss Florence A. Ballin and W. T. Tilden 2d, 10—12, 6—1, 6—3.

Clay court patriotic tournament held at Cincinnati Tennis Club, Cincinnati, Ohio, July 7-14. Singles—final round: Samuel. T. Hardy d. Charles S. Garland, 3—6, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—final round: Charles S. Garland and Samuel T. Hardy d. H. T. Emerson and W. H. Hopple, 6—4, 6—2, 6—3. Women's singles—final round: Miss Ruth Sanders d. Mrs. Walter Ellis, 6—1, 6—3. Women's doubles—final round: Miss Ruth Sanders and Mrs. Charles Gregg d. Mrs. Walter Ellis and Miss Adele Levy, 6—4, 6—2. Mixed doubles—final round: Miss Ruth Sanders and Howard Cordes d. Miss Leonora Hofer and Charles Garland, 6—1, 6—2.

Junior and Boys' championships, U. S. N. L. T. A., held at West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., August 20-25. Charles S. Garland of Pittsburgh d. Fritz Bastian of Indianapolis. Boys'—Vincent Richards of New York d. J. D. E. Jones, Jr. of Providence. Score. Junior—final round: 6—2, 6—1, 2—6, 6—3. Boys'—final round: 6—0, 6—3, 6—1.

National indoor championships held at the Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, February 10-22. Singles—final round: S. H. Voshell d. C. B. Herd, 7—5, 6—3, 6—3. Doubles—final round: Dr. William Rosenbaum and F. B. Alexander d. A. H. Man, Jr. and C. B. Herd, 6—4, 6—4, 2—6, 7—9, 6—4.

Women's national indoor championship, held at Seventh Regiment Tennis Club, in Seventh Regiment Armory, March 12-17. Singles—final round: Miss Marie Wagner d. Miss Eleanor Goss, 6—3, 6—1. Doubles—semi-final round: Miss Marie Wagner and Miss M. H. Taylor d. Mrs. Anderson and Miss Howe, 6—4, 6—4.

Junior national indoor championship, Seventh Regiment Armory, New York, December 26-30. Singles—final round: E. H. Binzen d. H. B. O. Boyle, 6—1, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles—final round: Willard Botsford and R. B. Haines d. I. L. Hopkins and F. N. Hopkins, 6—3, 6—2, 5—7, 6—3.

STATE AND SECTIONAL TOURNAMENTS.

Pacific Coast tournament, Claremont Country Club, Oakland, Cal., June 14. Singles—final round: William M. Johnston d. J. R. Strachan, 6—3, 0—6, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2. Women's singles—final round: Mrs. G. W. Wightman d. Miss Helen Baker, 6—8, 6—0, 6—0.

Great Plains patriotic tournament, Rockhill Tennis Club, Kansas City, Mo., July 14-21. Singles—final round: E. J. Lockhorn d. Heath Moore, 2—6, 6—0, 6—2, 6—4. Doubles—final round: Frank Howard and W. J. Krebs d. P. R. Porter and W. A. Sternberg, 7—5, 6—0, 6—1.

Women's metropolitan patriotic tournament, West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, N. Y., May 14-19. Women's singles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt d. Mrs. C. V. Hitchins, 6—3, 6—1. Women's doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt and Miss Marie Wagner d. Miss Helen Pollak and Miss Helen Bernhardt, 6—1, 7—5. Mixed doubles—final round: Miss Molla Bjurstedt and A. H. Man, Jr. d. Miss Florence A. Ballin and F. B. Alexander, 6—4, 8—6.

Northwestern patriotic tournament, Burton Courts, Deephaven, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., July 21-28. Men's singles—final round: J. J. Armstrong d. W. F. Winterble, 6—0, 6—3. Men's doubles—final round: M. Hutchinson and P. Brain d. John Adams and J. J. Armstrong, 4—6, 6—4, 9—7, 2—6, 7—5. Women's singles—final round: Miss M. Davis d. Miss C. B. Neely, 6—2, 6—3. Mixed doubles—semi-final round: Miss Drake and Brain d. Miss Croby and Jayne, 7—5, 6—2.

Central States patriotic tournament, St. Louis A. A. A., June 29. Men's singles—final round: Theodore Drewes d. Roland Hoerr, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Men's doubles—final round: F. O. Josties and Theodore Drewes d. C. D. Jones and Roland M. Hoerr, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Western patriotic tournament, Chicago, Ill., July 30. Men's singles—final round: Walter T. Hayes d. Samuel Hardy, 6—3, 6—0, 6—1. Men's doubles—final round: Garland and Hardy d. Hayes and Burdick, 6—2, 4—6, 7—5, 3—6, 6—3. Women's 6—0, 6—3. Women's doubles—final round: Miss singles: Miss Carrie B. Neely d. Miss Mary K. Voorhees, Neely and Miss Seavey d. Miss Steever and Miss Voorhees, 15—13, 6—3.

ODD AND MISCELLANEOUS SPORT EVENTS.

L. Prettyman, Yale, won the Intercollegiate handball championship defeating A. Golembi, Columbia, in the final round played at Brooklyn, April 7, 1917. Golembi and Stein, Columbia, defeated Horton and Prettyman, Yale, in the final round of the doubles.

Two rinks of Boston lawn bowlers defeated a similar combination of the Buffalo Lawn Bowling Club for the United States trophy by a score of 43 to 40 at Buffalo, N. Y., August 4, 1917.

Newell W. Banks, of Detroit, defeated Alfred Jordon, London, in a match for the checker crossboard championship at Cedar Point, Ohio., on August 11, 1917, following a week of play. Scores: Banks won 5 games, lost 2; Jordon won 2 games, lost 5, with 11 games drawn.

Christian Christensen, a Danish athlete, in a physical endurance test at Chicago, Ill., August 23, 1917, walked, ran, swam, rowed a boat and rode a bicycle one mile each for a total of five miles in 54m. 25s.

National Roque Championship tournament held at Norwich, Ct., August 25, 1917. Medal winners: First Division—J. C. Kirk, Philadelphia, National Champion; Gerald Brassill, Norwich, Ct., second. Second Division—Rev. R. C. Sartmann, Wilmington, Del.; C. M. Thompson, Willimantic, Ct.

ROWING.

THE declaration of a state of war with Germany caused the abandonment of virtually all collegiate and amateur regattas scheduled for the season of 1917. Neither the Harvard-Yale nor Poughkeepsie Intercollegiate Regatta was held, and only those dual races rowed early in the Spring.

YALE VS. HARVARD—VARSITY EIGHTS.

Yale and Harvard eights have rowed fifty races, beginning in 1852 on Lake Winipiseogee at two miles, when Harvard won. In 1855 the course was changed to Springfield and lengthened to three miles. Lake Quinsigamond was the scene for nine years, and Lake Saltonstall for 1869. After an interval of seven years the crews in 1876-77 went to Springfield, Mass., when the four-mile course was inaugurated. In 1878 the crews changed again to New London, Ct. For records prior to 1889 see 1914 ALMANAC.

DATE.	Won By.	TIME.		DATE.	Won By.	TIME.	
		Winner.	Loser.			Winner.	Loser.
June 29, 1889....	Yale.....	21.30	21.55	June 29, 1905....	Yale.....	22.33	22.36
June 27, 1890....	Yale.....	21.29	21.40	June 28, 1906....	Harvard..	23.02	23.11
June 26, 1891....	Harvard..	21.23	21.57	June 27, 1907....	Yale.....	21.10	21.16
July 1, 1892....	Yale.....	20.48	21.42½	June 25, 1908....	Harvard..	24.10	27.45
June 3, 1893....	Yale.....	25.01½	25.15	July 1, 1909....	Harvard..	21.50	22.10
June 28, 1894....	Yale.....	22.47	24.40	June 30, 1910....	Harvard..	20.46½	21.04
June 28, 1895....	Yale.....	21.30	22.05	June 30, 1911....	Harvard..	22.44	23.41½
June 29, 1899....	Harvard..	20.52½	21.13	June 21, 1912....	Harvard..	21.43½	22.04
June 28, 1900....	Yale.....	21.12 4-5	21.37 2-5	June 20, 1913....	Harvard..	21.42½	22.20
June 27, 1901....	Yale.....	23.37	23.45	June 19, 1914....	Yale.....	21.16	21.16 1-5
June 26, 1902....	Yale.....	20.20	20.33	June 25, 1915....	Yale.....	20.52	21.13½
June 25, 1903....	Yale.....	20.19 4-5	20.29 3-5	June 23, 1916....	Harvard..	*20.02	20.17
June 30, 1904....	Yale.....	21.40½	22.10	1917 regatta abandoned on account of war.			

* Record for course.

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

Rowed at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the Hudson. Results since 1900:

VARSITY EIGHT-OARED—FOUR MILES.

June 30, 1900—Pennsylvania, 19m. 44 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 46 2-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 4 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 8 1-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 19 1-5s.

July 2, 1901—Cornell, 18m. 53 1-5s. (record); Columbia, 18m. 58s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 6 4-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 21s.; Syracuse, 19m. 49s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 58 1-5s.

June 21, 1902—Cornell, 19m. 5 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 13 3-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 18 3-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 26s.; Syracuse, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Georgetown, 19m. 32s.

June 26, 1903—Cornell, 18m. 57s.; Georgetown, 19m. 27s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 29 2-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 36 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 54 4-5s.

June 28, 1904—Syracuse, 20m. 22 3-5s.; Cornell, 20m. 31 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 42s.; Columbia, 20m. 45 2-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 52 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 1 1-5s.

June 29, 1905—Cornell, 20m. 29 2-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 47 2-5s.; Georgetown, 21m. 49s.; Columbia, 21m. 53 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 21m. 59 4-5s.; Wisconsin, 22m. 6 1-5s.

June 23, 1906—Cornell, 19m. 36 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 43 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 45 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 18 3-5s.; Georgetown, 20m. 36s.

June 26, 1907—Cornell, 20m. 2 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 4s.; Annapolis, 20m. 13 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33 2-5s.; Wisconsin, Georgetown, Syracuse.

June 27, 1908—Syracuse, 19m. 34 1-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 35 1-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 39s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 52 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 43 4-5s.

July 2, 1909—Cornell, 19m. 2s.; Columbia, 19m. 4 2-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 15 1-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 24 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 32 1-5s.

June 25, 1910—Cornell, 20m. 42 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 44 1-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 54 1-5s.; Syracuse, 21m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 21m. 15 3-5s.

June 27, 1911—Cornell, 20m. 10 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 16 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 34s.; Syracuse, 21m. 3 2-5s.

June 29, 1912—Cornell, 19m. 31 2-5s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 35 2-5s.; Columbia, 19m. 41s.; Syracuse, 19m. 47s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 55s.; Stanford, 20m. 25s.

June 21, 1913—Syracuse, 19m. 28 3-5s.; Cornell, 19m. 31s.; Washington, 19m. 33s.; Wisconsin, 19m. 36s.; Columbia, 19m. 38 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 11 1-5s.

June 26, 1914—Columbia, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Pennsylvania, 19m. 41s.; Cornell, 19m. 44 1-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 59 2-5s.; Washington, 20m. 1 3-5s.; Wisconsin, 20m. 20s.

June 28, 1915—Cornell, 19m. 36 3-5s.; Leland Stanford, 19m. 37 4-5s.; Syracuse, 19m. 43 3-5s.; Columbia, 20m.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 10 1-5s.

June 17, 1916—Syracuse, 20m. 15s.; Cornell, 20m. 22 4-5s.; Columbia, 20m. 41 1-5s.; Pennsylvania, 20m. 52 4-5s.

For previous results in varsity four-oared, junior eight-oared and freshman eight-oared races see 1917 ALMANAC.

BEST INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

Varsity eight-oared, four-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1901, 18m. 53 1-5s. Varsity four-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, June 28, 1915, 10m. 1-5s. Freshman eight-oared, two-mile race: Cornell, July 2, 1909, 9m. 11 3-5s.

THE OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE BOAT RACES.

Not held in 1917 owing to the war. For previous winners see 1915 ALMANAC.

DUAL INTERCOLLEGIATE AND AMATEUR REGATTAS, 1917.

April 7—Philadelphia, Pa. 1 mile 550 yards—Yale Varsity Eight, 6m. 52s.; Pennsylvania, 6m. 53 1-5s. Yale Junior Eight, 6m. 41s.; Pennsylvania, 6m. 41 2-5s.

April 7—Annapolis, Md., 1 mile 550 yards—United States Naval Academy Varsity Eight, 7m. 37s.; Potomac B. C., 7m. 53s.

April 7—Oakland, Cal. 3 miles—University of Washington Eight, 17m. 28 3-5s.; Stanford University, 17m. 43 1-5s.; University of California—no time taken.

May 12—Princeton, N. J. 1 mile 550 yards—Princeton University Freshman Eight, 7m. 14s.; Central High School, Philadelphia, 7m. 33 2-5s.

July 4—Boston, Mass. New England Amateur Rowing Association Regatta on Charles River Course. Results: Senior eight-oared shells—Won by St. Alphonsus (J. Doherty, bow; William Blanchard, 2; J. Scannell, 3; J. Sullivan, 4; William French, 5; Dr. J. H. Keenan, 6; S. West, 7; Harry McGowan, stroke; F. Keating, coxswain); Farragut, of Lynn, second, and West Lynn, third. Time—7m. 15s. Senior singles—Won by Cary Faulkner, Riverside B. C.; John Sullivan, St. Alphonsus B. C., second; A. Mosher,

ROWING—*Continued.*

Crescent C. C., third. Time—10m. Novice singles—Won by T. Scanlan, Riverside B. C.; S. West, St. Alphonsus B. C., second; E. J. Donovan, Shawmut R. C., third. Time—11m. 16s. Intermediate singles—Won by Lothrop Withington, Union Boat Club, E. E. Farnan, Metropolitan B. C., second; Harry McGowan, St. Alphonsus B. C., third; W. J. Skayhan, Shawmut R. C., fourth. Time—10m. 23s. Junior singles—Won by William Bresnahan, Springfield B. C.; William French, St. Alphonsus, second; G. A. Zoeller, Metropolitan B. C., third; Clyde Putnam, Metropolitan B. C., fourth. Time—10m. 27s. Senior doubles—Won by Riverside B. C. (Cary Faulkner, bow; Willie Faulkner, stroke); St. Alphonsus, second, and Metropolitan, third. Time—9m. 19s. Intermediate doubles—Won by Union B. C. (George B. Magrath, bow, and Lothrop Withington, stroke); St. Alphonsus B. C., second. Time—9m. 54s. Junior doubles—A rowover for St. Alphonsus (William French and S. West). Time not taken. Junior eight-oared shells—Won by Rockrimmon B. C., of Springfield (J. Moore, coxswain; A. Pablino, stroke; H. Hauschilds, 7; J. Connor, 6; R. Bannon, 5; C. Bannon, 4; H. Burke, 3; L. Durant, 2; E. Kane, bow); Farragut B. C., second; Riverside B. C., third. Time—7m. 14s. Senior doubles—Won by St. Alphonsus; Metropolitan B. C., second. Time—8m. 23s.

ICE SKATING.

INTERNATIONAL Outdoor Championship, held at Saranac Lake, N. Y., January 30 to February 1. Results: 220-yard dash, senior—Edward Horton, first; Jack Walker, second; George Pasho, third. Time—20 1-5s. One-mile novice—Ralph H. Milne, Plattsburg, first; James J. Hennessey, Lake Placid, second; Ray E. Bryant, Lake Placid, third. Time—3m. 1s. One-mile, senior—Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, first; Arthur Staff, Chicago, second; Lee Jansen, Chicago, third; Harry Cody, Toronto, fourth. Time—2m. 52s. Three-quarter mile, senior—Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, first; Edward Horton, Saranac Lake, second; Charles Fisher, Minneapolis, third; Harry Cody, Toronto, fourth. Time—2m. 6 2-5s. Two-mile, senior—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Harry Cody, Minneapolis, second; Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, third. Time—5m. 57 3-5s. 220-yard hurdles—Jack Walker, Saranac Lake, first; Horton, second; Arthur Staff, third. Time—23s. One mile, boys of 16—Charles Jewstraw, Lake Placid, first; James J. Hennessey, Lake Placid, second; Harry Jewstraw, Lake Placid, third. Time—3m. 9 4-5s. 440 yards, final—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Jack Walker, Saranac Lake, second; Ed. Horton, third. Time—40s. Half mile, final—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, second; Charles Fisher, Minneapolis, third. Time—1m. 24 2-5s. Three miles, senior—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, second; George Pickering, Montclair, N. J., third. Time—9m. 35 1-5s.

International Indoor Championships, held at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7-8. Results: Half mile—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Harry Cody, Toronto, second; Carl Stevenson, Toronto, third. Time—1m. 7 3-5s. One mile—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Harry Cody, Toronto, second; Sigurd Larsen, Chicago, third. Time—3m. 32s. 220 yards—Carl Stevenson, Toronto, first; Roy McWhirter, Chicago, second; Arthur Staff, Chicago, third. Time—18 1-5s. Three-quarter mile—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Harry Cody, Toronto, second; Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—1m. 56 2-5s. One-quarter mile—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Carl Stevenson, Toronto, second; Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—35 1-5s. Three miles—Arthur Staff, Chicago, first; Harry Cody, Toronto, second; Carl Fisher, Milwaukee, third. Time—8m. 21 2-5s.

Eastern Outdoor Championships, held at Newburgh, N. Y., February 12. Results: Five-mile handicap—Archie Rogers, Newburgh (scratch), first; George Pickering, New York A. C. (25 yards), second; Charles Jewstraw, Lake Placid (50 yards), third. Time—17m. 46s. One-mile championship—Walter Kehune, New York A. C., first; Charles Jewstraw, Lake Placid, second; Archie Rogers, Arlington, third. Time—3m. 11 2-5s. Quarter-mile championship—Edward Horton, Saranac, first; George Pickering, New York A. C., second; Donald M. Baker, New York A. C., third. Time—41 1-5s. Half-mile championship—Walter Kehune, New York A. C., first; George Pickering, New York A. C., second; Edward Horton, Saranac, third. Time—1m. 27 3-5s.

Annual Cohoes, N. Y., Marathon Race, 26 miles, won by Archie Rogers, Poughkeepsie. Time—1h. 25m. 22s.

Metropolitan Outdoor Championship, Yonkers, N. Y., February 10. Results: Half mile—Walter Thorne, Boston, first; George Pickering, New York, second; Walter Kuehne, New York, third. Time—1m. 24s. One mile—Walter Kuehne, New York, first; J. Smith, Montclair, second; Walter Thorne, Boston, third. Time—3m. 20 4-5s. Indoor Championships, New York, March 19. Results: Half mile—Walter Kuehne, New York, first; Stanley Gershel, New York, second; William Taylor, New York, third. Time—1m. 34 3-5s. One mile—George Pickering, New York, first; Don Baker, New York, second; Walter Kuehne, third. Time—3m. 31 1-5s.

RECORDS.

American Amateur Records: 50 yards—5s., Robert McLean, Lake Placid, N. Y., Feb. 4, 1914. 75 yards—8 1-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J, 1905. 100 yards—9 3-5s., Morris Wood, Verona Lake, N. J., 1903. 150 yards—15 7-8s., G. D. Phillips, January 27, 1883. 150 yards (with wind)—14 1-5s., G. D. Phillips, December 26, 1885. 200 yards—16 2-5s., J. C. Hemment, January 24, 1895. 220 yards—18s., Fred. J. Robson, Boston, January 13, 1911. 220 yards hurdles—21 2-5s., Fred. J. Robson, Toronto, February 11, 1913. 300 yards—25 2-5s., Ray McWhirter, Chicago, Ill., March 5, 1916. 440 yards—35 1-5s., H. P. Mosher, January 1, 1896. 660 yards—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1904. 880 yards—1m. 15 3-5s., Ben. O'Sicky, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 1, 1916. 1,320 yards—2m. 4 1-5s., E. Lamy, Cleveland, Ohio, January 1, 1910. One-mile handicap—2m. 39 4-5s., Robert G. McLean, Cleveland, Ohio, January 25, 1913. One mile, open—2m. 35s., Arthur Staff, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 7, 1917. One and one-half miles—4m. 10s., L. Roe, January 29, 1910. Four miles—12m. 1-2s. A. Schiebe, February 13, 1894. Five miles—14m. 55s., E. Lamy, Pittsburgh, Pa., 1910. Best metre records—600 metres (656.17 yards)—59 3-5s., Morris Wood, February 13, 1904. 1,000 metres (1,093.61 yards)—1m. 47s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. 1,500 metres (1,640.42 yards)—2m. 40 4-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 6, 1897. 5,000 metres (3 miles 188.06 yards)—9m. 25 2-5s., J. K. McCulloch, February 10, 1897. Tandem skating (440 yards)—52 3-5s., Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. MacMillan, Newburgh, N. Y., February 12, 1916.

World's Amateur Records: 500 metres—43 7-10-s. flat, O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 1,000 metres—1m. 31 4-5s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 29, 1910. 1,500 metres—2m. 19 1-2s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, January 11, 1914. 5,000 metres—8m. 36 3-5s. O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Davos, Switzerland, January 17, 1914. 10,000 metres—17 m. 22 6-10s., O. Mathiesen, Norway, at Christiania, Norway, February 1, 1913.

For professional skating records see 1917 ALMANAC.

FENCING.

AMATEUR Fencers' League of America, National Championship Tournament, New York, April 21. Summaries: Epee Championship—Leo Nunes defeated W. H. Russell, W. Gotshall and Steddiford Pitt. Pitt defeated Russell and Gotshall. Russell defeated Gotshall. Score—Nunes, 3; Pitt, 2; Russell, 1; Gotshall, 0. Foils Championship—Sherman Hall defeated Steddiford Pitt, 5 to 1; Leo Nunes, 5 to 2, and J. Brooks beat Parker, 5 to 2. Nunes defeated Pitt, 5 to 4, and Parker, 5 to 0. Pitt defeated Parker, 5 to 2. Score—Hall, 3; Nunes, 2; Pitt, 1; Parker, 0. Sabre Championship—A. S

FENCING—*Continued.*

Lyon defeated P. W. Allison, 5 to 0, and Sherman Hall, 5 to 0. Hall defeated Leo Nunes, 5 to 4, and Allison, 5 to 2. Nunes defeated Lyon, 4 to 3 (time limit). Allison defeated Nunes, 5 to 1. Score—Lyon, 2 (4 touches); Hall, 2 (11 touches); Allison, 1 (11 touches); Nunes, 1 (13 touches).

Intercollegiate Championship Tournament, New York, April 7. Summaries, showing bouts won and lost: Foils, Individual Series—T. P. Jeter, Navy, 11—1; R. T. Gallimore, Navy, 10—2; S. W. Allison, Columbia, 9—3; W. H. Russell, Harvard, 9—3; E. R. Gay, Harvard, 9—3; R. S. Crimmins, Harvard, 8—4; R. P. Pflieger, Yale, 8—4; C. Icaza, Yale, 6—6; R. D. De Kay, Navy, 6—6; L. Armand, Columbia, 5—7; S. Valentine, Jr., Columbia, 4—8; G. B. Patterson, Pennsylvania, 2—7; A. W. Crosby, Yale, 2—7; M. J. Hess, Pennsylvania, 1—11; B. P. Kaufmann, Pennsylvania, 0—12; D. Falloon, Pennsylvania, 0—3; F. S. Curtis, Yale, 0—3. Foil Team Scores—Navy, 27—9; Harvard, 26—10; Columbia, 18—18; Yale, 16—20; Pennsylvania, 3—33. Individual Sabre Championships—J. E. Kiernan, Navy, 6—0; F. P. Sherman, Navy, 5—1; Algernon Clapp, Pennsylvania, 4—2; H. Kitchaur, Pennsylvania, 3—3; Henry Ruhl, Yale, 2—4; E. B. Towns, Columbia, 1—5; F. Bergner, Yale, 0—6.

Amateur Fencers' League of America winners: Women's Championship—First, Miss F. Walton, N. Y. F. C.; second, Miss A. Gehrig, N. Y. T. V.; third, Miss D. Samuel. National Sabre Team Championship, first round, New York A. C. vs. N. Y. Turn Verein—Sherman Hall defeated Allaire, 5—2, and Dr. Brancato, 5—3; Steddiford Pitt defeated Allaire, 5—1, and Strauss, 5—1; Leo Nunes defeated Dr. Brancato, 5—3; Albert Strauss defeated Sherman Hall, 5—4. Score—New York A. C., 5; Turn Verein, 1. Fencers' Club of Philadelphia vs. Fencers' Club of New York—J. T. Shaw defeated Parker, 5—3, and Finlay, 5—3; E. B. Myers defeated Finlay, 5—2, and McPherson, 5—3; A. Lyon defeated Parker, 5—1. Score—Fencers' Club of New York, 5; Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, 0.

Final round, New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club of New York—Lyon defeated Hall, 5—3; Shaw defeated Nunes, 5—3; Hall defeated Myers, 5—3; Nunes defeated Lyon, 5—4; Pitt defeated Shaw, 5—3; Myers, 5—1, and Lyon, 5—4. Final score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers' Club of New York, 2. National Junior Sabre Team Championship, preliminary round, New York A. C. vs. Bridgeport Y. M. C. A.—Nunes defeated Rising, 5—3; Nunes defeated Kochiss, 5—2; Curti defeated Willmore, 5—3; Allison defeated Willmore, 5—3; Allison defeated Kochiss, 5—1; Rising defeated Curti, 5—3. Totals—New York A. C., 5; Bridgeport Y. M. C. A., 1. Fencers' Club of New York vs. Fencers' Club of Philadelphia—Meylan defeated Finlay, 5—1; Meylan defeated Clapp, 5—2; Breed defeated Ketcham, 5—2; Schoonmaker defeated Finlay, 5—1; Schoonmaker defeated Ketcham, 5—3; Clapp defeated Breed, 5—4. Totals—New York Fencers' Club, 5; Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, 1. Final round, New York A. C. vs. New York Fencers' Club—Nunes defeated Meylan, 5—4; Nunes defeated Breed, 5—2; Curti defeated Meylan, 5—3; Curti defeated Schoonmaker, 5—2; Allison defeated Breed, 5—1; Meylan defeated Allison, 5—3; Breed defeated Curti, 5—3; Schoonmaker defeated Nunes, 5—2; Schoonmaker defeated Allison, 5—4. Totals—New York A. C., 5; Fencers' Club, 4. Judges—Joseph T. Shaw, W. T. Bartol, Fred J. Byrnes, and E. B. Meyers.

National Foil Team Championship, New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club of New York—Allison defeated Meylan, 5—1, and Schoonmaker, 5—2; Nunes defeated Breed, 5 to 3, Schoonmaker, 5 to 0, and Meylan 5 to 1; Hall defeated Meylan, 5 to 1, and Schoonmaker, 5 to 3; Breed defeated Allison, 5 to 2, and Hall, 5 to 4. Score—New York A. C., 7; Fencers' Club of New York, 2. New York A. C. vs. Fencers' Club of Philadelphia—Hall defeated Parker, 5 to 0, and McPherson, 5 to 2; Allison defeated McPherson, 5 to 4; Nunes defeated Findlay, 5 to 2, and Parker, 5 to 4; Findlay defeated Allison, 5 to 3. Score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, 1. Duelling Sword Team Championship, New York State Division, New York Turn Verein vs. Fencers' Club of Philadelphia—Benzenberg defeated Parker, McPherson and Finlay; Allaire defeated Parker, Strauss defeated Findlay; Parker defeated Strauss; McPherson defeated Allaire; Findlay and Allaire fenced a double touch. Score—Turn Verein, 5; Fencers' Club of Philadelphia, 2. New York Athletic Club vs. Fencers' Club of New York—Nunes defeated Dr. Algar, Breed and Dr. Cairns; Pitt defeated Dr. Algar and Dr. Cairns; Dr. Algar defeated Allison; Dr. Cairns defeated Allison; Pitt and Breed and Allison and Breed fenced double touches. Score—New York A. C., 5; Fencers' Club of New York, 2. Final round, Turn Verein vs. New York A. C.—Nunes defeated Benzenberg and Allaire; Pitt defeated Benzenberg and Allaire; Allison defeated Benzenberg; Strauss defeated Nunes; Allaire defeated Allison; Strauss and Allison fenced a double touch. Score—New York A. C., 5; Turn Verein, 2.

National Interscholastic Championship—First, B. Ducassi; second, L. Des Chappelle; third, F. Pla.

COLLEGE FENCING.

February 10—West Point, N. Y. Army, 7; New York Turn Verein, 2.

February 17—New York. Columbia, 5; Yale, 4. Cambridge, Mass. Harvard, 7; Springfield T. S., 2. Annapolis, Md. Navy, 7; Pennsylvania, 2. Brunswick, Me. Springfield T. S., 7; Bowdoin, 2.

February 24—Annapolis, Md. Navy, 9; Yale, 4.

March 3—New Haven, Ct. Yale, 8; Pennsylvania, 1. Annapolis, Md. Navy, 9; Columbia, 4. Cambridge, Mass. Harvard, 8; Pennsylvania, 1.

March 10—New Haven, Ct. Yale, 7; Harvard, 2. Annapolis, Md. Washington F. C., 9; Navy, 4.

March 17—Annapolis, Md. Navy, 11; New York F. C., 2. Philadelphia, Pa. Columbia, 5; Pennsylvania, 4.

March 24—Cambridge, Mass. Harvard, 6; Columbia, 3.

BOWLING.

THE seventeenth annual tournament of the American Bowling Congress was held at Grand Rapids, Mich., ending on March 26. The first ten competitors in each event with scores and prize money follow:

Individuals—1, Otto Kallusch, Rochester, 698, $225; 2, Archie Rodee, Milwaukee, 697, $200; 3, G. W. May, Fort Wayne, Ind., 693, $175; 4, C. Ziegler, Detroit, 691, $150; 5, Brian Bradshaw, Cleveland, 690, $130; 6, Joe Shaw, Chicago, 683, $108; 7, Louis Franz, Cleveland, 683, $108; 8, Emil Matak, St. Paul, 680, $90; 9, F. Migan, Detroit, 679, $80; 10, Phil Wolf, Chicago, 676, $70.

Two-Man Event—1, Satorius-Holzschuh, Peoria, 1,346, $400; 2, McCaughan- Peachey, Indianapolis, 1,314, $355; 3, Ben and Nick Budinger, Chicago, 1,312, $315; 4, Edwards-West, Buffalo, 1,299, $260; 5, Smorowski-Lundgren, Chicago, 1,290, $250; 6, Ware-Dech, Fargo, 1,287, $225; 7, Pfister-Giroux, Detroit, 1,280, $200; 8, Snyder-Young, Toledo, 1,278, $175; 9, Meyer-Waldecker, St. Louis, 1,256, $155; 10, Thies-Franz, Cleveland, 1,253, $130; 11, King-Elwert, Toledo, 1,253, $130.

Five-Man Event—1, Birk Bros., Windy City League, 3,061, $725; 2, Palaces, Syracuse, 3,047, $650; 3, Millers' Haberdashers, Detroit, 2,977, $600; 4, Simon's Colts, Peoria, 1,939, $550; 5, Hotel Navarres, Toledo, 2,932, $500; 6, Mitchell Six No. 1, Toledo, 2,913, $450; 7, Smith's Arcades, Cleveland, 2,903, $400; 8, Maltops, Rochester, 2,901, $350; 9, Eastern Markets, Detroit, 2,894, $300; 10, Little Bohemias, Chicago, 2,883, $225.

For previous tournament winners see 1917 ALMANAC.

N. B. A. TOURNAMENT RECORDS.

Individual High Score, One Game—O. Kallusch 288, Buffalo, 1911. Individual Total, Three Games—G. Kumpf, Buffalo (Rochester, 1913), 712. Two-Men, Single Game—McGuirk-Grady, Paterson, N. J. (Rochester), 523. Two-Men, Three-Game Total—Kelsey-Johnson New Haven, Ct. (Buffalo, 1911), 1,355. Five-Men, Single Game—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 1,102. Five-Men, Total Three Games—Birk Bros., Chicago, Ill. (Grand Rapids, Mich., 1917), 3,061. High Individual Average, All Events—M. Lindsey, New Haven Club (Paterson, N. J., 1912), 225 6-9.

BOWLING—*Continued.*

WORLD'S RECORDS.

Individual, Open, Three Games — Roy Flagg, Aberdeen, S. Dak., 270, 300, 300, total 870; average 290. William E. Roach, Academy Alleys, Wilmington, Del., 300, 300, 269, total, 869; average 289 2-3, 1906. Six Games—Lee R. Johns, Oxford Alleys, Newark, N. J., 1909, 279, 268, 248, 277, 277, 279, total, 1,628; average, 271 1-3. All Events—Mortimer Lindsey, New Haven, Ct., 2,031 for 9 games, averaging 225 6-9, in N. B. A. tournament at Paterson, N. J., 1912; James Smith, Buffalo, N. Y., 2,060 for 9 games, averaging 228 8-9, in Canadian Bowling Association tournament at Toronto, Ont., 1912. Head Pin—Oscar Steinquest, Riverside Alleys, New York, 118, 1909. Tournament, Three Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 267, 279, 278; average, 271 1-3, 1907. Six Games—Charles Schaeder, Amphion Alleys, Brooklyn, 236, 255, 267, 279, 263, 232; total, 1,537; average, 256 1-6, 1907. Seventy-five Games—Fred B. Egelhoff, Palace Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 230.29, 1906. Greatest Number of 300 Scores—John Koster, of New York, 12. Highest Woman's Score—Mrs. Nellie Lester, Lenox Alleys, New York, 277, 1909. Two-Men, Open—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 537, February 18, 1912. Three Games—Knox-Satterthwaite, Philadelphia, Pa., 1,445, February 18, 1912. Tournament—McGuirk-Grady, of Paterson, N. J., in N. B. A. tournament, Rochester, N. Y., 523, 1908. Three Games—McGuirk-Grady, same place and time, 1,318. Three-Men, Open—Mortimer Lindsey, Glenn Riddell, Alex Dunbar, Columbia Alleys, New York, 757, 1908. Tournament—Imperial team, Brooklyn Palace Tournament, 748, in 1910. Five-Men, Open—All Wooden Balls—Algonquins, New York, Columbia Alleys, New York, 1,175, 1906; Vermonts, Chicago, 1,290, 1917. Three Games—Brooklyn Interstate Team, Grand Central Alleys, Brooklyn, average, 1,126, 1905. Rochester State League team at Rochester, January 21, 1913, against Syracuse, 3,497 pins, average, 1,165.2. Four Games, same team and place, average, 1,124. Tournament—Howard Majors, Chicago, 1,207, 1907; Koenig and Kaiser team, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1908; Burkes, St. Louis, Mo., 1,207, 1909. Three Games—Howard Majors, Chicago, Ill., average, 1,124, 1906. Head Pin—Roseville A. A., Iroquois Alleys, Newark, N. J., 545, 1909.

OTHER BOWLING RESULTS

Chicago Bowling Championships, final standing, first five: Singles—J. Brichetto, 662; F. Kafora, 661; W. Brown, 652; C. Steinbrecher, 652; J. Gorman, 650. Doubles—Chabot-Siska, 1,261; Kemman-Dipple, 1,244; Divito-Luby, 1,244; Miner-Nelson, 1,242; Webster-Mott, 1,237. All Events—M. Erickson, 1,875; W. Brennan, 1,843; J. Peebles, 1,842; E. Peterson, 1,822; B. Cool, 1,816.

Eastern Intercollegiate championship, won March 24 by Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y., in roll-off of tie with teams of Princeton and Yale.

Southern Bowling Congress tournament, held at Savannah, Ga., April 15. Results: Five-Man Event—Standards, Jacksonville, 2,911; doubles, Murney and Brown, Jacksonville, 1,196, and singles, Chamberlain, Chattanooga, 647.

Interstate Bowling League tournament, held at Kenosha, Wis., ending May 4. Results, showing scores and prize money: Five-Man Event—Lins, Wieners, Milwaukee, 2,844, $100; Leucker's Kids, Chicago, 2,842, $90; Bryn Mawrs, Chicago, 2,829, $80; Howe's Academys, Chicago, 2,828, $70; Blouin-Brucks, Chicago, 2,827, $60; Hermann's Regulars, Kenosha, 2,819, $50; Lash Bitters, Milwaukee, 2,797, $40; Robert J. Joyce's, Chicago, 2,779, $30. Doubles—J. Kral-J. Graf, Chicago, 1,324, $80; O'Donnell-C. Zievers, Kenosha, 1,274, $65; Anderson-Knoedler, Kenosha, 1,233, $50; Blouin-Wolfe, Chicago, 1,231, $40; Poggensee-Higenthaler, Chicago, 1,221, $35; Nelson-Heisey, Chicago, 1,219, $30; Trader-Lellinger, Chicago, 1,217, $25. Individuals—G. Holgrem, Kenosha, 663, $60; T. Cross, Kenosha, 662, $50; J. Berns, Chicago, 649, $40; W. Rusch, Chicago, 647, $30; F. Grossman, Milwaukee, 644, $25; F. Thoma, Chicago, 641, $20.

Illinois Bowling Association State championship tournament, held at Chicago, Ill., ending May 21. Result of five-man event, showing scores and prizes of first ten teams: 1, Blouin-Bruck, 2964, $250; 2, Bucketts, 2,916, $225; 3, Jeffersons, 2,884, $205; 4, Bowlers' Journal, 2,883, $185; 5, Cosmos, 2,863, $165; 6, Howard Majors, 2,833, $150; 7, Kriers, 2,828, $140; 8, Austin Auto Sales, 2,320, $130; 9, National Union, 2,819, $120; 10, Berg & Co., 2,818, $100.

BOXING.

PROFESSIONAL.

LACK of space precludes the recording of bouts other than those between pugilists of prominence. Abbreviations: K. O., knockout; D., draw; R. D., referee's decision; P. V., popular verdict; F., foul.

January 1—Jack Britton defeated Jimmy Duffy, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo. Frankie Burns defeated Pal Moore, P. V., ten rounds, Albany. Charley White K. O. Harry Donahue, six rounds, Rochester, N. Y. Battling Levinsky defeated Gunboat Smith, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mike O'Dowd defeated Kid Alberts, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jack Dillon defeated Bob Moha, P. V., fifteen rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Sam Langford defeated Battling Jim Johnson, R. D., twelve rounds, Kansas City, Mo. Jeff Smith defeated Frank Mantell, R. D., fifteen rounds, Baltimore, Md. Johnny Coulon defeated Joe Wagner, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Billy Miske defeated Knockout Brown, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Johnny Ritchie defeated Joe Haley, P. V., ten rounds, Cincinnati.

January 8—Phil Virgets K. O. Abe Attell, four rounds, New Orleans.

January 9—Pete Herman defeated Kid Williams, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans. Fred Fulton K. O. Tom Cowler, one round, New York City.

January 10—Jack Britton defeated Albert Badoud, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 12—Billy Miske defeated Charlie Weinert, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 15—Willie Jackson K. O. Johnny Dundee, one round, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 16—Richie Mitchell defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee. Billy Miske defeated Jack Dillon, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

January 17—Battling Levinsky vs. Bob Moha, D., twelve rounds, Youngstown, Ohio.

January 18—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Young Drummie, ten rounds, Waterbury, Ct.

January 22—Benny Leonard defeated Eddie Wallace, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

January 25—Bill Tate defeated Sam Langford, R. D., twelve rounds, Kansas City, Mo.

January 29—Jack Britton vs. Johnny Griffith, ten rounds, D., Cincinnati, Ohio. Johnny Dundee defeated Jimmy Hanlon, R. D., twenty rounds, New Orleans.

January 30—Kid Williams defeated Benny McNeill, R. D., fifteen rounds, Kansas City.

January 31—Benny Leonard defeated Phil Bloom, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Gunboat Smith vs. Jack Moran, D., twelve rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

February 1—Ted (Kid) Lewis defeated Sam Robideau, R. D., fifteen rounds, Providence, R. I. Benny Leonard defeated Frankie Callahan, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 5—Jack Sharkey defeated Johnny Coulon, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

February 6—Tom Gibbons defeated Bob Moha, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee. Ted (Kid) Lewis K. O. Perry (Kid) Graves, nine rounds, New York City.

February 8—Jim Coffey defeated Bob Devere, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

February 10—Mike Gibbons defeated Harry Greb, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

February 11—Kid Norfolk K. O. Arthur Pelky, thirteen rounds, Panama, Canal Zone.

February 12—Fred Fulton stopped Charlie Weinert, two rounds, New York City. Pete Herman defeated Sammy Sandow, P. V., ten rounds, Cincinnati. Knockout Brennan vs. Harry Greb, D., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

BOXING—*Continued.*

February 16—Jack Dillon defeated Gunboat Smith R. D., twenty rounds. New Orleans. Willie Jackson defeated Eddie Wallace. P. V., ten rounds. New York City.

February 19—George Chip defeated K. O. George Brown P. V., twelve rounds. Youngstown, Pa. Joe Rivers K. O. Frankie Murphy, two rounds, Columbus, Ohio.

February 19—Joe Welling defeated Milburn Saylor, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

February 20—Johnny Dundee defeated Frankie Callahan P. V., ten rounds. New York City.

February 21—Kid Herman defeated Harry Kabakoff, P. V., ten rounds. St. Louis, Mo.

February 22—Frankie Burns K. O. Young Zulu Kid, four rounds. New York City

February 26—Johnny Coulon vs. Steve Flessner. D., fifteen rounds. Baltimore. Md. George Chip K. O. Sailor Einert, two rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio. Tom Cowler K. O. Andre Anderson, one round, Rochester, N. Y.

February 27—Ted (Kid) Lewis defeated Johnny Griffith, P. V., twelve rounds. Akron, Onio. Battling Levinsky defeated Billy Miske, P. V., ten rounds, St. Paul, Minn Jack Dillon defeated Al McCoy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

February 28—Benny Leonard defeated Jimmy Reagan, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Frankie Callahan defeated Jimmie Hanlon, R. D., nineteen rounds. stopped, New Orleans.

March 2—Carl Morris K. O. Joe Bonds, five rounds, New York City.

March 4—Tom Cowler K. O. Sailor Carroll. one round, New York City.

March 5—Tom Cowler defeated K. O. Brennan. ten rounds, P. V., Rochester, N. Y. Bryan Downey defeated Jack Britton, twelve rounds, P. V., Columbus, Ohio. Johnny Dundee defeated Terry McGovern, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack Moran, twelve rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo. Pete Herman defeated Jabez White, ten rounds, P. V., Albany. N. Y. Johnny Dundee defeated Jimmy Duffy. ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

March 7—Jim Coffey defeated Sam Nolan, three rounds (bout stopped), New York City.

March 8—Kid Williams defeated Benny Kaufman, ten rounds (bout stopped), Baltimore, Md.

March 10—George Chaney (K. O. King), defeated Johnny Mayo, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Fred. Kay defeated Harry Stone, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney. Australia

March 12—Johnny Kilbane defeated Tim Droney, six rounds, P V., York, Pa Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Tillman, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. George Chip defeated Bob Moha, four rounds (bout stopped), Youngstown, Ohio Eddie Coulon vs. Nate Jackson. D., ten rounds. R. D., Hot Springs, Ark. Frankie Burns defeated Tommy Shea, twelve rounds, R. D., New Haven, Ct

March 13—Pete Herman defeated Dutch Brandt, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Kid Williams defeated Joe Lynch, ten rounds. P. V., New York City.

March 15—Jim Coffey K. O. Joe Cox, three rounds. Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 16—Tom Cowler K. O. Joe Bonds, one round. New York City.

March 17—Battling Nelson K. O. Pierce Matthews, eight rounds. St. Louis, Mo. Harry Stone K. O. Herb McCoy, ten rounds, Sydney, Australia.

March 19—Johnny Kilbane K. O. Eddie Shannon, three rounds, Philadelphia, Pa Joe Rivers defeated Johnny O'Leary, eleven rounds (bout stopped), Columbus, Ohio. Ted Lewis K. O. Willie (K. O.) Moore, one round, New York City.

March 22—Benny Leonard defeated Packey Hommey, nine rounds (bout stopped), New York City. Joe Mandot defeated Jimmie Miner, ten rounds. R. D., New Orleans.

March 23—Tommy Gibbons defeated Battling Levinsky, ten rounds, P. V., St. Paul, Minn. Joe Rivers vs. Jimmy Duffy, ten rounds, New York City.

March 26—Al Reich K. O. Johnny Espin, two rounds, New York City. Lew Tendler vs. Johnny Dundee, D., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa. Andre Anderson K. O. Jack Simms, two rounds, Baltimore, Md.

March 27—Kid Williams defeated Jimmy Murray, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Jim Coffey K. O. Terry Kellar, three rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 29—Charley White defeated Frankie Callahan, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.

March 30—Frankie Mason vs. Johnny Coulon, ten rounds. D., Fort Wayne, Ind. Patsy Cline defeated Leo Johnson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

April 2—Kid Williams defeated Jimmy McNeill, six rounds. P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 3—Patsy Cline defeated Eddie Wallace, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 4—Carl Morris defeated Fred Fulton, five rounds, foul, New York City.

April 9—"K. O." Loughlin defeated George Chip, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa.

April 10—Johnny Dundee K. O. Jimmy Powers, nine rounds, New York City. Sam Langford defeated Jack Thompson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

April 12—Mike O'Dowd defeated Soldier Bartfield, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N Y. Ted Lewis K. O. Billy Weeks, twelve rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Frankie Burns defeated Dutch Brandt, twelve rounds, R. D., Waterbury, Ct.

April 13—Frank Moran K. O. Tom Cowler, four rounds, New York City.

April 14—Dave Smith defeated Albert Lloyd, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Australia.

April 16—Johnny Dundee defeated Johnny Mealey, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia, Pa. Frankie Callahan defeated Tommy O'Toole, ten rounds, P. V., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

April 17—Freddie Welsh defeated Battling Nelson, twelve rounds, P. V., St. Louis, Mo. Mike O'Dowd defeated Frank Carbone, twelve rounds, R. D., Boston, Mass.

April 19—Johnny Kilbane defeated Matt Brock, ten rounds, P. V., Cleveland, Ohio. Charlie White defeated Walter Mohr, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y. Benny Leonard K. O. Richie Mitchell, seven rounds, Milwaukee, Wis.

April 20—Sam Langford defeated Bob Devere, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Rocky Kansas defeated Freddie Welsh, ten rounds, P. V., Buffalo, N. Y.

April 23—Jeff Smith K. O. Young Ahearn, five rounds, New Orleans. George Chip K. O. Val Sontag, two rounds, Bridgeport, Ct.

April 24—Chick Simler defeated Freddie Welsh, ten rounds, P. V., Scranton, Pa. Johnny Harvey K. O. Joe Rivers, seven rounds, New York City. Johnny Dundee defeated Tommy Tuohey, ten rounds, P. V., Brooklyn, N. Y.

April 27—Pete Herman defeated Kid Herman, ten rounds, P. V., Peoria, Ill. Charlie White defeated Young Murphy, four rounds (bout stopped), Syracuse, N. Y.

April 28—Jimmy Clabby defeated Tommy Uren, twenty rounds, R. D., Sydney, Australia.

April 30—Ted Lewis defeated Johnny Griffith, twelve rounds, P. V., Columbus, Ohio. Harry Greb defeated Al McCoy, ten rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 1—Sam Langford K. O. Bill Tate, five rounds, St. Louis. Johnny Dundee defeated Chick Simler, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston. Johnny Kilbane defeated Freddie Welsh, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Walter Mohr defeated Matt Wells. P. B., ten rounds, Albany, N. Y.

May 4—Ted (Kid) Lewis K. O. Jimmy O'Hagen, two rounds, New York City.

May 5—Tommy Uren defeated Eddie McGoorty. R. D., twenty rounds, Sydney, Australia.

May 7—Benny Leonard K. O. Charlie (Kid) Thomas, six rounds, Philadelphia.

May 8—Al Reich K. O. Terry Kellar, five rounds. New York City. Jack Britton defeated Mike O'Dowd, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 9—Bob McAllister defeated Battling Levinsky, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

May 10—Benny Leonard defeated Eddie Shannon, six rounds (bout stopped), Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 11—Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, six rounds, P. V., Philadelphia.

May 12—George Chaney defeated Terry McGovern, four rounds (bout stopped), Philadelphia.

May 14—George Chaney K. O. Pal Moore, two rounds, Philadelphia. Tom McMahon vs. Jack

BOXING—*Continued.*

Dillon, D., fifteen rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Tommy Barone defeated Johnny Ertle, six rounds, P. V., Pittsburgh, Pa.

May 15—Johnny Dundee defeated Chick Simler, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston. Frankie Burns defeated Joe Lynch, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Albert Badoud defeated Kid Graves, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

May 16—Battling Levinsky defeated Leo Houck, P. V., six rounds, York, Pa.

May 19—Willie Jackson K. O. Ray Rivers, two rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

May 21—Pete Herman defeated Gussie Lewis, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia. Jack Dillon defeated Jack McCarron, P. V., ten rounds, Toledo, Ohio. Frankie Burns defeated Al Shubert, R. D., twelve rounds, New Haven, Ct.

May 22—Albert Badoud defeated Walter Laurett, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Mike O'Dowd defeated Silent Martin, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Ted (Kid) Lewis defeated Joe Egan, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston.

May 26—Battling Levinsky defeated Burt Kenny, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Bob McAllister K. O. Dan Sullivan, five rounds, New York City.

May 28—Benny Leonard K. O. Freddie Welsh, nine rounds, New York City.

May 29—Johnny Dundee defeated Rocky Kansas, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston. Bob McAllister defeated Gunboat Smith, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Jack Dillon vs. George Chip, D., ten rounds, Cincinnati.

May 31—Frankie Callahan defeated Johnny Harvey, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 1—Joe Lynch vs. Pete Herman, D., ten rounds, New York City.

June 4—Carl Morris defeated Frank Moran, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 5—Charlie Weinert defeated Al Reich, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Willie Jackson K. O. Chick Simler, twelve rounds, Boston.

June 7—Johnny Dundee vs. Joe Welling, D., ten rounds, New York City. Kid Lewis defeated Jack Britton, P. V., ten rounds, St. Louis.

June 8—Jimmy Gardner K. O. Young Ahearn, one round, Lawrence, Mass.

June 9—George Chip defeated George (K. O.) Brown, P. V., ten rounds, Racine, Wis.

June 13—Pete Herman vs. Kid Williams, D., six rounds, Philadelphia.

June 14—Ted Lewis defeated Jack Britton, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 15—Battling Levinsky defeated Bartley Madden, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 18—Benny Leonard defeated Johnny Nelson, three rounds (bout stopped), New York City.

June 19—Fred Fulton defeated Sam Langford, seven rounds (bout stopped), Boston.

June 20—Battling Levinsky defeated Johnny Howard, R. D., twelve rounds, Providence, R. I.

June 25—Ted (Kid) Lewis defeated Jack Britton, R. D., twenty rounds, Dayton, Ohio.

June 26—Fred Fulton defeated Charlie Weinert, foul, two rounds, Buffalo. Jimmy Hanlon defeated Harry Donahue, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

June 28—Alfred Badoud defeated Joe Egan, R. D., twelve rounds, Lawrence, Mass.

June 29—Johnny Dundee defeated Willie Jackson, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 4—Mike Gibbons defeated George Chip, P. V., twelve rounds, Youngstown, Ohio. Jack Dillon K. O. Ray Smith, one round, Terre Haute, Ind. Johnny Griffiths defeated Kid Lewis, P. V., fifteen rounds, Akron, Ohio. Jackie Clarke defeated Al McCoy, P. V., eight rounds, Lonaconing, Md. Pal Moore defeated Harry Kabakoff, six rounds (bout stopped), Memphis, Tenn. Bryan Downey defeated Eddie Moha, P. V., ten rounds, Racine, Wis. K. O. Brown defeated Phil Harrison, P. V., ten rounds, Benton Harbor, Mich. Johnny Ertle defeated Sammy Sandow, P. V., fifteen rounds, Cincinnati, Ohio.

July 5—Fred Fulton K. O. Porky Flynn, four rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July 6—Joe Jeanette K. O. Tango Kid, six rounds, New York City. Eddie Shannon defeated Shamus O'Brien, R. D., twelve rounds, Providence, R. I.

July 7—Fred Fulton K. O. Jack Moran, three rounds, St. Louis, Mo.

July 10—Frankie Burns defeated Dutch Brandt, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Jack Dillon defeated Jack Clifford, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

July 12—George Chaney defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia.

July 15—Sam McVey K. O. Jeff Clarke, fifteen rounds, Panama.

July 20—Joe Jeannette defeated Andre Anderson, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Marty Cross defeated Al Badoud, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Joe Welling defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. K. O. Bill Brennan defeated Bob Devere, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Kid Norfolk defeated Tom Cowler, eight rounds (bout stopped), Buffalo, N. Y.

July 24—Rocky Kansas defeated George Chaney, P. V., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Frankie Burns vs. Pal Moore, twelve rounds, D., Boston, Mass. Billy Miske K. O. Joe Bonds, two rounds, New York City. Johnny Dundee defeated Tommy Tuohey, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. George Chip defeated Johnny Howard, R. D., twelve rounds.

July 25—Benny Leonard K. O. Johnny Kilbane, three rounds, Philadelphia.

July 26—Tom McMahon defeated Carl Morris, P. V., ten rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

July 30—Harry Greb defeated Jack Dillon, P. V., ten rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

August 6—Battling Levinsky defeated Jack London, four rounds (bout stopped), New York City.

August 7—K. O. Bill Brennan defeated Bartley Madden, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Ted Lewis defeated Jimmy O'Hagen, P. V., ten rounds, Saratoga, N. Y.

August 12—Sam McVey defeated Jim Johnson, R. D., twenty rounds, Panama.

August 16—Johnny Rosner K. O. Steve Flessnel, five rounds, Baltimore, Md.

August 17—Tommy Robson K. O. Marty Cross, three rounds, Boston, Mass. Ted Lewis defeated Mike O'Dowd, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

August 22—Johnny Dundee defeated Johnny Mealey, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia. Tommy Gibbons defeated George Chip, P. V., ten rounds St. Paul, Minn. Mike O'Dowd defeated (Kid) Ted Lewis, R. D., twelve rounds, Boston. Pete Herman defeated Jack Douglas, P. V., ten rounds, New Orleans. Patsy Cline defeated Johnny Duffy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

August 31—(Kid) Ted Lewis K. O. Albert Badoud, one round, New York City.

September 3—(Kid) Ted Lewis vs. Soldier Bartfield, D., ten rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. Tommy Gibbons defeated Gus Christie, R. D., fifteen rounds, Dayton, Ohio. Willie Jackson defeated Terry McGovern, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia. Fred Fulton defeated Carl Morris, foul, six rounds, Canton, Ohio. Mike Gibbons defeated Jack Dillon, P. V., ten rounds, Terre Haute, Ind. Jim Coffey defeated Bartley Madden, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Benny Leonard K. O. Young Rector, five rounds, Toronto.

September 5—Johnny Tillman defeated Charley White, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia, Pa.

September 6—Mike O'Dowd defeated Joe Gans, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Harry Greb defeated Battling Levinsky, P. V., ten rounds, Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 7—Gunboat Smith defeated Frank Moran, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

September 8—Charley White defeated Eddie Wagon, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia.

September 11—Ted (Kid) Lewis defeated Soldier Bartfield, P. V., ten rounds, Rochester. Jim Coffey vs. Battling Levinsky, D., twelve rounds, Boston. Harry Greb defeated Jeff Smith, P. V., ten rounds, Milwaukee.

September 13—Jim Coffey K. O. Joe Bonds, three rounds, New York City.

September 14—Sam Langford defeated Joe Jeanette, P. V., twelve rounds, Toledo, Ohio, Benny Leonard K. O. Phil Boom, two rounds. Pittsburgh, Pa.

September 14—Harry Greb K. O. Jack London, nine rounds, New York City.

September 17—Pete Herman defeated "K. O." Eggers, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia. Bryan

BOXING—*Continued.*

Downey defeated Matt Wells, P. V., twelve rounds, Columbus, Ohio.

September 18—Billy Miske defeated Bert Kenny P. V., ten rounds, New York City. "K. O." Bill Brennan defeated Bartley Madden, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

September 20—Johnny Dundee defeated Joe Mooney, P. V., ten rounds. Brooklyn, N. Y. Charlie White vs. Johnny Tillman, D., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y. Harry Wells defeated Sam Langford, P. V., ten rounds, Brooklyn, N. Y.

September 21—Benny Leonard K. O. Leo Johnson, one round, New York City.

September 24—Patsy Cline defeated Willie Jackson, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

September 25—Harry Greb K. O. Johnny Howard, nine rounds, New York City.

September 27—"K. O." Bill Brennan K. O. Jack Clifford, five rounds, New York City. Benny Leonard K. O. Eddie Dorsey, two rounds, Buffalo, N. Y.

September 28—Billy Miske defeated Carl Morris, ten rounds, P. V., New York City.

October 2—Carl Morris K. O. Tex McCarthy, two rounds, Albany, N. Y. Billy Miske defeated Charley Weinert, ten rounds, P. V., New York City. Bill Brennan vs. Battling Levinsky, D., twelve rounds Boston, Mass.

October 1—Lew. Tendler defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia. Frankie Callahan defeated Pete Hartley, P. V., ten rounds, Rochester, N. Y.

October 9—Patsy Cline defeated Johnny Dundee, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

October 19—Fred Fulton, K. O., Bob Devere, five rounds, Milwaukee, Wis. Benny Leonard defeated Jack Britton, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

October 22—Benny Leonard defeated Eddie Wagoud, P. V., six rounds, Philadelphia.

October 23—Benny Leonard defeated Young Erne, P. V., six rounds, Buffalo, N. Y. "K. O." Brennan defeated Battling Levinsky R. D., twelve rounds, Boston, Mass.

October 24—Benny Leonard K. O. Toughey Ramsey, seven rounds, Cleveland, Ohio.

October 29—Johnny Ertle defeated George Thompson, P. V. ten rounds, Racine, Wis.

October 30—Johnny Dundee defeated Jimmy Duffy, P. V., ten rounds, New York City. Billy Miske K. O. Burt Kenny, five rounds, Boston, Mass.

November 3—Jack Dillon K. O. Joe Stanley, two rounds, Indianapolis, Ind.

November 5—Pete Herman defeated Frankie Burns, R. D., twenty rounds New Orleans, La.

November 6—Johnny Dundee defeated Pal Moore, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

November 9—Al McCoy defeated Dan Sullivan, R. D., twelve rounds, Adams, Mass. Jim Coffey defeated Bill Brennan, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

November 12—Harry Wills defeated Sam Langford, P. V., twelve rounds, Toledo, Ohio. Jack Britton defeated Johnny Tillman, P. V., six rounds. Philadelphia, Pa.

November 13—Billy Miske defeated Jack Britton, P. V., ten rounds, New York City.

November 14—Mike O'Dowd K. O. Al McCoy, six rounds, New York City, winning middleweight championship.

November 14—The repeal of the Frawley Law, under which boxing was legalized since 1911 in New York State, became effective at midnight.

AMATEURS.

A. A. U. Championships, held at Boston, Mass., April 2-3. Results (semi-final rounds): 108-pound class—Tom Fall, Lowell, defeated George Etcell, New York, four rounds; Freddie Madden, Boston, defeated Fred Saterale, Cambridge, three rounds. 115-pound class—Dan Looney, Cambridge, defeated Tom Karem, Brookline, three rounds; Joseph Tomassello, Elizabeth, N. J. defeated Bob Josephs, Boston, three rounds. 125-pound class—Earl Baird, Seattle, Wash., defeated Myron Mitchell, Milwaukee, three rounds; Charles Beecher, New York, defeated Dow Doree, Boston, three rounds. 135-pound class—Tommy Murphy, Kansas City, defeated John Giblin, Boston, three rounds; James Sullivan, New York, won from Larry Jasper Somerville, by default. 145-pound class—Dan O'Connor, Boston, defeated John Veto, Chelsea, three rounds; Andrew O'Boyle, New York, defeated Mark Cortes, Boston, three rounds. 158-pound class—S. Lagonia, New York, defeated Frank Bartholomew, Boston, three rounds, Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated A. Kaufman; New York (present champion), three rounds. 175-pound class—John Gaddi, New York, defeated Charles Shons, Pittsburgh, three rounds; Ted Jamieson, Milwaukee, defeated Jack Mansfield, Boston, three rounds.

Finals: 108-pound class—Tom Fall, Lowell, defeated Freddie Madden, Boston, three rounds. 115-pound class—J. Tomassello, Elizabeth, N. J., defeated Dan Looney, Cambridge, three rounds. Heavyweight class—John Gaddi, New York, defeated Joseph Burke, Toronto, Canada, two rounds (referee stopped bout). 125-pound class—Earl Baird, Seattle, defeated Charles Beecher, New York three rounds. 135-pound class—Thomas Murphy Kansas City, defeated James Sullivan, New York, three rounds. 145-pound class—Daniel O'Connor Boston, defeated Andrew O'Boyle, New York, three rounds. 158-pound class—Eugene Brosseau, Montreal, defeated S. Lagonia, New York, three rounds. 175-pound class—Ted Jamieson, Milwaukee, defeated John Gaddi, New York, three rounds.

Metropolitan Association A. A. U., championships held at New York, March 25. Results, final bouts only: 108-pound class—George Etcell, Union Settlement, defeated Fred Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. 175-pound class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C., stopped A. E. Marconetti, Dominican Lyceum, in first round. 125-pound class—Charles Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated Joseph Sullivan, Trinity Club, three rounds; judges' decision. 135-pound class—James Sullivan, Union Settlement, defeated J. T. Hughes, Paulist A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. 158-pound class—Robert Gleason Dominican Lyceum, defeated P. J. Hines, St. Joseph's Lyceum, three rounds; judges' decision. 108-pound class—J. C. Tomasula, Elizabeth Y. M. C. A., defeated Adam C. Hill, three rounds; judges' decision. Heavyweight class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated F. White, Union Settlement, three rounds; judges' decision.

New York State Championships, held at New York, April 19. Results, final bouts only: 115-pound class—Irving Jampol, Bronxdale A. C., defeated Charles Lutz, St. Anselm's A. C., two rounds; referee's decision. (Lutz hurt his thumb in second round and could not continue.) 145-pound class—Robert Gleason, Dominican Lyceum, defeated Andy O'Boyle, Bronxdale A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. 108-pound class—A. Walker, Irish-American A. C., defeated F. Eisenstadt, New West Side A. C., three rounds; judges' decision. 135-pound class—Frank Cassidy, Ozanam A. A., defeated J. Riordan, Irish-American A. C., one round; referee's decision. 125-pound class—Charles Beecher, Educational Alliance, defeated Abe Stollak, East Side House, three rounds; judges' decision. Heavy weight class—John Gaddi, St. Bartholomew's A. C., won by default. 158-pound class—R. Gleason Dominican Lyceum, defeated A. Kaufman, Trinity Club, Brooklyn, three rounds, judges' decision.

New England Association A. A. U., Championships held at Boston, Mass., March 19. Winners in each class: 108-pound class—George F. Delano, Charlestown. 115-pound class—Willie Corbett Somerville. 125-pound class—George Richards Brockton. 135-pound class—John Giblin, Roxbury 145-pound class—Dan O'Connor, Dorchester. 158-pound class—Eddie Walker, Medford. 175-pound class—Jack Mansfield, Boston. Heavyweight—Dan Dowd, South Boston.

PUGILISTIC CHAMPIONS AND RECEIPTS.

All attempts to designate and classify the pugilistic champions and title holders are more or less arbitrary because of the fact that few such champions won and defended the championships at the same weight. Among the lighter weight boxers it is not at all unusual for a pugilist to be forced from one class into the next higher by growth and increased weight. The following list, dating from 1890, is generally

accepted by critics and boxers as being the correct classification, although holders did not always win title from previous champions:

HEAVYWEIGHTS (over 158 lbs.)—1890-1892, John L. Sullivan; 1892-1897, James J. Corbett; 1897-1899, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1899-1906, James J. Jeffries; 1906-1908, Tommy Burns; 1908-1915, Jack Johnson; 1915-1917, Jess Willard.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS (158 lbs.)—1890-1897, Robert Fitzsimmons; 1897-1907, Tommy Ryan; 1907-1908, Stanley Ketchel; 1908, Bill Papke and Stanley Ketchel; 1908-1910, Stanley Ketchel; 1911-1913, claimed by Frank Klaus, Mike Gibbons, Ed McGoorty and Geo. Chip; 1914-1917, Al McCoy: 1917, Mike O'Dowd.

WELTERWEIGHTS (145 lbs.)—1890-1893, no recognized champion; 1894-1896, Tommy Ryan; 1896-1897, Kid McCoy; 1898-1900, Billy Smith; 1900, Rube Ferns; 1901, Matty Matthews and Rube Ferns; 1901-1904, Joe Walcott; 1904-1908, Dixie Kid; 1908-1912, 1916, Jack Britton; 1917, Ted (Kid) Lewis.

LIGHTWEIGHTS (133 lbs.)—1890-1893, Jack McAuliffe; 1893-1899, Kid Lavigne; 1899-1902, Frank Erne; 1902-1908, Joe Gans; 1908-1910, Battling Nelson; 1910-1912, Ad Wolgast; 1912-14, Willie Ritchie; 1914-17, Freddie Welsh; 1917, Benny Leonard.

FEATHERWEIGHTS (122 lbs.)—1890-1892, no recognized champion; 1892-1897, George Dixon; 1897, Solly Smith; 1898, Solly Smith and Dave Sullivan; 1898-1900, George Dixon; 1900-1901, Terry McGovern; 1901-1904, Young Corbett; 1904-1908, Tommy Sullivan; 1908-1911, Abe Attell; 1911-1917, Johnny Kilbane.

BANTAMWEIGHTS (116 lbs.)—1890-1892, George Dixon; 1892-1894, no recognized champion; 1894-1898, Jimmy Barry; 1898-1901, no recognized champion; 1901-1903, Harry Forbes; 1903-1905, Frankie Neil; 1905-1907, no recognized champion; 1907-1913, Johnny Coulon; 1914-15, Kid Williams; 1916-1917, Pete Herman.

LARGEST GATE RECEIPTS OF BOXING.

Date.	Winner.	Loser.	Place.	Gate Receipts.
July 4, 1910	Johnson	Jeffries	Reno, Nev	$270,755
March 25, 1916	Willard	Moran	New York City	151,524
September 3, 1906	Gans	Nelson	Goldfield, Nev	69,715
April 5, 1915	Willard	Johnson	Havana, Cuba	†68,000
December 26, 1908	Johnson	Burns	Sydney, Australia	†67,500
November 3, 1899	Jeffries	Sharkey	New York City	66,300
August 14, 1903	Jeffries	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	63,340
September 11, 1915	‡Gibbons	McFarland	New York City	58,069
August 30, 1900	Corbett	McCoy	New York City	56,350
December 20, 1904	Nelson	Britt	Colma, Cal	48,311
September 7, 1892	Corbett	Sullivan	New Orleans, La	*45,000
March 8, 1893	Fitzsimmons	Hall	New Orleans, La	40,000
February 22, 1910	Wolgast	Nelson	San Francisco, Cal	37,750
October 16, 1909	Johnson	Ketchel	San Francisco, Cal	32,300
March 25, 1904	Britt	Corbett	San Francisco, Cal	32,245
July 25, 1902	Jeffries	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	31,800
March 17, 1897	Fitzsimmons	Corbett	Carson City, Nev	22,000
November 15, 1901	Jeffries	Ruhlin	San Francisco, Cal	30,800
June 29, 1916	Dillon	Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y	28,521
September 9, 1905	Nelson	Britt	San Francisco, Cal	27,775
October 31, 1904	Britt	Gans	San Francisco, Cal	21,761
August 26, 1904	Jeffries	Munroe	San Francisco, Cal	21,760
December 2, 1896	Sharkey	Fitzsimmons	San Francisco, Cal	21,000
March 31, 1903	Corbett	McGovern	San Francisco, Cal	20,880

*Purse $25,000 and $10,000 a side. †Estimated. ‡Ten-round, no-decision bout.

MOTOR BOAT RACING.

NATIONAL Power Boat Association championship Gold Cup Races, held at Minneapolis, Minn., August 25-27. Results:

Gold Cup, 30 mile race, three heats; total distance 90 miles. Final point score:

Miss Detroit II. D. P. B. A. 15
Miss Minneapolis. M. P. B. A. 12
Hawkeye II. L. G. P. B. A. 6

Miss Detroit II averaged 59.6 miles per hour in the first lap of the six mile course in the third and final race, a new record.

National One-Mile championship race, Minneapolis, Minn., August 28—won by Miss Detroit II, Detroit Power Boat Association; only starter. Average speed for six one-mile dashes against time, 61.72 miles per hour.

Previous winners of Gold Cup, owner and average speed:

*1904—Standard ..... C. C. Riotte 23.6
*1904—Ving-et-Un II ... W. Sharpe Kilmer ... 25.3
†1905—Chip II ..... J. Wainwright 15.9
†1906—Chip II ..... J. Wainwright 20.6
†1907—Chip II ..... J. Wainwright 20.8
1908—Dixie II ..... E. J. Schroeder 30.9
1909—Dixie II ..... E. J. Schroeder 32.9
1910—Dixie III ..... F. K. Burnham 33.6
1911—Mit II ..... J. H. Hayden 36.1
1912—P. D. Q. II ..... Alfred G. Miles 36.8
1913—Ankle Deep ..... Count Mankowski ... 44.5
1914—Baby Speed Demon II ..... Paula Blackton 50.49
1915—Miss Detroit ... D. P. B. A 48.49
1916—Miss Minneapolis. M. P. B. A 49.27
1917—Miss Detroit II .. D. P. B. A 54.36

* Two races were run in 1904 when Riotte waived the conditions of the deed of gift. † Handicap events.

OTHER RACES.

New York to Albany and return, 235 miles, July 1-2—Won by Luetta, owned by W. E. Little; elapsed time, 29h. 38m. 26s.

Miami, Fla., to Gun Key and return, 90 miles. February 24—Won by Raven III, owned by C. Kotcher; elapsed time 4h. 45m.

Miami, Fla., to Palm Beach, Fla., 70 miles. March 10—Won by Raven III, owned by C. Kotcher; elapsed time 1h. 47m.

POLO.

THE Polo Association cancelled all championship tournaments scheduled for 1917, following the declaration of a state of war, and there was little activity in this department of sport aside from the Pacific Coast tournament and special Red Cross play.

WRESTLING.

PROFESSIONALS.

JANUARY 22, Louisville, Ky.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Yussif Hussane two out of three falls. Time—1h. 20m. and 2m. 20s.

February 12, Atlantic City, N. J.—Henry Irslinger defeated Luigi Montana in two straight falls. Time—1h. 24m. 32s. and 24m. 32s. Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Joe Stecher defeated Bill Hokuf in two straight falls. Time—9m. 53s. and 4m. 53s. Boston, Mass.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Marcel de Roua in two straight falls. Time—1h. 13m. 42s. and 13m. 50s.

February 22, Chicago, Ill.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Jess Westergard in two straight falls. Time 29m. 15s. and 7m. 15s. San Francisco, Cal.—Joe Stecher defeated Ad Santal in two straight falls. Time—33m. 17s. and 11m. 54s. Atlantic City, N. J.—Joe Turner defeated Henry Irslinger in two out of three falls. Columbus, Ohio—Young Gotch (Al Haft) defeated Thor Olson two out of three falls. No time.

March 5, Louisville, Ky.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Charles Cutler two out of three falls. Time—9m. 25s. and 14m. 2s.

March 6, Knoxville, Tenn.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated H. Michaloffs in two straight falls. Time—26m. 17s. and 7m. 58s.

March 9, Sioux City, Ia.—John Olin defeated Carl Schultz in two straight falls. Time—7m. and 25m. 9s.

March 12, Chicago, Ill.—John Olin defeated B. F. Roller in two straight falls. Time—44m. 51s. and 4m. 4s. Charles Cutler defeated Mort Henderson in two straight falls. Time—24m. 25s. and 5m. 15s.

March 24, Los Angeles, Cal.—Joe Stecher defeated C. Romanoff in two straight falls. Time—14m. 30s. and 6m. 18s.

March 25, St. Louis, Mo.—Jack Fisher defeated Al Wasen in two straight falls. Time—10m. 10s. and 15m. 5s.

March 26, Boston, Mass.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Ivan Linow in two straight falls. Time—1h. 6m. 30s. and 16m. 10s. Houston, Tex.—Ed Lewis defeated Charles Cutler in two straight falls. Time—1h. 7m. and 12m. 31s.

April 9, Omaha, Neb.—Earl Caddock defeated Joe Stecher two out of three falls Stecher won first fall in 1h. 22m. 5s. and Caddock, second, in 1h. 40m. 10s. Stecher refused to continue and referee awarded match to Caddock.

April 17, Wichita, Kan.—Joe Stecher defeated Paul Martinson in two straight falls. Time—12m. each.

May 2, Chicago, Ill.—Ed Lewis defeated John Olin in a 2h. 37m. bout, which Olin conceded to Lewis.

May 7, Des Moines, Ia.—Earl Caddock defeated Alla Eustace in two straight falls. Time—23m. 30s. and 13m. 4s.

May 11, Louisville, Ky.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Olin in two straight falls. Time—7m. 4s. and 16m. 15s.

May 17, Norfolk, Va.—B. Roller and Ivan Linow wrestled draw without a fall. Time—2h. 40m.

May 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Earl Caddock defeated Americus (Gus Schooner) in two straight falls. Time—47m. 16s. and 19m. 24s.

June 5, San Francisco, Cal.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated Ed Lewis, winning only fall in 2h. 31m.

July 4, Boston, Mass.—Ed Lewis defeated Wladek Zbyszko two out of three falls. Time—Zbyszko, 57m. 45s.; Lewis, 24m. 44s. and 4m. (stopped).

August 25, Hartford, Ct.—Wladek Zbyszko defeated John Freberg on referee's decision when latter was injured at end of 45m.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., March 17. Won by Cornell, 32 points; second, Pennsylvania, 15; third, Lehigh, 15; fourth, Princeton, 4; fifth, Columbia, 0. Individual results: First places—115-pound class—Won by Servais, Penn, by decision over Rofe, Cornell, in 15m. 125-pound class—Won by Wigsten, Cornell, by fall over Jones, Princeton, in 13m. Hold head scissors. 135-pound class—Won by Kaiser, Penn, by decision over Repa, Lehigh, in 21m. 145-pound class—Won by Post, Cornell, by decision over Milligan, Penn, in 21m. 158-pound class—Won by Sager, Cornell, by fall over Graham, Penn, in 5m. 3s. on head and arm hold. 175-pound class—Won by Zepp, Cornell, by decision over Cohn, Princeton, in 21m. Heavyweight class—Won by Bard, Cornell, by decision over Pons, Lehigh, in 21m. Second places—115-pound class—Rofe, Cornell, beat Rosenweig, Columbia, by fall in 5m. 40s. 125-pound class—Jennes, Lehigh, beat Jones, Princeton, by decision in 15m. 135-pound class—Repa, Lehigh, beat Cornell, Cornell, by decision in 21m. 145-pound class—Milligan, Penn, beat Neubert, Lehigh, by fall in 58s. 158-pound class—Dayton, Lehigh, beat Graham, Penn, by decision in 15m. 175-pound class—Statler, Penn, beat Parrish, Lehigh, by decision in 15m. Heavyweight class—Pons, Lehigh, beat Taylor Penn, by fall in 2m 27s. Third places—115-pound class—Kirk, Lehigh, beat Rosenweig, Columbia, by fall in 8m. 125-pound class—Jones, Princeton, beat Bjork, Columbia, by fall in 14m. 135-pound class—Cornell, Cornell, beat Ainee, Columbia, by fall in 6m. 27s. 145-pound class—Neubert, Lehigh, beat Barish, Columbia, by fall in 8m. 52s. 158-pound class—Graham, Penn, beat Girdner, Columbia, by decision in 15m. 175-pound class—Parrish, Lehigh, beat Cohn, Princeton, by decision in 15m. Heavyweight class—Winn, Princeton, beat Taylor, Penn, by fall in 2m. 2s.

DUAL MATCHES.

January 13, New York—Princeton, 25 points; Columbia, 8 points.

January 27, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh, 26 points; Springfield, 4 points.

January 29, State College, Pa.—Penn State, 28 points; Mass. Tech., 0 points.

February 10, New Haven, Ct.—Yale, 28 points; Columbia, 0 points.

February 17, Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 24 points; Columbia, 0 points. New Haven, Ct.—Yale, 16 points; Pennsylvania, 10 points. Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 34 points; Pittsburgh, 0 points. Ithaca, N. Y.—Cornell, 27 points; Bucknell, 0 points.

February 22, South Bethlehem, Pa.—Lehigh, 24 points; Brown, 5 points.

February 24, Annapolis, Md.—Navy, 17 points; Yale, 14 points. Philadelphia Pa.—Lehigh, 18 points; Pennsylvania, 5 points. Princeton, N. J.—Cornell, 21 points; Princeton, 7 points.

March 1, State College, Pa.—Penn State, 23 points; Princeton, 4 points.

March 3, Annapolis, Md.—Penn State, 21 points; Navy, 10 points.

March 5, Philadelphia, Pa.—Pennsylvania, 26 points; Columbia, 4 points.

March 10, Princeton, N. .—Yale, 23 points; Princeton, 10 points.

March 11, New York—Columbia, 17 points; Brown, 13 points.

March 17, State College, Pa.—Penn State, 23 points; Princeton, 4 points.

AMATEURS.

Amateur Athletic Union Championships, held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 12. Results final bouts: 115-pound class—Won by Louis Servais, of the University of Pennsylvania, on decision from A. Dialetis, of the Greek-American A. C., New York. 118-pound class—Won by Carl Benson, Swedish-American A. C., Brooklyn, on decision from A. J. Dunkley, Bronx Church House, New York. 135-pound class—Won by Peter Mitropoulos, Gary, Ind., Y. M. C. A., on default from George Treitler, Hungarian-American A. C. 125-pound class—Won by Carl Liljehult, Bronx Church House, New York, on default from C. Mullinos, Greek-American A. C., New York. 145-pound class—Won by Harry Jenkins, Pittsburgh, on decision from George MacLennan, Gary, Ind., Y. M. C. A. 158-pound class—Won by Charles Johnson, Swedish G. A. P., Boston, physicians forbidding William Americus, Greek-American A. C., New York, runner up, to compete in final. Heavyweight class—Dexter Very, Pittsburgh, won on a decision from Karl Kunert, Indiana Y. M. C. A. Light heavyweight class—Dexter Very, Pittsburgh, defeated Karl Kunert, Indiana Y. M. C. A. Time—4m. 34s.

Metropolitan A. A. U. Championships, held at New York City clubs at various times during March and April. Final results: 108-pound class—C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., threw J. Dunkley, Bronx Church House, with a half Nelson and body hold in 7m. 15s. 135-pound class—N. Chrisoverghis, Greek-American A. C., defeated G. Treitler, Hungarian-American A. C., on points. Time—15m.

WRESTLING—*Continued.*

175-pound class—C. Johnston, New York A. C., defeated C. Hedlink, unattached, on points. Time—15m.

115-pound class—C. Benson, Swedish-American A. C., defeated A. Dialetis, Greek-American A. C., on points. Time—15m.

158-pound class—J. Molnar, Hungarian-American A. C., defeated W. Americus, Greek-American A. C., on points. Time—15m.

Heavyweight class—A. Franz, New York A. C., defeated C. L. Disch, Norwegian-American A. C., on points. Time—15m.

TRAP SHOOTING.

The Interstate Association's Eighteenth Grand American Trap-Shooting Tournament, Chicago, Ill., August 20-24. Results: Preliminary, August 20, South Shore Introductory, 100 targets, 18 yards' rise—First, F. Troeh, 199; second, J. E. Chatfield, 198; third, A. C. Skutt, 197. First day, August 21, Chicago Overture, 100 targets, 16 yards—First, E. H. Powell, 100; second, C. A. Gunning, 100; third, H. P. De Mund, 100. National Amateur Championship at double targets, 50 pairs—First, C. B. Platt, 96; second, M. Arle, 95; third, R. H. Bruns, 93. National Amateur Championship at single targets—M. Arle, Thomasboro, Ill. (75 straight in shoot-off), 99. Second day, August 22, Preliminary Handicap, 100 targets, 666 entries—First, J. Peterson, 18 yards, 99; second, J. L. Lumpp, 18 yards, 98; third, J. B. Lallance, 18 yards (won in shoot-off), 97. Women's Events—August 21, Miss L. Muesel, Green Bay, Wis., 46; August 22, Mrs. A. H. Winkler, Chicago, Ill., 47; August 24, Mrs. A. Almert, Chicago, Ill., 45. Third day, August 23, Grand American Handicap, 100 targets, 808 entries, 704 starters—First, C. Larson, Waupaca, Wis., 20 yards, 98; second, M. Arle, Thomasboro, Ill., 22 yards, 98; third, R. C. Smith, Mound, Ill., 19 yards, 97; fourth, I. C. Norwood, Davenport, Ia., 17 yards, 97; fifth, H. C. Hood, Pittsburgh, Pa., 19 yards, 96. Yardage Trophies in Grand American Handicap—16 yards, B. H. Little (won in shoot-off), 95; 17 yards, J. W. Reed (won in shoot-off), 94; 18 yards, A. R. Jones (won in shoot-off), 95; 19 yards, J. G. Fye (won in shoot-off), 95; 20 yards, G. W. Lewis, 95; 21 yards, D. C. Rogers, 95; 22 yards, F. S. Wright, 95. Fourth day, August 24, Consolation Handicap, 100 targets—First, R. A. Nutt, El Paso, Ill., 19 yards, 96; second, J. Livingston, Sprineville, Ala., 21 yards, 95; third, C. B. Stickley, Vanclusc, Va., 18 yards, 95. G. A. H. Women Contestants—First, Mrs. L. G. Vogel, Detroit, Mich., 87; second, Mrs. C. D. Moon, Eau Claire, Wis., 86. Professional Championship—Homer Clark, Alton, Ill., 94.

For winners of preceding years see 1917 ALMANAC.

Handicap Tournaments—The Interstate Association's Twelfth Southern Handicap, Roanoke, Va., May 8-10. Southern Handicap won by Dr. L. G. Richards, Roanoke, Va. (21 yds.); score, 95x100..

The Interstate Association's Twelfth Pacific Coast Handicap, San Jose, Cal., May 28-30. Won by Charles Yocum, Pixley, Cal. (18 yds.); score, 95x100.

The Interstate Association's Eleventh Eastern Handicap, Hartford, Ct., June 20-22. Won by K. D. Noble, Hartford, Ct. (18 yds.); score, 97x100.

The Interstate Association's Twelfth Western Handicap, St. Joseph, Mo., July 16-19. Won by M. H. McDaniel, Durant, Okla. (20 yds.); score, 97x100.

RESULTS OF STATE CHAMPIONSHIP SHOOTS, 1917.

State.	Champion.	Score.	Runner-Up.	Score.
Alabama	Dr. A. Lawson	99	T. K. Lee	98
Arkansas	J. E. Chatfield	96	W. J. Buchanan	96
Arizona	C. P. Cooley	87	H. P. De Mund	87
Atlantic Fleet	F. P. Williams	90	C. B. Landenberger	82
California-Nevada	F. H. Mellus	99	C. A. Nash	98
Colorado-New Mexico	R. A. King	99	J. H. Rohrer	97
Connecticut	W. A. Flynn	98	L. H. Bradley	94
Delaware	L. R. Beauchamp	94	H. L. Morgan	94
Florida	G. W. Ball	97	C. E. Sands	96
Georgia	W. H. [illegible]	97	W. H. Lanier	97
Idaho	D. J. Holohan	96	E. White	94
Indiana	Dr. W. L. Straughan	99	C. D. McGary	97
Iowa	J. R. Jahn	98	Art Castle	97
Illinois	Mark Arle	98	A. H. Winkler	97
Kansas	Steve Hoyne	97	W. E. Hugg	96
Kentucky	Z. C. Offutt	95	B. D. Goff	95
Louisiana	H. T. Wadley	95	J. T. Austin	90
Michigan	C. A. Gailbraith	100	H. H. Coburn	98
Missouri	Harve Dixon	99	C. B. Eaton	98
Mississippi	Lloyd Matlack	92	Thos. Green	92
Maryland-Dist. of Col'mbia	J. S. Michael	97	W. D. Monroe	97
Montana	H. Schnack	98	J. C. Norris	96
Minnesota	C. A. Mason	99	Dr. F. H. Allen	99
Maine	E. A. Randall	94	C. P. Allen	94
Massachusetts	S. W. Putnam	98	Jay Clarke, Jr.	98
New Jersey	C. B. Platt	100	C. W. Speer	99
New York	H. J. Pendergast	100	G. N. Fish	98
New Hampshire	E. E. Reed	93	C. F. Isola	91
Ne'braska	C. L. Waggoner	95	E. W. Smith	94
North Carolina	J. B. Pennington	97	W. L. Hefner	90
North Dakota	A. R. Chezik	92	Thos. Forde	92
Oklahoma	George Lewis	98	W. H. Wilson	97
Oregon	J. W. Seavey	98	Frank Templeton	96
Ohio	F. E. Brink	99	Dr. P. P. Gintzel	99
Pennsylvania	Ray McIntyre	100	Allan Hell	99
Rhode Island	W. J. Weaver	97	W. T. Bowler	96
South Dakota	E. T. Meyers	98	R. H. Chase	97
South Carolina	J. H. Staples	96	J. G. Chafee	95
Texas	F. W. McNeir	98	E. F. Fosgard	98
Tennessee	J. H. Fite	99	Thos. Hale	99
Utah	C. H. Reilley Jr.	97	H. S. Mills	91
Vermont	D. M. Barclay	99	Dr. C. H. Burr	95
Virginia	Dr. L. G. Richards	99	H. C. Laird	95
Washington	J. H. Hopkins	97	C. E. McKelvey	96
Wisconsin	C. H. Lawson	99	C. T. Meloy	93
Wyoming	J. H. Bradfield	91	H. C. Saul	91
West Virginia	W. E. Myers	98	J. B. Lallance	96

TRAP SHOOTING—*Continued.*

Winners Women's State Championships, 1917: California-Nevada, Mrs. C. E. Groat; Michigan, Mrs. L. C. Vogel; Connecticut, Mrs. F. F. Rodgers; New York, Mrs. Harry Harrison; Pennsylvania, Mrs. F. H. Mellon; Minnesota, Mrs. S. S. Johnson; Tennessee, Mrs. Curtis King; New Jersey, Mrs. F. A. Johnson; Illinois, Mrs. A. H. Winkler; Delaware, Miss H. D. Hammond; Oklahoma, Miss Mary Wilson; Iowa, Miss Emma Wettleaf; Indiana, Mrs. D. J. Dalton.

OTHER TOURNAMENTS.

Twelfth National Amateur Championship Tournament held under auspices of New York A. C., Travis Island, May 5. First ten places: C. Newcomb, Philadelphia, 191; E. Plum, Atlantic City, 189; D. F. McMahon, New York A. C., 187; W. H. Yule, New York A. C., 186; C. J. Stein, New York A. C., 184; J. L. Snow, Boston A. A., 184; G. H. Martin, New York A. C., 184; D. I. Bradley, New York A. C., 184; F. B. Stephenson, New York A. C., 184; W. S. Silkworth, New York A. C., 183.

Long Island Amateur Championship held under auspices of Manhasset Bay Y. C., January 30. First five places: F. B. Stephenson, 90; H. H. Shannon, 86; W. S. Silkworth, 83; A. L. Thomas, 83; F. J. Ham, Jr., 81.

Best Trap-Shooting Records: C. A. Young, 23 yds., 100 straight; A. B. Richardson, 22 yds., 99x100; O. N. Ford, 21 yds., 108 straight; H. S. Welles, 20 yds., 138 straight; C. G. Spencer, 16 yds., 515 straight.

HOCKEY.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE.

The Amateur Hockey League schedule was played in two divisions, three clubs playing in Boston and four in New York. At the end of the season the first two teams in each division met in a round-robin series for the championship. Final result:

	W.	L.	P.C.	Pts.
Boston A. A., Boston	5	1	.833	28
Crescent A. C., New York	4	2	.667	22
Arena H. C., Boston	2	3	.400	11
Irish-American A. C., New York	0	5	.000	..

STANLEY CUP SERIES—PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP.

Seattle, Wash., March 17—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 8; Metropolitans (Seattle), 4.

Seattle, Wash., March 20—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 1; Metropolitans (Seattle), 6.

Seattle, Wash., March 23—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 1; Metropolitans (Seattle), 4.

Seattle, Wash., March 26—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 1; Metropolitans (Seattle), 9.

Totals—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 11; Metropolitans (Seattle), 23.

* Seattle, Wash., March 28—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 7; Metropolitans (Seattle), 9.

* San Francisco, Cal., March 30—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 5; Metropolitans (Seattle), 4.

* San Francisco, Cal., April 2—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 2; Metropolitans (Seattle), 5.

* San Francisco, Cal., April 4—Les Canadiens (Montreal), 6; Metropolitans (Seattle), 2.

* Exhibition games.

Past Winners of Stanley Cup—1900, Shamrocks of Montreal; 1901, Victorias of Winnipeg; 1902, Montreal; 1903, Ottawa; 1904, Ottawa; 1905, Ottawa; 1906, Wanderers; 1907, Wanderers; 1908, Wanderers; 1909, Ottawa; 1910, Wanderers; 1911, Ottawa; 1912, Quebec; 1913, Quebec; 1914, Toronto; 1915, Vancouver; 1916, Les Canadiens; 1917, Metropolitans of Seattle, Wash.

COLLEGE AND OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

December 20, Boston—Harvard, 7; Boston H. C., 2. At New York—Princeton, 2; Williams, 1.

December 22, New York—Yale, 4; St. Nicholas S. C., 2.

January 2, Boston—Boston A. A., 5; Princeton, 2.

January 4, New York—Irish-American A. C., 6; Loyola College, 4.

January 9, Boston—Harvard, 8; Mass. Tech., 0.

January 10, New York—Dartmouth, 6; Princeton, 3.

January 13, New York—Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. At Boston—Harvard, 3; Dartmouth, 0.

January 17, New Haven—Princeton, 4; Yale, 3.

January 20, New York—Princeton, 2; Harvard, 1.

January 24, New Haven—Yale, 4; Mass. Aggies, 3; Yale, 7; Colgate, 3.

January 28, Boston—Harvard, 5; Queens University, 1.

February 2, Boston—Harvard, 4; Princeton, 3.

February 6, West Point—Dartmouth, 3; Army, 0.

February 10, Boston—Harvard, 4; McGill University, 0. At New Haven—Yale, 3; St. Nicholas S. C., 2. At West Point—Army, 2; Rensselaer Poly., 0. At New York—Crescent A. C., 6; Quaker City Club, 1.

February 17, West Point—Verona S. C., 3; Army, 2. At New Haven—Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.

February 24, Boston—Harvard, 2; Princeton, 0. At New Haven—Yale, 5; Philadelphia Wanderers, 3.

February 28, New York—Princeton, 3; Yale, 2.

March 3, Boston—Harvard, 5; Yale, 0.

March 7, Boston—Boston A. A., 6; Garnets (Montreal), 2.

March 10, New Haven—Yale, 2; Harvard, 0.

March 11, New York—Aura Lee (Ontario), 2; St. Nicholas S. C., 1.

March 12, New York—Crescent A. C., 6; Aura Lee (Ontario), 0.

March 27, Boston—Pittsburgh A. A., 3; Arena H. C., 2.

March 29, Boston—Pittsburgh A. A., 2; Arena H. C., 1.

March 30, New York—Crescent A. C., 7; Montreal Stars, 2.

March 31, Boston—Sons of Ireland (Quebec), 3; Boston A. A., 1. At New York—Montreal Stars, 10; Crescent A. C., 7.

COURT TENNIS, RACQUETS, SQUASH, ETC.

National Amateur Court Tennis Singles Championship, held at Boston, April 7, final round, Jay Gould, defender, defeated Joshua Crane, 6—2, 6—0, 6—3.

National Amateur Racquet Championship Singles, held at New York, February 24, final round, C. C. Pell, challenger, defeated S. G. Mortimer, defender, 15—11, 15—1, 15—5.

National Amateur Racquet Championship Doubles, held at New York, January 27, final round, G. H. Brooke and J. W. Wear defeated C. C. Pell and S. G. Mortimer, 15—12, 15—7, 15—7, 13—15, 18—14.

Gold Racquet Trophy Tournament, held at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., February 12, final round, C. C. Pell defeated S. G. Mortimer, 13—15, 13—15, 15—11, 15—8, 15—10.

National Amateur Squash Racquet Championship, held at Philadelphia, February 11, final round, S. W. Pearson defeated F. N. Smith, 15—8, 15—7, 15—8.

Intercity Racquet Matches: Philadelphia, February 10, Philadelphia defeated Boston, 5 matches to 0. Philadelphia, February 11, Philadelphia defeated Baltimore, 5 matches to 0; Philadelphia, January 13, New York defeated Philadelphia, 3 matches to 2; New York, January 20, New York defeated Philadelphia, 2 matches to 1; Philadelphia, March 3, Philadelphia defeated Boston, 3 matches to 0.

Metropolitan Squash Tennis League, final standing of clubs:

Club.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Harvard	8	0	1.000
Columbia	6	2	.750
Yale	3	5	.375
Princeton-Squash	2	6	.250
Heights Casino	1	7	.125

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS.

Acknowledged by International Amateur Athletic Federation.
(Owing to the war there have been no meetings of the I. A. A. F. since 1914 and no records applied for.)

RUNNING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 yards	9 3-5s	D. J. Kelly	U. S. A	June 23, 1906
220 yards	21 1-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	May 30, 1896
		R. C. Craig	U. S. A	May 28, 1910
		D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	May 31, 1913
300 yards	30 3-5s	B. J. Wefers	U. S. A	Sept. 26, 1896
440 yards	47 4-5s	M. W. Long	U. S. A	Sept. 29, 1900
600 yards	1m. 10 4-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	Aug. 14, 1910
880 yards	1m. 52 1-2s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	July 8, 1912
1,000 yards	2m. 12 2-5s	M. W. Sheppard	U. S. A	July 17, 1910
1,320 yards	3m. 2 4-5s	T. P. Conneff	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1895
1 mile	4m. 12 3-5s	N. S. Taber	U. S. A	July 16, 1915
2 miles	9m. 9 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 11, 1904
3 miles	14m. 17 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 21, 1903
4 miles	19m. 23 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	June 13, 1904
5 miles	24m. 33 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	May 12, 1904
6 miles	29m. 59 2-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
7 miles	35m. 4 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
8 miles	40m. 16s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
9 miles	45m. 27 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
10 miles	50m. 40 3-5s	A. Shrubb	England	Nov. 5, 1904
15 miles	1h. 20m. 4 2-5s	F. Appleby	England	July 21, 1902
20 miles	1h. 51m. 54s	G. Grossland	England	Sept. 22, 1894
25 miles	2h. 29m. 29 2-5s	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913
One hour	11 miles 1,442 yards	J. Bouin	France	July 6, 1913
Two hours	20 miles 952 yards	H. Green	England	May 12, 1913

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	10.6s	D. F. Lippincott	U. S. A	1912
200 metres	21.6s	A. Hahn	U. S. A	1904
300 metres	36.4s	F. Mezei	Hungary	1913
300 metres	36.4s	Faillot	France	1908
400 metres	48.2s	C. Reidpath	U. S. A	1912
500 metres	1m. 7.6s	F. Rajz	Hungary	1913
800 metres	1m. 51.9s	J. E. Meredith	U. S. A	1912
1,000 metres	2m. 32.3s	Mickler	Germany	1913
*1,500 metres	3m. 55.8s	A. R. Kiviat	U. S. A	1912
*3,000 metres	8m. 36.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
5,000 metres	14m. 36.6s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
10,000 metres	30m. 58.8s	J. Bouin	France	1913
10,000 metres	31m. 20.8s	H. Kolehmainen	Finland	1912
15 kilometres	47m. 18.6s	J. Bouin	France	1913
20 kilometres	1h. 7m. 57.4s	A. Ahlgren	Sweden	1913
One hour	19,021m., 90cm	J. Bouin	France	1913

*During 1916 J. Zander ran 1,500 and 3,000 metres in 3m. 54.7s. and 8m. 35s. respectively. It is likely that these times will be accepted as records when the I. A. A. F. convenes following the war.

WALKING.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
1 mile	6m. 25 4-5s	G. H. Goulding	Canada	June 4, 1910
2 miles	13m. 11 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 13, 1904
3 miles	20m. 25 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
4 miles	27m. 14s	G. E. Larner	England	Aug. 19, 1905
5 miles	36m. 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
6 miles	43m. 26 1-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
7 miles	50m. 50 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
8 miles	58m. 18 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
9 miles	1h. 7m. 37 4-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
10 miles	1h. 15m. 57 2-5s	G. E. Larner	England	July 17, 1908
15 miles	1h. 59m. 12 3-5s	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911
20 miles	2h. 47m. 52s	T. Griffith	England	Dec. 30, 1870
25 miles	3h. 37m. 6 4-5s	S. C. A. Schofield	England	May 20, 1911
One hour	8 miles 438 yards	G. E. Larner	England	Sept. 30, 1905
Two hours	15 miles 128 yards	H. V. L. Ross	England	May 20, 1911

JUMPING.

Event.	Height or Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Standing high	5 ft. 5 3-4 in	L. Goehring	U. S. A	June 14, 1913
Running high	6 ft. 7 in	G. L. Horine	U. S. A	May 18, 1912
Standing broad	11 ft. 4 7-8 in	R. C. Ewry	U. S. A	Aug. 29, 1904
Running broad	24 ft. 11 3-4 in	P. O'Connor	England	Aug. 5, 1901
Hop, St'p & J'mp	50 ft. 11 in	D. F. Ahearne	U. S. A	July 31, 1909
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in	M. S. Wright	U. S. A	June 8, 1912

WEIGHT EVENTS.

Event.	Distance.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
Putting 16-lb. weight	51 ft	R. Rose	U. S. A	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in	P. Ryan	U. S. A	Aug. 17, 1913
Throwing 56-lb. weight	40 ft. 6 3-8 in	M. J. McGrath	U. S. A	Sept. 23, 1911
Throwing discus (8 1-2-ft. circle)	Committee will decide.			
Throwing javelin (held in middle)	204 ft. 5 5-8 in	E. V. Lemming	Sweden	Sept. 29, 1912

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
5,000 metres	24m. 35.8s.	T. Bildt	Sweden	1911
10 kilometres	46m. 28.4s.	G. H. Goulding	Canada	1912

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
120 yards (hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. high)	15s.	F. C. Smithson	U. S. A.	July 25, 1908
220 yards (hurdles 2 ft. 6 in. high)	23 3-5s.	A. Kraenzlein	U. S. A.	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell	U. S. A.	May 31, 1913
440 yards (hurdles 3 ft. high)	56 4-5s.	G. R. L. Anderson	England	July 16, 1910

HURDLES (10 Hurdles).
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Holder.	Nation.	Date.
100 metres	15s.	F. Smithson	U. S. A.	1908
200 metres	24.6s.	H. Hillman	U. S. A.	1904
400 metres	55s.	C. Bacon	U. S. A.	1908

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)

Event.	Time.	Holders.	Nation.	Date.
One mile	3m. 18 1-5s.	Schaaf, Gissing, Sheppard, Rosenberger	U. S. A.	Sept. 4, 1911
Two miles	7m. 53s.	Riley, Bromilow, Sheppard, Kiviat	U. S. A.	Sept. 5, 1910
Four miles	17m. 51 1-5s.	Mahoney, Marceau, Powers, Hedlund	U. S. A.	June 17, 1913

RELAY RACES.
(Four men to run equal distances.)
METRIC DISTANCES.

Event.	Time.	Country—Holders.	Date.
400 metres	42.4s.	Team of Germany (Röhr, Kern, Hermann, Rau)	1912
800 metres	1m. 36s.	A. F. K., Stockholm (Ljung, Petterson, Almqist, Hakansson)	1908
1,600 metres	3m. 16.6s.	Team of U. S. A. (Sheppard, Reidpath, Meredith, Lindberg)	1912

AMATEUR AND PROFESSIONAL WORLD RECORDS.

IN STANDARD TRACK AND FIELD EVENTS.

THE amateur records are also best American records, except as noted.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 3-5s.	Dan J. Kelly, Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		H. P. Drew, Berkeley, Cal.	Mar. 28, 1914
130-yard run	12 4-5s.	Robert Cloughen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Feb. 11, 1909
		H. P. Drew, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Nov. 22, 1913
220-yard run	21 1-5s.	B. J. Wefers (straightaway), New York	May 30, 1896
		D. J. Kelly (slight curve), Spokane, Wash.	June 23, 1906
		R. C. Craig, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 28, 1910
		R. C. Craig, Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1911
		D. F. Lippincott, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		H. P. Drew, Claremont, Cal.	Feb. 28, 1914
		G. Parker, Fresno, Cal.	Oct. 2, 1914
300-yard run	30 3-5s.	B. J. Wefers, New York	Sept. 26, 1896
440-yard run	47s.	M. W. Long (straight), Guttenberg, N. J.	Oct. 4, 1900
	47 2-5s.	J. E. Meredith (1 turn), Cambridge, Mass.	May 27, 1916
600-yard run	1m. 10 4-5s.	M. W. Sheppard, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 14, 1910
880-yard run	1m. 52 1-5s.	J. E. Meredith, Philadelphia, Pa.	May 13, 1916
¾-mile run	3m. 2 4-5s.	T. P. Conneff, Travers Island, N. Y.	Aug. 21, 1895
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-5s.	N. S. Taber, Cambridge, Mass.	July 16, 1915
2-mile run	9m. 9 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 11, 1904
*2-mile run	9m. 14 1-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, Buffalo, N. Y.	Feb. 20, 1910
3-mile run	14m. 17 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 21, 1903
*3-mile run	14m. 18 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
4-mile run	19m. 23 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	June 13, 1904
*4-mile run	19m. 39 4-5s†	G. V. Bonhag, New York	Feb. 5, 1910
5-mile run	24m. 33 2-5s.	A. Shrubb, Stamford Bridge, England	May 12, 1904
*5-mile run	24m. 29 1-5s†	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Feb. 12, 1913
10-mile run	50m. 40 3-5s.	A. Shrubb, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 5, 1904
*10-mile run	51m. 3 2-5s.	H. Kolehmainen, New York	Nov. 1, 1913
120-yard high hurdles	14 3-5s.	R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
		R. Simpson, Evanston, Ill.	June 3, 1916
220-yard low hurdles	23 3-5s.	A. C. Kraenzlein, New York	May 28, 1898
		J. I. Wendell, Cambridge, Mass.	May 31, 1913
		R. Simpson, Columbia, Mo.	May 27, 1916
Running high jump	6 ft. 7 5-16 in.	E. Beeson, Berkeley, Cal.	May 2, 1914
Running broad jump	24 ft. 11 3-4 in.	P. O'Connor, Dublin, Ireland	Aug. 5, 1901
Run, hop, step and jump	50 ft. 11 in.	D. F. Ahearn, Celtic Park, N. Y.	May 30, 1911
Putting 16-lb. shot	51 ft.	Ralph Rose, San Francisco, Cal.	Aug. 21, 1909
Throwing 16-lb. hammer	189 ft. 6 1-2 in.	P. Ryan, Celtic Park, New York	Aug. 17, 1913
Pole vault	13 ft. 2 1-4 in.	M. S. Wright, Cambridge, Mass.	June 8, 1912
Standing broad jump	11 ft. 4 7-8 in.	R. C. Ewry, St. Louis, Mo.	Aug. 24, 1904
Standing high jump	5 ft. 5 3-4 in.	L. Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y.	June 14, 1913
Three standing jumps	35 ft. 8 3-4 in.	R. C. Ewry, Celtic Park, N. Y.	Sept. 7, 1903

* American amateur records. † Made indoors.
For other American amateur records see 1917 ALMANAC.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS—*Continued.*

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS.

Event.	Record.	Amateur.	Date.
100-yard run	9 1-2s	A. B. Postle (downhill), Kalgoorlie, Australia.	Dec. 28, 1906
100-yard run	9 3-5s	E. Donovan, Boston, Mass R. Walker, Johannesburg, South Africa	Sept. 2, 1895 Dec. 17, 1913
130-yard run	12s	J. Donaldson, Sydney, N. S. W	Sept. 23, 1911
220-yard run	21 1-4s	J. Donaldson, Shawfield Park, Scotland	July 26, 1913
300-yard run	30s	H. Hutchins, Scotland	Jan. 2, 1884
440-yard run	47 4-5s	B. R. Day, Perth, West Australia	Apr. 1, 1907
600-yard run	1m. 13s	J. Nuttall, England E. C. Bredin, England	Feb. 20, 1864 July 31, 1897
880-yard run	1m. 53 1-2s	F. S. Hewitt, Lyttleton, New Zealand	Sept. 21, 1871
¾-mile run	3m. 7s	W. Richards, England	June 30, 1866
1-mile run	4m. 12 3-4s	W. G. George, Lilliebridge, England	Aug. 23, 1886
2-mile run	9m. 11 1-2s	W. Lang, Manchester, England	Aug. 1, 1863
3-mile run	14m. 19 1-2s	P. Cannon, Govan, Scotland	May 14, 1888
4-mile run	19m. 25 2-5s	P. Cannon, Glasgow, Scotland	Nov. 8, 1888
5-mile run	24m. 40s	J. White, Hackney, Wicks	May 11, 1863
10-mile run	51m. 5 1-2s	H. Watkins, Rochdale	Sept. 16, 1899
Running high jump	6 ft. 1-2 in	E. W. Johnston, Boston, Mass	Oct. 1, 1881
Running broad jump	23 ft. 1 in	L. A. Carpenter, Boston, Mass	Oct. 16, 1896
Run, hop, step and jump	48 ft. 8 in	T. Burrows, Worcester, Mass	Oct. 18, 1884
Pole vault	11 ft. 9 in	R. B. Dickerson, Ireland	July 11, 1892
Standing broad jump	12 ft. 1 1-2 in	J. Darby, England	May 28, 1890
Standing high jump	4 ft. 11 in	H. Andrews, Scotland	1875
Three standing jumps	36 ft. 3 in	T. Colquitt, England	May 1907

AVIATION.

Owing to the war, no new aviation records by civilian flyers have been officially recognized by the International Aeronautical Federation since 1914. For the 1914 and earlier records the reader is referred to the 1914, 1915, or 1916 ALMANAC.

IMPORTANT EXHIBITION OR COMPETITIVE FLIGHTS DURING 1917.

Date.	Aviator.	Distance.	Time.	Place.	Class.	Remarks.
Jan. 27	P. Rader	*10,500 ft.	4h.	Pensacola, Fla.	Altitude	1 passenger.
Aug. 29	Capt. G. Laureami	920 miles	10h. 33m.	Turin to Naples to Turin	Cross country	Non-stop world record.
Sept. 24	Capt. G. Laurami	700 miles	12h. 2m.	Turin to London	Cross country	Crossed Alps. 1 passenger.
Oct. 22	Capt. A. Silvio	330 miles	4h. 25m.	Norfolk, Va, to Mineola, L. I.	Cross country	8 passengers, Amer. record.
Oct. 22	Lieut. A. Baldioli	330 miles	2h. 55m.	Norfolk, Va. to Mineola, L. I.	Cross country	.....
Oct. 23	Lieut. A. Ballerini	330 miles	3h. 10m.	Norfolk, Va. to Mineola, L. I.	Cross country	1 passenger.
Nov. 17	Lieut. Adamti	330 miles	3h. 45m.	Norfolk, Va. to Mineola, L. I.	Cross country	1 passenger.

IMPORTANT FLIGHTS DURING 1916.

Date.	Aviator.	Distance.	Time.	Place.	Class.	Remarks.
Feb. 20	Corp. Smith	.....	8h. 42m.	San Diego, Cal.	Duration	.....
April 1	S. McGordon	300 miles	4h. 29m.	Newport News to Washington and return.	Cross country	1 passenger.
April 30	E. T. McCauley	88 miles	1h. 10m. 58s.	Newport News, Va.	Duration	6 passengers.
May 4	E. T. McCauley	170 miles	2h. 23m.	Newport News, Va.	Cross country	6 passengers.
May 24	V. Carlstrom	*237 miles	3h. 7m.	New York to Wash'ton	Cross country	1 passenger.
June 20	Lieut. A. Marchal	*812 miles	.....	Nancy, France, to Chlom, Poland.	Cross country	.....
July 19	Lieut. Yerisso	645 miles	.....	Buen. Ayres to Mendoza, South Amer.	Cross country race	.....
Aug. 8	V. Carlstrom	110 miles	1h. 4m.	Buffalo to Hammondsport.	Cross country	.....
Aug. 25	V. Carlstrom	*661 miles	8h. 40m.	Newport News, Va.	Duration	1 passenger.
Nov. 2	V. Carlstrom	*452 miles	4h. 17m. 30s.	Chicago to Erie, Pa.	Cross country	Elapsed flying time, Chicago to N. Y. City, 8h. 28½m.
Nov. 3	V. Carlstrom	515 miles	4h. 11m.	Erie to N. Y. City	Cross country	
Nov. 19	Ruth Law	*590 miles	5h. 45m.	Ch'go to Hornell, N.Y.	Cross country	Elapsed flying time, Chicago to N. Y. City, 8h. 53m. 35s.
Nov. 20	Ruth Law	294 miles	3h. 10m. 35s.	Hornell to N. Y. City.	Cross country	

* Non-stop flight.

ALTITUDE FLIGHTS DURING 1916.

Date.	Aviator.	Place.	Altitude.	Remarks.
Feb. 14	F. Smith	San Diego, Cal.	9,544 feet.	2 passengers.
Feb. 16	F. Smith	San Diego, Cal.	9,600 feet.	3 passengers.
Mar. 29	Lieut. R. Saufley	Pensacola, Fla.	16,072 feet.	.....
April 12	De L. Thompson	Hempstead, N. Y.	14,020 feet.	1 passenger.
April 28	H. G. Hawker	Brooklands, England	24,408 feet.	.....
April 30	V. Carlstrom	Newport News, Va.	16,500 feet.	1 passenger.
May 27	S. McGordon	New York City, N. Y.	15,800 feet.	.....

CRICKET.

(Compiled by F. F. Kelly.)

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.
Manor Field	11	7	2	2	.777	Rovers	12	4	7	1	.363
Bensonhurst	12	6	2	4	.750	Staten Island	12	2	8	2	.200
Richmond County	11	5	5	1	.500						

Staten Island forfeited a game each to Richmond County, Manor Field, and Bensonhurst Rovers; Rovers forfeited to Richmond County; Richmond County forfeited to Manor Field; Manor Field vs. Richmond County game of May 19 not played.

BATTING—FIRST TWELVE.

Batsman and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Batsman and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
R. Belgrave, B'hurst	12	....	111	390	32.50	O. Turville, Manorfield	13	....	62	304	23.38
B. Kortlang, Rich. Co.	6	....	75	182	30.33	A. Hoskings, Manorfield	8	....	56	183	22.87
R. Macpherson, B'hurst	10	2	*46	221	27.62	E. G. Hull, Rich. Co.	7	....	67	143	20.43
F. F. Kelly, Staten Isl.	9	3	*56	157	26.16	G. W. Hayman, Man'f'd	7	....	37	133	19.00
S. B. Standfast, Staten Is.	5	2	*55	74	24.66	A. W. Arrowsmith, StnIsl	6	....	63	109	18.16
G. Gautier, B'hurst	7	3	*27	94	23.50	F. A. W. Ireland, St'n Isl.	5	2	24	53	17.66

BOWLING—FIRST TWELVE.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
F. C. Gautier, Bens.Rovs.	362	....	199	22	9.05	E. G. Hall, Rich. Co.	308	1	199	14	14.21
C. Hoyle, Bensonhurst	664	3	390	40	9.75	F. F. Kelly, Staten Isl.	526	4	344	24	14.33
J. H. Briggs, B'hurst	762	5	468	39	12.00	W. Massiah, Ben. Rov.	360	....	181	11	16.36
O. Turville, Manorfield	736	2	465	38	12.23	A. Lovell, Ben Rov	510	1	335	20	16.75
L. W. Staughton, RichCo.	627	3	294	24	12.25	A. Hoskings, Manorfield	490	1	312	21	19.62
W. F. Keenan, Jr. Stn.Isl.	390	3	222	16	13.87						

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT CRICKET LEAGUE—CLUB STANDING.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.	Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	P.C.
Manhattan	9	1	6	.900	Kings County	2	13	1	.133
Col. Oval	9	1	6	.900	Paterson	1	11	4	.083
Brooklyn	6	1	9	.857					

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST TEN.

Batsman and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
J. L. Poyer, Brooklyn	10	4	*100	355	59.16
R. Camacho, Col. Oval	17	5	102	501	41.75
L. R. Miller, Manhattan	17	2	49	386	25.73
V. H. Cockerman, B'lyn.	13	6	37	174	24.85
J. Langley, Col. Oval	12	2	89	214	21.40
O. Meyer, Brooklyn	15	2	70	266	20.46
H. Meyer, Manhattan	17	1	40	320	20.00
L. Camacho, Col. Oval	7	1	42	116	19.53
W. Bunce, Paterson	7	2	29	96	19.20
H. Poyer, Brooklyn	11	0	48	176	16.00

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST TEN.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
H. Rushton, Brooklyn	907	10	387	57	6.78
L. R. Miller, Manhattan	1063	6	493	72	6.84
J. Langley, Col. Oval	639	3	296	37	8.00
J. Davis, Col. Oval	823	5	414	48	8.62
H. Meyer, Manhattan	960	9	455	51	8.92
A. Cobb, Paterson	580	4	269	30	8.96
S. Lomas, Manhattan	169	3	72	8	9.00
J. A. Booth, Paterson	160	3	72	8	9.00
A. Bunce, Paterson	554	1	260	24	10.83
O. Camacho, Col. Oval	392	1	209	19	11.00

VAN CORTLANDT PARK LEAGUE—STANDING OF CLUB.

Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Clubs.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.
Cameron	9	1	2	18	United	4	6	2	10
Bronx United	5	5	1	11	Adult School	4	7	....	8

BATTING AVERAGES—FIRST SIX.

Batsman and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	Avs.
J. Freeman, Adult School	6	2	*71	37.75
F. S. Hall, Bronx United	5	2	*38	32.00
L. J. Snook, Cameron	9	1	*83	27.42
F. Johnson, United	6	2	*24	25.00
C. Lewis, Cameron	5	....	54	20.00
P. Owens, Cameron	9	2	26	16.70

BOWLING AVERAGES—FIRST SIX.

Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	R.	W.	Avs.
S. Greenridge, United	140	47	11	4.27
F. G. Howard, Cameron	312	142	29	4.80
S. Welch, Cameron	457	150	28	5.35
J. Halliwell, Cameron	230	101	15	6.66
H. Stockdale, Bronx United	190	81	12	6.75
F. S. Hall, Bronx United	285	126	17	7.42

NEW YORK HALIFAX CUP AVERAGES—FIRST SIX.

Batsmen and Clubs.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.	Bowlers and Clubs.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
L. Miller, Manhattan	4	1	*73	156	52.00	J. H. Briggs, Benshrst	865	3	388	39	9.95
E. H. L. Stonington, St.Is.	3	....	57	116	38.67	A. Hoskings, Manorfield	485	2	243	17	14.30
R. Camacho, Col. Oval	6	....	88	216	36.00	W. F. Keenan, Statn Isl.	380	1	178	12	14.83
B. Kortlang, Richmd Co.	7	1	112	213	35.50	L. Miller, Manhattan	200	....	125	6	20.83
A. G. Laurie, Bensonhst.	6	2	45	140	35.00						
E. G. Hall, Richmd Co.	7	....	96	201	28.71						

HALIFAX CUP—CLUB STANDING.

Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.	Clubs.	P.	W.	L.	Pts.
New York	7	6	2	5	Germantown	6	2	4	2
Frankford	7	5	1	4	Merion	6	0	6	0

* Denotes not out.

CRICKET—*Continued.*

BATTING—FIRST SIX.

BATSMEN AND CLUBS.	Ins.	N.O.	H.S.	R.	Avs.
L. Miller, Manhattan....	4	1	*73	156	52.00
H. S. Harned, Germtwn.	5	1	*65	167	41.75
E. H. Stonington, Stn. Isl.	3	0	57	116	38.66
R. Camacho, Col. Oval..	6	0	88	216	36.00
J. Dixon, Frankford.....	7	3	39	143	35.75
B. Kortlang, Rich. Co...	7	1	112	213	35.50

*Denotes not out.

BOWLING—FIRST SIX.

BOWLERS AND CLUBS.	B.	M.	R.	W.	Avs.
J. H. Briggs, Bensonhst..	872	6	388	39	9.94
W. R. Clothier, G'rm'nt'n	370	0	190	16	11.87
A. Hoskings, Manor Field	485	3	233	17	13.70
G. Bennett, Frankford...	955	6	448	31	14.45
W. F. Keenan, Jr., Stn. Is.	380	4	178	12	14.83
R. Waad, Frankford.....	835	10	448	29	15.44

The Interstate game between Massachusetts and Rhode Island on July 4th was won by Rhode Island by 25 runs.

The game between Rhode Island District Cricket League and New Bedford Cricket League on September 3rd was won by Rhode Island by 12 runs.

On account of the war there was no Inter-Collegiate games played during the season.

The following New York cricketers were killed in the European War during 1917, W. Johnstone (Crescent A. C.), H. C. Hertslett (Crescent A. C.), A. Tilbury (Kings County), H. B. H. Boyce (Bensonhurst), C. E. S. Stephenson (Port Washington).

The highest individual score in the United States during the season was hit by J. R. Vetterlein, 120.

The highest individual score in Canada during this season was hit by W. D. Chandler, 201.

There was no first class cricket in England, due to the war, and the annual matches between Oxford University and Cambridge University and the Eton vs. Harrow games did not take place.

H. Livingston of the Pittsburgh Field Club established a record for the United States by scoring three consecutive centuries in one week in a tournament held in Chicago in August, 1907; a similar feat was performed by H. N. R. Cobiet in Canada in a tournament held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in August, 1906. H. V. Hordern of the University of Pennsylvania established a record for the United States and Canada by securing 213 wickets during 1907. J. B. King and F. F. Kelly are the only two bowlers who have taken over 2,000 wickets. A. C. MacLaren scored 424 for Lancashire vs. Somerset at Taunton, England, July, 1895—the record in a first-class match. A. F. J. Collins, playing at Clifton June, 1899, for Clarke's House against North Town, scored 628, not out—the record in any match. Melbourne University scored 1,094 runs against Essenden at Melbourne (Australia), 1898—the highest authenticated record. In a match between A. E. Stoddart's English team and New South Wales 1,739 runs were scored—a record in first-class cricket. The longest partnership on record was 623 runs by Captain Oakes and Private Fitzgerald, First Royal Munster Fusiliers vs. Army Service Corps at Curragh, 1895. In a small match in Australia F. R. Spofforth bowled down all 10 wickets of his opponents in each inning—a feat without parallel. F. R. Spofforth on the Australian tour in 1878 took 764 wickets—a world's record. Dr. W. G. Grace, the world's greatest cricketer, died October 23, 1915. He hit up 217 centuries during his career, which will not likely ever be equalled.

Best records in the United States and Canada are by G. S. Pattersen eleven playing against A. M. Woods eleven at Philadelphia, scoring 689 runs, in 1894. Australians against Vancouver scored 633 for 8 wickets in 1913. J. B. King scored 344 runs for Belmont against Merion B. in 1906. W. Robertson, 206, not out, and A. G. Sheath, 118, not out, scored 340 runs in partnership, without the loss of a wicket, at San Francisco in 1894. Smallest score, Americas 0 against Roseville at Guttenberg, N. J., in 1897. The smallest score in international match in United States, West Indians 13 against Australians, 1913. Smallest score in Canada, Winnipeg 6 against Australians, 1913. Largest score in the Metropolitan District Cricket League Championship, New Jersey Athletic Club 385 runs for 5 wickets against Manhattan, at Bayonne, N. J., 1897.

Seven centuries in a season, P. J. Higgins of Los Angeles in 1912, 159, 100, 100, 121, 182, 110, 240.

G. S. Patterson of the Germantown C. C. scored 1,748 runs in season of 1892—a record for the United States. Rev. F. W. Terry of Toronto C. C. scored 1,509 runs in season of 1892—a record for Canada.

On May 30, at the Staten Island Cricket Club grounds, Livingston, a game was played between the New York Halifax Cup eleven and the Rest of New York for the benefit of the British Red Cross, which netted $2,330.50.

New York for the first time won the Halifax Cup, the premier competition in the United States.

GOLF.

OWING to the war there were no national championship tournaments. The following State and sectional championships were held with results as appended:

Western Amateur Championship, Midlothian C. C., Chicago, Ill. Final round. Francis Ouimet defeated K. P. Edwards, 1 up in 36 holes. Western Open Championship, Westmoreland C. C., Chicago, Ill. Won by J. M. Barnes, 283; second, W. Hagen 285; third, J. Hutchinson, 286. Woman's Western Championship, Flossmoor C. C., Chicago, Ill. Final round. Mrs. F. C. Letts defeated Miss E. Rosenthal, 5 and 4. National Open Patriotic Tournament, Whitemarsh C. C., Philadelphia, Pa. Won by J. Hutchinson, 292; second, T. McNamara, 299; third, A. Cunningham, 304. North and South Open Championship, Pinehurst, N. C. Won by M. J. Brady, 141; second, F. McLeod, 143; third G. Nichols, 144. North and South Amateur Championship, Pinehurst, N. C. Final round. N. W. Maxwell defeated W. C. Fownes, Jr., 2 and 1. Southern Association Amateur Championship, Birmingham, Ala. Final round. R. Jones defeated L. Jacoby, 6 and 4. North and South Woman's Championship, Pinehurst, N. C. Final round. Miss E. Rosenthal defeated Mrs. D. C. Hurd, 3 and 2. Trans-Mississippi Championship, St. Joseph, Mo. Final round. S. W. Reynolds defeated H. Legg, 2 and 1. Florida State Championship, Palm Beach, Fla. Final round. Men: J. R. Hyde defeated H. C. Clark, 3 and 2. Women: Miss E. Rosenthal defeated Mrs. C. M. Bragg, 3 and 2. Southern Association Woman's Championship, Montgomery, Ala. Final round. Mrs. K. G. Duffield defeated Mrs. L. Hunter, 1 up, 19 holes. Metropolitan Woman's Championship, Piping Rock, L. I. Final round. Mrs. W. A. Gavin defeated Mrs. T. Hucknall, 5 and 4. Texas State Championship, Fort Worth, Tex. Final round. B. H. Brown defeated B. Heard, 3 and 2. Kansas State Championship, Topeka, Kan. Final round. A. Bonebrake (age 16 yrs.) defeated H. L. Armstrong, 10 and 9. Missouri State Championship, St. Louis, Mo. Final round. J. Manion defeated R. E. Lord, 2 and 1. Northern California Championship, San Francisco, Cal. Final round. D. Grant defeated J. Neville, 1 up, 36 holes. Western Golf Association Junior Championship. Final round. F. J. Wright, Jr., defeated R. A. Haight, 3 and 2. Chicago City Championship, Chicago, Ill. Final round. Mrs. F. C. Letts defeated Mrs. M. Jones, 2 and 1. Philadelphia City Championship, Philadelphia, Pa. Final round. Mrs. C. F. Fox defeated Miss E. Chandler, 7 and 5. Eastern Interscholastic Championship, Nassau C. C., L. I. Final round. A. L. Walker defeated R. T. Haight, 2 up, 36 holes. Olympic Cup Team Championship, Chicago, Ill. Western Golf Association Team (4 men), 655; Southern Association Team 661; Michigan Team 685. Best individual score 36 holes, K. P. Edwards, 160.

PREVIOUS NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP WINNERS.

United States Open Championship, 1916 at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, Minn. Final round, June 30. Won by Charles G. Evans, Jr., amatcur, 286; J. Hutchinson, 288, second; J. M. Barnes, 290, third. 1915, at Short Hills, N. J., won by Jerome Travers amateur, 297; second, T. L. Mc-

GOLF—*Continued.*

Namara professional, 298; third, R. G. McDonald 300. 1914, at Midlothian, Chicago, Ill., won by W. C. Hagen, score 290; Charles Evans, Jr., 291, second; George Sargent, third. 1913, at Brookline, Mass., won by Francis Ouimet, 72, with Harry Vardon, 77 second, and Edward Ray, 78, third, after a triple tie in final round of 304. 1912, at Buffalo, N. Y., won by Jack McDermott, 294, with Tom McNamara, 296, second and Alex. Smith and M. J. Brady tied at 299 for third. 1911, at Wheaton, Ill., after a triple tie between J. J. McDermott, M. J. Brady and George O. Simpson at 307, J. J. McDermott won in the playoff, with Brady second and Simpson third. 1910, at Philadelphia, Pa., Alex. Smith, 298. 1909, at Englewood, N. J., George Sargent, 290. 1908, at Myopia, Fred McLeod, 322. 1907, at Philadelphia Cricket Club, Alexander Ross, 302. 1906, at Onwentsia, Alex. Smith, 295. 1905, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 314. 1904, at Glen View, W. Anderson, 303. 1903, at Baltusrol, W. Anderson, 307. 1902, at Garden City, L. Auchterlonie, 307. 1901, at Myopia, W. Anderson, 331. 1900, at Chicago, Harry Vardon, 313.

United States Amateur, 1916 at Merion Club, Philadelphia. Charles G. Evans, Jr., Chicago, defeated Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, 4 up and 3 to play. 1915, at Detroit, Mich., Robert A. Gardner, Chicago, defeated John G. Anderson Mount Vernon, N. Y., 5 up and 4 to play. 1914, at Manchester, Vt., Francis Ouimet defeated Jerome D. Travers, 6 up and 5 to play. 1913, at Garden City, L. I., J. D. Travers defeated J. G. Anderson, 5 up and 4 to play. 1912, at Wheaton, Ill., J. Travers defeated Charles Evans, Jr., 7 up and 6 to play. 1911, at Rye, N. Y., H. H. Hilton, amateur champion of England, defeated F. Herreshoff, 1 up in 37 holes. 1910, at Brookline, Mass., W. C. Fownes, Jr., defeated W. K. Wood, 4 up and 3 to play. 1909, at Wheaton, Ill., R. A. Gardner beat H. Chandler Egan, 4 up and 2 to play. 1908, at Garden City, J. D. Travers beat Max Behr, 8 up and 7 to play. 1907, at Euclid, J. D. Travers beat A. Graham, 6 up and 5 to play. 1906, E. M. Byers beat G. S. Lyon, 2 up. 1905, at Wheaton, Ill., H. Chandler Egan beat D. E. Sawyer, 6 up and 5 to play. 1904, H. Chandler Egan; 1903, W. J. Travis; 1902, L. N. James; 1901 and 1900, W. J. Travis.

United States Ladies' Championship, 1916 at Waverly, Mass. Miss Alexia Sterling, Atlanta, Ga., defeated Miss Mildred Caverly, Philadelphia, Pa., 2 up and 1 to play. 1915, at Lake Forest, Ill. Mrs. Clarence H. Vanderbeck, Philadelphia, Pa., defeated Mrs. W. A. Gavin, England, by 3 up and 2 to play. 1914, at Glen Cove, N. Y., Mrs. H. Jackson, Boston, defeated Miss E. V. Rosenthal, Chicago, 1 up. 1913, played at Wilmington, Del., October 18, Miss G. Ravenscroft of England defeated Miss M. Hollins, 2 up. 1912, played at Essex Country Club, Manchester, Mass., Miss M. Curtis defeated Mrs. R. H. Barlow, 3 up and 2 to play. 1911, at Westchester County, N. Y., Miss M. Curtis. 1910, at Chicago, Ill., Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont. 1909, at Philadelphia, Miss Dorothy Campbell. 1908, at Washington, Miss Kate C. Harley. 1907, at Midlothian, Miss Margaret Curtis. 1906, at Brae Burn, Miss Harriet Curtis. 1905, at Morris County, Miss Pauline Mackay. 1904, at Merion C. C., Miss G. Bishop. 1903, at Wheaton, Ill., Miss B. Anthony. 1902-01, at Brookline and Baltusrol, Miss G. Hecker. 1900, at Shinnecock, Miss F. C. Griscom.

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS.

OFFICIAL RECORDS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE CONTEST BOARD OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION:

STRAIGHTAWAY FREE-FOR-ALL RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 kilo	15.88
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	1 mile	25.40
April 23, 1911	Daytona	Blitzen Benz	Burman	2 miles	51.28
Jan. 24, 1906	Daytona	Darracq	Hemery	5 miles	2 34.00
Mar. 24, 1909	Daytona	Benz	Bruce-Brown	10 miles	5 14.40
Jan. 29, 1906	Daytona	Fiat	Lancia	15 miles	10 .00
Mar. 30, 1911	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	20 miles	13 11.92
Mar. 28, 1911	Jacksonville	Buick Bug	Burman	50 miles	35 52.31
Mar. 6, 1908	Daytona	Renault	Bernin	100 miles	1 12 45.20
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	150 miles	1 55 18.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	200 miles	2 34 12.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	250 miles	3 14 55.00
Mar. 31, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	300 miles	3 53 33.50
Mar. 28, 1911	Jacksonville	Special	Disbrow	81.65 miles	One Hour.

(STANDING START.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Mar. 16, 1910	Daytona	Benz	Oldfield	1 mile	40.53

COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
June 24, 1916	Des Moines, Ia.	Mercedes	De Palma	1 mile	40.23
Sept. 30, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Resta	2 miles	1 12.85
June 24, 1916	Des Moines	Mercedes	De Palma	3 miles	1 54.81
Oct. 9, 1915	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Resta	4 miles	2 20.08
July 15, 1916	Omaha	Peugeot	Resta	5 miles	2 56.35
Sept. 30, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Aitken	10 miles	5 45.03
July 15, 1916	Omaha	Peugeot	Mulford	15 miles	8 54.72
May 13, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Aitken	20 miles	11 15.79
July 15, 1916	Omaha	Peugeot	Mulford	25 miles	15 00.38
Oct. 9, 1915	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Resta	50 miles	28 04.63
July 15, 1916	Omaha	Maxwell	Rickenbacher	75 miles	45 05.31
Oct. 28, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Aitken	100 miles	56 37.65
June 16, 1917	Chicago	Hudson Special	Mulford	150 miles	1 26 14.90
June 16, 1917	Chicago	Hudson special	Mulford	200 miles	1 55 11.05
Sept. 30, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	Peugeot	Aitken	250 miles	2 23 04.03
Oct. 9, 1915	Sheepshead Bay	Stutz	Anderson	300 miles	2 55 32.23
Oct. 9, 1915	Sheepshead Bay	Stutz	Anderson	350 miles	3 24 42.99
June 26, 1915	Chicago, Ill.	Peugeot	Resta	400 miles	4 04 48.98
June 26, 1915	Chicago, Ill.	Peugeot	Resta	450 miles	4 35 05.78
June 26, 1915	Chicago, Ill.	Peugeot	Resta	500 miles	5 07 26.00

(HOUR COMPETITIVE RECORDS.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
April 16, 1910	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	74 miles	1
April 16, 1910	Los Angeles	Marmon	Harroun	148 miles	2

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued.*

ONE-MILE COMPETITIVE CIRCULAR DIRT TRACK RECORDS.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Aug. 8, 1914	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	1 mile	46.20
Aug. 8, 1914	St. Louis, Mo.	Simplex	Disbrow	2 miles	1 32.60
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	3 miles	2 27.81
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	4 miles	3 17.02
Sept. 14, 1912	Cleveland, O.	Simplex	Disbrow	5 miles	4 06.58
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	10 miles	8 16.40
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	15 miles	12 23.20
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	20 miles	16 25.60
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	25 miles	20 28.80
Jan. 3, 1915	Bakersfield, Cal.	Peugeot	Burman	50 miles	40 57.80
Oct. 22, 1914	Galesburg, Ill.	Peugeot	Burman	75 miles	1 08 56.00
Oct. 24, 1914	Hamline, Minn.	Duesenberg	Alley	100 miles	1 31 30.00
Aug. 25, 1912	Columbus, O.	Mercer	Wishart	150 miles	2 30 51.00
July 4, 1913	Columbus, O.	Mason Special	Mulford	200 miles	3 21 48.00

24-HOUR COMPETITIVE TRACK RACES.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.
October 15, 1909	Brighton B'ch.	Stock Chassis Lozier	Patschke & Mulford	1,196 miles.
October 19, 1910	Brighton B'ch.	Class "C" Stearns	Poole & Patschke	1,253 miles.
April 8, 1911	Los Angeles	Class "C" Sp'dway, Flag	Verbeck & Hirsh	1,491 miles.

NON-COMPETITIVE SPEEDWAY RECORDS, REGARDLESS OF CLASS, NON-STOCK.

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
July 28, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	¼ mile	6.91
July 28, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	½ mile	13.94
July 28, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	1 kilo	17.35
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	1 mile	28.76
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	2 miles	57.81
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	3 miles	1 26.61
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	4 miles	1 55.74
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	5 miles	2 24.65
July 27, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	Packard Special	Rader	10 miles	4 50.88

NON-COMPETITIVE-HOUR RECORDS.
(Speedway, Class "B" Stock Chassis.)

Date.	Place.	Car.	Driver.	Distance.	Time.
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	83 miles	1 hour
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	957 miles	12 hours
Aug. 1-2, 1917	Sheepshead Bay	*Chalmers	Dawson	1,898 miles	24 hours
May 1-2, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	†Hudson	Mulford	924 miles	12 hours
May 1-2, 1916	Sheepshead Bay	†Hudson	Mulford	1,819 miles	24 hours

* Piston displacement, 161 to 230 cubic inches. † Piston displacement, 231 to 300 cubic inches.

BIG AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE RACES.
VANDERBILT CUP.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1904	18	Panhard	Heath	Long Island	284.4	52.2
1905	19	Darracq	Hemery	Long Island	283.3	61.4
1906	17	Darracq	Wagner	Long Island	297.1	60.8
1908	18	Locomobile	Robertson	Long Island	258.6	64.3
1909	16	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	62.8
1910	30	Alco	Grant	Long Island	278.08	65.18
1911	14	Lozier	Mulford	Savannah	291.38	74.07
1912	9	Mercedes	De Palma	Milwaukee	299.54	68.97
1914	15	Mercedes	De Palma	Santa Monica	294.035	75.60
1915*	31	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	300.78	66.29
1916	19	Peugeot Special	Resta	Santa Monica, Cal.	294.035	†

* Decided over specially constructed road inside Panama-Pacific Exposition Grounds measuring 3.905 miles or 77 laps, and built of dirt and wood.
† Time 3h. 22m. 48s.

GRAND PRIZE.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1908	20	Fiat	Wagner	Savannah	402.08	65.1
1910	15	Benz	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	415.2	70.55
1911	16	Fiat	Bruce-Brown	Savannah	411.36	74.45
1912	14	Fiat	Bragg	Milwaukee	409.9	68.4
1914	19	Mercer	Pullen	Santa Monica	403.24	77.22
1915*	30	Peugeot	Resta	San Francisco	402.75	56.78
1916	..	Peugeot Special	Wilcox†	Santa Monica, Cal.	403.238	‡

* Decided over specially constructed road inside San Francisco Fair Grounds.
† Relieved by Aitken 21st lap. ‡ Time 4h. 42m. 47s.

ELGIN NATIONAL.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	9	Lozier	Mulford	Chicago	305	62.05
1911	10	National	Zengel	Chicago	302.5	66.38
1912	11	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	302.5	68.9
1913	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.16	71.05
1914	28	Mercedes	De Palma	Chicago	401.18	73.05
1915	12	Stutz	Anderson	Chicago	301.44	77.256

AUTOMOBILE RACES AND RECORDS—*Continued.*

LOS ANGELES-PHŒNIX DESERT.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	15	Kissel	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	418	26.41
1911	16	National	Herrick	Los Angeles—Phœnix	551	27.03
1912	19	Franklin	Hamlin	Los Angeles—Phœnix	511	28.02
1913	23	Locomobile	Davis	Los Angeles—Phœnix	574	30.47
1914	20	Stutz	Oldfield	Los Angeles—Phœnix	671	29.02

SANTA MONICA.

Date.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Miles.	Average.
1910	11	Lozier	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	202	71.31
1911	12	National	Herrick	Santa Monica	202	74.62
1912	11	Fiat	Tetzlaff	Santa Monica	303	78.7
1913	13	Stutz	Cooper	Santa Monica	445.2	73.77

IMPORTANT SPEEDWAY RACES 1917.

Date.	Miles.	Size (miles) and Kind of Track.	Starters.	Car.	Driver.	Place.	Time.
Feb. 25	100	1 asphaltum	11	Stutz Sp.	Cooper	Los Angeles, Cal. (Ascot Speedway)	1 27 46.4-5
May 10	112½	1⅓ board	17	Newman Sp.	Taylor	Uniontown	1 15 38.00
May 30	250	2 board	24	Frontenac Sp.	Chevrolet	Cincinnati, O.	2 26 47.9
June 16	250	2 board	28	Stutz, Sp.	Cooper	Chicago, Ill.	2 25 28.8
July 4	149.36	2 board	10	Hudson Sp.	Patterson	Tacoma, Wash.	1 41 09.1
July 4	150	1¼ board	15	Hudson Sp.	Mulford	Omaha, Neb.	1 28 53
July 14	100	2 concrete	15	Hudson Sp.	Vail	Fort Snelling, Minn.	1 02 19.73
Sept. 3	112½	1⅓ board	16	Oldfield Sp.	Elliott	Uniontown	1 14 26.96
Sept. 3	100	2 board	6	Frontenac Sp.	Chevrolet	Chicago, Ill.	56 29.05
Sept. 15	100	1 asphalt	14	Duesenberg Sp.	Milton	Providence, R. I.	1 24 42.2
Sept. 22	100	2 board	18	Frontenac Sp.	Chevrolet	New York, N. Y.	54 20.98
Oct. 29	168¾	1⅓ board	20	Duesenberg Sp.	Hearne	Uniontown	1 49 02.85

MOTORCYCLE RACING.

PROFESSIONAL RECORDS (AMERICAN AND FOREIGN).

1 Kilo.—25 3-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905. *1 Kilo.—33 1-5s., by J. Olieslagers at Antwerp, Belgium, June 24, 1909. *1 Mile—50 1-5s., by H. Cissac at Blackpool, England, July 27, 1905.

1 Mile, 36s.; 2 miles, 1m. 12 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 50 3-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 28 3-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 6 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 45s.; 7 miles, 4m. 23 1-5s.; 8 miles, 5m. 1 3-5s.; 9 miles, 5m. 39 4-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 6 1-8s.; 11 miles, 6m. 56 4-5s.; 12 miles, 7m. 37 3-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 17 2-5s.; 14 miles, 8m. 56 4-5s.; 15 miles, 9m. 35 1-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 14 3-5s.; 17 miles, 10m. 53 1-5s.; 18 miles, 11m. 32 4-5s.; 19 miles, 12m. 12 4-5s.; 20 miles, 12m. 52 4-5s.; 21 miles, 13m. 32 2-5s.; 22 miles, 14m. 27 1-5s.; 23 miles, 15m. 7 1-5s.; 24 miles, 15m. 47s.; 25 miles, 16m. 27s.; all by Ray Scymour at Los Angeles, Cal., May 24, 1912. 30 miles, 20m. 18 1-5s.; 35 miles, 23m. 42s.; 40 miles, 27m. 6s.; 45 miles, 30m. 32 1-5s.; 50 miles, 33m. 55 1-5s.; 55 miles, 37m. 19 2-5s.; 60 miles, 40m. 42 2-5s.; 65 miles, 44m. 6 2-5s.; 70 miles, 47m. 31 1-5s.; 75 miles, 50m. 55 2-5s.; 80 miles, 54m. 19 3-5s.; 85 miles, 57m. 46 3-5s.; 90 miles, 1h. 1m. 12 2-5s.; 95 miles, 1h. 4m. 36 3-5s.; 100 miles, 1h. 8m. 1 4-5s.; all by W. Humiston. 200 miles, 4h. 5m. 54 2-5s.; by H. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 300 miles, 3h. 30m. 20s.; by Carl Goudy, Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1915. 400 miles, 9h. 6m. 25 4-5s.; by H. A. Collier at Canning Town, England, May 5, 1909. 1 Hour—88 miles 350 yards; by W. Humiston, 2 Hours—118 miles 719 yards; by H.V. Colver at Brooklands, England, December 9, 1903. 3 Hours—165 miles 936 yards; by H. V. Martin at Brooklands, England, November 22, 1909. 4 Hours—194 miles 1,320 yards, H. V. Martin at Canning Town, England, February 15, 1909. 5 Hours—245 miles 640 yards. 6 Hours—294 miles 800 yards. 7 Hours—326 miles 640 yards. 8 Hours—364 miles, 1,480 yards. 9 Hours—396 miles 80 yards. 10 Hours—411 miles. 11 Hours—445 miles 1,462 yards. 12 Hours—471 miles 784 yards.

AMATEUR RECORDS.

1 Kilo.—28 2-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Kilo.—39s.; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. *1 Mile—55 4-5s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 23, 1909. 1 Mile, 38 4-5s.; 2 miles, 1m. 18 2-5s.; 3 miles, 1m. 58 4-5s.; 4 miles, 2m. 38 4-5s.; 5 miles, 3m. 18 4-5s.; 6 miles, 3m. 59 1-5s.; 7 miles, 4m. 40s.; 8 miles, 5m. 20 4-5s.; 9 miles, 6m. 1 1-5s.; 10 miles, 6m. 42s.; 11 miles, 7m. 23s.; 12 miles, 8m. 3 2-5s.; 13 miles, 8m. 43 4-5s.; 14 miles, 9m. 23 4-5s.; 15 miles, 10m. 3 4-5s.; 16 miles, 10m. 44 2-5s.; 17 miles, 11m. 24 3-5s.; all by Lon Claflin at Los Angeles, Cal., May 17, 1912. 18 miles, 12m. 57s.; 19 miles, 13m. 40 1-5s.; 20 miles, 14m. 23 3-5s.; all by Don Johns at Los Angeles, Cal., April 4, 1911. 21 miles, 16m. 17 1-5s.; 22 miles, 17m. 4 3-5s.; 23 miles, 19m. 3s.; 24 miles, 19m. 53s.; 25 miles, 20m. 54s.; 30 miles, 25m. 14 2-5s.; 35 miles, 29m. 20 2-5s.; 40 miles, 33m. 22 3-5s.; 45 miles, 37m. 39s.; 50 miles, 41m. 49 3-5s.; 55 miles, 46m. 10 1-5s.; 60 miles, 50m. 24 3-5s.; 65 miles, 54m. 32 1-5s.; 70 miles, 58m. 48 2-5s.; all by Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 75 miles, 1h. 20m. 1-5s.; 80 miles, 1h. 25m. 19 2-5s.; 85 miles, 1h. 30m. 37s.; 90 miles, 1h. 36m. 3s.; 95 miles, 1h. 42m. 3 1-5s.; all by Robert Stubbs at Birmingham, Ala., November 24, 1908. 100 miles, 1h. 24m. 41s.; M. J. Craves at Detroit, Mich., Sept. 19, 1915. 200 miles, 3h. 55m. 20s.; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 300 miles, 5h. 48m. 55s.; 400 miles, 8h. 12m. 36s.; both by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 500 miles, 10h. 22m. 36s.; 600 miles, 13h. 15m. 16s.; 700 miles, 15h. 25m. 26s.; 800 miles, 17h. 37m. 31s.; 900 miles, 19h. 46m.; 1,000 miles, 22h. 20m. 59s.; all by Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 1 Hour—71 miles 620 yards, Fred Huyck at Springfield, Mass., September 6, 1909. 2 Hours—134 miles 880 yards, M. J. Graves at Los Angeles, Cal., July 18, 1909. 3 Hours—145 miles 587 yards. 4 Hours—204 miles 587 yards; Charles Spencer at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 5 Hours—246 miles 1,174 yards. 6 Hours—300 miles 1,174 yards. 7 Hours—333 miles, 1,174 yards; all by Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 1, 1909. 8 Hours—388 miles 1,174 yards. 9 Hours—441 miles; Charles Gustafson at Springfield, Mass., October 2, 1909. 10 Hours—482 miles. 11 Hours—512 miles. 12 Hours—559 miles 587 yards.

Straightaway Records—1 Kilo.—27 4-5s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 1 Mile—43 2-5s.; Robert Stubbs at Daytona, Fla., March 25, 1909. 5 Miles—3m. 30s.; Walter Goerke at Daytona, Fla., March 24, 1909.

Transcontinental Record—3,362 miles, 11 days 11h. 10m., by Erwin Baker, San Francisco-New York, May, 1914.

* Made with standing start.

COLLEGE ATHLETICS.

I. C. A. A. A. A.

THE Intercollegiate Amateur Athletic Association of America track and field championship games were not held in 1917 owing to the war.

The third annual indoor games of the I. C. A. A. A. A. were held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 3. Results, finals only: 50-yard dash—Won by Harvard, 28 points; second, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 19 points; third, Yale, 16 points; fourth, Cornell, 13 points. Individual winners—First, O'Hara, M. I. T.; second, Moore, Harvard; third, Teschner, Harvard; fourth, Treadway, Yale. Time—5 3-5s. 50-yard high hurdles—Won by Yale, 29 points; second, Princeton, 17 points; third, Cornell, 14 points. Individual winners—First, Farwell, Yale; second, Davis, Yale; third, Crawford, Princeton. Time—6 4-5s. Two-lap relay—Won by Princeton (Terrell, Jelke, Barrett, Moore); second, Harvard; third, Yale; fourth, Penn. Time—2m. 40s. Three-lap relay—Won by Cornell (Shelton, Acheson, Windnagle, Crim); second, Penn; third, Penn State. Time—4m. 20s.; a new record. Six-lap relay—Won by Yale (Rolfe, Ireland, Cooper, Overton); second, Penn State; third, Penn. Time—9m. 59 4-5s. Twelve-lap relay—Won by Cornell (Wenz, McDermott, Boynton, Dresser); second, M. I. T.; third, Columbia; fourth, Penn. Time—22m. 7 2-5s.; a new record. Medley relay—Won by Syracuse (Peterson, Williams, Newkirk, Watson); second, Cornell; third, Penn State. Time—8m. 13s. First man ran four laps; second, two laps; third, six laps; fourth, eight laps. Graduate relay—Won by Penn (Lockwood, Ferguson, Steele, Meredith); second, Dartmouth; third, Cornell. Time—3m. 34 1-5s. First three men ran two laps; fourth man, four laps. Pole vault—Individual winners—Foss and Sewell, Penn, and Newstetter, Penn, tied at 12 ft. High Jump—Won by Penn, with average of 5.81 ft.; second, Cornell, average 5.69 ft.; third, M. I. T., average 5.62 ft. Individual winners—Richards and Thiebault of Penn tied at 6 ft. 1 in. Broad Jump—Won by Cornell with average of 20 ft. 9 1-16 in.; second, Penn, average of 20 ft. 3 3-16 in. Individual winners—First, Culbertson, 21 ft. 3 3-4 in.; second, Richards, 21 ft. 1-2 in.; third, Jones, Penn, 20 ft. 10 3-4 in. Shot put—Won by Cornell with average of 42 ft. 3 in.; second, Princeton, average of 38 ft. 6 3-5 in.; third, Penn, average of 31 ft. 6 1-2 in. Individual winners—First, Sinclaire, Princeton, 44 ft. 9 1-2 in.; second, Richards, 42 ft. 10 in.; Howell, 41 ft. 3 in.

BEST I. C. A. A. A. A. RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Cambridge, Mass., May 26 and 27, 1911. 220-yard dash—21 1-5s., B. J. Wefers, Georgetown University, New York, May 30, 1896, and R. C. Craig, Michigan, Philadelphia, May 28, 1910, and Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1911, and D. F. Lippincott, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. Half-mile run—1m. 53s., J. E. Meredith, Pennsylvania, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 14 2-5s., J. P. Jones, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. Two-mile run—9m. 23 4-5s., J. S. Hoffmire, Cornell, Cambridge, Mass., May 30, 1914. Running broad jump—24 ft. 4 1-2 in., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 27, 1899. Running high jump—6 ft. 4 1-2 in., W. M. Oler, Jr., Yale, Philadelphia, May 29, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—48 ft. 10 3-4 in., P. Beatty, Columbia, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. Throwing the hammer—173 ft. 6 in., Lee Talbott, Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Pa., May 7, 1910. Pole vault—13 ft. 1 in., R. Gardner, Yale, Philadelphia, Pa., June 1, 1912. 120-yard high hurdles—15s., F. S. Murray, Leland Stanford, Cambridge, Mass., May 27, 1916. 220-yard hurdles—23 3-5s., A. C. Kraenzlein, Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898, and J. I. Wendell, Wesleyan, Cambridge, Mass., May 31, 1913. One-mile walk—6m. 45 2-5s., W. B. Fetterman, Jr., Pennsylvania, New York, May 28, 1898.

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Seventeenth annual meet, held at Chicago, Ill., June 8-9. Point scores: Chicago 54½, Illinois 41½, Missouri 24. Oberlin 10, Grinnell 8, Notre Dame 8, Kansas 7, Purdue 6, Indiana 3½, Northwestern 3, Ohio State 3. Dubuque 3, Ames 2½, Nebraska 1.

Summaries, finals only: One-mile run—Won by Fall Oberlin; Todd, Ohio State, second; Otis, Chicago, third. Time—4m. 15 4-5s. 120 hurdles—Won by Simpson, Missouri; Ames, Illinois, second; Starrett, Notre Dame, third. Time—14 4-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by Scholz, Missouri; Butler, Dubuque, second; Hoyt, Grinnell, third. Time—10s. 440-yard run—Won by Curtiss, Chicago; Spink, Illinois, second; Clark, Chicago, third. Half-mile run—Won by Jones, Chicago; Rodkey, Kansas, second; Somers, Illinois, third. Time—1m. 59 2-5s. 220-yard dash—Won by Hoyt, Grinnell; Feurstein, Chicago, second; Heuring, Indiana, third. Time—21 4-5s. Javelin throw—Won by Higgins, Chicago; Arbuckle, Purdue, second; Vedder, Illinois, third. Distance—194 ft. 11 in. (new Conference record). Shot put—Won by Higgins, Chicago; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Husted, Illinois, third. Distance—43 ft. 10¾ in. Hammer throw—Won by Bennett, Illinois; Brelos, Chicago, second; Husted, Illinois, third. Distance—151 ft. 7 in. One-mile relay—Won by Chicago (Feurstein, Brinkman, Curtiss, Clark); Illinois second, Northwestern third. Time—3m 22 4-5s. Two-mile run—Won by Fall, Oberlin; Tenney, Chicago, second; McKinney, Illinois, third. Time—9m. 41s. Running broad jump—Won by Simpson, Missouri; Overbee, Illinois, and Kreidler, Illinois, tied for second. Distance—23 ft. 3¾ in. 220-yard hurdles—Won by Simpson, Missouri; Selbie, Missouri, second; Ames, Illinois, third. Time—24 1-5s. Pole vault—Won by Graham, Chicago; Fisher, Chicago, and Ames, Illinois, tied for second. Height—12 ft. 6 in. High jump—Fisher, Chicago, and Rice, Kansas, tied for first; Webster, Illinois, and Luther, Indiana, tied for third. Height—5 ft. 9 in. Discus throw—Won by Husted, Illinois; Bachman, Notre Dame, second; Higgins, Chicago, third. Distance—134 ft. 11½ in.

BEST CONFERENCE RECORDS.

100-yard dash—9 4-5s., W. W. May, Chicago, June 1, 1907, and June 6, 1908, and J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 220-yard run around a turn—22s., William Hogenson, Chicago, June 3, 1905; H. J. Huff, Grinnell, June 1, 1907. Straightaway—21 3-5s., J. Ward, Chicago, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 440-yard run—47 2-5s., Binga Dismond, Chicago, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 880-yard run—1m. 53 1-5s., Don Scott, Mississippi A. and A., Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile run—4m. 15 4-5s., E. H. Fall, Oberlin, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917. Two-mile run—9m. 33 2-5s., A. H. Mason, Illinois, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. 120-yard high hurdles—14 3-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. 220-yard low hurdles—23 4-5s., Robert Simpson, Missouri, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. Pole vault—12 ft. 8 1-4 in., J. K. Gold, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Running high jump—6 ft. 5-8 in., W. French, Kansas, June 4, 1910. Running broad jump—23 ft. 9 3-4 in., D. G. Stiles, Wisconsin, Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Putting 16-pound shot—47 ft. 1-4 in., Ralph Rose, Michigan, June 4, 1904. Throwing 16-pound hammer—160 ft. 4 in., K. Shattuck, California, Madison, Wis., June 7, 1913. Throwing the discus—155 ft. 2 in., A. M. Mucks, Wisconsin, Evanston, Ill., June 3, 1916. One-mile relay (4 men)—3m. 21 4-5s., Chicago (Campbell, Stegemann, Cornwall, Dismond), Urbana, Ill., June 5, 1915. Javelin throw—194 ft. 11 in., C. G. Higgins, Chicago, Ill., June 9, 1917.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA RELAY CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 27-28. Results: One-mile college relay championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Pope, Dorsey, Scudder, Lennon); second, Missouri; third, Illinois. Time—3m. 25s. Four-mile college relay championship of America—Won by Chicago (Powers, Jones, Otis, Tenny); second, Mass. I. T.; third, Lafayette; fourth, Pennsylvania State. Time—18m. 39 1-5s. Two-mile college championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Walker, Berry, Dorsey and Scudder); second, Notre Dame; third, Chicago. Time—8m. 2-5s. Middle Atlantic States Collegiate A. A. one-mile championship—Won by

COLLEGE ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

Dickinson (Palm, Saul, Cook, and Atkinson); Rutgers, second; New York University, third. Time—3m. 31 3-5s. One-mile freshman college relay championship of America—Won by Pennsylvania (Davis, Hough, Maxam, Eby); second, Penn State. Two entries. Time—3m. 22s., breaking record for the event of 3m. 25 4-5s., made by Pennsylvania in 1913.

DUAL, TRIANGULAR AND SECTIONAL MEETS.

New England Intercollegiate Championships, Cambridge, Mass., May 19. Points scored by competing colleges: Mass. I. T. 61, Brown 50, Worcester Polytechnic 13, Holy Cross and Middlebury 8 each, Trinity 6, Tufts 5, Boston College 3.

Middle States Intercollegiate Conference Championships, South Bethlehem, Pa., May 19. Results: Lafayette 38½, New York University 29, Swarthmore 25¼, Lehigh 18½, Dickinson 15, Delaware 12½, Rutgers 6, Gettysburg 5, Washington and Jefferson 3¼.

Missouri Valley Conference Championships, Ames, Ia. Results: Missouri 57, Nebraska 34½, Iowa State 34, Grinnell 18, Kansas 12½, Drake 6, Simpson 1.

Dual track meet scores: Stanford University 67, California 55, Chicago 92, Northwestern 43, Illinois 83 7-12, Notre Dame 51 5-12, Carlisle Indians 77, Lebanon Valley 49, Ohio State 68½, Indiana 61½, Grinnell 70, Drake 50, Swarthmore 69, Rutgers 51, Lafayette 91, Bucknell 21, Lafayette 62, Carlisle Indians 42, Chicago 83, Notre Dame 52, Worcester Technology 76 2-3, Boston College 49 1-3, Northwestern 77, Indiana 58, Nebraska 66, Minnesota 59, Ohio State 61, Oberlin 56, Mass. I. T. 78, Brown 48, Springfield T. S. 65, Rensselaer Polytechnic 57, Swarthmore 66, Delaware 38, Illinois 73½, Chicago 61½, Lafayette 76, Lehigh 36, Nebraska 77, Kansas 37, Ohio 67, Northwestern 67 (tie), Penn State 68 1-3, Pittsburgh 57 2-3.

(For best Interscholastic Track and Field Records see page 390 of 1917 ALMANAC.)

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS.

AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION CHAMPIONSHIPS.

National A. A. U. Junior Championships, held at St. Louis, Mo., August 31. Point scores: Illinois A. C., 44; Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 30; Columbian A. C., St. Louis, 22; Missouri A. A., 13; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, 10; Alpha P. C. C., New York, 8; University of Missouri, 7; Boston A. A., 7; Pittsburgh A. A., 5; Germantown Boys' Club, Philadelphia, 5; Chicago Turngemeinde, 5; Danish-American Athletic Club, Chicago, 3; Washington University, St. Louis, 3; Kansas City A. C., 2; Paulist A. C., New York, 2; Perryville High School, 2; Logan Square A. C., Chicago, 2; Missouri School of Mines, 1; Millrose A. C., New York, 1; unattached, 29.

Summaries: Track events: 100-yard dash—Won by W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A.; P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C., second; Irwin Mahl, Columbian A. C., third; P. K. Walters, Paulist A. C., fourth. Time—10s. 220-yard dash—Won by P. J. White, Salem-Crescent A. C.; Allen Woodring Meadowbrook A. C., second; P. K. Walters, Paulist A. C., third; L. Murchison, Columbian A. C., fourth. Time—22 2-5s. 440-yard dash—Won by F. J. Shea, Pittsburgh A. A.; Miller, Illinois A. C., second; O'Brien, Loughlin Lyceum, third; Smith, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Time—50s. Mile run—Won by L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook A. C.; Cameron, Illinois A. C., second; Boynton, Germantown Boys' Club, third; Cook, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—4m 32 4-5s. Five-mile run—Won by L. L. Glover, Meadowbrook A. C.; B French, Illinois A. C., second; C. L. Mollor, Logan Square A. C., third; John Probst, Columbian A. C., fourth. Time 27m 25 3-5s Three-mile walk—Won by A. Jessup, unattached, New York; Albert Parker, Danish-American A. C., Chicago, second; B. Charles Foster, unattached, Los Angeles, third; J. Kaysing, Columbian A. C., fourth. Time—24m. 29 3-5s. 120-yard high hurdles—Won by Harold Barron, Meadowbrook A. C.; Bush, Illinois, second; Renick, Missouri, third; Loffler, Columbian A. C., fourth. Time—15 2-5s. (new junior record). 220-yard low hurdles—won by Earl Renick, Missouri University; Dean Lefle Columbian A. C., second; E. Javaux, Perryville High School, third; M. P. Brazill, Missouri School of Mines, fourth Time—27 3-5s. 440-yard low hurdles—Won by C. A. Walsh, unattached, New York; A. Boeddecker, Columbian A. C., second; George Puchta, Columbian A. C., third. Time—1m. 1 4-5s. 880-yard run—Won by R. Bechtel, Illinois A. C.; Russell Foster, Meadowbrook A. C., second; Charles Brady, Missouri A. A., third; W. F. Harmer, Germantown Boys' Club, fourth. Time—2m. 3 3-5s. Field events: Running high jump—Won by C. L. Seibert, Chicago Turngemeinde; L. Watson, Alpha P. C. C., second; Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., third; E. Gideonson, Columbian A. C., fourth. Height— 6 ft. 1 in. (new junior A. A. U. record). Running broad jump—Won by E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., New York; W. A. Dowding, Illinois A. C., second; R. S. Grubb, Germantown Boys' Club, third; O. V. Van Camp, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance—22 ft. 4 in. Running hop, step, jump—Won by H. Evans, Illinois A. C.; Dave Johnstone, New Orleans, second; L. Labet, Salem-Crescent A. C., third; F. Z. Beanblossom, Missouri A. A., fourth. Distance—44ft. 11 in. Pole vault—Won by E. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; Sweeney, Meadowbrook A. C., second; Childs, Columbian A. C., third. Height—12 ft. 5¾ in. (New junior record.) 16-pound hammer throw—Won by J. J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., with 128 ft. 9.5 in.; Benjamin F. Sherman, New York, unattached, 127 ft. 5.9 in., second; H. C. Franz, Illinois A. C., 123 ft. 11 in., third, L. Barnes, Jr., Kansas City A. C., 114 ft. 9⅛ in., fourth. Discus throw—Won by W. H. Boehm, Missouri A. A.; Richard Kremer, Washington, second; P. F. O'Connor, unattached, New York, third; R. Deeds, Columbian A. C., fourth. Distance—119 ft. ⅜ in. 16-pound shot put—Won by Loud, Missouri A. A., Elsey, New York, second; Hawes, Illinois A. C., third; Barnes, Kansas City A. C., fourth. Distance—42 ft. 11⅛ in. 56-pound weight throwing—Won by H. Tycer, St. Louis, Mo.; Al Hurd, Columbian A. C., second; P. McEntire, Illinois A. C., third; B. F. Sherman, New York, unattached, fourth. Distance—28 ft. 3 in. Javelin throw—Won by Howard Berry, Meadowbrook A. C.; Milton Anier, Illinois A. C., second; R. Thompson, Illinois A. C., third; R. Deeds, Columbian A. C., fourth. Distance—164 ft. 9 in.

National A. A. U. Senior Championships, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 1. Point score: Chicago A. A., 60; Illinois A. C., 23; Boston A. A., 15; Millrose A. A., New York, 14; Kansas City A. C., 10; Irish-American A. C., New York, 10; Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 8; Pittsburgh A. A., 7; New York A. C., 5; Toronto Y. M. C. A., 5; Brigham Young University, Salt Lake City, 5; Alpha P. C. C., New York, 4; Long Island A. C., 3; Chicago Turnverein, 3; Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, 3; Missouri A. A., St. Louis, 3; United States Marines, 3; Multnomah A. C., Portland, Ore., 2; Dorchester Club, Dorchester, Mass., 2; University of Missouri, 1; unattached, 18.

Summaries, track events: One-mile run—Won by Joie Ray, Illinois A. C.; E. H. Fall, Chicago A. A., second; C. J. Stout, Chicago U., third; George Benish, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time 4m. 18s. 440-yard run—Won by F. Shea, Pittsburgh A. C.; G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club, New York, second; Earl Eby, Chicago A. A., third; W. A. Miller, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—49 3-5s. 120-yard hurdles—Won by H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia; Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., second; W. A. Savage, Boston A. A., third; F. E. Loomis, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—15s. 3-mile walk—Won by George Goulding, Toronto Y. M. C. A.; William Plant, Long Island A. C., second; Alex Jessup, unattached, New York, third; Alex Seller, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—21m. 15 1-5s. 440-yard low hurdles—Won by Floyd Smart, Chicago A. A.; L. Meanix, Boston A. A., second; Walter Hummell, Multnomah A. C., third; C. A. Walsh, unattached, New York, fourth. Time—54 4-5s. 100-yard dash—Won by A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A.; Irwin Mahl, Columbian A. C., St. Louis, second; W. D. Hayes, Boston A. A., third; Jack Scholtz, Missouri U., fourth. Time—

TRACK AND FIELD ATHLETICS—*Continued.*

10 1-5s. 220-yard low hurdles—Won by F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; W. A. Savage, Boston A. A., second; H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., third; Waldo Ames, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—24 4-5s. 220-yard dash—A. E. Ward, Chicago A. A., first; P. J. White, Salem-Crescent, second; G. W. Furnell, Boys' Club, New York, third; D. L. Pepperd, Illinois A. C., fourth. Time—22 1-5s. 5-mile run—Charles Pores, Millrose A. A., first; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A., second; James Hannigan, Dorchester Club, third; Nick Gianokapolis, Millrose A. A., fourth. Time—26m. 26 2-5s. Running high jump—Clinton Larsen, Brigham Young University, first; Charles Seibert, Chicago Turnverein, second; Walter Whlane, Boston A. A., third; L. Watson, Alpha P. C. C., fourth. Height—6 ft. 2⅜ in. Half-mile run—Mike De Vanney, Chicago A. A., first; Lieut. John Overton, United States Marines, second; Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., third; A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A., fourth. Time—1m. 57s. Field events: Discus throw—Won by Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A.; A. Brundage, Chicago A. A., second; Lee Talbotl, Kansas City A. C., third; Boehm, Missouri A. A., fourth. Distance—140 ft. ½ in. Pole vault—Won by Ed. Knourek, Illinois A. C.; Mark Wright, Boston A. A., second; Carl Buck, Chicago A. A., third; Louis Masters, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Height—12 ft. 9 in. 16-pound hammer throw—Won by Pat Ryan, Irish-American A. C.; Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C., second; B. F. Sherman, unattached, New York, third; J. J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance—168 ft. 7½ in. Running broad jump—Won by Joe Irish, Chicago A. A.; E. F. Jones, Alpha P. C. C., second; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Louis McMaster, Pittsburgh A. A., fourth. Distance—22 ft. 4 4-5 in. 16-pound shot put—Won by Arlie Mucks, Chicago A. A.; Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C., second; Gus Loud, Missouri A. A., third; H. S. Elsey, unattached, New York, fourth. Distance—45 ft. 10⅝ in. Throwing 56-pound weight—P. J. Ryan, Irish-American A. C., first; Tycus, St. Louis-Mississippi, second; Lee Talbott, Kansas City A. C., third; J. J. Shanahan, Illinois A. C., fourth. Distance—33 ft. 3 in. Javelin throw—George Bronder, unattached, New York, first; James Lincoln, unattached, New York, second; M. Angier, Illinois A. C., third; J. H. Berry, Meadowbrook A. C., fourth. Distance—154 ft. ½ in. Hop, step and jump—Dan A. Hearne, Illinois A. C., first; C. E. Jaquit, Chicago A. A., second; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., third; Dave Johnson, New Orleans, fourth. Distance—47 ft. 8 in.

National A. A. U. All-Round Championships, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 3. Final standing on point basis: I. H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 5702.166; L. J. Karimo, Young Men's Club, Detroit, 5577.46; Patrick O'Connor, unattached, New York, 5409.039; C. E. Buck, Chicago A. A., 5026.666; Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. A., 5011.13; Nathan Tycer, St. Stanislaus Club, Bay St. Louis, 4925.426; Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A., 4542.50; Harold Barron, Meadowbrook A. A., Philadelphia, 3473.52; Louis McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 2750.42. Summaries: 100-yard dash—Run in three heats, with three contestants in each heat—Winners of heats: Harold Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, time, 10 3-5s, points 790; Louis McMasters, Pittsburgh A. C., time 10 3-5s, score 790; L. Karimo, Detroit Young Men's Order, time 10 3-5s., points 784. Other scores: H. Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 783; Fred Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 783; C. E. Buck, Chicago A. A., 769; P. F. O'Connor, unatfached, New York, 706; Nathan Tycer, St. Stanislaus Club, Bay St. Louis, Miss., 741; Avery Brundage, Chicago A. A., 734. 880-yard walk—Brundage, Chicago A. A., won, score 738 points; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 727; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 700; Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 638; Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., 625. Buck, Chicago A. A., 624; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 602; Tycer, Stanislaus Club, Bay St. Louis, 597; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 417. Time—3m. 54 4-5s. 16-pound shot put—Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, won, 691.52 points; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 684.48; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 586.56; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 575.04; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 545.60; Buck, Chicago A. A., 537.92; Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 377.92; Tycer, Stanislaus Club, Bay St. Louis, Miss., 502.72; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 373.44. Distance—40 ft. 11½ in. Hammer throw—Brundage, Chicago A. A., first, 445.33 points; Tycer, Stanislaus, 387.836; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 365.162; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 345.336; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 339.67; Buck, Chicago A. A., 144.426; Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 111.67; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 17.002; Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., nothing. Distance—120 ft. 2 in. Running high jump—Buck, Chicago A. A., won, height 68 in., score 638 points; Goelitz, Chicago A. A.; Barron, Meadowbrook A. C.; Brundage, Chicago A. A.; Kerimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, and Tycer, Stanislaus, Bay St. Louis, all tied at 66 in., 574 points; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 510 points; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 446; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 382. 56-pound weight—Tycer, St. Stanislaus, won, score 458.87 points; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 455.87; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 317.87; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 287.63; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 237.62; Kerimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 146.87; Buck, Chicago A. A., 116.12; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., and Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., did not compete. Distance—25 ft. 6 in. 120-yard high hurdles—Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, and Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., tied for first, time 16s., score 790 points; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 740; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 640; Buck, Chicago A. A., 585; Tycer, Stanislaus, 445; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 700; Brundage, Chicago A. A., and McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., nothing; Brundage disqualified for knocking down three hurdles. Pole vault—Buck, Chicago A. A., won, score 847; McMasters, Pittsburgh A. A., 643; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 561.40; Karimo, Young Men's Order, Detroit, 520.60; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 398.20; Barron, Meadowbrook A. C., 316; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 398.20; Tycer, Stanislaus, 442.9; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 429. Height—12 ft. 3 in. Running broad jump—Kerimo, Young Men's Order, won, score 812.20 points; Buck, Chicago A. A., 688; Brundage, Chicago A. A., 630.40; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 579.20; O'Connor, unattached, New York, 611.20; Tycer, Stanislaus, 560; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 558.40 Distance—22 ft. 2 in. Mile run—O'Connor, unattached, New York, won, score 574; Karimo, Young Men's Order, 544; Kelly, Los Angeles A. C., 514.40; Buck, Chicago A. A., 77.2; Goelitz, Chicago A. A., 535.60; Tycer, Stanislaus, 250. Time—5m. 24 2-s.

National A. A. U. Relay Championships, held at St. Louis, Mo., September 3. Results: Quarter mile—Chicago A. A., first (Landers, Holt, Eby and Ward); Columbian A. C., St. Louis, second (Murchison, Boedecker, Bechtold and Mahl); Meadowbrook Club, third (Smith, Trout, Woodring and Meredith). Time 44s. Half mile—Chicago A. A., first (Landers, Loomis, Smart, Ward); Meadowbrook Club, second (Woodring, Barry, Smith, Meredith); Columbian A. C., third (Murchison, Bochtold, Leffler, Mahl). Time—1m. 29 3-5s. One mile—Meadowbrook Club, first (Trout, Barry, Smith, Meredith); Chicago A. A., second (Ward, Fall, Eby, Smart). Time—3m. 23s. Two-mile—Chicago A. A., first (Shardt, Smart, Eby, Fall); Meadowbrook Club, second (E. M. Shields, Glover, Foster, L. H. Shields); Millrose Club, third (Gianakopoulos, Cook, Porcl, Devanney). Time—8m. 6 3-5s. Four-mile—Chicago A. A., first (Marceau, A. Shardt, H. Stack, E. H. Fall); Millrose A. A., Brooklyn, second (Charles Pores, Nick Gianakopoulos, W. Kyronen, M. A. Devanney). Time—18m. 47 1-5s.

National A. A. U. Junior Indoor Championships, held at Buffalo, N. Y., January 1. Point scores: New York A. C., 31; Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, 15, Millrose A. C., 11; National A. C., Buffalo, 10; Long Island A. C., 8; Poly Prep., Brooklyn, 6; Salem-Crescent A. C., 6; Irish-American A. C., 6; Cornell University, 5; Maryland State University, 5; Morningside A. C., 3; Glencoe A. C., 3; Fordham University, 2. Summaries: 300-yard run—Won by G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club, New York; C. H. Brandt, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, second; Otto Moesch, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, third; Pete White, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, fourth. Time—32 1-5s. Two mile run—Won by Casper Scheffer, Long Island A. C.; J. D. Bell, New York A. C., second; J. F. O'Neill, Boston A. A., third; D. D. Joyce, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, fourth. Time—9m. 53s. Running high jump—Won by A. F. Roberts, unattached, Syracuse, with 5 ft. 8 in.; Ralph Runyon, New York A. C., second; H. S. Murphy, Pittsburgh A. C., third;

Thomas Downey, Irish-American A. A., New York, fourth. 16-pound shot put—Won by James Moore, New York A. C., with 40 ft. 10¼ in.; D. Rosenberg, Glencoe A. C., New York, second; A. H. Schultze, Syracuse University, third; H. E. Elsey, unattached, New York, fourth. One-mile bicycle lap race—Won by R. J. Gronkowski, National A. C., New York; E. F. Bundt, Alpha Fraternity Circle, second; C. F. Muth, unattached, third. Time—2m. 13 3-5s. Seventy-yard high hurdles—Won by John Watt, Cornell University; G. R. Blackmore, Alma A. C., Buffalo, second. All others disqualified. Time—9 3-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by Sam Kronman, Irish-American A. C., New York, with 10 ft. 3¼ in.; Ted Clark, Poly Prep. School, Brooklyn, second; James Houlahan, New York A. C., third; C. Crippen, Salem-Crescent A. C., fourth. 1,000-yard run—Won by Matty Geis, Millrose A. A., New York; Charles A. Ten Eyck, New York A. C., second; Matty Golden, Fordham University, third; A. H. Dolder, West Side Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—2m. 28s. 60-yard dash—Won by Brooke Brewer, Maryland State University; W. F. Lochnicht, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo, second; Bernie Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., third. Time—6 3-5s. Two-mile walk—Won by William McFadden, New York A. C.; Frank Keiser, Morningside A. C., New York, second; A. Jessup, unattached, New York, third; J. A. Graham, Jr., Cascabel A. C., Buffalo, fourth. Time—15m. 19s. 600-yard run—Won by C. H. Brandt, Ferguson A. C., Buffalo; F. Whalen, New York A. C., second; W. Powe, Alpha P. C. C., New York, third; Fred Safarowic, Millrose A. C., New York, fourth. Time—1m. 15 2-5s. Standing high jump—Won by Charles Crippen, Salem-Crescent A. C., New York, with 4 ft. 8¾ in.; Ted Clark, Poly Prep., Brooklyn, second; Bernie Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., third; James Houlahan, unattached, New York, fourth. Five-mile run—Won by Charles Pores, Millrose A. C., New York; J. W. Plant, Long Island A. C., second; James Caughery, Pittsburgh A. C., third; H. Schuster, Swedish A. C., fourth. Time—26m. 43 3-5s. One-mile bicycle race, handicap—Won by J. W. Houck, National A. C., Buffalo (90 yards); C. F. Muth, unattached (35 yards), second; J. J. Gibbons, Buffalo (85 yards), third; L. F. Schreck (50 yards), fourth. Time—2m. 12s. Medley race championship (1⅞ miles)—Won by Illinois A. C.; Boston A. A., second; New York A. C., third; Millrose A. A., New York, fourth. Time—9m. 50s.

National A. A. U. Senior Indoor Championships, held at New York, March 17. Point scores: Chicago A. A., 37; New York A. C., 24; Irish-American A. C., New York, 22; Millrose A. C., New York, 8; Boston A. A., 7; Holy Cross College, 5; Yale University, 5; Illinois A. C., Chicago, 5; Meadowbrook A. C., Philadelphia, 5; Dartmouth College, 5; Princeton University, 4; Maryland State College, 3; Long Island A. C., 2; University of Pennsylvania, 2; Syracuse University, 1. Summaries: Five-mile run—Won by Heywood Holden, New York A. C.; Willie Kyronen, Millrose A. A., second; Charles Pores, Millrose, third. Time—25m. 35 4-5s. 70-yard high hurdles, Metropolitan Championship—Won by Arthus Engles, New York A. C.; Fred S. Murray, New York A. C., second; Eugene B. Sanger, New York A. C., third; John O'Leary, Irish-American A. C., fourth. Time—9 3-5s. 1,000-yard run—Won by John W. Overton, Yale University; Joie Ray, Illinois A. C., second; David S. Caldwell, Boston A. A., third; J. J. O'Brien, Victrix C. C., Philadelphia, fourth. Time—2m. 14s. (New indoor world's record.) 60-yard dash—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.; Brooke Brewer, Maryland State College, second; Joe Irish, Chicago A. A., third; Bernie Wefers, Jr., New York A. C., fourth. Time—6 2-5s., equalling record. 16-pound shot put—Won by Patrick McDonald, Irish-American A. C., 47 ft. 7½ in.; H. G. Cann, New York A. C., 45 ft. 1¾ in., second; Douglass Sinclair, Princeton University, 43 ft. 23½ in., third; Fred S. Murray, New York A. C., 41 ft. 1½ in., fourth. Two-mile run—Won by John W. Ryan, Boston A. A.; Sydney Leslie, unattached, New York, second; B. French, Illinois A. C., Chicago, third. Time—10m. 4 1-5s. Only three finished. 70-yard high hurdles, final heat—Won by Earl J. Thomson, Dartmouth College; Arthur Engels, New York A. C., second; Fred S. Murray, New York A. C., third; C. R. Erdman, Jr., Princeton, fourth. Time—9 2-5s. Two-mile walk—Won by R. Remer, New York A. C.; Joseph Pearman, New York A. C., second; W. P. Lant, Long Island A. C., third; W. MacFadden, New York A. C., fourth. Time—13m. 59 1-5s. 300-yard run, final heat—Won by Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross; Sherman Landers, Chicago A. A., second; Thomas F. Lennon, University of Pennsylvania, third; William B. Moore, Princeton, fourth. Time—31 2-5s. (New world's indoor record.) Standing high jump—Won by William Taylor, Irish-American A. C., 5 ft. 2⅛ in.; Joe Irish, Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 1½ in. (after a tie), second; S. Kronman, Irish-American A. C., 5 ft. 1½ in., third; D. H. Buhler, Bronx Church House, 4 ft. 11½ in., fourth. 600-yard run—Won by Earl W. Eby, Chicago A. A.; James E. ("Ted") Meredith, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, second; Joseph T. Higgins, Irish-American A. C., New York, third; C. A. Peterson, Syracuse University, fourth. Time—1m. 14 1-5s. Standing broad jump—Won by J. C. Hoskins, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 7¼ in.; M. Taylor, Irish-American A. C., 10 ft. 3¼ in., second; S. Kronman, Irish-American A. C., 10 ft. 3 in., third; Joe Irish, Chicago A. A., 10 ft. 2½ in., fourth. Running high jump—Won by J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., 6 ft. 2 in.; Egon Erickson, Irish-American A. C., 6 ft., second; Joe Irish, Chicago A. A., 5 ft. 11 in., third. Walter Whalen, Boston A. A., 5 ft. 9 in., fourth. Medley relay race (1⅞ miles)—Won by Chicago A. A. (Loomis, Landers, Campbell and Eby); Millrose A. A., second; Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia, third; New York A. C., fourth. Time—7m. 49 1-5s.

FAR EASTERN OLYMPIC GAMES.

Far Eastern Olympic Games, held at Tokio, Japan, May 8-15. Point scores: Japan, 126; Phillipines, 78; China, 48. Japanese athletes scored in twenty-four of the thirty-three contests and games which included track, field, bicycle, swimming, baseball, football, tennis, basketball, etc. The Filipinos were placed in eighteen events and the Chinese in eleven. The Japanese won the baseball competition; the Chinese the football and volley ball contests, and the Filipinos were first in basketball.

LONG DISTANCE CHAMPIONSHIP AND MARATHON RACES.

Pennant A. C. Marathon, New York, February 22 (26 Miles)—H. Schuster, 2h. 40m. 25s.; H. Lucas, 2h. 44m. 18s.; A. Roth, 2h. 48m. 40s.

St. Alphonsus A. A. Road Race, Boston, Mass., March 31 (10 Miles)—E. F. Starr, 49m. 10s.; P. F. Bentley, 51m. 10s.; J. C. Taylor, 51m. 16s.

Boston A. A. Marathon, Boston, Mass., April 19 (25 Miles)—W. J. Kennedy, 2h. 28m. 37 1-5s.; S. H. Hatch, 2h. 30m. 10 1-5s.; C. H. De Mar, 2h. 31m. 5s.

Evening Mail Marathon, New York, May 12 (12 Miles)—H. Kolchmainen, 1h. 7m. 11.4-5s.; V. Kyronen, 1h. 7m. 25s.; C. Pores, 1h. 7m. 57s.

Amateur Athletic Union Metropolitan Association Junior Cross Country Championship Run, New York, May 19 (6 Miles)—E. Mayo, 33m. 54s.; V. Voteretsas, 34m. 30s.; O. Laakso, 34m. 37s.

Amateur Athletic Union Metropolitan Association Senior Cross Country Run, New York, May 26 (6 Miles)—C. Pores, 32m. 59s.; V. Voteretsas, 33m. 8s.; E. Mayo, 33m. 16s.

Scotch Caledonian Club Marathon, Boston Mass., August 4 (13½ Miles)—C. De Mar, 1h. 31m. 33s.; C. Lundy, ——; A. Roth, ——.

DOG RACING IN 1917.

FEBRUARY 3—St. Paul, Minn., Winnipeg to St. Paul Race, 509½ miles, won by Albert Campbell; second, William Grayson; third, Joe Metcalf.

February 23—Nome, Alaska, 26 mile sprint race, won by Fred. Ayer. Time—1h. 55m. 46s.

March 11—Nome, Alaska, Solomon Derby, 64 miles, won by Fred Ayer. Time—5h. 57m. 04s.

April 14—Nome, Alaska, All-Alaska Sweepstakes, Nome to Candle and return, 412 miles, won by Leonard Seppala (Siberian wolfhounds); second, Victor Anderson (malamuts). Time—113h. 34m.

THE AMERICAN TURF.

WINNERS OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

METROPOLITAN HANDICAP, BELMONT PARK.
(Distance, 1 mile.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905†...	James R. Keene's Sysonby, O. L. Richard's Race King, Colonial Girl	1.41 3-5	$9,230
1906.....	J. A. Drake's Grapple, Dandelion, Oxford	1.39	10,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Okenite, Roseben	1.40 4-5	10,570
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Restigouche, Don Creole	1.38 3-5	9,620
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Fayette, Juggler	1.40	3,875
1910.....	Oneck Stable's Fashion Plate, Prince Imperial, Jack Atkin	1.37 4-5	5,000
1913.....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	1.39	2,500
1914.....	C. H. Robbins's Buskin, Figinny, Rock View	1.37 4-5	2,500
1915.....	Aug. Belmont's Stromboli, Sharpshooter, Flying Fairy	1.39 4-5	2,350
1916	H. C. Hallenbeck's The Finn, Stromboli, Spur	1.38	2,750
1917.....	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Ormesdale, Spur, Borrow	1.39 1-5	3,850

† Dead heat.

THE FUTURITY, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
(Distance, 6 furlongs.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.. ..	H. B. Duryea's Artful, Tradition, Sysonby	1.11 4-5	$42,880
1905.....	Ormondale Stable's Ormondale, Timber, Belmere	1.11 4-5	38,680
1906.....	W. Lakeland's Electioneer, Pope Joan, De Mund	1.13 3-5	37,270
1907.....	James R. Keene's Colin, Bar None, Chapultepec	1.11 1-5	24,830
1908.....	James R. Keene's Maskette, Sir Martin, Helmet	1.11 1-5	24,985
1909.....	James R. Keene's Sweep, Candleberry, Grasmere	1.11 4-5	25,710
1910*....	S. C. Hildreth's Novelty, Bashti, Love Not	1.12 1-5	10,000
1913*....	H. P. Whitney's Pennant, Southern Maid, Addie M.	1.15	15,000
1914*....	Quincy Stable's Trojan, Kaskaskia, Harry Junior	1.16 4-5	16,010
1915†....	L. S. Thompson's Thunderer, Bromo, Achievement	1.11 4-5	23,450
1916†....	R. T. Wilson's Campfire, Rickety, Skeptic	1.13 4-5	17,340
1917.....	G. W. Loft's Papp, Escoba, Rosie O'Grady	1.12	15,450

* Run at Saratoga. † Run at Belmont Park.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP, GRAVESEND.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1905.....	James R. Keene's Delhi, Ostrich, Graziallo	2.06 2-5	$15,800
1906.....	J. W. Fuller's Tokalon, Dandelion, The Picket	2.05 3-5	15,800
1907.....	James R. Keene's Superman, Beacon Light, Nealon	2.09	15,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Celt, Fair Play, Master Robert	2.04 1-5	19,750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's King James, Restigouche, Celt	2.04	3,850
1910.....	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Olambala, Prince Imperial	2.05 3-5	6,000
1913*....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., G. M. Miller, Sam Jackson	2.03 2-5	3,025
1914*....	R. J. Mackenzie's Buckhorn, Buskin, Rock View	2.08	3,350
1915*....	R. T. Wilson's Tartar, Roamer, Borrow	1.50 3-5†	3,950
1916‡....	A. Belmont's Friar Rock, Pennant, Slumber II	1.50	3,850
1917‡....	H. P. Whitney's Borrow, Regret, Old Rosebud	1.49 2-5	4,850

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I. † 1915 distance, 1⅛ miles. ‡ Aqueduct.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP, BRIGHTON BEACH.

Not run since 1910. For previous winners see 1917 ALMANAC.

EXCELSIOR HANDICAP, JAMAICA.
(Distance, 1 1-16 miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	W. C. Whitney's Blackstock, Heno, Yellow Tail	1.46 2-5	$6,730
1904.....	F. R. Doctor's Rostand, Red Knight, Lord Badge	1.45 3-5	6,660
1905.....	Albemarle Stable's Santa Catalina, Rapid Water, Sinister	1.46 2-5	6,450
1906.....	Newcastle Stable's Merry Lark, Ormonde's Right, Eugenia Burch	1.47 1-5	7,350
1907.....	T. D. Sullivan's Dr. Gardner, Glorifier, Cairngorm	1.48 1-5	7,350
1908.....	Newcastle Stable's McCarter, Jack Atkin, Rifleman	1.46	6,850
1909.....	Not run	.....	.....
1910.....	G. W. Heffner's Guy Fisher, Fayette, Arasee	1.46	2,500
1915.....	J. W. Messervy's Addie M., Stromboli, Short Grass	1.45 4-5	2,500
1917.....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Borrow, Old Koenig	1.45 2-5	2,825

CARTER HANDICAP, AQUEDUCT.
(Distance, 7 furlongs, not run in 1909, 1911-1913.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.. ..	N. Bennington's Beldame, Peter Paul, Wotan	1.27	$7,710
1905.....	Sydney Paget's Ormonde's Right, Roseben, Little Em	1.26 4-5	7,100
1906.....	D. C. Johnson's Roseben, Southern Cross, Red Knight	1.26 2-5	7,850
1907.....	J. H. McCormick's Glorifier, Roseben, Don Diego	1.28 1-5	7,850
1908.....	B. Schreiber's Jack Atkin, Red River, Chapultepec	1.27 4-5	6,850
1910.....	John W. Schorr's Gretna Green, Alfred Nobel, Fair West	1.27	2,500
1914.....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Borrow, Flying Fairy	1.24 4-5	2,500
1915.....	S. L. Parson's Phosphor, Pomette Bleu, Leo Skolny	1.30	2,500
1916.....	E. B. Cassatt's Trial by Jury, Ormesdale, Short Grass	1.25 2-5	2,500
1917.....	H. C. Applegate's Old Rosebud, Bromo, The Finn	1.25 4-5	2,500

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

SUBURBAN HANDICAP, SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1904.....	E. R. Thomas's Hermis, The Picket, Irish Lad.....	2.05	$16,800
1905.....	August Belmont's Beldame, Proper, First Mason.....	2.05 3-5	16,800
1906.....	A. Shield's Go-Between, Dandelion, Colonial Girl.....	2.05 1-5	16,800
1907.....	C. E. Durnell's Nealon, Montgomery, Beacon Light.....	2.06 2-5	16,800
1908.....	James R. Keene's Ballot, King James, Fair Play.....	2.03	19,750
1909.....	S. C. Hildreth's Fitz Herbert, Alfred Noble, Fayette.....	2.03 2-5	3,850
1910.....	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Prince Imperial, Ballot.....	2.04 2-5	6,000
1913*....	H. P. Whitney's Whisk Broom II., Lahore, Meridian.....	2.00	3,000
1915*†...	A. Belmont's Stromboli, Sam Jackson, Sharpshooter.....	2.05 2-5	5,000
1916*....	A. Belmont's Friar Rock, Short Grass, Stromboli.....	2.05	3,450
1917*....	A. K. Macomber's Boots, Borrow, The Finn.....	2.05 1-5	4,900

* Run at Belmont Park, L. I. † Not run in 1914.

SARATOGA HANDICAP, SARATOGA.
(Distance, 1¼ miles.)

YEAR.	Owner, Winner, Second, and Third.	Time.	Value.
1903.....	J. B. Haggin's Waterboy, Hunter Raine, Caughnawaga.....	2.05 3-5	$8,800
1904.....	August Belmont's Lord of the Vale, Bad News, Caughnawaga.....	2.05	8,800
1905.....	J. Sanford's Caughnawaga, Water Light, Beldame.....	2.07	8,300
1906.....	F. R. Hitchcock's Dandelion, Tangle, Gallavant.....	2.04 3-5	8,300
1907.....	Newcastle Stable's McCarter, Running Water, Dandelion.....	2.05 3-5	8,300
1908.....	Montpelier Stable's Monfort, Far West, Danoscara.....	2.05 4-5	7,150
1909.....	James R. Keene's Affliction, King's Daughter, Olambala.....	2.05	3,850
1910.....	R. T. Wilson, Jr.'s Olambala, Ballot, Stanley Fay.....	2.08 3-5	7,500
1913.....	F. Johnson's Cock o' the Walk, Lahore, Rolling Stone.....	2.06	5,000
1915*....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Saratoga, Star Jasmin.....	2.04 2-5	3,000
1916.....	A. Belmont's Stromboli, Ed. Crump, Friar Rock.....	2.05 1-5	5,000
1917.....	Andrew Miller's Roamer, Spur, Ticket.....	2.06 1-5	5,000

* Not run in 1914.

THE ENGLISH DERBY, EPSOM DOWNS.

Not run since 1914. For previons winners see 1917 ALMANAC.

RESULTS OF OTHER PROMINENT 1917 STAKES.

Kentucky Handicap, Louisville, Ky.—R. L. Baker's King Gorin, Cudgel, Roamer. Time—2.04 1-5. Value, $12,200.

Kentucky Derby, Louisville, Ky.—C. K. G. Billing's Omar Khayyam, Ticket, Midway. Time—2.04 3-5. Value, $16,600.

Latonia Derby, Latonia, Ky.—A. K. Macomber's Liberty Loan, Cudgel, Midway. Time—2.30 4-5. Value, $9,550.

Keene Memorial, Belmont Park—A. K. Macomber's Tracksend, Lucullite. Time—1.05. Value, $5,350.

Lawrence Realization, Belmont Park—W. Viau's Omar Khayyam, Hourless, Buckboard. Time—2.33 2-5. Value, $3,800.

Breeders' Futurity, Lexington, Ky.—K. D. Alexander's Escoba, Atlanta, Gypsy Queen. Time—1.10 3-5.

LEADING JOCKEYS 1917 SEASON.

The records of the leading jockeys on American tracks from January 1 to September 15, follow:

JOCKEY.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P.C.	JOCKEY.	Mts.	1st.	2d.	3d.	Unp.	P.C.
Crump, W.....	661	137	116	85	323	.21	McTaggart, J....	338	52	56	51	179	.15
Robinson, F.....	524	104	93	81	246	.20	Pickens, A.....	318	52	43	45	178	.16
Collins, A.....	625	91	57	74	403	.15	Kleeger, B.....	346	51	65	41	189	.14
Lykes, A.....	485	84	81	69	251	.17	Connelly, D.....	326	49	49	48	180	.15
Buxton, M.....	386	71	52	57	206	.18	Williams, J.....	253	49	29	38	137	.19
Taplin, E.....	404	70	49	52	233	.17	Troise, R.....	356	48	53	40	215	.13
Kelsay, W.....	433	69	72	58	234	.16	McTaggart, T....	320	48	34	34	104	.22
Rowan, M.....	486	65	67	60	294	.13	Louder, P.....	381	47	56	51	227	.12
Johnson, A.....	426	64	51	58	253	.15	Matthews, M....	230	46	56	21	127	.20
Murphy, F.....	446	60	71	61	254	.13	Corey, G.....	345	46	34	41	224	.13
Butwell, J.....	288	59	53	40	136	.20	Collins, W.....	467	45	64	64	294	.10
O'Brien, W. J....	247	58	29	37	113	.24	Mink, L.....	306	45	41	46	174	.15
Martin, D.....	318	57	39	42	180	.18	Haynes, E.....	344	45	34	50	205	.13
Wingfield, R.....	427	56	44	59	268	.13	Pool, E.....	218	43	31	29	115	.20
Gross, C.....	401	54	69	69	209	.13	Merimee, F.....	329	42	45	38	204	.13

WINNING OWNERS.

The records of the principal winning owners or stables for the 1917 season to September 15 follow:

WINNER AND OWNER.	Races Won.	Amt.	WINNER AND OWNER.	Races Won.	Amt.
Sun Briar, W. S. Kilmer.....	10	$64,402	Fruit Cake, E. T. Zollicoffer.....	23	22,971
Rosie O'Grady, H. P. Whitney.....	29	54,504	King Gorin, R. L. Baker.....	12	22,415
Liberty Loan, A. K. Macomber.....	22	49,696	Belle Mahone, J. E. Seagram.....	18	22,365
Papp, G. W. Loft.....	15	49,400	Kinney, J. B. Goodman.....	32	21,632
Colonel Vennie, J. Livingston.....	47	46,956	Cudgel, J. W. Schorr.....	16	21,565
Lucullite, A. Belmont.....	17	44,767	Stitch in Time, J. Sanford.....	22	20,613
Corn Tassel, R. T. Wilson.....	31	37,267	St. Isidore, Brighton Stable.....	25	20,577
Early Light, H. G. Bedwell.....	60	35,366	Escoba, K. D. Alexander.....	7	19,682
Spur, J. Butler.....	24	34,966	Irish Kiss, G. H. Browne.....	32	19,561
Old Rosebud, H. C. Applegate.....	15	31,718	Lady Rotha, W. H. Baker.....	15	17,809
Omar Khayyam, W. Viau.....	9	26,346	Crimper, R. Parr.....	20	17,567
Blind Baggage, E. R. Bradley.....	26	25,510	Charlie Leydecker, E. McBride.....	19	17,201
Skibbereen, J. E. Widener.....	25	24,633	Runes, Mirasol Stable.....	12	16,139
Olive Wood, T. C. McDowell.....	27	24,457	Omar Khayyam, Billings & Johnson.	1	16,600
Roamer, A. Miller.....	13	23,861	Hodge, K. Spence.....	23	15,651

THE AMERICAN TURF—*Continued.*

RECORDS OF BEST PERFORMANCES OF THE RUNNING TURF.

Distance.	Name, Age and Weight.	Place.	Date.	Time.
¼ mile	Bob Wade, 4	Butte, Mont	Aug. 20, 1890	0:21 1-4
⅜ "	Atoka, aged, 103 lbs	Butte, Mont	Sept. 7, 1906	0.33 1-2
3½ furlongs	Supremacy, 2, 115 lbs	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 1, 1914	0.39 1-5
½ mile	Geraldine, 4, 122 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Aug. 30, 1889	0.46
4½ furlongs	Preceptor, 2, 112 lbs	Belmont Park (st. c.)	May 19, 1908	0.51
	Joe Morris, 2, 103 lbs	Louisville (C. Downs)	May 8, 1909	0.52 4-5
⅝ mile	Maid Marian, 4, 111 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 9, 1894	0.56 3-4
	Pan Zareta, 5, 120 lbs	Juarez, Mexico	Feb. 10, 1915	0.57 1-5
5½ furlongs	Plater, 2, 107 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 21, 1902	1.02 1-2
	Bringhurst, 2, 92 lbs	Louisville, Ky	Oct. 8, 1913	1.04 3-5
	Pan Zareta, 3, 124 lbs	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 6, 1913	1.04 3-5
	Pan Zareta, 3, 126 lbs	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 13, 1913	1.04 3-5
*Futurity c	Kingston, aged, 139 lbs	Sheeps'd Bay (C. I. J. C.)	June 22, 1891	1.08
6 furlongs	Artful, 2, 130 lbs	Morris Park (st. c.)	Oct. 15, 1904	1.08
	Iron Mask, 5, 127 lbs	Louisville, Ky	Sept. 23, 1913	1.10 4-5
	Lochares, 3, 109 lbs	Louisville, Ky	Oct. 3, 1913	1.10 4-5
	Orb, 2, 90 lbs	Juarez, Mexico	Dec. 9, 1913	1.10 4-5
	Priscillian, 5, 113 lbs	Hamilton, Ont	June 19, 1911	1.11
6½ furlongs	Lady Vera, 2, 90 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I. (st. c.)	Oct. 19, 1906	1.16 3-5
	Brookdale Nymph, 4, 124 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	Oct. 14, 1907	1.17 2-5
7 "	Roseben, 5, 126 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	Oct. 16, 1906	1.22
	Colin, 2, 122 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I. (st. c.)	Oct. 16, 1907	1.23
7½ "	Restigouche, 3, 107 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	May 29, 1908	1.31 1-5
1 mile	Salvator, 4, 110 lbs.†	Monmouth Park (st. c.)	Aug. 28, 1890	1.35 1-2
	Stromboli, 3, 117 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	Sept. 7, 1914	1.36 3-5
1 " 20 yards	Froglegs, 4, 107 lbs	Louisville, Ky	May 13, 1913	1.39
1 " 40 yards	Preen, 4, 104 lbs	Buffalo, N. Y	June 16, 1906	1.42
	Main Chance, 3, 114 lbs	Buffalo, N. Y	June 29, 1907	
1 " 50 yards	Vox Populi, 4, 104 lbs	Seattle, Wash	Sept. 5, 1908	1.40 4-5
1 " 70 yards	Bubbling Water, 4, 121 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 30, 1910	1.42 1-5
1 " 100 yards	Rapid Water, 6, 114 lbs	Oakland, Cal. (J. C.)	Nov. 30, 1907	1.44 1-5
1 1-16 miles	Royal Tourist, 3, 104 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Nov. 11, 1908	1.44 1-5
	Green Seal, 4, 109 lbs	Seattle, Wash	Sept. 12, 1908	1.44 2-5
	Gretna Green, 5, 100 lbs	Fort Erie, Ont	Aug. 28, 1909	1.43 3-5
	Short Grass, a, 124 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	June 4, 1915	1.44 4-5
1⅛ "	Boots, 6, 127 lbs	Aqueduct, L. I	July 7, 1917	1.49 2-5
	Borrow, a, 117 lbs	Aqueduct, L. I	June 25, 1917	1.49 2-5
1 3-16 "	Milton B., 6, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 4, 1913	1.56 3-5
1¼ "	Whisk Broom II., 6, 139 lbs	Belmont Park, L. I	June 28, 1913	2.00
1 5-16 "	Ballot, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepshead Bay (C. I.)	July 1, 1908	2.09 3-5
1 mile 500 yards	Swift Wing, 5, 100 lbs	Latonia, Ky	July 8, 1905	2.10 1-5
1⅜ miles	Irish Lad, 4, 126 lbs	Sheepshead Bay (C. I.)	June 25, 1904	2.17 3-5
1½ "	Goodrich, 3, 102 lbs	Chicago (Wash. Park)	July 16, 1898	2.30 1-4
1⅝ "	Fitz Herbert, 3, 122 lbs	Sheepshead Bay (C. I.)	July 13, 1909	2.45
1¾ "	Major Daingerfield, 4, 120 lbs	Morris Park, N. Y	Oct. 3, 1903	2.57
1⅞ "	Orcagna, 4, 96 lbs	Oakland, Cal	Mar. 2, 1909	3.17 3-5
2 "	Everett, 4, 107 lbs	Pimlico, Md	Oct. 31, 1910	3.25 3-5
2 1-16 "	War Whoop, 4, 96 lbs	Ontario (Toronto J. C.)	Sept. 23, 1905	3.34 1-2
2⅛ "	Joe Murphy, 4, 99 lbs	Chicago (Harlem)	Aug. 30, 1894	3.42
2¼ "	Ethelbert, 4, 124 lbs	Brighton Beach, N. Y	Aug. 4, 1900	3.49 1-5
2½ "	Kyrat, 3, 88 lbs	Newport, Ky	Nov. 18, 1899	4.24 1-2
2⅝ "	Ten Broeck, 4, 104 lbs	Lexington, Ky	Sept. 16, 1876	4.58 1-2
2¾ "	Hubbard, 4, 107 lbs	Saratoga, N. Y	Aug. 9, 1873	4.58 3-4
3 "	Mamie Algol, 5, 108 lbs	New Orleans (City P.)	Feb. 16, 1907	5.19
4 "	Lucrezia Borgia, 4, 85 lbs.†	Oakland, Cal. (J. C.)	May 20, 1897	7.11
	Messenger Boy, 5, 106 lbs	Louisville, Ky	Oct. 7, 1911	7.14 1-5

* 170 feet less than ¼ mile. † Races against time. St. c., straight course.

RIFLE SHOOTING.

Because of the war, the National Matches and the National Rifle Association matches were not held in 1917, and the winners of the 1916 events will hold their titles and trophies until the next annual competitions.

The Inter-Club Military Match, a national outdoor match for civilian rifle clubs conducted under the auspices of the National Rifle Association, was also postponed.

Records of those indoor and outdoor rifle matches conducted by the National Rifle Association, in 1917 are as follows:

Indoor Inter-Club League Match—Winners, Class A, Peters Rifle and Revolver Club, Kings Mills, O., score 9,925; Class B, Washington, D. C., Rifle Club, score 9,889; Class C, Boston, Mass., Rifle and Revolver Club, score 9,856; Class D, Chicago, Ill., Rifle Club, score 9,766; Class E, Newport, R. I., Rifle Club, score 9,714; Class F, Atlanta, Ga., Rifle Club, score 9,551; Class G, Main Line Rifle Club, Berwyn, Pa., score 9,318; Class H, Niskayuna Rifle Club, Schenectady, N. Y., score 9,037; Class I, Highland, Cal., Rifle Club, score 8,082.

Intercollegiate Indoor Match—Winners, Class A, Michigan Agricultural College Rifle Club, East Lansing, Mich., score 9,638; Class B, Columbia University Rifle Club, New York City, score 9,413; Class C, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., score 9,176; Class D, Bowdoin College Rifle Club, Brunswick, Me., score 9,029.

Individual Gallery Championship Match, indoor—Winner, T. K. Lee, Birmingham, Ala., Athletic Association Rifle Club, score of 496 out of a possible 500 on a shoot off of a triple tie of the possible score.

Inter-Military School Match, indoor—Winners, Class A, New York Military Academy, Cornwall on the Hudson, N. Y., score 9,500; Class B, Culver, Ind., Military Academy, score 7,811.

Inter Public High School Match, indoor—Winners, Class A, Iowa City, Ia., High School, score 9,517; Class B, Jamaica, Long Island, High School, score 8,387.

Astor Cup Match—Winner, Iowa City, Ia., High School, score 980.

Intercollegiate Outdoor Match—Winner, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn., score 858.

Outdoor Small Bore Inter-Club Match—Winner, Kiowa Shooting Club, Des Moines, Ia., score 9,438.

Compiled by Brigadier General Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Secretary, National Rifle Association, Washington, D. C.

HARNESS HORSE RACING.

WORLD'S TROTTING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (world's record)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " in a race	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909			2.01¼
1 " on half-mile track.	Uhlan*	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 24, 1911			2.02¾
1 " by a stallion	Lee Axworthy	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept 12, 1916			2 00
1 " " gelding	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1912			1.58
1 " " mare	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 24, 1903			1 58½
1 " (with runn'g mate)	Uhlan*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 9, 1913			1.54½
1 " by a yearling	Airdale	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 2, 1912			2 15¾
1 " " two-year-old.	The Real Lady	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 7, 1916			2.04¼
1 " " three-year-old	Miss Bertha Dillon	Atlanta Ga.	Oct 18, 1917			2.03¼
1 " " four-year-old.	Lee Axworthy	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 4, 1916			1.59½
1 " " five-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 24, 1903			1.58½
1 " " six-year-old	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn.	Nov 11, 1904			2.01
1 " to high wheel sulky	Major Delmar*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 26, 1904			2.07
1 " " " " "	Peter Billiken* ‡	Goshen, N. Y.	Aug. 20, 1914			2.14¼
Best 2 heats	Hamburg Belle	No. Randall, Ohio	Aug. 25, 1909		2.01¼	2 01¾
" 3 "	Etawah	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 8, 1914	2.03½	2.03½	2.03¾
2 miles	The Harvester*	Lexington, Ky.	Oct 13, 1910			4.15¼
"	Nightingale*	Nashville, Tenn. (reg.)	Oct. 20, 1893			6.55½
	Fairy Wood	Minneapolis, Minn.	July 1, 1895			7.16½
4 "	Bertie R	Blackpool, England †	Sept. 11, 1899			9.58
	Senator L.	San José, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1894			10 12
5 "	Bishop Hero	Oakland, Cal. (reg.)	Oct. 14, 1893			12.30¾
10 "	Pascal*	New York, N. Y. (reg.)	Nov. 2, 1893			26.15
	Controller	San Francisco, Cal. (reg.)	Nov. 23, 1878			27 23¼
20 "	Capt. McGowan*	Boston, Mass. (reg.)	Oct. 31, 1865			58.25
30 "	Gen. Taylor*	San Francisco, Cal.	Feb. 21, 1857			1.47 59
50 "	Ariel*	Albany, N. Y.	May 5, 1846			3.55 40½
100 "	Conqueror*	Centreville, L. I.	Nov. 12, 1853			8.55.53

Trotting—To Wagon.

1 mile (against time)	Lou Dillon*	Memphis, Tenn. †	Oct. 28, 1903			2.00
1 " " " "	Uhlan*	Cleveland, Ohio	Aug. 8, 1911			2.00
1 " in a race	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903			2.04¾
Best 2 heats	Lou Dillon	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 21, 1903		2.04¾	2.04¾
" 3 "	Hopeful	Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 12, 1878	2.16½	2.17	2.17
2 miles	Pelegon	Belmont, Phila.	Oct. 20, 1909			4.38
3 "	Ed. Bryan	Point Breeze, Phila.	Nov. 8, 1905			7.30½
5 "	Ed. Bryan	Philadelphia, Pa.	Aug. 22, 1907			13.03
10 "	Julia Aldrich	San Francisco, Cal.	June 15, 1858			29 04½
20 "	Controller	San Francisco, Cal.	April 20, 1878			58.57

Trotting—By Teams.

1 mile	Uhlan, Lewis Forrest	Lexington, Ky.	Oct. 11, 1912			2.03¼
1 " in a race	Rose Leaf, Sally Simmons	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 27, 1894			2.15¼
1 " road wagon	Maud S.*, Aldine*	Fleetwood Park, N. Y.	June 15, 1883			2.15½
Best 3 heats in a race	Arab, Conde	San Francisco, Cal.	Nov. 26, 1887	2.29¼	2.23	2.18¾

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying wind or dust shield, runner preceding trotter. ‡Half mile track.

WORLD'S PACING RECORDS.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
½ mile	Dan Patch	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27, 1903			.56
1 mile	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1.55¼
1 " by a stallion	Dan Patch*	St. Paul, Minn. †	Sept. 8, 1906			1 55¼
1 " " "	Directum I.	Syracuse, N. Y.	Sept. 15, 1915			1.56¾
1 " by a gelding	Prince Alert*	New York, N. Y. †	Sept. 23, 1903			1.57
1 " in the open	Directum I.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1.58
1 " by a mare	Miss Harris M.	Atlanta, Ga.	Oct. 20, 1917			2.00
1 " (half mile track)	Dan Patch	Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 21, 1905			2.02
1 " in a race	Directum I.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914			1 58
1 " yearling filly	Rose McGee	Lexington, Ky.	Aug. 12, 1914			2.19¼
1 " yearling colt	Frank Perry	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 12, 1911			2.15
1 " two-year-old	Direct the Work	Lexington, Ky.	Sept. 13, 1917			2.06½
1 " three-year-old	Anna Bradford	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 29, 1914			2.06¾
1 " four-year-old	William	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914			2.00
1 " high-wheel sulky	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga. †	Nov. 30, 1903			2.04¾
2 miles	Dan Patch*	Macon, Ga. †	Nov. 30, 1903			4 17
3 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 6, 1891			7.33¼
	James K. Polk	Centreville, L. I. (reg.)	Sept 13, 1847			7 44
4 "	Joe Jefferson*	Knoxville, Iowa (reg.)	Nov. 13, 1891			10 10
5 "	Marconi	Quebec, Can.	Sept. 10, 1917			12.02¾
Best 2 heats	Directum I.	Columbus, Ohio	Sept. 30, 1914		1.58	2.00
" 3 "	William	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Aug. 5, 1914	2.00½	2.00	2.02½

HARNESS HORSE RACING—*Continued.*

To Wagon.

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.	Time.		
1 mile (against time)	Dan Patch*	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 27,1903			1.57¼
1 " in a race	Angus Pointer	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 20,1904			2.04½
2 miles	Young America					4.58½
3 "	Longfellow	Sacramento, Cal.	Sept. 7,1869			7.53
4 "	Longfellow	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31,1869			10.42½
5 "	Lady St. Clair	San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 11,1874			12.54¾
Best 2 heats	Edith W.	Memphis, Tenn.	Oct. 22,1902		2.05¾	2.05¾
" 3 "	Johnston	St. Paul, Minn.	Sept. 16,1887	2.16¼	2.15½	2.15¼

By a Team.

1 mile	Minor Heir, Geo. Gano	Columbus, Ohio	Oct. 1, 1912			2.02

*Against time. †Paced by runner to sulky carrying a wind or a dust shield, the runner preceding the pacer

BASKETBALL.

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P. C.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Pts. For.	Pts. Against.	P. C.
Yale	9	1	326	205	.900	Dartmouth	4	6	248	269	.400
Princeton	8	2	230	211	.800	Columbia	3	7	243	307	.300
Pennsylvania	5	5	191	205	.500	Cornell	1	9	244	285	.100

WESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE —FINAL STANDING.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.	P. C.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Total Pts.	Opp. Pts.	P. C.
Minnesota	10	2	289	210	.833	Chicago	4	8	209	221	.333
Illinois	10	2	295	209	.833	Ohio	3	9	262	322	.250
Purdue	7	2	196	174	.777	Northwestern	2	10	220	309	.167
Wisconsin	9	3	287	225	.750	Iowa	1	8	139	203	.111
Indiana	3	5	133	161	.375						

GYMNASTICS.

National A. A. U. Championships, held at New York, April 20, 1917. Results: Rope Climbing—Won by Frank Seibert, Grace Club; Louis Weisman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., second; Edward Steinmetz, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third; A. Seefried, Woodstock Turnverein, fourth; Time, 6 4-5s. Long Horse—Won by B. Winshensen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 85.25 points; second, Fred Berg, Norwegian T. & A. C., 82.00 points; third, B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 79.25 points; fourth, Max Wanderer, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 78.75 points. Tumbling—Won by A. W. Nugent, National Turn Verein, 81.75 points; second, J. F. Dunn, New York A. C., 80.50 points; third, C Tempenkie, National Turn Verein, 70.50 points. Horizontal Bar—Won by Fred Hall, Socialer T. V., Chicago, 82.50 points; second, B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 80.50 points; third, Joseph Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 79.50 points; fourth, Curt Rottmann, Cascade, Md., 77.00 points. Indian Clubs—Won by R. W. Dutcher, New York A. C. 27.40 points; second, J. L. McCloud, New York A. C., 26.70 points; third, Fred Summerill, Rutgers Q. A., 26.40 points; fourth, Charles Savage, West Side Y. M. C. A., 25.60 points. Side Horse—Won by Chas. Zenker, New York T. V., 85.50 points; second, Joseph Richter, First Bohemian A. C., 85.50 points; third, Jos. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 85.25 points; fourth, Thorwald Hansen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 79.00 points. Parallel Bars—Won by B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 83.80 points; second, Thorwald Hansen, Norwegian T. & A. C. 72.90 points; third, E. C. Sumner, New York A. C., 72.30 points; fourth, Curt Rottmann, Cascade, Md., 71.00 points. Flying Rings—Won by Otto Poll, National Turn Verein, 88.55 points; second, H. Miller, National Turn Verein, 81.30 points; third, Bernard Heer, National Turn Verein, 77.40 points; fourth, A. Pfeifer, National Turn Verein, 73.80 points. All-Round Championship—Won by B. Jorgensen, Norwegian T. & A. C., 382.55 points; second, Jos. Oessy, West Side Y. M. C. A., 379.65 points; third, Curt Rottman, Cascade, Md., 365.15 points; fourth, Fred Holl, Socialer T. V., Chicago, 359.15 points.

Point Trophy won by Norwegian T. & A. C., 2 points.

Intercollegiate Championship held at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., March 30, 1917. Point scores in team championship—Chicago, 14 1-2; Haverford, 10; New York University and Princeton, 9 each; University of Pennsylvania, 8; Harvard, 5; Rutgers, 5; Yale, 2; Amherst, ½. Order of finish, individual events: Horizontal Bar—Sturridge, University of Pennsylvania; Cremer, New York University; Wiss, Princeton. Side Horse—Dyer, Chicago; Schabe, New York University; Lulpold, Yale. Parallel Bars—Campbell, Harvard; Wiss, Princeton; Veasey, Chicago. Flying Rings—Crossman, Haverford; Sturridge, Pennsylvania; Martin, Yale. Club Swinging—Summerill, Rutgers; Schwabacher, Princeton; Anderson, Amherst, and Vernon, Chicago, tied third. Tumbling—Veasey, Chicago; Hibbert, Chicago; Wiss, Princeton, and Doyle, Princeton, tied third.

YACHTING.

The continuation of the European war prevented any effort toward holding the race for the America's Cup, originally scheduled for the Autumn of 1914. Sir Thomas Lipton's challenging yacht, Shamrock IV., remained in drydock at the Erie Basin, Brooklyn, N. Y., and neither the Resolute nor Vanitie, defending candidates, were in commission during the season of 1917. There was considerable activity in yachting circles along the Atlantic Coast and on the Great Lakes, races between the smaller type of craft being the feature of the Atlantic season. A record of the trial races between the Resolute and Vanitie during the season of 1915 is appended for reference purposes: Fifteen trials between the Resolute and the Vanitie were sailed, and the Resolute won on July 3 by 1m. 8s.; on July 7 by 1m. 6s.; on July 9 the Vanitie discontinued owing to the breaking of a gaff; on July 10 by 3m. 31s.; on July 13 by 4m. 16s.; on July 15 by 13s.; on July 17 by 26m. 12s.; on July 27 by 3m. 57s.; on August 5 by 1m. 36s. (corrected time, the Vanitie making 28s. faster actual time); on August 7 by 20m. 18s.; on August 10 by 4m. 15s., and on August 11 by 3m. 59s. The Vanitie defeated the Resolute on July 5 by 4m. 11s.; on August 3, the Resolute meeting with an accident, and on August 6 by 10m. 55s.

The America's Cup—For past winners see 1915 Almanac.

BILLIARDS AND POOL.

SIXTEENTH annual Class A National Amateur 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at Boston, Mass., tournament ending March 9. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. A.		H. R.
Nathan Hall	6	0	16		79
Ledyard Blake	4	2	10	10–39	68
Edward W. Gardner	3	3	10	10–39	73
Eugene L. Milburn	3	3	9	13–43	77
T. Henry Clarkson	3	3	9	13–43	67
Jacob Klinger	2	4	9	2–27	79
Edward C. Rein	0	6	9	2–25	48

Class B 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at New York. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	Ave.		H. R.
C. E. White	5	0	7	13–41	30
J. Rice	4	1	6	30–45	61
G. T. Moon, Jr.	3	2	6	12–48	50
C. P. Matthews	3	2	5	40–52	36
G. P. B. Clarke	1	4	6	13–45	59
G. Spear	1	4	4	27–46	31
Lowenthal	0	3	4	51–53	30

Class C 18.2 Balkline Championship, played at New York. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. S. A.
C. B. Terry	6	0	47	7 11–27
J. Rice	5	1	76	13 5–15
G. Spear	3	3	46	5 10–38
C. P. Matthews	3	3	27	5 20–36
I. I. Lewine	2	4	36	6 8–32
Dr. Hawley	1	5	54	6 3–20
F. A. Unger	1	5	37	4 16–46

Poggenburg Memorial tournament, played at New York. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.	H. A.
W. Gershel (175)	4	1	54	5 15–32
E. T. Appleby (250)	3	2	79	19 3–32
F. S. Appleby (250)	3	2	70	10
C. R. Lewis (115)	2	3	20	4 11–26
G. T. Moon, Jr. (175)	2	3	41	5 20–31
Jacob Klinger (250)	1	4	70	15 10–16

Fifth annual tournament National Amateur Pocket Billiard (Pool) Championship, played at New York. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	H. R.
J. Howard Shoemaker	7	0	39
Edward F. Raynolds	5	2	29
William A. Tilt	5	2	15
Cecil M. Munoz	3	4	23
Gustave Gardner	3	4	23
H. S. Osborne	3	4	18
Edward F. Gray	1	6	23
J. J. Maloney	1	6	22

Interstate Three-Cushion League—1916-17 season. Final standing of players, showing games won, lost, and prize money:

PLAYERS.	W.	L.	Prize.
Maupome, Cleveland	26	6	$1,500
Ellis, Milwaukee	24	3	1,000
Reiselt, Pittsburgh	23	9	700
Kieckhefer, Rockford	22	10	500
Cannefax, St Louis	21	11	400
Jackson, Detroit	20	12	300
McCourt, Cleveland	20	12	250
Heal, Toledo	20	12	225
Otis, New York	17	15	200
Keogh, Rochester	15	17	175
Jones, Philadelphia	13	19	150
Capron, Chicago	12	20	125
Moore, Chicago	9	23	115
Hascall, Milwaukee	9	23	90
Cullen, Buffalo	9	23	70
Cooler, Indianapolis	6	26	60
Maley, Detroit	6	26	40

Low average prize, $100, won by C. McCourt (36 innings, league and world's record). High run prize, $100, won by A. Kieckhefer (14, league record). Total amount disbursed, $6,100.

Interstate Pocket Billiard (Pool) Championship tournament, played at Philadelphia, Pa. Final standing:

PLAYERS.	W	L.
Ralph Greenleaf, Monmouth, Ill.	6	0
Morris Fink, Philadelphia	4	2
James McCoy, Philadelphia	3	3
Charles Harmon, Brooklyn	3	3
Joseph Concannon, Jersey City	2	4
George Clark, Brooklyn	2	4
H. Kelly, Philadelphia	1	5

McCoy and Harmon tied for third and fourth prizes. Playing off, McCoy won. The prizes were: First, $500; second, $350; third, $250; fourth, $200; fifth, $175; sixth, $150; seventh, $125.

OTHER MATCHES.

December 3, Schenectady, N. Y.—Frank Taberski defeated Edward I. Ralph, 540 to 342, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

December 21, New York, N. Y.—George Moore defeated Alfredo de Oro, 150 to 128, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

January 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Frank Taberski defeated James Maturo, 450 to 420, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

February 2, New York, N. Y.—Charles McCourt defeated George Moore, 150 to 121, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

March 16, Cleveland, Ohio—Charles McCourt defeated Horace McLean, 150 to 146, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

April 14, Akron, Ohio—Frank Taberski defeated Benny Allen, 450 to 448, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

April 29—Robert Cannefax defeated Charles McCourt, 150 to 135, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

May 24, Buffalo, N. Y.—Frank Taberski defeated Lawrence Stoutenburgh, 450 to 367, in a pocket billiard (pool) match for world's championship.

September 7, St. Louis, Mo.—Alfredo de Oro defeated Robert Cannefax, 150 to 148, in a three-cushion billiard match for world's championship.

BEST RECORD AVERAGES.

Professional—135 1-4 at 18.2, Willie Hoppe Chicago, Ill., February 24, 1914; 40 at 18.1, Jacob Schaefer, Chicago, 1898; 10 at straight cushion-caroms, J. Schaefer, New York, 1883; 37.97 at champion's game, G. F. Slosson, Paris, 1882; 52 at 14.1, George Sutton, Baltimore, Md., October 28, 1914.

Amateur—57.14 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908; 33.33 at 18.2, Lucien Rerolle, Paris, 1903.

BEST RECORD RUNS.

Professional—312 at 18.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, Ill., November 16, 1910; 155 at 18.1, Willie Hoppe, Philadelphia, Pa., November 29, 1910; 246 at 18.2, Maurice Vignaux, Chicago, 1883, when record balkline was first played; 303 at 14.1, Willie Hoppe, New York City, April 23, 1914; 85 at straight cushion-caroms, F. C. Ives, Boston, 1906; 398, champion's game, Paris, 1882; 2,196 at English billiards, by George Gray, Australia, at London, March 18, 1911.

Amateur—175 at 18.2, L. Rerolle, Paris, 1908; 202 at 14.2, Calvin Demarest, Chicago, 1908.

Three Cushion—Best run—18, Pierre Maupome, St. Louis, Mo., September 18, 1914, in exhibition; 18, Charles Morin, at St. Louis, Mo., May 20, in competition.

POOL.

Best run under new rule, one ball always on table—74, Morton Phillips, Chicago, Ill., February 13, 1913; in amateur city championship—59, Alfredo De Oro, New York, January 8, 1913; in professional championship match with James Maturo.

CHESS.

(Compiled by H. Helms, Editor American Chess Bulletin.)

QUADRANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE.

Twenty-fifth annual tournament between Columbia, Harvard, Yale and Princeton, played in New York, December 21, 22 and 23, 1916. Won by Columbia, 8 to 4; second, Yale, 6½ to 5½; third, Harvard, 5½ to 6½; fourth, Princeton, 4 to 8. The members of the winning Columbia team and their scores were: H. E. Leede, 3—0; E. F. Korkus, 2—1; C. B. Isaacson and S. A. Clapp, each 1½—1½. The record: Columbia, 12 wins; Harvard, 9; Yale, 2; Princeton, 1. 1909, Harvard and Yale tied.

TRIANGULAR COLLEGE CHESS LEAGUE.

The eighteenth meeting of the league, in which the College of the City of New York participated for the first time, with Cornell and Pennsylvania, took place in New York, at the Manhattan Chess Club, on December 26, 27 and 28, 1916. Brown was not represented. Pennsylvania won, with totals of 5—3. City College was second, with 4—4, and Cornell third, with 3—5. The winning Pennsylvania team: H. Kline, 2; R. A. Horner, 2; M. Schimselewitz, 1; E. S. Jackson, 0. The record: Pennsylvania, 10; Cornell, 6. Pennsylvania also tied once with Brown and once with Cornell.

NEW SIMULTANEOUS RECORD.

Frank J. Marshall, United States champion, established a new record for simultaneous chess playing on December 26, 1916, against 129 opponents in Philadelphia, where he made a score of 97 wins, 23 draws and 9 losses. Marshall thus surpassed his previous world's record of 105, made at Washington. On March 8, in Buffalo, N. Y., Marshall made another record by meeting a total of 144 players in two sessions, afternoon and evening.

METROPOLITAN CHESS LEAGUE.

Metropolitan championship won by I. L. Rice, Progressive Chess Club of Manhattan, with a score of 6 straight matches. Manhattan Chess Club second, Staten Island third.

Clubs.	Matches. W.	Matches. L.	Games. Dr.	Games. W.
Rice Progressive	6	0	0	43
Manhattan	5	1	0	36½
Staten Island	4	2	0	29½
City College	2	3	1	17
Ocean Hill	1	3	2	17
Columbia	0	4	2	15
West Side Y. M. C. A.	0	5	1	10

JANOWSKI-SHOWALTER MATCH.

Played in Lexington and Georgetown, Ky., December 8 to 29, 1916; won by D. Janowski, of Paris, 7; J. W. Showalter, of Georgetown, 2; drawn, 2.

LASKER-TARRASCH MATCH.

Played at Berlin between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, world's champion, and Dr. S. Tarrasch. Score: Dr. Lasker, 5; Dr. Tarrasch, 0; drawn, 1.

BROOKLYN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by R. T. Black, 7—3; F. K. Perkins and N. S. Perkins, each 6—4; M. Schroeder, 5—5.

NEW YORK STATE WINTER MEETING.

At the Hotel Ansonia, New York, February 22. College tournament—Won by B. P. Gill, C. C. N. Y.; second, C. B. Isaacson, Columbia. High School tournament—Won by P. Wolfson, Brooklyn Boys' High; second, H. Garfinkel, Eastern District High School of Brooklyn. Masters' tournament—Won by A. Kupchik; second and third (tie), J. Bernstein and O. Chajes; fourth, R. T. Black. General tournament—First class, E. L. Gluck; second class, Henry Ring and J. F. Engel (tie); third class, K. B. Allured.

NEW JERSEY CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at Newark, on February 22. Winner, Otto G. Horster, Newark; second, third and fourth (tie), Walter Frere Newark; H. L. Smith, Newark and William Rissmiller, Paterson. Section A—Won by S. C. Lum, Elizabeth. Section B—Won by W. Miller, Paterson. Section C—Won by W. R. Cobb, Paterson. Novice section—Won by F. H. J. Theiss.

ILLINOIS STATE TOURNAMENT.

Held at the Chicago Chess and Checker Club, February 22. Winner, Lewis J. Isaacs, Chicago.

MANHATTAN C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by A. Kupchik, 6½—1½; second, J. Rosenthal, 5½—2½; third, G. E. Northrup, 4½—3½.

MINNESOTA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Held at St. Paul, on February 22. Won by D. Barkuloo; second, third and fourth (tie), Bial, Bland and Huxmann.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LEAGUE.

Won by Brooklyn Boys' High School; second and third (tie), De Witt Clinton and Eastern District. The summary:

Schools.	Pl'd.	W.	L.	Dr.
Boys' High	9	8	0	1
De Witt Clinton	9	7	1	1
Eastern District	9	7	1	1
Morris	9	6	3	0
Commercial	9	4	3	2
Stuyvesant	9	4	4	1
Curtis	9	3	6	0
New Utrecht	9	2	7	0
Erasmus	9	1	8	0

BLACK-HOWELL MATCH.

Played at Brooklyn Chess Club during February. Won by R. T. Black from C. S. Howell by 3 to 1 and 1 draw.

NORTH DAKOTA STATE TOURNAMENT.

Held at Devil's Lake, on February 22. Winner, William Widmeyer, of Rolla, 9½ points; second, E. C. Fleming, of Fargo, 9.

CORRESPONDENCE CHESS LEAGUE.

The Correspondence Chess League of America was organized May 12. Secretary, William P. Hickok, 39 Claremont Place, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP.

The second championship tournament of the National Correspondence Chess Association was won by William N. Woodbury, of Roanoke, Va., with a score of 7—1; second, A. H. Beckman, of Pitman, N. J., 5½—2½.

STATEN ISLAND C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by G. Klingspor, after a tie with M. L. Lockwood, each 7—1.

EMPIRE CITY CHESS CLUB.

Washington Heights handicap tournament—First section, P. Lipschuetz, 13; I. Voron, 12; L. Schmidt, 11½; S. T. Kemp, 11. Second section—A. Cohn, 13; Dr. S. McCallum, 10; T. J. Hennessy and C. J. Murphy, each 9.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Annual championship of Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A. won by A. Birnbaum, 13—5; second, George Huck, 12—6.

INTERCITY SCHOOL MATCH.

Brooklyn Boys' High defeated a combined team of the West Philadelphia and Germantown High schools by 5 to 0, at the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, on June 9.

NEW YORK C. C. CHAMPIONSHIP.

Won by Harry Borochow, C. C. N. Y., after a tie with D. Drosdoff, each 7—1; third, E. R. Auerbach, 6½—1½.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At Philadelphia, Feburary 22. Winner, C. S. Bonsall, of Philadelphia; second, R. H. Horner, University of Pennsylvania.

WESTERN CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lexington, Ky., August 20-25. Winner, Edward Lasker, of Chicago, 6½—1½; second and third (tie), J. W. Showalter, of Georgetown, Ky., and J. Winter, of Detroit, each 4½—3½; fourth, W. L. Moorman, of Lynchburg, Va., 3½—4½.

NEW YORK STATE MIDSUMMER MEETING.

Held at the Rochester Chess, Rochester, N. Y., August 13-18. Championship—Winner, Oscar Chajes, of New York, 7½—½; second, H. M. Phillips, of New York, 4—4; third, H. E. Jennings, of Rochester, 3½—4½. Class A—Robert L. Schutte, Rochester. Class B—George Lawler, Rochester. Class C—Percival Case, of Mumford. Genesee trophy competition—Won by Monroe County.

HAVANA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Played at the Havana Chess Club, in July. Winner, C. S. Howell, of New York, 3½—2½; second, Juan Corzo, 3—3; third, Rafael Blanco, 2½—3½.

SWIMMING.

(Compiled by Otto Wahle, Chairman Swimming Committee, Metropolitan Association, A. A. U.)

A. A. U. Championships—The Amateur Athletic Union championship competitions were held in various parts of the country, one or more events being allotted to each club. The event, date, place, and result follow:

SENIOR NATIONAL INDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS FOR MEN—SENIOR.

50 yards—Held by the Sutro Baths, San Francisco, March 9; won by P. McGillivray, Illinois A. C.; C. K. Lane, Palama Swimming Club, Honolulu, second; S. J. Goodman, High School of Commerce, San Francisco, third. Time, 24 1-5s.

100 yards—Held by Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29; won by T. Cann, New York A. C.; N. Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, second; T. Crannan, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, third. Time, 55 1-5s.

220 yards—Held by New York A. C., New York City, March 27; won by N. Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco; T. Cann, New York A. C., second; J. C. Wheatley, New York A. C., third. Time, 2m. 22 1-5s.

500 yards—Held by Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., March 31; won by N. Ross, Olympic Athletic Club, San Francisco; T. Cann, New York A. C., second; W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, Chicago, third. Time, 6m. 5 2-5s.

150-yard back stroke—Held by Cincinnati Gym. and A. C., Cincinnati, April 10; won by N. Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco; C. Pavlicek, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; H. Q. Taylor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa., third. Time, 1m. 50 3-5s.

200-yard breast stroke—Held by Pittsburgh A. A., Pittsburgh, April 20; won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C.; L. White, Hamilton Club, Chicago, second; J. B. Ward, Cincinnati Gymnasium and Athletic Club, Cincinnati, third. Time, 2m. 39 4-5s.

Fancy diving—Held by New York A. C., New York, March 27; won by A. E. Downes, New York A. C., 142.48 points; A. W. Hartung, Illinois A. C., 136.48 points, second; R. Lawrence, New York A. C., 127.09 points, third.

Plunge for distance—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., June 14; won by Ralph Ong, Los Angeles A. C., 71 feet; N. M. Lyon, Los Angeles A. C., 69 feet, second; W. Abegg, Los Angeles A. C., 68 feet, third.

400-yard club relay—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, April 12; won by Illinois A. C. (P. McGillvray, H. Hebner, D. Jones, A. Raithel); New York A. C. (Vollmer, Cann, Smith, Zinnoch), second; Hamilton Club, Chicago (W. Wallen, J. Bennett, A. Seeger, C. Brown), third. Time, 3 m. 42 3-5s. (Equals world's record.)

Water polo—Held by Illinois A. C., Chicago, April 13. Preliminary games—Illinois A. C., first team eliminated Illinois A. C. second team by score of 8 to 5; the New York A. C. eliminated Hamilton Club of Chicago by score of 5 to 1. Final game—Illinois A. C. defeated New York A. C., for title by score of 36 to 33.

JUNIOR.

100 yards—Held by Cincinnati Gymnasium and A. C., Cincinnati, April 10; won by D. L. Jones, Illinois A. C., Chicago; H. Q. Taylor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, second; J. Kassel, Cincinnati Gymnasium and A. C., Cincinnati, third. Time, 58 3-5s.

500 yards—Held by Hamilton Club, Chicago, Ill., April 26; won by J. Bennett, Hamilton Club; T. Crannon, Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, second; A Seeger, Hamilton Club, third. Time, 6m. 29s.

100-yard breast stroke—Held by Detroit Athletic Club, Detroit, Mich., March 31; won by W. B. White, Hamilton Club, Chicago; L. Jacobsen Detroit Y. M. C. A., second; P. Lisberg, Detroit Y. M. C. A., third. Time, 1m. 16 3-5s.

100-yard back stroke—Held by Hamilton Club, Chicago, Ill., April 26; won by A. Siegel, Illinois A. C.; A. Seeger, Hamilton Club, Chicago, second; W. B. White, Hamilton Club, third. Time, 1m. 10 2-5s.

Fancy dive—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., June 14; won by W. Williams, Los Angeles A. C., 458 points; C. Swendsen, Los Angeles A. C., 455 points, second; H. Prieste, Los Angeles A. C., 445 points, third.

OUTDOOR SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS, MEN.

100-yard special straightaway—Held by Hawaiian Association of A. A. U., at Honolulu, T. H., September 6; won by Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu; Clarence Lane, Honolulu, and Kelii, Honolulu, tied for second; A. Siegel, Illinois A. C., Chicago, third. Time, 54s.

440 yards—Held by Neptune A. C., of Alameda, Cal., August 11; won by N. Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco; G. Schroth, Riverside Club, San Francisco, second; G. Witt, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time 5m. 58 3-5s.

880 yards—Held by the Atlantic City Aquatic Club of Lake Lenape at May's Landing, N. J., September 8; won by W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, Chicago; Leo Giebel, unattached, New York, second; L. J. Goodwin, unattached, New York, third. Time, 13m. 5 4-5s.

One mile—Held by San Diego Rowing Club at San Diego, Cal., July 4; won by N. Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco. Time, 24m. 10s.

Long distance—Held by Detroit Y. M. C. A., in Detroit River, August 25th, won by M. McDermott, Illinois A. C.; W. L. Wallen, Hamilton Club, Chicago, second; J. Metzger, Detroit Y. M. C. A., third. Time, 1h. 44m. 45s.

High dive—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., August 5; won by W. Williams, Los Angeles A. C., 165 points; C. Swendsen, Los Angeles A. C., 162 points, second; H. Prieste, Los Angeles A. C., 154 points, third.

WOMEN.

50 yards, open water, straightaway—Held by Hawaiian Association of A. A. U., at Honolulu, T. H., September 5, won by Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C.; Frances Cowells, San Francisco, second; Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, third. Time, 29 4-5s.

100 yards (20-yard bath)—Held by Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Philadelphia, April 16; won by Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Elizabeth Ryan, 1st Regiment Pool, third. Time, 1m. 7 3-5s.

220 yards (20-yard bath)—Held by National Women's Life Saving League of New York at City A. C. Pool, New York City, May 5; won by Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, second; Elizabeth Ryan, 1st Regiment Pool, Philadelphia, third. Time, 2m. 59 3-5s.

500 yards (25-yard bath)—Held by Idora Park Swimming Club, San Francisco, Cal., September 22; won by Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., second; Frances Cowells, San Francisco, third. Time, 7m. 31 2-5s.

200-yard breast stroke (20-yard bath)—Held by Germantown Y. W. C. A., Philadelphia, April 14; won by Mabel Arklie, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Katherine Murphy, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, second; Miss Reidle, Kensington Y. W. C. A., third, disqualified for changing stroke. Time, 3m. 36 4-5s.

150-yard back stroke (bath)—Held by Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., June 14; won by Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C.; Leona Richmond, Ocean Park, second Evelyn Ross, unattached, Los Angeles, Cal., third. Time, 2m. 26 2-5s.

Fancy dive—Held by Multnomah A. A. C., Portland, Ore., April 19; won by Constance Myers, Multnomah A. A. C.; Helen Hicks, Multnomah A. A. C., second; Thelma Payne, Multnomah A. A. C., third.

Plunge for distance—Held by Idora Park Swimming Club, San Francisco, Cal., September 23; won by Alice Goodman, Unattached, San Francisco; Mildred Pollack, unattached, San Francisco, second Avis Spencer, Piedmont Girls' Club, Oakland, Cal., third.

100-yard straightaway (open water)—Held by Rye Beach Club and National Women's Life Saving League of New York, at Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y., September 1; won by Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

Turngemeinde; Elizabeth Ryan, 1st Regiment Swimming Pool, second; Charlotte Boyle, National Women's Life Saving League, third. Time, 1m. 18 2-5s.

440 yards (open water)—Held by Buckwood Inn at Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., August 4; won by Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde; Lucy Freeman, National Women's Life Saving League, New York, second; Bessie Ryan, 1st Regiment Swimming Pool, third. Time, 7m. 53 2-5s.

880 yards (open water)—Held by Southern California Swimming Association at Ocean Park, Cal., October 7; won by Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., second; no third. Time, 15m. 35s.

One mile (open water)—Held by Neptune A. C., at Neptune Beach, Alameda, Cal., August 18; won by Claire Galligan, National Women's Life Saving League of New York; Dorothy Burns, Los Angeles A. C., second; Frances Cowells, San Francisco, third; Mildred Pollack, San Francisco, fourth. Time, 33m. 4-5s.

High dive—Held by Rye Beach Club and National Women's Life Saving League of New York, at Oakland Beach, Rye, N. Y., September 1; won by Aileen Allen, Los Angeles A. C., 120.33 points; Josephine Bartlett, National Women's Life Saving League of New York, 104.45 points, second; Elizabeth Becker, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, 67.45 points, third.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIPS.

Held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 24.

50 yards—Won by N. R. Lemcke, Amherst; Foster, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, second; Turner, Wesleyan, third. Time, 26s.

800-foot freshman relay—Won by Princeton (Huling, Johnson, Harris, Georgi), Pennsylvania (P. Keiser, Bringhurst, Leopold, Shields), second; College of the City of New York (Lehrman, Corcoran, Sumner, Broones), third. Time, 2m. 31 2-5s.

Fancy diving—Won by Roat, Pennsylvania, 102.68 points; Benjamin, Yale, second, 94.15 points; Klein, Pennsylvania, third, 91.25 points; Leopold, Pennsylvania, fourth.

100 yards—Won by Vollmer, Columbia; Turner, Wesleyan, second; Mayer, Yale, third; Lemcke, Amherst, fourth. Time, 1m. 3-5s.

220 yards—Won by Vollmer, Columbia.

METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIPS.

MEN.

Indoor—100 yards—Held by N. Y. A. C. (25-yard bath); won by T. H. Cann, N. Y. A. C., 57 2-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., 57 3-5s., second; Jerrold Smith, N. Y. A. C., third.

220 yards—Held by N. Y. A. C.; won by T. H. Cann, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 25 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, N. Y. A. C., 2m. 29 4-5s., second; Jerrold Smith, N. Y. A. C., third.

500 yards—Held by C. C. N. Y. (100-ft. bath); won by T. H. Cann, N. Y. A. C., 6m. 16s.; J. C. Wheatley, N. Y. A. C., second; Jerrold Smith, N. Y. A. C., third.

Fancy diving—Held by N. Y. A. C.; won by A. E. Downes, N. Y. A. C., place number 3, 158.8 points; J. F. Dunn, N. Y. A. C., second, place number 7, 135.8 points; F. N. Mullen, N. Y. A. C., third, place number 8, 135.8 points.

Water polo—Held by Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn; N. Y. A. C. defeated W. S. Y. M. C. A., 11 to 1.

INDOOR JUNIOR.

100 yards—Held by N. Y. A. C. (25-yd. bath); won by Richard Mayer, Yale Swimming Association, 1m. 1s.; Philip Herbert, N. Y. A. C., second; John Zimmoch, N. Y. A. C., third.

Fancy diving—Held by N. Y. A. C.; won by F. N. Mullen, N. Y. A. C., 118.03 points; Thomas Hirschfield, Central Y. M. C. A., second, 103.83 points; J. Davidson, Yale Swimming Association, third, 101.08 points.

OUTDOOR—MEN—SENIOR.

440 yards—Held by Rye Beach Club, won by L. J. Goodwin, N. Y. A. C., 6m. 2 2-5s.; J. C. Wheatley, N. Y. A. C., second; John B. Zimmoch, N. Y. A. C., third.

Other events not held.

LADIES.

50 yards (25-yd. bath)—Held at People's Palace, Jersey City; won by Claire Galligan, N. W. L. S. L.; Josephine Bartlett, N. W. L. S. L., second; Rita Greenfield, N. W. L. S. L. third. Time, 32 2-5s.

100 yards (100-ft. bath)—Conducted by National Women's Life Saving League at Graham Beach, Staten Island; won by Claire Galligan, N. W. L. S. L., Charlotte Boyle, second; Rita Greenfield, third. Time, 1m. 9 2-5s.

Diving—Conducted by Rye Beach Club and N. W. L. S. L.; won by Josephine Bartlett, 109.6 points; Mrs. Hilda Graf, second, 99.42 points; Edna Cole, third, 97.2 points. All members of the N. W. L. S. L.

A. A. U. RECORDS.

American records are recognized over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 150 yards, 200 yards, 220 yards, 300 yards, 440 and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards, for swimming the breast stroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of 4 or 5 men, each man to swim 50 and 100 yards; and over the following distances if made over a course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 880 yards, 1,000 yards and one mile. For plunging, one minute time limit. In addition to distances mentioned above, all records over distances in metres, if made under record conditions of the International Swimming Federation, are acknowledged as American records. Figures in parentheses indicate length of course in yards unless stated otherwise. 50 yards, bath (100 feet), 1 turn, 23 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 23s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu Bay, Honolulu, H. T., June 11, 1915 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 100 yards, bath (75 yards, salt water), 1 turn, 54 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Honolulu, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 17, 1915; bath (20), 4 turns, 54s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; open tidal salt water, straightaway, 53s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September, 5, 1917 (swimmer was not aided by the tide); 120 yards, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 10s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, December 9, 1908; bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; 150 yards, bath (25) 5 turns, 1m. 29 4-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, January 10, 1916; 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 7 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (25), 7 turns, 2m. 8s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 27, 1917; bath (75), 2 turns (salt water), 2m. 13 1-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Nalu, Honolulu, H. T., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 4, 1914; 220 yards, bath (25), 8 turns, 2m. 23 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, April 10, 1916; bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 21s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1914; bath (100 ft.), 6 turns, 2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club Bath, San Francisco, November 24, 1916; open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns, 2m. 24 1-5s. Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917; 300 yards, bath (25), 11 turns, 3m. 28s., T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 14, 1917; bath (20), 14 turns, 3m. 26 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 440 yards, bath (25), 17 turns, 5m. 16 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917; open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns, 5m. 17s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917; 500 yards, bath (25), 19 turns, 6m. 5 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917; open salt water (100), 4 turns, 6m. 11 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 2, 1916; 880 yards, bath (75, salt water), 11 turns, 11m. 46 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 3, 1914; open tidal salt water (100), 8 turns, 11m. 27 3-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Honolulu

Harbor, H. T., September 6, 1917; 1,000 yards, open salt water (100), 9 turns, 13m. 7 2-5s., Ludy Langer, Honolulu, H. T., September 4, 1916; 1 mile, open tidal salt water (110), 15 turns, 24m. 10s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 100 metres, bath (25), 4 turns, 1m. 2 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, April 15, 1910; 200 metres, bath (100 ft.), 6 turns, 2m. 21 3-5s., Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club Bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1916; 300 metres, bath (25), 13 turns, 3m. 55 2-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; 500 metres, bath (25), 21 turns, 6m. 51 3-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916. Swimming on the back—100 yards, bath (25), 3 turns, 1m. 8 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911, and Russell Dean, New York City, March 15, 1916; 100 yards, backstroke, open tidal salt water straightaway, 1m. 8 1-5s., Harold Kruger, H. Y. B. C., Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917; 150 yards, bath (25), 5 turns, 1m. 53 1-5s., Charles B. Pavlicek, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., February 24, 1917; bath (75, salt water), 1 turn, 1m. 53 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Sutro Baths, San Francisco, Cal., July 16, 1915; bath (20), 7 turns, 1m. 49 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 30, 1914. Miscellaneous events—Breast stroke, 100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 10 4-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., March 2, 1916; breast stroke, 200 yards, bath (20), 9 turns, 2m. 38 2-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 7 turns, 2m. 39 4-5s., Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Pittsburgh A. A. Bath, Pittsburgh, Pa., April 20, 1917; open water (50), 3 turns, 2m. 45 1-5s., Michael McDermott, Put-in-Bay, Ohio, July 18, 1917; relay racing, 200 yards, 4 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 1m. 42 1-5s., Yale University team (L. A. Ferguson, C. V. Schlaet, R. Mayer and R. Thomas), Yale University Bath, New Haven, Ct., February 28, 1917; 1m. 42 2-5s., Illinois A. C., team (A. C. Raithel, 24 1-5s.; M. P. Mott, 26 4-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 26s.; Perry McGillivray, 25 2-5s.), Auditorium, Milwaukee, Wis., May 15, 1915; relay racing, 250 yards, 5 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 2m. 10 2-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, W. R. Bennett), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 400 yards, 4 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 3m. 42 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 4 men, each 100 yards, bath (25), 3m. 52 4-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 58 3-5s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 59 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 57s.; H. J. Hebner, 58s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, May 4, 1914; 4 men, open still water, 100-yard course, 3m. 57 1-5s., Illinois A. C. team (H. J. Hebner, 1m.; M. R. Mott, 1m. 2s.; A. C. Raithel, 57 1-5s.; Perry McGillivray, 58s.), Broad Ripple Pool, Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1914; relay racing, 500 yards, 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (20), 4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C. team (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s.; H. J. Hebner, 55s.; Perry McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.), Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1916; 5 men, 100 yards each, bath (25), 4m. 53 3-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s.; Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.), New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915; plunging, 1m. time limit, bath, 80 feet, F. B. Willis, Philadelphia, Pa., March 9, 1912.

LADIES' RECORD.

50 yards, bath (20), 2 turns, 29s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., February 17, 1917; 50 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 29 4-5s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, H. T., September 5, 1917; 100 yards, bath (20), 4 turns, 1m. 7 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1917; 100 yards, open tidal salt water, straightaway, 1m. 7 4-5s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917; 220 yards, bath (20), 10 turns, 2m. 59 3-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, City Athletic Club Bath, New York City, May 5, 1917; 220 yards, open tidal salt water (100), 2 turns, 3m. 2s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917; 300 yards, bath (20), 14 turns, 4m. 27 4-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917; 440 yards, open tidal salt water (100), 4 turns, 6m. 39 4-5s., Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 6, 1917; 500 yards, bath (25), 19 turns, 7m. 31 2-5s., Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Idora Park, Oakland, Cal., September 30, 1917; A mile, open salt water (110), 15 turns, 31m. 19 3-5s., Claire Galligan New Rochelle, Rye, N. Y., September 2, 1916; 200 yards, breaststroke, bath (20), 9 turns, 3m. 36 4-5s., Mabel Arklie, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917; 400 yards relay, 4 ladies, 100 yards each, bath (20), 5m. 48 2-5s., Independent Turn Verein of Indianapolis team (Mrs. Alvin Kinder, Thelma Darby, Louise Dubus, Mary Janet O'Reilly). Independent Turn Verein Bath, Indianapolis, Ind., May 31, 1916.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES.

The A. A. U. Record Committee is authorized to examine any performance if made under other than record conditions, and if in the opinion of the Record Committee such performance is worthy of being recorded it will be noted under "Noteworthy Performances." 40 yards, bath (20 yards), 1 turn, 18 1-5s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; 60 yards, bath (20), 2 turns, 30s., C. M. Daniels, Pittsburgh, Pa., December 19, 1907; 75 yards, bath (100 feet), 2 turns, 37 2-5s., Duke P. Kahanamoku, San Francisco, Cal., August 6, 1913; 80 yards, bath (20), 3 turns, 41 3-5s., Perry McGillivray, Chicago, Ill., February 3, 1916; 110 yards, bath (20), 5 turns, 1m. 2 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C., Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 2, 1914; 250 yards, bath (25), 9 turns, 2m. 48 4-5s., T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 14, 1917; 330 yards, bath (20), 16 turns, 3m. 55 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 330 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 2 turns, 4m. 8 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 400 yards, bath (25), 15 turns, 4m. 56 1-5s., H. E. Vollmer, New York City, July 18, 1916; bath (20), 19 turns, 4m. 52 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1914; 550 yards, bath (20), 27 turns, 6m. 50 4-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 21 turns, 7m. 3 2-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open tidal salt water (110), 4 turns, 7m. 10 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 600 yards, bath (20), 29 turns, 7m. 31s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath, (25), 23 turns, 7m. 46 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 650 yards, bath (20), 32 turns, 8m. 10 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 25 turns, 8m. 29s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 660 yards, bath (20), 32 turns, 8m. 19 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; 660 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 5 turns, 8m. 45 1-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 700 yards, bath (20), 34 turns, 8m. 51 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 27 turns, 9m. 11 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 750 yards, bath (20), 37 turns, 9m. 31s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 29 turns, 9m. 55 1-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907, 770 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 6 turns, 10m. 16 2-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 800 yards, bath (20), 39 turns, 10m. 11 3-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 4, 1915; bath (25), 31 turns, 10m. 37 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 23, 1907; open still salt water (80), 9 turns, 11m. 8 4-5s., J. C. Wheatley, Coney Island, N. Y., September 2, 1915; 880 yards, bath (20), 43 turns, 11m. 14 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., Feb-

ruary 4, 1915; 900 yards, bath (25), 35 turns, 12m. 3s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 23, 1907; 1,000 yards, bath (20), 49 turns, 13m. 19 2-5s.; Clement Browne, Chicago, Ill., January 13, 1916, 1,100 yards, bath (20), 54 turns, 14m. 43s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; open tidal salt water (110), 9 turns, 14m. 59 1-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 1,200 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 10 turns, 16m. 32s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917, (Ross swam 1,210 yards); bath (20), 59 turns, 16m. 5s. Clement Browne, Chicago, Ill., January, 1916: 1,320 yards, bath (20), 65 turns, 17m. 45 4-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York City, February 25, 1907; 1,320 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 11 turns, 18m. 7 4-5s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 1,430 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 12 turns, 19m. 37s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 1,540 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 13 turns, 21m. 10s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 1,650 yards, open tidal salt water (110), 14 turns, 22m. 40s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917; 1 mile, bath (20), 87 turns, 23m. 40 3-5s., C. M. Daniels, New York, February 25, 1907; 100 metres, bath (20 yards), 6 turns, 1m. 1s., Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., April 13, 1917.

Swimming on the back—40 yards, bath (20), 1 turn, 23 1-5s., H. J. Hebner, Illinois A. C. Bath, Chicago, Ill., February 23, 1911; 50 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 30s., H. J. Hebner, Chicago, Ill., March 6, 1913; 75 yards, bath (25), 2 turns, 49s., H. J. Hebner, Crystal Bath, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1911.

Miscellaneous events—Relay racing, 300 yards, 6 men, 50 yards each, bath (25), 2m. 37 1-5s., New York A. C. team (H. E. Vollmer, Walter Ramme, N. T. Nerich, H. O'Sullivan, R. W. Bennett, J. H. Reilly), Rutgers College Bath, New Brunswick, N. J., March 10, 1915; 1 mile, 17 men, 100 yards each, 18th man, 60 yards, (25), 18m. 19 4-5s., New York A. C. team (J. C. Wheatley, 59 4-5s.; H. E. Vollmer, 57s., Walter Ramme, 58 4-5s.; N. T. Nerich, 59 1-5s.; H. O'Sullivan, 58 4-5s.; J. H. Reilly, 59 3-5s.; R. W. Bennett, 1m. 5 4-5s.; J. A. Zimnock, 1m. 2-5s., T. H. Cann, 59 2-5s.; J. J. Curren, 1m. 2 3-5s.; C. Ash, 1m. 4s.; Wm. O'Sullivan, 1m. 5 1-5s.; P. W. Palmer, 1m. 6 3-5s.; G. South, 1m. 7s.; J. A. Russell, 1m. 5 1-5s.; Jerrold Smith, 1m. 8s.; T. F. McCarthy, 1m. 5 4-5s.; C. D. Trubenbach, 60 yards, 34 4-5s., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, April 8, 1915. Battery to Sandy Hook, New York Bay, tidal salt water, with the tide distance about 22 miles, 7h. 19m., George Meehan, L Street Swimming Club, Boston, July 19, 1914. Swimming under water, 106 yards 2 feet, bath 4 turns, 1m. 31 2-5s., E. P. Swatek, Chicago, Ill., January 2, 1905.

NOTEWORTHY PERFORMANCES—WOMEN.

400 yards, bath (20), 19 turns, 6m. 3 2-5s., Olga Dorfner, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917; 50 yards, backstroke, bath (132 ft.), 1 turn, 40s., Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Venice, Cal., April 22, 1917.

AMERICAN INTERCOLLEGIATE RECORDS.

40 yards, bath (20), 19s., W. C. Earle, Chicago University, at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 50 yards, bath (25), 25 1-5s., S. E. Hoadley, Yale, at New Haven, December 11, 1914; 100 yards, bath (25), 56 2-5s., Herbert Vollmer, Columbia, at New York, February 18, 1916; 220 yards, bath (100 feet), 2m. 31s., Eben Cross, Princeton, at Princeton, February 20, 1914; 440 yards, bath (20), 5m. 47 4-5s., R. Simonson, Northwestern, at Evanston, Ill. March 17, 1916. Relay racing—160 yards, bath (20), 1m. 20s., Chicago University (Earle, Meinecke, O'Connor, Pavlicek), at Annapolis, February 21, 1916; 200 yards, bath (25), 1m. 42 1-5s., Yale (L. A. Ferguson, C. N. Schlaet, R. Mayer and R. Thomas), at New Haven, Ct., February 28, 1917; 800 feet, bath (100 feet), 2m. 30s., Yale (Mayer, Sumners, Marr, Roberts), at Princeton, February 27, 1914; 400 yards, bath (20), 4m. 1 2-5s., Yale (Mayer, Rosener, Schlaet, Ferguson), at Chicago, April 23, 1916. Back stroke—150 yards, bath (20), 1m. 50 2-5s., C. B. Pavlicek, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 22, 1916. Breast Stroke—200 yards bath (20), 2m. 45 2-5s., Herbert Taylor, Wisconsin University at Madison, Wis., March, 1915. Plunge for distance—One minute time limit, 78 feet. Carl G. Lehman, Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, February 7, 1916; for speed—bath (60), 18 4-5s., J. C. Redmond, Chicago University, at Chicago, February 26, 1916.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORDS.

Distance.	Amateur Records.				Professional Records.	
	Made in Bath.		Made in Open Water.		Open Water. Others Made in Baths.	
	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.	Holder.	Time.
		M. S.		M. S.		M. S.
50 yards	D. P. Kahanamoku (A.)	23 2-5	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	23	.....	.....
100 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	54	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	53	A. Wickham (Aus.)	1.00 4-5
100 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	1.01	D. P. Kah'oku (A.)	1.01 3-5	.....	.....
120 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	1.08 2-5	.....	.....	G. R. Dungan (A.)	1.13
150 yards	H. E. Vollmer (A.)	1.29 4-5	C. Healy (Aus.)	1.34	G. R. Dungan (A.)	1.34 3-5
200 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	2.07 2-5	.....	.....	D. Billington (E.)	2.18 1-5
200 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	2.21 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
220 yards	H. J. Hebner (A.)	2.21	P. McGillivray (A.)	2.24 1-5	D. Billington (E.)	2.34 4-5
300 yards	P. McGillivray (A.)	3.26 1-5	B. Kieran (Aus.)	3.31 4-5	D. Billington (E.)	3.32
400 metres	Norman Ross (A.)	5.16 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	5.17	.....	.....
440 yards	Norman Ross (A.)	5.16 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	5.17	D. Billington (E.)	5.26
500 metres	H. E. Vollmer (A.)	6.51 3-5	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 yards	J. G. Hatfield (E.)	6.02 4-5	L. Langer (A.)	6.11 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	6.18
880 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	11.11 3-5	H. Taylor (E.)	11.25 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	11.37
1,000 yards	B. Kieran (Aus.)	12.52 2-5	L. Langer (A.)	13.07 2-5	D. Billington (E.)	13.26
1,320 yards	C. M. Daniels (A.)	17.45 4-5	W. Longworth (Aus.)	17.42	D. Billington (E.)	17.36 2-5
1 mile	B. Kieran (Aus.)	23.16 4-5	G. R. Hodgson (C.)	23.34½	D. Billington (E.)	24.11 1-5
2 miles	Geo. Read (Aus.)	51.54	W. Longworth (Aus.)	51.32	.....	.....

RECORDS OF WOMEN.

		M. S.			M. S.
100 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.06	440 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	6.03 2-5
100 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	1.17	500 yards	Claire Galligan (A.)	7.31 2-5
220 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	2.53	880 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	12.52
300 yards	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.12	1 mile	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	26.08
500 metres	Fanny Durack (Aus.)	4.43			

SWIMMING—*Continued.*

Swimming on the back—100 yards, Harold Kruger, (A.), 1m. 8 1-5s.; professional, G. Richard Dungan (A.), 1m. 12 1-5s.; 150 yards, H. J. Hebner (A.), 1m. 49 3-5s.; breast stroke, 200 yards, M. McDermott (A.), 2m. 38 2-5s.; plunge for distance (1m. time limit), W. Taylor (E.), 82 feet 7 inches; under water swimming, E. P. Swatek (A.), 106 yards 2 feet; relay racing, 5 men, 500 yards, Illinois A. C., Chicago, (A.), †4m. 40 3-5s., Illinois A. C., Chicago, (A. C. Raithel, 55s.; Wm. Vosburgh, 57 2-5s., H. J. Hebner, 55s.; P. McGillivray, 55 1-5s.; D. L. Jones, 58s.). Swimming in English Channel—Captain Matthew Webb (E.), August 24-25, 1875, Dover to Calais, 21h. 45m.; T. W. Burgess, an Englishman living in Paris, September 5-6, 1911, South Foreland, England, to Le Chatelet, France, 22h. 35m. Made in 20-yard bath; minimum length of 25 yards required by rules of International Swimming Federation. (A.) American, (Aus.) Australian, (C.) Canadian, (E.) English.

ASSOCIATION (SOCCER) FOOTBALL.

U. S. Football Association, National Challenge Cup Series, final round, played at Pawtucket, R. I., May 5. Result: Fall River Rovers, Fall River, Mass., 1; Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 0.

American Football Association Cup, final round, played at Newark, N. J., May 13. Result: Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 7; West Hudson F. C., 0. Previous winners:

1885—O. N. T., Newark.
1886—O. N. T., Newark.
1887—O. N. T., Newark.
1888—Fall River Rovers.
1889—Fall River Rovers.
1890—Olympics, Fall River.
1891—East Ends, Fall River.
1892—East Ends, Fall River.
1893—Pawtucket Free Wanderers.
1894—Olympics, Fall River.
1895—Caledonians, Kearny.
1896—True Blues, Paterson.
1897—Manx Eleven, Philadelphia.
1898—Arlington A. A., Kearny.
1906—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1907—Clark A. A., East Newark.
1908—West Hudsons, Harrison.
1909—True Blues, Paterson.
1910—Tacony F. C., Tacony, Pa.
1911—Howard & Bullough F. C., Pawtucket, R. I.
1912—West Hudson F. C., Harrison.
1913—True Blues, Paterson.
1914—Bethlehem F. C., Bethlehem, Pa.
1915—Scottish-Americans of Newark.
1916—Bethlehem Steel Co. F. C., 3; Scottish - American F. C., 0.

Note—From 1899 to 1905, inclusive, there was no competition for the cup.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE.

(Final standing 1916 season.)

College.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	College.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Pennsylvania	5	1	0	10	Harvard	2	2	1	5
Princeton	4	2	0	8	Yale	1	4	0	2
Haverford	3	1	1	7	Cornell	0	5	0	0

PREVIOUS WINNERS.

1904-05—Haverford.
1905-06—Haverford.
1906-07—Haverford.
1907-08—{ Haverford. Yale.
1908-09—Columbia.
1909-10—Columbia.
1910-11—Haverford.
1911-12—Yale.
1912-13—Harvard.
1913-14—Harvard.
*1914—Pennsylvania.
1915—Haverford.
1916—Pennsylvania.

* Changed to fall season in 1914.

CONNECTICUT STATE LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Bridgeport City	9	1	1	19	New Haven	3	5	2	8
Bridgeport Rangers	8	2	1	17	Remington City	2	7	1	5
Ansonia	4	3	3	11	British-Americans	0	10	0	0

SOUTHERN NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
New Bedford F. C.	6	1	1	13	New Bedford Celtics	3	3	2	8
Fall River Rovers	4	2	2	10	Crompton	2	6	3	7
J. & P. Coats F. C.	4	5	2	10	Pan-Americans	3	3	0	6
Howard & Bullough	4	3	0	8	Fore River	1	4	0	0

NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

FIRST DIVISION.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Brooklyn Celtic	14	0	2	30
Clan MacDonald	12	3	1	25
Greenpoint F. C.	8	5	3	19
Clan MacDuff F. C.	8	6	2	18
I. R. T. F. C.	8	7	1	17
Bay Ridge F. C.	7	8	1	15
St. George F. C.	5	8	3	13
Continental F. C.	2	12	2	6
Cameron F. C.	0	15	1	1

SECOND DIVISION.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Oversea Wanderers	15	1	2	32
Subway F. C.	11	3	4	26
Manchester Unity	9	4	5	23
Longfellow F. C.	9	5	4	22
Yonkers St. George	6	7	5	17
Greenville F. C.	7	9	2	16
Clan Scott F. C.	7	11	0	14
Our Boys F. C.	6	10	2	14
White Rose F. C.	3	10	5	11
Bohemian F. C.	2	15	1	5

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.	Team.	Won.	Lost.	Tied.	Pts.
Fulton Camerons*	9	1	2	20	Yonkers Rovers	3	8	1	7
Visitation	9	1	2	20	St. George	2	8	2	6
White Rose	8	3	1	17	Astor Field Club	0	10	2	2
West New York Blues	6	6	0	12					

* Fulton Camerons won the league championship by the score of 3—2 in the play-off with Visitation F. C.

BICYCLING.

(Compiled by Richard F. Kelsey, Chairman Board of Control National Cycling Association.)

PROFESSIONAL MOTOR-PACED RECORDS IN COMPETITION.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1 m.	1.09 1-5	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27, 1903	26 m.	29.22 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
2 m.	2.19	Hugh McLean.	Chas.Riv.Park	Aug. 27,1903	27 m.	30.30 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
3 m.	3.31 3-5	James Moran..	Chas.Riv.Park	June 28,1904	28 m.	31.37 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	H. Caldwell....	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903	29 m.	32.48	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
4 m.	4.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	30 m.	33.52 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904
5 m.	5.51	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	31 m.	36.26	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
6 m.	7.00 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	32 m.	37.37 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
7 m.	8.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	33 m.	38.48 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
8 m.	9.14 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	34 m.	39.57 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
9 m.	10.22	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	35 m.	41.07 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
10 m.	11.29 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	36 m.	42.18 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
11 m.	12.36 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	37 m.	43.28 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
12 m.	13.43	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	38 m.	44.39 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
13 m.	14.50 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	39 m.	45.49 2-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
14 m.	15.57 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	40 m.	47.00	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
15 m.	17.03 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	41 m.	48.10 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
16 m.	18.10 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	42 m.	49.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
17 m.	19.17 2-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	43 m.	50.31 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
18 m.	20.24 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	44 m.	51.41 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
19 m.	21.30 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	45 m.	52.50 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
20 m.	22.37 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	46 m.	54.23 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
21 m.	23.44 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	47 m.	55.49 3-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
22 m.	24.51 4-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	48 m.	57.21 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
23 m.	25.59	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	49 m.	58.43 1-5	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
24 m.	27.07 3-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	50 m.	59.59	H. Caldwell...	Chas.Riv.Park	Sept. 1,1903
25 m.	28.15 1-5	R. A.Walthour	Chas.Riv.Park	May 31,1904	100 m.	2.48.11 4-5	H. Caldwell...	Revere, Mass.	Sept. 8,1904

Fastest mile in competition, 1.06 1-5, R. A. Walthour, Charles River Park, Mass., May 31, 1904.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—MOTOR-PACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.16 4-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 18, 1913	4 m..	4.16 4-5	Menus Bedell..	Philadelphia...	June 30,1917
½ m..	0.27 4-5	J. S. Johnson...	Nashville	Oct. 29,1896	5 m..	5.18 2-5	Menus Bedell..	Philadelphia...	June 30,1917
½ m..	0.37 3-5	S. H. Wilcox...	Salt Lake City.	June 8,1913	6 m..	6.28 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
⅔ m..	0.55	Ray Duer.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910	7 m..	7.33 3-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
1 m..	1.04 1-5	Menus Bedell..	Philadelphia...	June 30,1917	8 m..	8.38 1-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
2 m..	2.09 4-5	Ray Duer	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909	9 m..	9.45 4-5	Ray Duer.....	Los Ang's, Cal.	June 27,1909
3 m..	3.13 2-5	Menus Bedell..	Philadelphia...	June 30,1917	10 m..	10.59 3-5	Menus Bedell..	Philadelphia...	July 7,1917

On June 3, 1910, George Kramer, paced by an automobile, rode a mile in 58s. on the Los Angeles (Cal.) Motordrome—a 1-mile-circular board track.

PROFESSIONAL AGAINST TIME—UNPACED RECORDS.

¼ m..	0.15 2-5	Al. Krebs.....	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1911	3 m..	6.09 1-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 28,1910
½ m..	0.23 4-5	Ivor Lawson...	Salt Lake City.	July 4,1906	4 m..	8.34 3-5	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
½ m..	0.33	A. J. Clarke ...	Salt Lake City.	July 24,1912	5 m..	10.68	Saxon Williams	Salt Lake City.	July 30,1909
⅔ m..	0.50 2-5	A. J. Clarke....	Saltair.....	Aug. 24,1908	10 m..	23.09 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
⅞ m..	1.11 1-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	June 17,1912	15 m..	35.03	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
⅞ m..	1.24 3-5	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	20 m..	47.08 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
1 m..	1.51	Alfred Goullet.	Salt Lake City.	July 1,1912	25 m..	59.13 2-5	W.W.Hamilton	Denver, Col...	July 9,1898
2 m..	4.01 3-5	E. A. Pye.....	Salt Lake City	Aug. 28,1910					

1 hour, 25 miles 600 yards, W. W. Hamilton, Denver, July 9, 1898.

PROFESSIONAL COMPETITION—UNPACED RECORDS.

Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
¼ m	0.27 2-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	July 4, 1915	3m	5.35 3-5	Ivor Lawson..	Salt Lake City	July 25, 1906
* ½ m	0.36 3-5	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	May 23, 1915	4m	7.42 2-5	Wm. Hanley.	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ½ m	0.58	F. L. Kramer.	Newark.....	July 4, 1917	5m	9.31	Alfred Goullet	Newark.....	July 7, 1915
* ¾ m	1.10 4-5	Alfred Grenda	Newark.....	Aug. 11, 1915	10m	20.07 1-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Aug. 16, 1916
* ¾ m	1.21	F. L. Kramer.	Salt Lake City	July 5, 1907	15m	31.28 2-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Aug 20, 1916
*1m	1.45	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Sept.17, 1916	20m	42.23 2-5	P. Drobach..	Newark.....	Aug. 8, 1917
*2m	3.38 1-5	A. J. Clarke.	Salt Lake City	Aug. 2, 1910	25m	53.38 2-5	R.McNamara	Newark.....	Sept.22, 1915

* Made in handicap.

A handicap record from scratch is recognized as competition record if the time made is better than has been made in any scratch race of the same distance. One hour, 28 miles 19 yards, W. Hedspeth, Dayton, Ohio, July 31, 1902.

PROFESSIONAL TANDEM—COMPETITION UNPACED.

1 m.	1.40 4-5	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg. ..	Sept. 6,1914	3 m.	5.19	Grenda-Hill	Newark.....	June 9, 1914
*2 m.	3.35	Grenda-Walker...	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 9,1914	5 m.	9.44	Chapman-Lawson.	Salt Lake City	July 8, 1901

* Made in handicap.

AMATEUR COMPETITION—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.20 4-5	P. Lawrence...	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 5,1909	10 m.	21.23	J. P. Linley....	New Haven....	May 30,1902
¼ m.	0.28 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	May 30,1913	15 m.	35.32	G. H. Collett....	New York City.	May 30,1900
*½ m.	0.36 1-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Sept. 9,1914	20 m.	45.40 2-5	E. Stander.. ...	New Haven....	Aug. 5,1900
*½ m.	0.55	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	July 15,1914	25 m.	1.00.39	Ed.W. Forrest .	Vailsburg.....	July 28,1901
*¾ m.	1.14 4-5	D. McDougall..	Vailsburg.....	Aug. 17,1913	30 m.	1.15.36	J. P. Jacobson.	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*⅞ m.	1.24 4-5	W. De Mara....	Ogden, Utah ..	July 21,1907	40 m.	1.39.56 3-5	J. P. Jacobson.	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
*1 m.	1.55 3-5	J. B. Hume.....	Salt Lake City.	July 28,1906	50 m.	2.05.00 4-5	J. P. Jacobson.	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
2 m.	3.51	Hal.McCormack	Salt Lake City	Aug. 13,1909	75 m.	3.30.36 1-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
3 m.	5.57 1-5	A. Carter.....	Ogden, Utah...	Aug. 8,1905	100 m.	4.57.24 2-5	W. Torrence....	New York City	Aug. 25,1899
5 m.	10.11 1-5	Edw. Mayer....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 12,1909					

* Made in handicap.

1 hour, 24 miles 1,472 yards, George H. Collett, New York City, May 30, 1900.

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

At the Newark Velodrome, September 12, 1915, Arthur Spencer of Toronto, Canada, rode a half-mile from scratch in 55s., equalling McDougall's record. The latter's mark, however, having been made first, receives credit as the record mark. In the first heat of the half-mile handicap, run June 24, 1917, at Newark Velodrome, John L. Staehle, the present amateur National Champion, won the heat in .55 flat, equalling the McDougall and Spencer marks.

The fastest time made for the mile in amateur competition was by Hans Ohrt, the 1915 National and World's Champion, who at the Newark Velodrome, September 15, 1915, rode from scratch in a one-mile handicap in 1m. 53 2-5s. He finished third in the race, his time being officially taken. It does not count as a record, as he did not win the race.

In a race closed to members of the Empire City Wheelmen, of Brooklyn, N. Y., run on August 19, 1917, on the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, amateur competition records between 60 and 100 miles, inclusive, were broken. The time was taken every ten miles, and the new times are as follows: 70 miles, P. L. Kane, 3.07.04; 80 miles, William Henky, 3.35.08; 90 miles, R. A. Rom, 4.04.23; 100 miles, Thomas A. Kennedy, 4.33.37. As the N. C. A. racing rules do not provide for the acceptance of closed competition performances superseding open competition, the foregoing performances must be classified as Amateur Closed Competition Records.

AMATEUR AGAINST TIME—UNPACED.

Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.	Dist.	Time.	Holder.	Place.	Date.
1-6 m.	0.16 1-5	Frank Cavanagh..	Vailsburg.....	July 2,1911	1 m..	1.55	Parley Giles.....	Saltair, Utah..	July 28, 1908
¼ m..	0.24 4-5	A. Krebs.....	Saltair, Utah..	Aug. 1,1908	2 m..	4.09	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	July 8, 1908
⅓ m..	0.33 2-5	A. B. Simons.....	Deming.....	May 26,1896	3 m..	6.25 3-5	Parley Giles.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 4, 1908
½ m..	0.53 1-5	P. Lawrence.....	Salt Lake City.	Aug. 8,1908	4 m..	8.51 2-5	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
⅔ m..	1.21 1-5	J. G. Heil.....	Denver	July 31,1897	5 m..	11.00	Parley Giles.....	Ogden, Utah..	Aug. 20,1908
¾ m..	1.23 3-5	P. Lawrence.....	Saltair, Utah.	Aug. 19,1908					

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS COMPETITION—AMATEUR.
(Under N. C. A. Rules.)

Distance.	Time.	Made By.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.....	0.29 4-5	Anthony Desimone.....	White Plains, N. Y.....	Sept. 15, 1915
⅓ m.	0.40 3-5	Courtney Peer	Plainfield, N. J.....	Sept. 7, 1908
½ m.....	1.23	S. R. Morrison.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Oct. 6, 1907
1 m.....	2.02	Henry Surman..... / R. L. Guthridge..... / S. C. Haberle.....	Westfield, N. J.....	Aug. 8, 1908
2 m.....	4.56 1-5	Jerome Steinert.....	Hicksville, L. I.....	Sept. 3, 1911
3 m.....	7.21	Jerome Steinert.....	Rye Beach, N. Y.....	Sept. 12, 1909
5 m.....	12.28 2-5	J. B. Hawkins.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Nov. 8, 1908
10 m.....	23.08	Thomas Bello.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	Sept. 12, 1915
15 m.....	39.29 1-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Hyde Park, L. I.....	June 6, 1915
20 m.....	53.20	J. M. Eifler..... / Jerome Steinert.....	Valley Stream, L. I..... / Valley Stream, L. I.....	July 26, 1908 / Oct. 3, 1909
25 m.....	1.03.07	Thomas Bello.....	Coney Island Cycle Path.....	May 31, 1915
50 m.....	2.14.00 4-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	June 26, 1915
60 m.....	2.46.00	Raymond Nelson.....	Atlantic City, N. J.....	May 3, 1908
100 m.....	5.06.12	Thomas La Rossa.....	Floral Park, L. I.....	Sept. 10, 1911
150 m.....	8.26.27	Joseph G. Kopsky.....	Floral Park, L I.....	May 5, 1912

At Buffalo, N. Y., on July 4, 1917, Albert M. Krushel, riding from scratch in a 25-mile handicap, covered the distance in 1.01.39.

AMERICAN ROAD RECORDS AGAINST TIME, UNPACED—AMATEUR.

Distance.	Time.	Made By.	Place.	Date.
¼ m.....	0.35	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
⅓ m.....	0.43 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
½ m.....	1.00 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 16, 1917
⅔ m.....	1.28	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
⅞ m.....	1.37	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
¾ m.....	2.07 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
1 m.....	5.03 3-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
2 m.....	7.25 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
3 m.....	10.11 2-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 27, 1917
4 m.....	12.07 2-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 31, 1917
5 m.....	14.38 2-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 31, 1917
6 m.....	17.12	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	May 31, 1917
7 m.....	21.34 1-5	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	June 1, 1917
8 m.....	23.37	W. C. Thompson.....	San Antonio, Tex.....	June 1, 1917
9 m.....	25.46 4-5	Nelson Johnson.....	Pelham Parkway, N. Y.....	Oct. 10, 1915
10 m.....	43.29	John Becht.....	Valley Stream, L. I.....	Aug. 29, 1909
15 m.....	1.02.40 4-5	Edwin Jensen.....	Grant City, S. I.....	Sept. 28, 1913
20 m.....	5.18.22	Jos. G. Kopsky.....	Floral Park, N. Y.....	Oct. 30, 1910
100 m.....	12.20.00	A. W. Evans.....	New Brunswick, N. J.....	Aug. 18, 1895
200 m.....	39.10.00	Will Brown.....	Valley Stream, N. Y.....	Oct. 15, 1900
500 m.....				

One hour, 22 3-10 miles, John J. Marquart, Pelham Parkway, Bronx, N. Y., November 28, 1915.

Professional unpaced road records were established in a time trial at Los Angeles, Cal., by Fred T. Keefe, January 8, 1911, as follows: 25 miles, 1.10.00 3-5; 50 miles, 2.24.00 3-5; 75 miles, 3.44.00; 100 miles, 5.02.00.

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL SPRINT CHAMPIONSHIP—NATIONAL CIRCUIT, 1917.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
Arthur Spencer.....	4	0	0	1	21	Wm. Spencer.....	0	1	0	2	5
Alfred Goullet.....	2	2	1	0	18	Francesco Verri.....	0	0	1	2	4
F. L. Kramer.....	0	1	3	0	9	R. J. McNamara....	0	0	0	1	1
R. E. Spears.....	0	2	1	0	8						

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—¼ mile, ⅓ mile, ½ mile and 2 miles, Arthur Spencer, Toronto, Canada; 1 mile and 5 miles, Alfred Goullet, Newark, N. J.

BICYCLING—*Continued.*

N. C. A. PROFESSIONAL PACED CHAMPIONSHIP, 1917.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.
George Wiley	11	8	6	1	92	Elmer Collins	4	1	2	3	30
Victor Linart	6	8	2	0	61	George Cameron	1	4	1	2	31
Percy Lawrence	7	3	6	2	58	George Bowker	1	1	0	0	8
Vincent Madonna	7	4	8	2	56	Reggie McNamara	0	0	2	1	5
Clarence Carman	5	6	3	7	56	Martin Ryan	0	1	0	1	4
Menus Bedell	4	5	5	2	47	Tim Sullivan	0	1	0	0	3
Frank Corry	3	5	1	4	36	Michael Debaets	0	0	0	1	1

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

N. C. A. AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP, 1917.

Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total Pts.	Rider.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th	Total Pts.
John L. Staehle	5	0	1	0	27	Harry Hoffman	0	0	1	3	5
Fred Taylor	1	2	0	1	12	Wm. A. Eager	0	1	0	0	3
C. Dotterweich	0	2	2	0	10	Harry Horan	0	0	0	1	1
Gus Land	0	1	2	1	8						

Firsts count 5 points; seconds, 3 points; thirds, 2 points; fourths, 1 point.

Championships at various distances—1-3 mile, 1-2 mile, 1, 2 and 5 miles, John L. Staehle, of Newark, N. J.; 1-4 mile, Fred Taylor, Newark, N. J.

IMPORTANT CYCLING EVENTS.

Owing to the continuation of the European War, the functions of the Union Cycliste Internationale have been temporarily suspended, each national controlling organization composing the U. C. I. acting independently within its own jurisdiction, under U. C. I. general rules. In consequence there were no World's Championship races run in 1916 and 1917.

Paul Guignard holds the 100-kilometre paced record, made at Munich, September 15, 1909, in the time of 59m. 1s. Guignard also holds the 1-hour professional paced record, made the same time and place, of 63 miles 189.8 yards. At Munich, Guignard, on July 23, 1909, rode 31 miles 1,198 yards in the half-hour (a record). The amateur 1-hour motor-paced record is 56 miles, 1,128 yards, and was made by Francois Cuzin at Munich, September 30, 1909. Cuzin completed 100 kilometres in 1h. 5m. 45 2-5s. Oscar Egg, at the Velodrome Buffalo, Paris, in June, 1914, rode 27.50 miles unpaced in the hour. Arthur Van der Stuyft made a two-hour paced record at Leipsic, Germany, October 11, 1908, of 106 miles 1,498 yards.

Boston Six-Day Race, November 5-10, 1917, ten hours per day. Final score, Madden-Corry, 1,303.4 miles, 52 points; Magin-Hanley, 1,303.4 miles, 54 points; Drobach-Piercey, 1,303.4 miles, 60 points; Thomas-Lawrence, 1,303.4 miles, 74 points; Spears-Spencer, 1,303.4 miles, 75 points; Carman-Smith, 1,303.4 miles.

1917 ATHLETIC RECORDS.

The following athletic and swimming performances made during 1917 were accepted as records by the Amateur Athletic Union at the annual meeting held at St. Louis, Mo., November 19, 1917:

RUNNING.

60-yard dash, indoor—6 2-5s., J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A., made at Senior National Indoor Championships, held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York City, March 17, 1917.

300-yard run, indoor—32 1-5s., G. W. Dernell, Boys' Club, made at Junior National Championships, held at Buffalo, N. Y., January 1, 1917.

300-yard run, indoor—31 2-5s., Andrew B. Kelly, Holy Cross College, made at Senior National Indoor Championships, held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York City, March 17, 1917.

1,000-yard run, indoor—2m. 14s., J. W. Overton, Yale University, made at Senior National Indoor Championships, held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, New York City, March 17, 1917.

1-mile run, indoor—4m. 16s., J. W. Overton, Yale University, made at the Meadowbrook, A. C. indoor meet, held at Philadelphia, Pa., March 10, 1917.

1½-mile run, indoor—6m. 46 3-5s., Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., made at New York A. C. indoor meet, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 13, 1917.

2-mile run, indoor—9m. 11 2-5s., Joie W. Ray, Illinois A. C., made at the New York A. C. indoor meet, held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, February 13, 1917.

WALKING.

2 hours, outdoor—14 miles, 420 yards. W. Plant, Long Island A. C., made at the 15 Miles Patriotic Walk, held at Macomb's Dam Park, N. Y., June 17, 1917.

15 miles, outdoors—2h. 7m. 17 3-5s., Ed Renz, New York A. C., made at the 15 Miles Patriotic Walk, held at Macomb's Dam Park, N. Y., June 17, 1917.

SWIMMING RECORDS—MEN.

*100 yards—Open tidal salt water, straightaway. Duke P. Kahanamoku, Hui Naul, Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917. Time, 53s.

200 yards—(25-yard bath). Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 27, 1917. Time, 2m. 8s.

200 yards—(25-yard bath), 7 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 27, 1917. Time, 2m. 8s.

*220 yards—(100-ft. bath), 6 turns. Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club Bath, San Francisco, November 24, 1916. Time, 2m. 21 3-5s.

220 yards—(25-yard bath), 8 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 27, 1917. Time, 2m. 22 1-5s.

220 yards—Open tidal salt water (100-yard course), 2 turns. Perry McGillvray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917. Time, 2m. 24 1-5s.

300 yards—(25-yard bath), 11 turns. T. H. Cann, New York A. C., New York A. C. Bath, New York City, March 14, 1917. Time, 3m. 28s.

*440 yards—(25-yard bath), 17 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917. Time, 5m. 16 2-5s.

440 yards—Open tidal salt water (100-yard course), 4 turns. Ludy Langer, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917. Time, 5m. 17s.

500 yards—(25-yard bath), 19 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., March 31, 1917. Time, 6m. 5 3-5s.

880 yards—Open tidal salt water (100-yard course), 8 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Fran-

cisco, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 6, 1917. Time, 11m. 27 3-5s.

1 mile—Open tidal salt water (110-yard course), 15 turns. Norman Ross, Olympic Club, San Francisco, Coronado Tent City, Cal., July 4, 1917. Time, 24m. 10s.

*200 meters—(100-ft. bath), 6 turns. Norman Ross, Stanford University, Olympic Club bath, San Francisco, Cal., November 24, 1917. Time, 2m. 21 3-5s.

100 yards—Backstroke, open tidal salt water, straightaway. Harold Kruger, H. Y. B. C., Honolulu, Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917. Time, 1m. 8 1-5s.

*150 yards—Backstroke (25-yard bath), 5 turns. Charles B. Pavilcek, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Detroit A. C. Bath, Detroit, Mich., February 24, 1917. Time, 1m. 53 1-5s.

200 yards—Breaststroke (25-yard bath), 7 turns. Michael McDermott, Illinois A. C., Chicago, Pittsburg A. A. Bath, Pittsburg, Pa., April 20, 1917. Time, 2m. 39 4-5s.

200 yards—Relay, 4 men, 50 yards each (25-yard bath). Yale University Team (L. A. Ferguson, C. V. Schlact, R. Mayer and R. Thomas), Yale University Bath, New Haven, Ct., February 28, 1917. Time, 1m. 42 1-5s.

* World's record under rules of the International Swimming Federation; but not yet accepted by I. S. F.

SWIMMING RECORDS—WOMEN.

50 yards—(20-yard bath), 2 turns. Olga Dorfner, Phila. Turngemeinde Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., February 17, 1917. Time, 29s.

50 yards—Open tidal salt water, straightaway. Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Honolulu, H. T., September 5, 1917. Time, 29 4-5s.

100 yards—(20-yard bath), 4 turns. Olga Dorfner, Phila. Turngemeinde Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1917. Time, 1m. 7 3-5s.

100 yards—Open tidal salt water, straightaway. Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 5, 1917. Time, 1m. 7 4-5s.

220 yards—(20-yard bath), 10 turns. Olga Dorfner, Phila. Turngemeinde, City Athletic Club Bath, New York City, May 5, 1917. Time, 2m. 59 3-5s.

220 yards—Open tidal salt water (100-yard course), 2 turns. Dorothy G. Burns, Los Angeles A. C., Los Angeles, Cal., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., February 24, 1917. Time, 3m. 3s.

300 yards—(20-yard bath), 14 turns. Olga Dorfner, Phila. Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917. Time, 4m. 27 1-5s.

440 yards—Open tidal salt water (100-yard course), 4 turns. Claire Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Honolulu Harbor, H. T., September 6, 1917. Time, 6m. 39 4-5s.

500 yards—(20-yard bath), 24 turns. Olga Dorfner, Phila. Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917. Time, 7m. 32 1-5s.

500 yards—(25-yard bath), 19 turns. Clair Galligan, New Rochelle, N. Y., Idora Park, Oakland, Cal., September 30, 1917. Time, 7m. 31 2-5s.

200 yards—Breaststroke (20-yard bath), 9 turns. Mabel Arklie, Phila, Turngemeinde, Germantown Y. M. C. A. Bath, Philadelphia, Pa., April 14, 1917. 3m. 36 4-5s.

PISTOL AND REVOLVER SHOOTING.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION 1917 INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP.

Match A: Target Revolver Championship—Dr. B. J. Ochsner, Durango, 451. Dr. W. E. Quicksall, Philadelphia, 450. Capt. A. H. Hardy, Denver, 446. D. J. Gould, Jr., New York, 443. Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, 441.

Match B: Target Pistol Championship—P. J. Dolfen, Springfield, 471. A. P. Lane, New York, 468. George Armstrong, Oakland, 466. Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, 462. Dr. W. E. Quicksall Philadelphia, 459. Dr. J. D. Millikin, San Francisco, 459.

Match F: Pocket Revolver Championship—Hans Roedder, New York, 204. Dr. J. H. Snook, Columbus, 202. Dr. J. L. Bastey, Boston, 199. A. P. Lane, New York, 196. J. A. L. Moller, New York, 195.

Match G: Novice Match, either pistol or revolver—P. C. Bracken, Columbus, 227. A. A. Yungblut, Cincinnati, 225. Norman de F. Douglas, New York, 224. E. L. Parris, Jr., New York, 221. Horace F. Barret, New York, 220.

The Police Team Championship Match—Philadelphia, 753; San Francisco, 743; Portland, Oregon, 722.

UNITED STATES REVOLVER ASSOCIATION INTERCITY CLUB TOURNAMENT—FINAL STANDING.

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Class A.		
Portland R. C.	20	2
Olympic C.	18	2
Boston R. & R. C.	18	2
Springfield R. C.	17	3
Class B.		
Spokane R. & R. C.	17	3
Seattle R. & R. A.	15	5
Manhattan R. & R. A.	12	8
New York R. & R. C.	12	8
Class C.		
Cincinnati R. T.	12	8
St. Louis-Colonial R. C.	11	9
Providence R. C.	9	11
Chicago R. C.	9	11

Club.	Won.	Lost.
Class D.		
Columbus R. C.	8	12
Youngstown R. & R. C.	7	13
Dallas R. & R. C.	6	14
Manito P. & R. C.	6	14
Class E.		
Aspinwall R. C.	6	14
Quinnipoe R. & R. C.	3	17
Citizens R. C.	2	10
Toledo R. & P. C.	2	18

National Indoor 22-Calibre Rifle Championship, held at Philadelphia, January 20. Winners: W. G. Hudson, score 2,468 points; pistol championship, A. P. Raine, score 236 points.

LATE SPORT EVENTS AND CONTESTS.

Cross Country Runs—Intercollegiate Championship, held at New York, November 24. Team winner: Pennsylvania, 38 points; second, Cornell, 55; third, Columbia, 74. Individual winner: L. C. Dresser, Cornell; time, 33m. for 6 miles. Conference College Championship, held at Chicago, November 24; won by Ames College. South Atlantic Intercollegiate Championship, held at Baltimore, November 24, won by Washington and Lee University. National A. A. U. Ten Mile Championship, held at New York, November 3; won by V. Kyronen; time, 53m. 41s. Seven Mile Walk, same time and place, won by W. Plant, time, 53m. 4 2-5s. A. A. U. Junior Cross Country Championship, held at New York, November 10; won by G. T. Nightingale, N. H. State College; time, 33m. 26s., for six miles; winning club, Paulist A. C., 36 points. National A. A. U. Senior Cross Country Championship, held at Boston, November 24; won by Thomas Henigan; time, 33m. 58s., for approximately six mile course; winning club, Dorchester Club, 32 points.

Boxing—Fred Fulton knocked out Gunboat Smith, seven rounds, Minneapolis, Minn, November 27.

Wrestling—Waldek Zbyszko won two out of three falls from Dr. B. F. Roller, Montreal, November 22.

Motorboating—Whip-Po'-Will, 28-foot hydroplane, owned by A. L. Judson, A. P. B. A., averaged 69.39 miles per hour in six one-mile time trials on Lake George, November 6, and covered one mile in 51.55s. at the rate of 70.15 miles per hour in its best dash.

Auto Racing—Ralph DePalma drove ten miles in 5m. 17.41s. in a special time trial at Sheepshead Bay Speedway, New York, November 2.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL SCORES, 1917.

Records of the more important teams, with opponents' scores in second column. Several Eastern colleges were not represented by teams, owing to the war.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Albright	73	10
Georgia Tech	0	41
Swarthmore	10	0
Bucknell	20	6
Pittsburgh	6	14
Lafayette	27	0
P. M. C.	23	0
Dartmouth	7	0
Michigan	16	0
C. Indians	26	0
Cornell	37	0

CORNELL.

Oberlin	22	0
Williams	10	14
Colgate	0	24
7th Infantry	0	6
Bucknell	20	0
Carnegie Tech	20	0
Michigan	0	42
Fordham	6	27
Pennsylvania	0	37

PITTSBURGH.

W. Virginia	14	9
Bethany	40	0
Lehigh	41	0
Syracuse	28	0
Pennsylvania	14	6
Westminster	25	0
W. and J.	13	10
Carnegie Tech	27	0
Penn. State	28	6

MICHIGAN.

Case	41	0
W. Normal	17	13
Mt. Union	69	0
U. of Detroit	14	3
Mich. Aggies	26	0
Nebraska	20	0
Kalamazoo	62	0
Cornell	42	0
Pennsylvania	0	16
Northwestern	12	21

PENN. STATE.

Ambulance	10	0
Gettysburg	80	0
St. B'venture	99	0
W. and J.	0	7
W. V. Wes'n	8	7
Dartmouth	7	10
Lehigh	0	9
Md. State	57	0
Pittsburgh	6	28

C. INDIANS.

Albright	60	0
F. and M.	63	0
West Virginia	0	21
Navy	0	61
Johns Hopkins	15	7
Bucknell	0	10
Army	0	28
Georgia Tech	0	98
Pennsylvania	0	26

SYRACUSE.

47th U. S. Infantry	0	0
47th U. S. Infantry	10	0
Rutgers	14	10
Pitt	0	28
Tufts	58	0
Brown	6	0
Bucknell	42	0
Colgate	27	7
Michigan A. C.	21	7
Nebraska	10	9

DARTMOUTH.

Springfield	14	0
Middlebury	32	6
W. Virginia	6	2
N. Hampshire	21	6
State	10	7
Pennsylvania	0	7
Tufts	10	27
Brown	0	13

MUHLENBERG.

Villanova	0	0
P. M. C.	18	7
F. & M.	13	0
Lafayette	6	0
Lehigh	0	47
Albright	21	0
Ursinus	0	0

COLGATE.

Bucknell	24	0
Cornell	20	0
Brown	6	7
Holy Cross	21	0
Connecticut	40	7
Syracuse	7	27

NAVY.

Davidson	27	6
W. Virginia	0	7
Maryland State	62	0
Indians	61	0
Haverford	89	0
W. Reserve	95	0
Georgetown	28	7
Villanova	80	3

ARMY.

Carnegie Tech	28	0
Virginia M. I.	34	0
Tufts	26	3
Villanova	21	7
Notre Dame	2	7
Indians	28	0
Lebanon Val.	50	0
Boston Col.	13	7

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL.

Indians	0	63
Muhlenberg	0	13
Swarthmore	0	46
Haverford	0	14
Dickinson	6	28
Ursinus	0	31
Gettysburg	7	0

LEHIGH.

7th Infantry	7	0
Ursinus	13	7
Pitt	0	41
Georgetown	6	17
Lebanon Val.	33	7
Muhlenberg	47	0
State	9	0
P. M. C.	34	6
Lafayette	78	0

GEORGETOWN

Lebanon Val.	32	7
Springfield	26	0
Lehigh	17	6
Virginia P. I.	28	0
Fordham	42	0
Navy	7	28
W. and L.	20	12
Army Ambulance	28	0

VILLANOVA.

Muhlenberg	0	0
Lebanon Val.	0	16
West Point	7	21
Ursinus	7	7
Navy	3	80

NOTRE DAME.

Wisconsin	0	0
Nebraska	0	7
S. Dakota	40	0
Army	7	2
Morningside	13	0
Michigan A. C.	23	0
W. and J.	3	0

DICKINSON.

Albright	24	7
Johns Hopkins	14	0
Delaware	9	0
F. and M.	28	6
Bucknell	7	0

SWARTHMORE.

Bucknell	7	16
Pennsylvania	0	10
Gettysburg	17	0
F. and M.	46	0
Johns Hopkins	28	7
Lafayette	56	0
Delaware	27	0
Haverford	57	7

BUCKNELL.

Mansfield N. S.	25	0
Swarthmore	16	7
Colgate	0	24
Pennsylvania	6	20
Cornell	0	20
Indians	10	0
Syracuse	0	42
Gettysburg	6	6
Dickinson	0	7

RUTGERS.

Ursinus	25	0
Ft. Wadsworth	60	0
Syracuse	10	14
Lafayette	33	7
Fordham	28	0
W. Virginia	7	0
Springfield	61	0
Marines	27	0
Newport N. R.	14	0

WILLIAMS.

Rensselaer	20	0
Union	13	6
Cornell	14	10
Hamilton	12	0
Columbia	9	6
Wesleyan	0	0
Middlebury	39	7
Amherst	20	0

HAVERFORD.

Stevens	7	7
Delaware	0	7
Ursinus	0	23
Navy	0	89
F. and M.	14	0
Lebanon Val.	0	40
Johns Hopkins	0	0
Swarthmore	7	57

LEBANON VALLEY.

W. Va. Wes'n	0	13
Georgetown	7	32
Millersb'g A. C.	73	0
Villanova	16	0
Lehigh	7	33
Mt. St. Mary's	42	0
Haverford	40	0
Army	0	50

ALBRIGHT.

Indians	0	62
Pennsylvania	10	73
Dickinson	7	24
Reading A. C.	62	0
Ursinus	7	29
Schuylkill	40	0
Muhlenberg	0	21
Lafayette	0	42
Penn. M. I.	0	30

URSINUS.

Rutgers	0	25
Lehigh	7	13
Lafayette	6	12
Haverford	23	0
Albright	29	7
Villanova	7	7
F. and M.	31	0
Muhlenberg	0	0

DELAWARE.

Maryland State	0	20
Haverford	7	0
W. Maryland	0	10
Dickinson	0	9
Gallaudet	13	7
Stevens	0	35
Swarthmore	0	27

BROWN.

R. I. S.	27	0
Johns Hopkins	20	0
Holy Cross	27	6
Boston College	7	2
Colgate	7	6
Syracuse	0	6
Newport Res.	0	35
Devens Eng.	40	0
Colby	19	7
Dartmouth	13	0

LAFAYETTE.

Ambulance	20	0
Ursinus	12	6
Rutgers	7	33
Muhlenberg	0	6
Pennsylvania	0	27
Swarthmore	0	56
Albright	42	0
Lehigh	0	28

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON.

Ksiki	17	7
Westminster	36	9
W. Va. Wes'n	13	6
State	7	0
Geneva	35	0
Pitt	10	13
W. Virginia	0	7
Notre Dame	0	3
W. and L.	14	0

GETTYSBURG.

Penn State	0	89
Johns Hopkins	6	6
Swarthmore	0	17
W. Virginia	0	60
St. John's	6	0
Mt. St. Mary's	21	6
Bucknell	6	6
F. and M.	0	7

FORDHAM.

Ambulance	14	7
Norwich	60	0
Holy Cross	12	0
Rutgers	0	28
Georgetown	0	12
Cornell	27	6
Camp Upton	35	0

OHIO STATE.

Case	49	0
Ohio Wes.	53	0
Northwestern	40	0
Denison	67	0
Indiana	26	3
Wisconsin	16	3
Illinois	13	0
Auburn	0	0
Camp Sherman	28	0

GEORGIA TECH.

Wake Forest	33	0
Furman	25	0
Pennsylvania	41	0
Davidson	32	10
W. and L.	63	0
Vanderbilt	83	0
Tulane	48	0
Indians	98	0
Auburn	68	0

AUBURN.

8th Ohio	13	0
Howard	53	0
Clemson	7	0
Miss. A. & M.	13	6
Florida	68	0
Davidson	7	21
Vanderbilt	31	7
Ohio State	0	0
Georgia Tech	0	68

VANDERBILT.

Battle Ground	51	0
Trans.	41	0
Chicago	0	48
Kentucky	5	0

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL SCORES, 1917—*Continued.*

VANDERBILT.—*Cont.*		
Howard	69	0
Georgia Tech	0	83
Alabama	7	2
Auburn	7	31
Sewanee	13	6
WEST VIRGINIA.		
Pittsburgh	9	14
Navy	7	0
Indians	21	0
Dartmouth	2	6
Gettysburg	60	0
Rutgers	7	7
Virginia Tech	27	3
W. and J	7	0
W. Va. Wes'n	0	20
N. C. Aggies	21	0

WASHINGTON AND LEE.		
Rand-Macon	66	0
Georgia Tech	0	66
N. C. A. & M	28	7
Richmond	43	0
Roanoke	118	3
Georgetown	12	20
W. and J	0	14
SEWANEE.		
Howard	6	6
Transylvania	72	0
L. S. U	3	0
Kentucky	7	0
Alabama	3	0

SEWANEE—*Cont.*		
Mississippi	69	3
Center College	0	28
Vanderbilt	6	13
ALABAMA.		
Ohio	7	0
Marion	13	0
Miss. College	46	0
Mississippi	64	0
Sewanee	3	3
Vanderbilt	2	7
Kentucky	27	0
TULANE.		
Jefferson	32	0
Spring Hill	28	0
Florida	52	0

TULANE—*Cont.*		
Wash. Art	18	0
Tex. A. & M	0	35
Georgia Tech	0	48
Rice	0	16
Louisiana	28	6
DAVIDSON.		
Navy	6	27
N. C. A. & E	3	7
Georgia Tech	10	32
V. P. I	7	13
V. M. T	23	7
Furman	28	7
Auburn	21	7
Wake Forest	72	7

MIDDLE WESTERN CONFERENCE COLLEGE LEAGUE—FINAL STANDING.

College.	Won.	Tied.	Lost.	P. C.	College.	Won.	Tied.	Lost.	P. C.
Ohio State	4	0	0	1.000	*Illinois	2	1	2	.500
Minnesota	3	0	1	.750	Indiana	1	0	2	.333
Northwestern	3	0	2	.600	Iowa	0	0	2	.000
Wisconsin	3	0	2	.600	Purdue	0	0	4	.000
*Chicago	2	1	2	.500	Michigan	0	0	1	.000

*Illinois and Chicago played a scoreless de.

1917 BASEBALL BATTING AVERAGES.

FOLLOWING are the official batting averages of the first twenty of the two hundred and forty-four players engaged in the 1917 championship campaign of the National League. Of this number 170 participated in the minimum of fifteen games required for rating in the official averages, with Roush, Cincinnati, and Hornsby, St. Louis, heading the list. Six players reached the .300 class, as against nine in 1916. This decrease, however, was more than offset by the gain in .290 hitters, there being seven the past season, as against one in 1916. The leading run-scorer was George Burns, with 103. Max Carey led the base runners with 46 stolen bases; George Burns being next with 40, and Kauff third with 30. Charles Deal had most sacrifice hits—29. Roush and Kauff tied for greatest number of single safe hits, each having 141. Groh led in two-base hits with 39; Hornsby in three-base hits with 17, and Cravath and Robertson had 12 home runs apiece. Cravath led all others in extra bases made on long hits with the substantial total of 97. In team aggregates the Champion New Yorks led in runs scored with 635, and also led in base-stealing with 162 steals.

PLAYERS.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	Pct.
Roush, Ed., Cincinnati	136	522	82	178	237	19	14	4	13	21	.341
Hornsby, Rogers, St. Louis	145	523	86	171	253	24	17	8	17	17	.327
Wheat, Zack, Brooklyn	109	362	38	113	153	15	11	1	3	5	.312
Kauff, Bennie, New York	153	559	89	172	217	22	4	5	21	30	.308
Groh, Henry, Cincinnati	156	599	91	182	246	39	11	1	7	15	.304
Burns, Geo., New York	152	597	103	180	246	25	13	5	5	40	.302
Zimmerman, H., New York	150	585	61	174	229	22	9	5	18	13	.297
Smith, Jack, St. Louis	137	462	64	137	184	16	11	3	14	25	.297
Carey, Max, Pittsburgh	155	588	82	174	222	21	12	1	12	46	.296
Cruise, Walton, St. Louis	153	529	70	156	211	20	10	5	21	16	.295
Smith, J. C., Boston	147	505	60	149	198	31	6	2	21	16	.295
Neale, A. E., Cincinnati	121	385	40	113	154	14	9	3	6	25	.294
Clarke, Thos., Cincinnati	58	110	11	32	44	3	3	1	0	2	.291
Packard, Eugene, Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 36	38	52	4	15	17	2	0	0	0	0	.288
Fischer, Wm., Pittsburgh	95	245	25	70	92	9	2	3	4	11	.286
Wilhoit, Jos., Boston, 54; Pittsburgh, 9; N. Y., 34	97	246	29	70	84	7	2	1	10	5	.285
Whitted, Geo., Philadelphia	149	553	69	155	206	24	9	3	28	10	.280
Cravath, C. C., Philadelphia	140	503	70	141	238	29	16	12	16	6	.280
Magee, S., Boston, 72; Cincinnati, 45	117	383	41	107	142	16	8	1	18	11	.279
Mitchell, Clarence, Cincinnati	47	90	13	25	28	3	0	0	2	0	.278

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

PLAYERS.	G.	A.B.	R.	H.	T.B.	2B.	3B.	H.R.	S.H.	S.B.	Pct.
Lawry, Otis C., Baltimore	29	101	20	40	44	1	..	1	6	9	.396
Lajoie, N., Toronto	151	581	83	221	283	39	4	5	5	4	.380
Young, Ross, Rochester	149	506	85	180	211	18	5	1	13	34	.356
Barber, Turner, Baltimore	149	619	111	218	270	28	12	..	11	19	.352
Daly, Thomas, Buffalo	47	157	24	54	64	6	2	..	2	4	.344
Whiteman, G., Toronto	140	530	104	181	254	32	10	7	23	23	.342
Bentley, J. N., Baltimore	93	362	59	124	178	17	11	5	2	3	.342
Duffy, B. A., Montreal	51	137	16	45	68	8	6	1	2	..	.328
Schultz, Joseph, Toronto	105	412	52	129	170	18	7	3	14	19	.313
McAvoy, James, Baltimore	123	418	47	131	172	25	1	6	5	12	.313
Callahan, Leo D., Newark	147	544	81	170	205	19	5	2	9	23	.313
McTigue, Wm. P., Providence	31	64	11	20	35	2	5	1	1	..	.312
Schultz, W. L., Providence	38	100	14	31	44	5	1	2	1	..	.310
McNeill, N. F., Providence	24	55	5	17	17	..	..	..	3	1	.309
Altenburg, Jesse, Toronto	80	314	64	96	113	8	3	1	9	20	.306
Rehg, W. P., Providence	70	276	58	84	115	12	8	1	13	13	.304
Kane, Frank T., Providence	46	142	25	43	57	5	3	1	5	3	.303
Smith, Paul, Montreal	138	526	67	159	198	14	11	1	15	19	.302
Camp, H. L., Newark	50	192	25	58	76	10	4	..	6	4	.302
Eibel, "Hack", Richmond	125	445	73	134	190	32	6	4	13	14	.301

WORLD'S CHAMPION COWS OF ALL BREEDS—BUTTERFAT.

(Since establishment of advance registry records in 1901.)

These records have been compiled by *Hoard's Dairyman*. For records of previous years consult the ALMANAC. This class of data is under the supervision of the United States Department of Agriculture.

NAMES.	Breed.	Year.	Milk, Lbs.	Fat, Lbs.
Glenwood Girl, 6th, A. R. 1	Guernsey	1901	12,187.3	572.30
Portia of Maplehurst, 10071, A. R. 22	Guernsey	1902	11,622.6	602.37
Imp. Charmante of the Gron, 14442, A. R. 74	Guernsey	1903	11,874.8	676.47
Imp. Princess Rhea, 15479, A. R. 59	Guernsey	1904	14,009.9	775.69
Yeksa Sunbeam, 15439, A. R. 331	Guernsey	1905	14,920.8	857.15
Colantha 4th's Johanna, 48577	Holstein	1907	27,432.5	998.26
Pontiac Clothilde DeKol, 90441	Holstein	1912	25,318.0	1,017.28
May Rilma, 22761, A. R. 1726	Guernsey	1915	19,673.4	1,073.41
Murne Cowan, 19597, A. R. 1906	Guernsey	1915	24,008.0	1,098.18
Banostine Belle DeKol, 90441	Holstein	1912	27,404.4	1,058.34
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Holstein	1915	24,612.8	1,116.05
Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 121083	Holstein	1915	28,403.7	1,176.47
Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 124514	Holstein	1915	27,761.7	1,205.09

WORLD'S CHAMPION COWS OF ALL BREEDS—MILK.

Glenwood Girl, 6th, 9113, A. R. 1	Guernsey	1901	12.187.3	572.30
Imp. Princess Rhea, 15479, A. R. 59	Guernsey	1904	14,009.9	775.69
Yeksa Sunbeam, 15439, A. R. 331	Guernsey	1905	14,920.8	857 15
Colantha 4th's Johanna, 48577	Holstein	1907	27,432.5	998.26
Aralia DeKol, 55194	Holstein	1912	28.090.0	913.86
Riverside Sadie DeKol Burke, 77708	Holstein	1912	28,826.4	868.10
Creamcle Vale	Holstein	1912	29,591.4	924.68
Tilly Alcartra, 123459	Hols'ein	1914	30,451.4	951.23
Lutscke Vale Cornucopia, 110505	Holstein	1916	31.246 9	799.13

AYRSHIRES—JANUARY, 1917.

TEN HIGHEST IN MILK.

	Milk.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.
Garclaugh May Mischief, 27944, 3d entry, 541	25329	894.91	Auchenbrain Yellow Kate, 3d, 1356	21123	888.33
Auchenbrain Brown Kate, 4th, 547	23022	917.6	Gerranton Dora, 2d, 663	21023	804.79
Lily of Willowmoor, 299	22596	955.56	Jean Armour, 635	20174	774.73
Garclaugh Spottie, 772	22589	816.25	Rena Rosa, 2d, 438	18849	713.56
Jean Armour, 3d, 1379, 2d entry	21938	859.65	Dalmusternock Missie, 4th, 1164, 2d entry	18540	685.17

TEN HIGHEST IN FAT.

Lily of Willowmoor, 299	955.56	Agnes Wallace of Maple Grove, 851	821.45
Auchenbrain Brown Kate, 4th, 547	917.6	Garclaugh Spottie, 772	816.25
Garclaugh May Mischief, 541, 3d entry	894.91	Gerranton Dora, 2d, 663	804.79
Auchenbrain Yellow Kate, 3d, 1356	888.33	Jean Armour, 635	774.73
Jean Armour, 3d, 1379, 2d entry	859.65	Henderson's Dairy Gem, 1435	738.32

HIGHEST JERSEY FAT RECORDS—FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

	Fat.	Milk.		Fat.	Milk.
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	999.1	17,557.7	St. Mawes Poppy	952.3	15,782.4
Spermfield Owl's Eva	993.3	16,457.4	Olympia's Fern	937.8	16,147.8
Eminent's Bess	962.8	18,782.9	Sophia 19th of Hood Farm	931.9	15,099 4
Dosoris Park Lily	957.4	16,726.1	Lass 66th of Hood Farm	910.6	17.793 7
Jacoba Irene	952.9	17,253.2	Lass 38th of Hood Farm	890.4	15,284 0

HIGHEST MILK RECORDS.

	Milk.	Fat.		Milk.	Fat.
Passport	19,782.9	839.2	Jacoba Irene	17,253.2	952.9
Eminent's Bess	18,782.9	962.8	Temisia's Owl's Rose	17,056.4	863.7
Lass 40th of Hood Farm	18,661.4	854.9	The Seer's Alberta, 2d	16,872.7	881.7
Lass 66th of Hood Farm	17,793.7	9'0.6	Dosoris Park Lily	16,728.1	957.4
Sophie 19th of Hood Farm	17,557.7	999.1	Beaudesert's Lass	16,633.2	787.7

BROWN SWISS CATTLE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION.

REGISTER OF PRODUCTION—NOVEMBER 1, 1916.

NAME AND NUMBER.	Pounds.	NAME AND NUMBER.	Pounds.
College Bravura, 2d, 2577	19460.6	Swiss Valley Girl, 6th, 4177	16918.4
Ethel B., 3842	18816.2	Iola, 3923	16844.6
Lottie G. C., 3530	17595.3	Rosalind B., 3905	16804.4
Ethel B., 3842	17343.4	Kaliste W., 2905	16609.2
Nan of Lake View, 4061	17136.4	My One Baby, 3378	15769.6

TEN HIGHEST IN FAT.

College Bravura, 2d, 2577	798.16	Kaliste W., 2905	650.32
Ethel B., 3842	779.97	Nan of Lake View, 4061	647.30
Rosalind B., 3905	727.64	Militia May, 3542	634.81
Ethel B., 3842	710.99	Merry Merney, 3379	628.86
Iola, 3923	685.47	Swiss Valley Girl, 6th, 4177	620.42
Lottie G. D., 3530	664.25		

HOLSTEINS—SEVEN-DAY RECORDS

Name and Number.	Class.	Age, of	Time Calving.		Lbs., Milk.	Lbs., Fat.	Lbs., 80% Butter.
Segis Fayne Johanna, 114658	Full-aged	8	2	17	722.0	40.544	50.682
Fancher Farm Maxie, 186389	Senior 4-year	4	9	22	579.1	37.475	46.843
Mabel Segis Korndyke, 161784	Junior 4-year	4	2	14	610.1	32.257	40.321
Lady Pontiac Johanna, 191984	Senior 3-year	3	6	12	658.3	33.449	41.811
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior 3-year	3	4	14	608.1	29.870	37.337
Naiad Jewel Pet, 269082	Senior 2-year	2	8	9	478.4	25.280	31.600
Fairview Korndyke Pietertje, 252940	Junior 2-year	2	0	22	500.1	24.146	30.182

THIRTY-DAY RECORDS.

K. P. Pontiac Lass, 106812	Full-aged	5	5	20	2316.4	137.198	171.497
Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 150943	Senior 4-year	4	11	19	3241.0	146.524	183.155
Mabel Segis Korndyke, 161784	Junior 4-year	4	2	14	2695.8	132.175	165.218
Woodcrest Ina DeKol, 4th, 181529	Senior 3-year	3	9	19	2599.4	115.176	143.970
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior 3-year	3	4	14	2599.1	120.265	150.331

HOLSTEINS—THE HIGHEST FAT, FEBRUARY 12, 1917.

Name and Number.	Age.			Milk.	Fat.
Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 124514	5	0	3	27,761.7	1205.09
Finderne Pride Johanna Rue, 121083	5	4	4	28,403.7	1176.47
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 114551	3	4	14	24,612.8	1116.05
Queen Piebe Mercedes, 154610	4	4	22	30,230.2	1111.56
Ona Button De Kol, 115939	6	9	3	26,761.2	1076.44
Maple Crest Pontiac Application, 141158	6	5	12	23,421.2	1075.44
Banostine Belle De Kol, 90141	5	2	22	27,404.4	1058.34
Royalton De Kol Violet, 86460	10	0	19	29,049.6	1036.45
*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 161646	4	10	20	25,787.5	1035.77
Pontiac Clothilde De Kol, 2d, 69991	6	10	24	25,318.0	1017.28

TEN HIGHEST MILK.

Lutscke Vale Cornucopia, 110505	7	5	26	31,246.9	799.13
Winnie Korndyke Cornucopia De Kol, 101499	8	0	84	31,034.2	960.85
†Tilly Alcartra, 123459	5	1	6	30,451.4	951.23
Queen Piebe Mercedes 154610	4	4	22	30,230.2	1111.56
Royalton De Kol Violet, 86460	10	0	19	29,949.6	1036.45
†Tilly Alcartra, 123459	6	5	20	29,826.6	952.37
Lilith Piebe De Kol, 73710	6	11	20	29,599.4	920.50
Creamelle Vale, 73357	7	9	0	29,591.4	924.68
Bess Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, 94251	5	1	2	29,053.2	988.26
Rauwerd Count De Kol Lady Pauline	7	11	23	29,000.7	890.60
Riverside Sadie De Kol Burke, 70708	8	2	22	28,826.4	868.10

* Strictly official. † Repeater.

HOLSTEINS (CANADIAN)—SEVEN-DAY RECORDS.

Name and Number.	Class.	Age, of	Time Calving.		Lbs., Milk.	Lbs., Fat.	Lbs., 80% Butter.
May Echo Sylvia, 11385	Mature	7	0	28	853.7	32.80	41.00
Pet Posch De Kol, 12310	Senior 4-year	4	11	20	476.7	30.83	38.53
Lady Waldorf Pietje, 22378	Junior 4-year	4	1	28	736.7	29.04	36.30
Lakeview Dutchland Artis, 21111	Senior 3-year	3	11	20	567.7	27.72	34.66
Belle Model Pietje, 22377	Junior 3-year	3	1	27	475.6	26.90	33.63
Alta Pesch, 2343	Senior 2-year	2	11	28	586.1	21.65	27.06
Belle De Kol Pietje, 25363	Junior 2-year	2	2	19	438.5	21.94	27.43

THIRTY-DAY RECORDS.

May Echo Sylva, 11385	Mature	7	0	28	3767.3	135.77	169.72
May Echo Sylvia, 11385	Senior 4-year	4	9	8	2893.9	112.97	141.21
Lady Waldorf Pietje, 22378	Junior 4-year	4	1	28	3035.3	120.76	150.95
Colantha Butter Girl, 22629	Senior 3-year	3	8	10	2440.1	100.18	125.24
Belle Model Pietje, 22377	Junior 3-year	3	1	27	2239.0	108.69	135.87

HOLSTEINS (CANADIAN)—SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Name and Number.	Class.	Age, of	Time Calving.		Lbs., Milk.	Lbs., Fat.	Lbs., 80% Butter.
Toitilla of Riverside	Mature	5	0	0	24094.0	846.00	1057.50
Hill-Crest Pontiac Vale, 18781	4-year	4	0	43	22785.0	789.00	986.25
*Lady Pietje Canary's Jewel, 17314	3-year	3	4	10	24149.3	938.93	1173.66

* All official.

HOLSTEINS—SEMI-OFFICIAL RECORDS.

Name and Number.	Class.	Age, of	Time Calving.		Lbs., Milk.	Lbs., Fat.	Lbs., 80% Butter.
Duchess Skylark Ormsby, 124514	Full-aged	5	0	3	27761.7	1205.09	1506.36
*Keystone Beauty Plum Johanna, 161646	Senior 4-year	4	10	20	25787.5	1035.77	1294.71
Queen Piebe Mercedes, 154610	Junior 4-year	4	4	22	30230.2	1111.56	1389.45
Duchess Hengerveld Korndyke, 131752	Senior 3-year	3	9	19	22897.0	903.38	1129.28
Finderne Holingen Fayne, 144551	Junior 3-year	3	4	14	24612.8	1116.05	1395.06

*Strictly official.

WORLD'S CHAMPION COWS OF ALL BREEDS—BUTTERFAT—*Continued.*

TEN HIGHEST GUERNSEY BUTTERFAT RECORDS.
Corrected to February 1, 1917.

Name and Number.	But'rfat.	Name and Number.	But'rfat.
Murne Cowan, 19597	1098.18	Julie of the Chene, 30460	953.53
May Rilma, 22761	1073.41	Belladia, 31909	934.05
Langwater Hope, 27946	1003.17	Imp. Daisy Moon III., 28471	928.39
Yeksa's Tops of Gold's Fannie, 22362	981.53	Miranda of Mapleton, 19606	927.16
Spotswood Daisy Pearl, 17696	957.38	Dairymaid of Pinehurst, 24656	910.67

HIGHEST IN MILK.

	Milk.		Milk.
Murne Cowan, 19597	24008.00	Spotswood Daisy Pearl, 17696	18602.80
Langwater Hope, 27946	19382.00	Dolly Dimple, 19144	18458.80
Yeksa's Tops of Gold's Fannie, 22362	19794.90	Imp. Daisy Moon III., 28471	18019.40
May Rilma, 22761	19673.00	Spotswood Daisy Pearl, 17696	17981.10
Belladia, 31909	19631.90	Julie of the Chene, 30460	17661.00
Dolly Dimple, 19144	18808.50	Dairymaid of Pinehurst, 24656	17285.30

DOMESTIC ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From a Report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the Department of Agriculture.)

Domestic Animals.	On Farms (Jan. 1, 1917). Number.	Value.	Domestic Animals.	On Farms (Jan. 1, 1917). Number.	Value.
All domestic animals	205,318,000	$6,685,020,000			
Milch cows and other cattle	63,617,000	$2,824,221,000	Mules	4,639,000	$548,864,000
Horses			Sheep	48,483,000	346,064,000
cattle	21,126,000	2,174,629,000	Swine	67,453,000	791,242,000

WHEN FARMERS SELL THEIR CROPS.

Month.	Wheat, 1916–7.	Corn, 1916–7.	Oats, 1916–7.	Barley, 1916–7.	Rye, 1916–7.	Flax, 1916–7.	Hay, 1916–7.	Cotton, 1916–7.	Potatoes, Av'rage	Eggs, Av'rage	Live Stock, Av'rage
July	13.3	6.2	8.3	4.3	5.3	1.2	6.4	0.5	6.1	8.7	5.3
August	17.9	7.1	23.3	13.8	14.2	2.2	8.5	3.9	8.7	7.6	5.5
September	16.8	5.9	13.5	22.2	19.4	12.7	8.7	14.6	14.1	6.4	8.7
October	14.1	5.3	10.7	17.0	16.5	35.6	9.4	23.0	24.5	5.3	11.8
November	9.7	14.0	8.0	13.5	13.0	24.3	11.1	21.6	11.6	3.9	9.8
December	5.6	12.5	5.7	7.8	9.1	11.4	10.4	15.0	5.3	3.3	9.5
January	7.2	15.1	7.5	6.7	6.2	4.4	10.4	6.4	4.0	3.3	10.3
February	3.3	9.0	5.3	4.2	5.6	1.7	9.1	4.0	4.0	4.7	8.1
March	3.9	7.0	5.2	3.6	3.8	2.0	6.7	3.9	6.4	12.8	9.2
April	3.1	5.4	3.8	2.5	2.3	.9	6.7	3.0	6.5	16.8	8.2
May	3.0	6.5	4.4	2.6	2.0	1.6	6.3	2.5	4.9	15.3	6.2
June	2.1	6.0	4.3	1.8	2.6	2.0	6.3	1.6	3.9	11.9	7.4
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SILOS IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are 400,000 silos in the United States, with a total capacity of about 31,000,000 tons, an average of nearly 78 tons per silo. About 10 tons of silage can be obtained from one acre. No census has ever been made of the number of silos, therefore the crop reporters of the Bureau of Crop Estimates have made estimates for their respective localities. Silos are on six per cent. of the fa ms of the United States; they are most numerous in the dairy sections of the north and east. Their number is increasing rapidly.

State.	No. of Silos.	Average Capacity.	Total Capacity.	State.	No. of Silos.	Average Capacity.	Total Capacity.
		Tons.	Tons.			Tons.	Tons.
New York	55,000	75	4,125,000	Iowa	16,000	105	1,680,000
Pennsylvania	24,000	65	1,560,000	Missouri	13,000	90	1,170,000
Ohio	25,000	67	1,675,000	Kansas	11,000	106	1,166,000
Indiana	27,000	70	1,890,000	Kentucky	10,000	80	800,000
Illinois	30,000	79	2,370,000	New England	35,000	67	2,345,000
Michigan	33,000	70	2,310,000	All other	55,000	77	4,235,000
Wisconsin	55,000	87	4,785,000				
Minnesota	15,000	95	1,425,000	United States	404,000	78	31,536,000

650,000,000 POUNDS OF FLEECE.

Figures from the second quarterly report of wool stocks in the United States, made public by the Bureau of Markets, showed quantities in possession of 1,290 textile manufacturers and wool dealers September 30, 1917, to have been equal to approximately 650,000,000 pounds of grease wool. The stocks were divided as follows:

Grease wool	388,594,596	Tops	23,122,825
Scoured wool	64,635,849	Noils	17,944,426
Pulled wool	24,330,015		

These figures were compiled from returns by all of 564 wool dealers queried and by 726 of 736 textile manufacturers asked for statements of their stocks. Figures from the first wool survey, which represented holdings June 30, 1917, and compiled from reports by 406 dealers and 602 manufacturers, were as follows:

Grease wool	369,992,735	Tops	23,122,825
Scoured wool	46,903,517	Noils	17,944,426
Pulled wool	29,097,700		

THE NEW YORK STATE FOREST PRESERVE.

(Specially prepared for the ALMANAC by the State Conservation Commission.)

NEW YORK State's great Forest Preserve was established by act of the Legislature in 1885. It includes large areas in the two great forested sections of the State, the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains. Article 7, section 7 of the State Constitution, adopted in 1894, assured its integrity for all time. It provided that "The lands of the State, now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest land. They shall not be leased, sold or exchanged, or be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed or destroyed. But the Legislature may by general laws provide for the use of not exceeding three per centum of such lands for the construction and maintenance of reservoirs for municipal water supply, for the canals of the State and to regulate the flow of streams. Such reservoirs shall be constructed, owned and controlled by the State, but such work shall not be undertaken until after the boundaries and high flow lines thereof shall have been accurately surveyed and fixed, and after public notice, hearing and determination that such lands are required for such public use. The expense of any such improvements shall be apportioned on the public and private property and municipalities benefited to the extent of the benefits received.

The objects for which the Forest Preserve were established may be briefly stated as follows:

First—Forests are the great conservers of water supply. The leaves of the forest trees prevent rapid evaporation of moisture from the ground and the soft sponge-like duff of the forest floor hoards the water from melting snow and from rain, allowing it to run gradually into the brooks and rivers. The streams of Europe and Asia have shrunk as the forests have been cut away, and in many parts of our own country the water courses have diminished from the same cause.

Second—Forests increase the fall of rain. As the moisture laden winds from the lakes and ocean sweep over them, their lower temperature precipitates the vapor as rain or snow. Thus the forests are not only conservers of water supply but are also, for all practical purposes, actual producers of water supply.

Third—Forests are great equalizers of climate and temperature. It is a fact of common knowledge that the localities which have the most equable climates, which are most free from violent winds, from periods of drought, and from excessive heat and cold, are the sections which have a considerable forest cover over them or in their immediate vicinity.

Fourth—Because of the pace of our modern civilization, forests have become invaluable as recreation grounds for all the people. In fact their use for this purpose has increased so tremendously within the last twenty years that it is now one of the chief purposes for which a forest preserve should be maintained Forested regions are also important as sanitary and health resorts, and are absolutely essential for the preservation of fish and game.

Fifth—Without preservation of the forest under State ownership, the supply of timber for the future will be seriously endangered. Private ownership of forest land has proved almost universally to be wasteful and to lead ultimately to complete denudation.

Since the establishment of the Forest Preserve, the State of New York has spent $4,075,000 in the acquisition of land for its extension. In addition large areas of other land have been acquired by tax sales, with the result that in 1916 the area of the Forest Preserve, in both the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains, aggregated 1,812,865.17 acres.

Jurisdiction over the Forest Preserve is exercised by the Conservation Commission, which has charge, besides, of the St. Lawrence Reservation, the Cuba Reservation, and the John Brown Farm in the Town of North Elba, Essex County. Besides administrative control over this property, the commission also has entire charge of the fighting of forest fires upon both public and privately owned land in the large forested regions.

For the prompt detection of forest fires, fifty-two observation stations are maintained upon mountain tops throughout the Adirondacks and Catskills. All of these stations are connected by telephone lines with the ranger headquarters. Observers are on duty at these stations throughout the entire dry season from spring until fall. A force of sixty-five forest rangers and five district rangers is also maintained, to attend to the administration of the State owned land and the fighting of fires upon both State and private land.

The work of reforestation of State land and the raising of trees for the reforestation of private land is also conducted by the commission. For this purpose six nurseries are maintained, having a total capacity of 30,000,000 trees and an annual production of 10,000,000. Approximately 3,000 acres of State land are reforested each year. Trees are sold to private landowners at the cost of production, to municipalities at 50 cents per thousand, and are furnished to State institutions without charge.

The sections of the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains upon which it is most important for the State to insure the maintenance of a continuous forest cover have been defined by law and are known as the Adirondack and Catskill parks. They are bounded by a line called the blue line. Within these parks approximately one-half of the land is still privately owned. Part of the land of the Forest Preserve lies outside of the park lines, and thus the park lines, which run through both State and private land, are simply lines to designate the most vital sections of the mountain regions. Extensive lumbering operations upon much of the land within the park lines are endangering the water sheds, and this led to a referendum vote in 1916 for the authorization of a bond issue of $7,500,000 for purchase of additional land to be added to the Forest Preserve. The proposition passed by a large majority and the Conservation Commission is now engaged upon the expenditure of this sum. The Legislature in 1917 appropriated $2,500,000 of the bond issue for immediate use. The recommendations of the Conservation Commission are submitted to the Commissioners of the Land Office, who act with the Conservation Commission in finally deciding on purchases.

It is conservatively estimated that the Forest Preserve is now worth, if it should be placed on the market, at least $40,000,000, thus showing an increase in value of approximately 1,000 per cent. over its cost to the State It is expected that the additions to be made the next few years will show a similar increase within a few decades.

Investigations made by the Conservation Commission indicate that investment in hotels, boarding houses and other facilities for the care of summer visitors in the Forest Preserve regions, the amount of money annually expended in caring for these people, the money spent by vacationists, and the number of persons actually engaged in the business of caring for summer visitors, far exceed in amount similar figures for the lumber industry, thus indicating that the chief business in the Forest Preserve regions has now come to be that of caring for vacationists.

For such a business the Adirondack and Catskill Mountains are incomparable. They are covered almost everywhere with the native trees of North America—pine, spruce, hemlock, balsam, cedar, tamarack, beech, birch, maple, and the other less important deciduous trees. Even on many of these areas that have been devastated in the past, these trees are returning.

Under a careful system of game protection the fauna native to the woods is preserved, and in many respects is increasing. Chief among the large animals are deer and bears Beaver, which had become extinct, were reintroduced to the Adirondacks in 1905 and have since spread over every section of the woods. They have also been introduced in the Catskills and are becoming more abundant there. In 1915, through co-operation with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a carload of elk from Yellowstone Park were liberated. Among other common animals, many of which furnish a large amount of fur, should be mentioned the fox, mink, otter, marten, weasel, fisher, coon and muskrat.

The lakes and streams, which are annually stocked by the Conservation Commission, contain brook trout, lake trout, rainbow trout, brown trout, large and small mouthed black bass, great northern pike, pickerel, perch, bullheads and many of the other coarser fishes.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS.

THE State of New York possesses several reservations, two forest preserves, and several parks. One the Niagara Reservation, comprises the land about the great cataract, purchased at a cost of $1,000,000. Then there is the Watkins Glen Reservation, 1½ miles in length, and containing 103.5 acres.

The State Reservation at Saratoga Springs now comprises approximately 450 acres of land, and includes 122 springs and wells. In addition, the State has acquired mineral rights in other lands approximating seventy-two acres, adding 9 springs to those upon the State owned land. In accordance with the policy of the State to acquire every spring of value, the Reservation now includes practically all the naturally mineralized and naturally carbonated springs in the Saratoga region.

The State also owns Letchworth Park, about the Falls of the Genesee River; islands in the St. Lawrence River, and John Boyd Thacher Park, near the City of Albany.

The great forest preserve of the State is divided into two preserves: one in the Adirondack region and the other in the Catskill region. The State now owns in the counties composing the Adirondack and Catskill reserves 1,812,865 acres of forest and lakes. The voters of the State in 1916 adopted a proposition to bond the State to the amount of $10,000,000, of which $7,500,000 is to be expended in the purchase of additional land for State park purposes within the forest preserve counties; which land, if now owned by the State under existing law, would be part of the forest preserve. The Legislature has by law defined the central portions of the Adirondack and Catskill mountain and lake regions as the vital areas over which the people of the State of New York should maintain a continuous forest cover. Nevertheless, the State of New York now owns only 48 per cent. of the land within the park lines of the Adirondack and Catskill parks The State holdings occur in parcels of larger or smaller area, intermixed everywhere with tracts of privately owned forest which is fully subject to uncontrolled exploitation. The $7,500,000 just voted by the people will be used in acquiring as much as possible of the 52 per cent. of privately owned land within the forest preserve parks, the object being to guard water supply, to increase rainfall and give a place for recreation.

Another portion of the $10,000,000 bond issue adopted in 1916, amounting to $2,500,000, is to be used in the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate Park. Already the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has obtained private subscriptions of $2,500,000, which are to be added to the State's bond issue for the further development of the property. The total amount to be further expended on the Palisades Park is thus $5,000,000.

The Palisades Interstate Park is situated in the counties of Orange and Rockland, and comprises at present about 29,000 acres, of which 1,000 acres is in New Jersey and the balance in New York. The jurisdiction of the Interstate Park Commission extends northward from the New Jersey State line along the Hudson River to the City of Newburgh and westward so as to include the entire Ramapo Mountains. South of the New Jersey line 1,000 acres along the Hudson, owned by the State of New Jersey, are under the control of a legally distinct commission, which, however, acts in close co-operation with the Commissioners of the State of New York. In the creation of the Palisades Interstate Park the State of New York has thus far appropriated in money and lands $3,150,000, and the State of New Jersey appropriated $500,000 for the building of the Henry Hudson Drive along the Palisades. In addition, the Palisades Interstate Park Commission has received private contributions in moneys and lands amounting to a grand total of $4,480,000, or more than the total investment thus far of both the States of New York and New Jersey.

The Englewood approach to the Henry Hudson Drive, up the sheer face of the Palisades cliffs at Englewood, N. J., was completed and opened for traffic in the month of August, 1915. A portion of this approach constitutes part of the Henry Hudson Drive. From the northerly loop of the approach the drive is now under construction for a distance of five miles to Alpine, N. J. At Alpine the Alpine approach is now under construction up the face of the cliffs at that point. At the foot of the Englewood approach a motor boat basin, 1,100 feet long by 150 feet wide, has been constructed.

From the southerly end of the Palisades properties, in the neighborhood of Fort Lee, N. J., the commission is constructing a footpath which will, within a short time, run along the full length of the Palisades at the water's edge. Eight and one-half miles of this path are now completed.

Camping under the Palisades was, this year, for the first time, confined to the district north of Excelsior Landing, which is one mile north of Alpine, N. J. The charge for the camping permit is fixed at $1 per week for the space occupied by the tent.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 people went to the Palisades section of the Interstate Park during the season of 1917.

The camp which has for four years been established at Blauvelt, N. Y., for the use of working girls was used during the season of 1916 by 1,857 individuals. This camp is under the charge of the Young Women's Christian Association of New York.

During 1917 approximately 650,000 people came to the Bear Mountain section of the Interstate Park. This section is located on the west shore of the Hudson River, about 45 miles from New York City. A daily boat service was continued to Bear Mountain Park during the season of 1917. Practically every Saturday, Sunday and holiday throughout the season the park was patronized by organizations holding their annual outings. On one day 900 people from three different organizations partook of the table d'hote dinner at the Bear Mountain Inn. At times during the summer as many as three sets of athletic events were being conducted at the same time on the Bear Mountain playground. A feature of the playground is baseball, there being three fully equipped diamonds. On Highland Lake, at Bear Mountain, the commission has installed 120 rowboats, free for one-half hour to the public. In the groves on the shores of Hessian Lake many rustic shelters have been constructed, and also a large, covered dancing pavilion.

At Bear Mountain Park, the Bear Mountain Inn was established by the commission with the idea of supplying visitors to the park and camping parties with the best food at reasonable prices. The inn is operated by the commission, and is managed and conducted by its salaried employés. Everything is to be had there, from a quick lunch to table d'hote and finest à la carte service. The restaurant building is 200 feet long by 90 feet wide. The lower floor is devoted entirely to lunch-counter service. Tables are provided in the inn and in the surrounding groves to which the food may be carried. By the Spring of 1917 there will have been completed a well-equipped garage and automobile repair shop at Bear Mountain Park.

The New Park Drive, through the Bear-Mountain-Harriman sections of the park, was finished and opened for traffic in August, 1915. This drive is 11 miles long, and carefully located and graded. It is the main artery of traffic through the park, with which all other drives and trails connect. In conjunction with County Highway No. 416 this drive passes seven lakes between the Hudson River and the Ramapo Valley. Six of these lakes have been artificially constructed by the commission.

The New Park Drive has been the Mecca for thousands of motorists all over the country. During the 1916 season 50,000 automobiles were parked within a short distance of the Bear Mountain Inn. As many as 2,209 cars occupied the parking space on one Sunday in October. It is estimated that over 200,000 people came to Bear Mountain by automobile during the season of 1916.

Upon the shores of two lakes in the Harriman section 6,000 Boy Scouts encamped during the season of 1916. On another lake 428 boys suffering from the effects of malnutrition were camped under the direction of the Bureau of Welfare for School Children. This camp was in the nature of an experiment, and the results were highly satisfactory. The boys were kept in the woods as long as they could possibly stay. The plan is to increase the capacity of the present camp and to establish more camps of a like nature, and possibly in time to keep one of the camps open throughout the year.

General camping was permitted at Bear Mountain Park upon grounds set aside for this purpose at the northerly end of Hessian Lake, under permits issued by the commission at a charge of $1 for the space occupied by the tent.

NEW YORK STATE PARKS AND RESERVATIONS—*Continued.*

In all the commission's lakes fishing is allowed without formal permit. During the past season many millions of pike-perch fry have been planted in the commission's lakes and trout fry have been put in the brooks.

The Palisades Interstate Park is a game refuge in which firearms of any description are not allowed.

In the fall of 1916 the park comprised about 27,000 acres, of which 721 acres constitute the park in New Jersey; 536 acres, the park at Blauvelt; 458 acres, the park at Hook Mountain; the balance in the Harriman and Bear Mountain sections.

During the past year the commission, working in conjunction with the State Highway Department of New York, has completed the Popolopen Bridge, spanning the 600-foot gorge between Forts Clinton and Montgomery, at an elevation which is 5 feet higher than the Brooklyn Bridge.

A careful survey of the Revolutionary Forts Clinton and Montgomery has been made by members of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society and of the Society of the American Museum of Natural History, and the restoration of these forts is now in progress.

The Palisades and the State roads will be connected. Route 3 is one of the great routes provided for in the Highway Law of 1909, under which provision was made for a road through the easterly portion of Rockland, Orange and Ulster Counties to Kingston and thence to Albany. By co-operation with the county State and national authorities, the Palisades Commissioners have succeeded in having this route so planned that, in conjunction with the Henry Hudson Drive, it will ultimately constitute a great interstate highway from Fort Lee to Albany. From the State line to Congers the route has not yet been constructed. From Congers, through Haverstraw, Stony Point and Bear Mountain, the road is completed to Highland Falls. The Federal authorities have agreed that from Highland Falls the road may be constructed through the Military Reservation by following for two miles the road to Central Valley. When this road reaches Crows Nest the new highway will be constructed along the southerly slope of Crows Nest until it approaches the Hudson River. Then it will follow the river side of Crows Nest to Storm King.

The State Highway Department is now engaged in constructing sections of the road in the vicinity of Crows Nest and Storm King Mountain. Around the face of Storm King Mountain the road is at an elevation of 380 feet directly above the Hudson River.

When the entire road from Albany to Fort Lee is completed it will run almost its entire length in full view of the Hudson River and will afford a scenic highway unsurpassed anywhere in the world.

WHY THE LEAVES CHANGE THEIR COLOR.

(By the United States Forest Service.)

The change is not due to the action of frost, but is a preparation for winter. All during the spring and summer the leaves have served as factories, where the foods necessary for the tree's growth have been manufactured. This food making takes place in numberless tiny cells of the leaf and is carried on by small green bodies which give the leaf its color. These chlorophyll bodies, as they are known, make the food of the tree by combining carbon taken from the carbonic acid gas of the air with hydrogen, oxygen, and various minerals supplied by the water which the roots gather. In the fall when the cool weather causes a slowing down of the vital processes, the work of the leaves comes to an end. The machinery of the leaf factory is dismantled, so to speak, the chlorophyll is broken up into the various substances of which it is composed, and whatever food there is on hand is sent to the body of the tree to be stored up for use in the spring. All that remain in the cell cavities of the leaf is a watery substance in which a few oil globules and crystals, and a small number of yellow, strongly refractive bodies can be seen. These give the leaves the yellow coloring so familiar in autumnal foliage.

It often happens that there is more sugar in the leaf than can be readily transferred back to the tree. When this is the case the chemical combination with the other substances produces many-colored tints, varying from the brilliant red of the dogwood to the more austere red-browns of the oak. In coniferous trees, which do not lose their foliage in the fall, the green coloring matter takes on a slightly brownish tinge, which however, gives way to the lighter color in the spring. While the color of the leaf is changing, other preparations are being made. At the point where the stem of the leaf is attached to the tree, a special layer of cells develops which gradually sever the tissues which support the leaf. At the same time Nature heals the cut, so that when the leaf is finally blown off by the wind or falls from its own weight, the place where it grew on the twig is marked by a scar. Although the food which has been prepared in the cell cavities is sent back to the tree, the mineral substances with which the walls of the cells have become impregnated during the summer months are retained.

When the leaves fall they contain relatively large amounts of valuable elements, such as nitrogen and phosphorus which were originally a part of the soil. The decomposition of the leaves results in enriching the top layers of the soil by returning these elements and by the accumulation of humus. That is why the mellow black earth from the forest floor is so fertile. But if fires are allowed to run through the forest and the leaves are burned, the most valuable of the fertilizing elements are changed by the heat into gases and escape into the air. As a result, forests which are burned over regularly soon lose their soil fertility even if no apparent damage is done to the standing timber.

FUEL VALUE OF WOOD.

(By the United States Forest Service.)

Two pounds of seasoned wood have a fuel value equal to one pound of coal. The greater the dry weight of a non-resinous wood, the more heat it will give out when burned. For such species as hickory, oak, beech, birch, hard maple, ash, locust, longleaf pine or cherry, which have comparatively high fuel values, one cord, weighing about 4,000 pounds, is required to equal one ton of coal. It takes a cord and a half of shortleaf pine, hemlock, red gum, Douglas fir, sycamore, or soft maple, which weighs about 3,000 pounds a cord, to equal a ton of coal, while for cedar, redwood, poplar, catalpa, Norway pine, cypress, basswood, spruce, and white pine, two cords, weighing about 2,000 pounds each, are required Weight for weight, there is very little difference between various species. Resin affords about twice as much heat as wood, so that resinous woods have a greater heat value per pound.

The heat value of a cord depends on the moisture. Out of the 128 cubic feet a fair average of solid wood is about 80 cubic feet. This applies to the standard cord, in which the sticks are cut to four-foot lengths and piled 4 feet high and 8 feet long. Instead of buying the four-foot lengths, most people nowadays have the sticks cut into two-foot lengths by a gasoline saw. This results in a saving of both time and labor. The purchaser should take care to see that he gets full measurement when wood is bought in this way.

Where wood is to be burned in a stove or furnace intended for coal, it will be found desirable to cover the grate partly with sheet iron or fire brick, in order to reduce the draught. If this is not done the wood is wasted by being consumed too fast, and makes a very hot fire which in a furnace may damage the fire box.

Hickory, of the non-resinous woods, has the highest fuel value per unit volume of wood, and has other advantages. It burns evenly, and, as housewives say, holds the heat. The oaks come next, followed by beech, birch, and maple. The white pines have a relatively low heat value per unit volume, but have other advantages. They ignite readily and give out a quick hot flame, but one that soon dies down. This makes them favorites with rural housekeepers as a summer wood, because they are particularly adapted for hot days in the kitchen. The same is true of gray birch, or "white birch," as it is often called, in the regions in which it abounds. With the resinous pines a drawback is their oily black smoke.

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

(Compiled by George A. Lawyer, W. F. Bancroft, and Frank L. Earnshaw, United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey. Revised to December 31, 1917.)

THE open seasons here shown are inclusive of both dates. When the season is closed for a fixed period the date terminating the closed season is given.

The county seasons of North Carolina will be given on a special poster and local exceptions in Tennessee and Virginia will be published in "Game Laws for 1917."

The term rabbit includes "hare;" quail, the bird known as "partridge" in the South; grouse includes Canada grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, ruffed grouse (known as "partridge" in the North and "pheasant" in the South), and all other members of the family except prairie chickens, ptarmigan, and sage hens; introduced pheasant is restricted to the Old World pheasants.

Persons are advised to secure from State game commissioners full text of game laws in States where hunting is contemplated, as provisions of minor importance are omitted from this poster. Special poster "Game Laws for 1917," and directory of game officials may be had free on application to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

BIG GAME.

United States.	Deer.	Moose.	United States.	Deer.	Moose.
Alabama	Nov. 1-Jan. 1§		N. Car. *a*	Local laws	
Alaska *a*	Aug. 15-Oct. 31§	Aug. 20-Dec. 31.§	N. Dakota	Nov. 10, 1920	No open season.
Arizona	Oct. 1-Nov. 1§		Ohio		
Arkansas	Nov. 11-Jan. 10§		Oklahoma	Feb. 24, 1922	
California	Aug. 1-Sept. 14§*a*		Oregon E.	Sept. 1-Oct. 31§*a*	No open season.
Colorado	Oct. 1, 1918		Oregon W.	Aug. 15-Oct. 15§	No open season.
Connecticut	(*a*)		Pen'sylv'nia	Dec. 1-Dec. 15§	
Delaware			Rhode Isl'nd	No open season	
Dist. Col. *a*			S. Carolina	Sept. 1-Jan. 1*a*	
Florida	Nov. 20-Mar. 1		S. Dakota	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	
Georgia*	Oct. 1-Nov. 30		Tennessee†*a*	Oct. 1, 1919	
Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30*a*	No open season.	Texas	Nov. 1-Dec. 31§	
Illinois	June 23, 1925		Utah	Oct. 15, 1920	
Indiana	No open season		Vermont	Nov. 10-Nov. 20§	No open season.
Iowa	No open season		Virginia	Sept. 1-Dec. 1*a*	
Kansas	Mar. 24, 1921		Wash E.	Oct. 1-Nov. 15*a*	Oct. 1, 1925.
Kentucky	Nov. 15, 1921		Wash W.	Oct. 1-Nov. 1*a*	Oct. 1, 1925.
Louisiana	Sept. 15-Jan. 5*a*		W. Virginia	Oct. 15-Dec. 1§	
Maine *a*	Oct. 1-Dec. 15*a*	Nov. 1, 1919.	Wisconsin	Nov. 21-Nov. 30*a*	No open season.
Maryland	June 1, 1922		Wyoming	Oct. 1-Nov. 15*a*	1919.
Mass.	Dec. 3-Dec. 8	No open season.			
Michigan	Nov. 10-Nov. 30*a*	No open season.	CANADA.		
Minnesota	Nov. 10-Nov. 30	Nov. 10-Nov. 30.§	Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 14§	Nov. 1-Dec. 14.§
Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1§		B. Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 15*a*	Sept. 1-Dec. 15§*a*
Missouri	Nov. 1-Dec. 31§		Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10§	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.§
Montana	Oct. 1-Nov. 30*a*	No open season.	N. Br'ns'ick*	Sept. 15-Nov. 30*a*	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.§
Nebraska	No open season		N'west Ter.*	Dec. 1-April 1*a*	Dec. 1-April 1. *a*
Nevada	Oct. 15-Nov. 15		Nova Scotia	Oct. 21-Oct. 31§*a*	Sept. 16-Nov. 30§*a*
N. H.	Oct. 15-Dec. 15*a*	No open season.	Ontario*	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 10-Nov. 30§*a*
New Jersey	Oct. 17, 24, 31 Nov. 7.§		Pr. Edw. Isl.		
			Quebec	Sept. 1-Dec. 31*a*	Sept. 1-Dec. 31§*a*
New Mexico	Oct. 16-Nov. 5§*a*		Saskatche'an	Nov. 15-Dec. 14§*a*	Nov. 15-Dec. 14§*a*
New York	Oct. 1-Nov. 15§*a*	No open season.	Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1§	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.§
Long Island	No open season		Newf'ndl'd*		No open season.

UPLAND GAME.

United States.	Rabbit.	Squirrel.	Quail.	Grouse.
Alabama		Aug. 1-Jan. 1*a*	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	Nov. 15-Dec. 15.
Alaska *a*				Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Arizona			Oct. 15-Dec. 31†*a*	No open season.
Arkansas			Nov. 20-Feb. 28	Jan. 1, 1922.
California	Nov. 15-Jan. 31	Sept. 1-Dec. 31‡	Nov. 15-Jan. 31*a*	Sept. 15-Oct. 14.
Colorado			Oct. 1, 1924	Sept. 15-Oct. 1.
Connecticut	Oct. 8-Jan. 31‡	Oct. 8-Nov. 23	Oct. 8-Nov. 23	Oct. 8-Nov. 23.
Delaware	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Sept. 1-Oct. 15	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	Nov. 15-Dec. 31.
District of Columbia *a*	Nov. 1-Feb. 1	Nov. 1-Feb. 1	Nov. 1-Mar. 15	Nov. 1-Dec. 26.
Florida		Nov. 20-Mar. 1	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	Nov. 20-Dec. 19.
Georgia *		Oct. 1-Feb. 28†*a*	Nov. 20-Feb. 28	No open season.
Idaho			Nov. 1, 1920	Aug. 16-Oct. 31.
Illinois	Sept. 1-Jan. 31	Aug. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 11-Dec. 9	July 1, 1920.
Indiana	April 1-Jan. 10	Aug. 1-Dec. 1	Nov. 10-Dec. 20	Nov. 10-Dec. 20.
Iowa		Sept. 1-Jan. 1	Nov. 1, 1922	Nov. 1-Dec. 15.
Kansas		Sept. 1-Dec. 31‡*a*	Mar. 17, 1918	No open season.
Kentucky	Nov. 15-Dec. 31	July 1-Dec. 15	Nov. 15-Jan. 1	Nov. 15, 1920.
Louisiana		Oct. 1-Feb. 15	Nov. 15-Mar. 1	Dec. 31, 1919.
Maine *a*	Oct. 1-Mar. 31	Oct. 1-Oct. 31		Oct. 1-Nov. 30.
Maryland	Nov. 10-Dec. 24	Aug. 25-Oct. 1*a*	Nov. 10-Dec. 24	Nov. 10-Dec. 24.
Massachusetts	Nov. 1-Feb. 28*a*	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	Nov. 1-Nov. 30*a*	Nov. 1-Nov. 30.
Michigan	Oct. 1-Feb. 1	1920	Oct. 15, 1920	Oct. 1-Nov. 9.
Minnesota		Oct. 15-Feb. 28	Nov. 1-Nov. 30	Sept. 16-Sept. 30†*a*
Mississippi			Nov. 1-Mar. 1	
Missouri		June 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 10-Dec. 31	No open season.
Montana			No open season	Sept. 15-Sept. 30.
Nebraska		Oct. 1-Nov. 30	No open season	Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
Nevada			Sept. 1, 1922†*a*	Sept. 1, 1922.
New Hampshire	Oct. 1-Feb. 28	Oct. 1, 1919	Oct. 1-Nov. 30	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.
New Jersey	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15.
New Mexico		June 1-Nov. 30‡	Oct. 25-Dec. 31‡	Sept. 16-Nov. 25.
New York	Oct. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 1-Nov. 15	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.
Long Island	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31.

UPLAND GAME—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES.	Rabbit.	Squirrel.	Quail.	Grouse.
North Carolina † *a*	.....	Local laws	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	Local laws.
North Dakota	.....	.....	No open season	Sept. 16-Oct. 16 †*a*
Ohio	Nov. 15-Jan. 1	Sept. 15-Oct. 20	No open season	Nov. 15-Dec. 4.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	Dec. 1-Dec. 31	.....
Oregon { East	.....	No open season	No open season *a*	Aug. 15-Oct. 31.
Oregon { West	.....	Sept. 1-Oct. 31‡	No open season *a*	Oct. 1-Oct. 31. *a*
Pennsylvania	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	Oct. 20-Nov. 30	Oct. 20-Nov. 30	Oct. 20-Nov. 30.
Rhode Island	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Nov. 1-Dec 31.
South Carolina	.....	(*a*)	Nov. 15-Mar. 15*a*	.....
South Dakota	.....	.....	No open season	Sept. 7-Oct. 6.
Tennessee† *a*	.....	June 2-Dec. 31	Nov. 16-Dec. 31 †*a*	No open season.
Texas	.....	.....	Dec. 1-Jan. 31	.....
Utah	.....	.....	No open season	No open season.
Vermont	Sept. 15-Feb. 28	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.
Virginia	Nov. 1-Feb. 1	Local laws	Nov. 1-Feb. 1*a*	Nov. 1-Feb. 1*a*
Washington { East	.....	No open season	No open seasond	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 †*a*
Washington { West	.....	No open season	Oct. 1-Oct. 15*a*	Oct. 1-Oct. 15.
West Virginia	Oct. 15-Dec. 31	Sept. 16-Nov. 30	Nov. 1-Dec. 1	Oct. 15-Dec. 1.
Wisconsin	Sept. 7-Feb. 1†	Oct. 15-Jan. 1*a*	No open season	Oct. 1, 1919.
Wyoming	.....	.....	Aug. 1, 1919	Sept. 1-Nov. 15.
CANADA.				
Alberta	.....	.....	.....	Oct. 1, 1918.
British Columbia	.....	.....	No open season†	Sept. 15-Nov. 14*a*
Manitoba	.....	.....	Sept. 15, 1927	No open season.
New Brunswick*	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.
Northwest Territory*	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1-Jan. 1.
Nova Scotia	Oct. 1-April 30	.....	Aug. 15-Nov. 30	Oct. 1-Oct. 31*a*
Ontario*	Oct. 15-Nov. 15*a*	Nov. 1-Nov. 15*a*	Oct. 14, 1918	Oct. 15, 1918.
Prince Edward Island	Nov. 1-Feb. 1	.....	.....	Oct. 15-Nov. 15.
Quebec	Oct. 15-Jan. 31	.....	.....	Sept. 1-Dec. 14.
Saskatchewan	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 15, 1918.
Yukon*	.....	.....	.....	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Newfoundland*	Sept. 20-Jan. 1	.....	.....	Sept. 20-Jan. 1.

UNITED STATES.	Prairie Chicken.	Intr'duc'd Phe's'nt.	Wild Turkey.	Dove.
Alabama	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 15	Dec. 1-April 1§	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
Alaska *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	.....	No open season	Oct. 1-Nov. 1	July 15-Dec. 31.
Arkansas	Jan. 1, 1922	Jan. 1, 1922	Nov. 11-Jan. 10§*a*	Jan. 1, 1922.
California	.....	No open season	No open season	Sept. 1-Nov. 30*a*
Colorado	Sept. 15-Oct. 1	Sept. 1, 1924	No open season	Aug. 15-Sept. 1.
Connecticut	.....	Oct. 8-Nov. 23	.....	No open season.
Delaware	.....	No open season	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 31*a*
District of Columbia *a*	Sept. 1-Mar. 15	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 26	No open season.
Florida	.....	Nov. 20-Dec. 19	Nov. 20-Mar. 1	Nov. 20-Mar. 1.
Georgia*	.....	No open season	Nov. 20-Feb. 28§	Nov. 20-Feb. 28. *a*
Idaho	No open season	No open seasond	.....	Aug. 1-Sept. 30.
Illinois	Oct. 1-Oct. 15	Oct. 1-Oct. 5§	June 23, 1925	Aug. 15-Aug. 31.
Indiana	Oct. 15-Nov. 1	No open season	No open season	No open season.
Iowa	Sept. 1, 1922	Oct. 1, 1922	Nov. 1-Dec. 15	No open season.
Kansas	Mar. 17, 1918	Mar. 17, 1918	.....	No open season.
Kentucky	.....	Nov. 15, 1920	Nov. 15, 1920	Sept. 1-Oct. 15.
Louisiana	Dec. 31, 1919	Dec. 31, 1919	Nov. 15-Mar. 1§	Nov. 1-Feb. 15.
Maine *a*	.....	No open season	.....	No open season.
Maryland	.....	Nov. 10-Dec. 24	Nov. 10-Dec. 24	No open season.*a*
Massachusetts	No open season	Oct. 12-Nov. 12*a*	.....	No open season.
Michigan	1920	1920	1920	No open season.
Minnesota	Sept. 16-Sept. 30	Oct. 15, 1920	.....	Sept. 16, 1920.
Mississippi	.....	.....	Jan. 1-May 1§	Aug. 1-Mar. 1.
Missouri	No open season	No open season	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	Aug. 1-Nov. 10.
Montana	Sept. 15-Sept. 30	No open season	.....	No open season.
Nebraska	Sept. 15-Nov. 15	No open season	No open season	No open season.
Nevada	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Sept. 1, 1920	.....	(*a*)
New Hampshire	.....	No open season	.....	No open season.
New Jersey	Nov. 10-Dec. 15	Nov. 10-Dec. 15§	Mar. 13, 1919	No open season.
New Mexico	Mar. 18, 1920	No open season	Nov. 1-Dec. 31*a*	Aug. 16-Sept. 30.
New York	.....	Oct. 18, 25, Nov. 3, 10§*a*	.....	No open season.
Long Island	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31§	.....	No open season.
North Carolina† *a*	.....	.....	Nov. 1-Mar. 1	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
North Dakota	Sept. 16-Oct. 16	No open season	.....	No open season.
Ohio	.....	Nov. 15-Dec. 4	.....	No open season.
Oklahoma	No open season	No open season	No open season	.....
Oregon { East	No open season *a*	No open seasond	No open season	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Oregon { West	No open season	No open seasond	No open season	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Pennsylvania	.....	Oct. 20-Nov. 30	Nov. 15-Nov. 30	No open season.
Rhode Island	.....	Nov. 1-Dec. 31	.....	No open season.
South Carolina	.....	.....	Nov. 15-Mar. 15*a*	Aug. 15-Mar. 1. *a*
South Dakota	Sept. 7-Oct. 6	No open season	.....	No open season.
Tennessee† *a*	.....	No open season	Nov. 16-Dec. 31*a*	Aug. 16-Dec. 31.
Texas	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	Nov. 1-Jan. 31	Dec. 1-Mar. 31	Sept. 1-Feb. 28.
Utah	No open season	No open season	.....	No open season.
Vermont	.....	No open season	.....	No open season.
Virginia	.....	.....	Nov. 1-Feb. 1*a*	.....
Washington { East	No open season *a*	No open seasond	No open season	No open season.
Washington { West	No open season	Oct. 1-Oct. 15 †*a*	No open season	No open season.
West Virginia	.....	No open season	Oct. 15-Dec. 1	No open season.

UPLAND GAME—*Continued.*

UNITED STATES.	Prairie Chicken.	Intr'duc'd Phe's'nt.	Wild Turkey.	Dove.
Wisconsin	Sept. 7, 1919	No open season		No open season.
Wyoming	Sept. 1-Nov. 15	Aug. 1, 1919		No open season.
CANADA.				
Alberta	Oct. 1, 1918	Oct. 1, 1920		
British Columbia		No open season†		
Manitoba	No open season	Sept. 15, 1927		Sept. 15, 1927.
New Brunswick*				
Northwest Territory*	Sept. 1-Jan. 1			
Nova Scotia		No open season		
Ontario*	Oct. 15, 1918	Oct. 14, 1918	Nov. 1-Nov. 15	No open season.
Prince Edward Island				
Quebec*		Sept. 1, 1920		
Saskatchewan	Sept. 15, 1918			
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 15			
Newfoundland*				

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS.**

(The seasons here shown are the times when migratory game birds may be hunted without violating either the Federal regulations or State laws.)

UNIT'D STATES	Ducks, Geese, and Brant.	Black-Bellied & Golden Plovers, & Yellowlegs.	Wilson Snipe or Jacksnipe.	Woodcock.	Rails.	Coot and Gallinules.
Ala	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Alaska	Sep. 1-Mh. 1	Sep. 1-Mh. 1	Sep. 1-Mh. 1			
Ariz	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Oct. 15-Dc. 15	Oct. 16-Jan. 31		Oct. 15-Nv. 30	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
Ark	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Jan. 1, 1922	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv 1-Jan. 31.
Cal	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	No open season.	Oct. 16-Jan. 31		No open season.	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
Col	Sep. 16-Dc. 20	Sep. 16-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 20		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 20.
Ct	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 8-Nv. 23	Sep. 12-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Dc. 31.
Del	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 15-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Oct. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
D. Col.	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Fla	Nv. 20-Jan. 31	Nv. 20-Jan. 31	Nv. 20-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Nv. 20-Nv. 30	Nv. 20-Jan. 31.
Ga	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 20-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Idaho	Sep. 16-Dc. 20	Sep. 16-Dc. 20	Sep. 16-Dc. 20		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 20.
Ill	Sep. 16-Dc. 15	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 15	July 1, 1920	Sep. 1, 1920	Sep. 16-Dc. 15.
Ind	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 20	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 20.
Iowa	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Kan	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Ky	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	No open season.	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
La	Nv. 1-Jan. 31*a*.	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Me	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Md	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 10-Dc. 24	Sep. 1-Nv. 1	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Mass	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Nv. 1-Nv. 30*a*.	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Mich	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Oct. 1-Nv. 9	No open season.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Minn	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Sep. 30*a*.	Sep. 16-Sep. 30	Sep. 16, 1920	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Nv. 30.
Miss	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Mo	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 15-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	No open season.	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Mont.	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 20	Sep. 7-Dc. 20		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 20.
Neb	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 16-Dc. 15*a*.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	No open season.	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Nev	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Oct. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Jan. 15		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
N. H.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
N. J.	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Dc. 31	Oct. 10-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
N. Mex.	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 16-Jan. 31		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
N. Y.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 15	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
L. Isl.	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Dc. 31.
N. C.	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
N. Dak.	Sep. 16-Dc. 1	Sep. 16-Oct. 16	Sep. 16-Oct. 16	Oct. 1-Oct. 16	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 20.
Ohio	Sep. 16-Dc. 15	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Sep. 16-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Nv. 30.
Okla.	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
Ore	Oct. 1-Jan. 15*a*.	Oct. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Jan. 15*a*.		Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Jan. 15*a*.
Pa	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 20-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30.
R. I.	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
S. C.	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
S. Dak.	Sep. 7-Dc. 20	Sep. 7-Oct. 6	Sep. 7-Dc. 20	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 20.
Tenn.	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	No open season.	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Tex.	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Oct. 16-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 16-Jan. 31.
Utah	Oct. 1-Dc. 31	No open season.	Oct. 1-Dc. 31		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Dc. 31.
Vt.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	No open season.	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Va	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Ag. 16-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31	Nv. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Nv. 1-Jan. 31.
Wash.:						
E.	Oct. 1-Dc. 31*a*.	Oct. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Dc. 15		Sep. 16-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Dc. 31.
W.	Oct. 1-Jan. 15	Oct. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Dc. 15		Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Oct. 1-Jan. 15.
W. Va.	Oct. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 15	Oct. 15-Dc. 15	Oct. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 16-Dc. 31.
Wis	Sep. 7-Dc. 10*a*	Sep. 7-Dc. 20	Sep. 7-Dc. 20	No open season.	Sep. 7-Nv. 30	Sep. 7-Dc. 10.
Wy	Sep. 15-Dc. 16*a*.	Sep. 15-Dc. 16	Sep. 15-Dc. 16		Sep. 1-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Dc. 16*a*.
CAN'DA						
Alberta	Sep. 1-Dc. 14	Sep. 1-Dc. 14	Sep. 1-Dc. 14		Sep. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 31.
B. Col.	Sep. 1-Dc. 15*a*.	Sep. 1-Dc. 15*a*.	Sep. 1-Dc. 15*a*.		Sep. 1-Dc. 15*a*.	Sep. 1-Dc. 15*a*.
M'toba	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 15-Nv. 30.
N. B.*†	Sep. 1-Dc. 1*a*†	Ag. 15-Dc. 31*a*.	Sep. 15-Dc. 1*a*.	Sep. 15-Dc. 1*a*.	Ag. 15-Dc. 31*a*.	Ag. 15-Dc. 31.*a*
N. T'r.*	Sep. 1-Jan. 15					
N'a S'a	Ag. 15-Nv. 30*a*†	Ag. 15-Nv. 30	Sep. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 31	Ag. 15-Nv. 30	Ag. 15-Nv. 30.
Ont.*	Sep. 1-Dc. 31*a*.	Sep. 1-Dc. 31	Sep. 1-Dc. 31	Oct. 15-Nv. 15	Sep. 1-Dc. 31	
P. E. Isl.	Sep. 1-Jan. 1*a*.	Ag. 1-Jan. 1*a*.	Sep. 1-Jan. 1	Sep. 1-Jan. 1		
Quebec	Sep. 1-Fb. 28	Sep. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Jan. 31	Sep. 1-Jan. 31		
Sask'an	Sep. 15-Dc. 31	Sep. 15-Dc. 31	Sep. 15-Dc. 31		Sep. 15-Dc. 31	Sep. 15-Dc. 31.
Yuk'n*	Ag. 10-Jne. 1		Ag. 10-Jne. 1			
N'T'l'd*	Sep. 20-Jan. 1*a*.	Sep. 20-Jan. 1	Sep. 20-Jan. 1			

MIGRATORY GAME BIRDS**—*Continued.*

NOTE—In October the Federal authorities announced amendments of the migratory bird regulations, to be effective on and after October 15, 1917. One of the changes permits migratory game birds to be hunted from half an hour before sunrise to sunset during the open season, subject, however, to the provisions of State laws restricting shooting during that time.

Other changes in the open seasons are as follows: In the States now having an open season from September 7 to December 20—Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Idaho—the open season is changed to September 16 to December 31, both days inclusive. All of these States, with the exception of South Dakota and Wisconsin, recently amended their laws by opening the season on September 16 or later and closing it on December 31 or earlier. In South Dakota and Wisconsin the season closes on December 20 in accordance with the laws of those States.

The open season in Eastern Oregon and Washington and in Nevada and Pennsylvania is also September 16 to December 31. The open season, October 1 to January 15, is unchanged in Rhode Island, Connecticut, that portion of New York known as Long Island, New Jersey, Utah, and that portion of Oregon and Washington lying west of the summit of the Cascade Mountains, which constitute the balance of the northern zone.

In response to numerous inquiries the department announces that the migratory bird regulations are not to be construed to authorize the hunting of migratory birds at a time when it is unlawful to hunt them under State laws.

** Under the regulations for the protection of migratory birds the season is closed until September 1, 1918, on swans, wood duck, cranes, curlew, godwits, upland plover and all the smaller shore birds, and band-tailed pigeon in the United States. On or after October 15, 1917, the season on waterfowl, coot, and gallinules will be extended to December 31 in Colorado and Idaho, and will be closed on December 31 in Nevada, Pennsylvania, and in Eastern Oregon. Under a bill recently passed by the Canadian Parliament, to give effect to the Migratory Bird Treaty, all open seasons on migratory game birds in Canada will be limited by regulation to not exceeding 3½ months between September 1 and March 10.

OTHER GAME.
(Season closed in States not mentioned.)

BIG GAME.

ANTELOPE.

Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.§

BEAR.
(Unprotected in other States.)

Alaska	Oct. 1-July 1.*a*
Arkansas	Nov. 11-Jan. 10.
California	Nov. 1-Mar. 1.
Louisiana	Nov. 1-Feb. 1.
Minnesota	Oct. 15-Feb. 28.
Mississippi	Nov. 15-Mar. 1.
Oklahoma	No open season.*a*
Pennsylvania	Oct. 15-Dec. 15.
Washington	Sept. 1-May 1.
Wisconsin	Nov. 10-Dec. 1.
Quebec	Aug. 20-June 30.

CARIBOU.

Alaska	Aug. 20-Dec. 31.*a*.
Alberta	Nov. 1-Dec. 14.
Brit. Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 15 §†
Manitoba	Nov. 20-Dec. 10.§
N. Brunswick*	Sept. 15-Nov. 30.§
N'west Ter.*	Dec. 1-April 1.*a*
Nova Scotia	Sept. 16-Oct. 15 §*a*
Ontario*	Oct. 10-Nov. 30 §*a*
Quebec	Sept. 1-Jan. 31.
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14 §*a*
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.§
Newfoundl'd*	Oct. 21-Jan. 31.*a*

ELK.

Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30.*a*
Montana	Oct. 1-Nov. 30.*a*
Wyoming	Sept. 1-Nov. 15.*a*
N'west Ter.*	Dec. 1-April 1.*a*
Saskatchewan	Nov. 15-Dec. 14 §*a*
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.§

BIG GAME—*Continued.*

GOAT.

Idaho	Sept. 16-Nov. 30.
Washington	Oct. 1-Nov. 1.*a*
Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 14.
Brit. Columbia	Sept. 1-Dec. 15.
N'west Ter.*	Dec. 1-April 1.*a*
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.§

SHEEP.

Alaska	Aug. 20-Dec. 31.*a*
Wyoming	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 §*a*
Alberta	Sept. 1-Oct. 14.§
Brit. Columbia	Sept. 1-Nov. 15 §†
N'west Ter.*	Dec. 1-April 1.*a*
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.§

GAME BIRDS.

PTARMIGAN.

Alaska	Sept. 1-Mar. 1.
Washington	Oct. 1-Oct. 15.*a*
Manitoba	Oct. 1-Oct. 20.
Nova Scotia	Aug. 15-Nov. 30.
Quebec	Nov. 1-Jan. 31.
Yukon*	Sept. 1-Mar. 15.
Newfoundl'd*	Sept. 20-Jan. 1.

REEDBIRD.

Delaware	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Dist. Columbia	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Georgia	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Maryland	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
New Jersey	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
N. Carolina	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Pennsylvania	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
S. Carolina	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.
Virginia	Sept. 1-Oct. 31.

GAME BIRDS—*Continued.*

SAGE HEN.

California	Aug. 15-Sept. 30.*a*
Colorado	Aug. 15-Sept. 1.
Nebraska	Sept. 15-Nov. 15.
Nevada	July 15-Sept. 1.
Oregon	No open season.*a*
Montana	Sept. 15-Sept. 30.
Wyoming	Aug. 1-Sept. 1.

DAYS EXCEPTED.

All hunting prohibited on:

SUNDAYS—In all States and provinces east of the 105th meridian, except Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Texas, Wisconsin, and Quebec.

MONDAYS—For waterfowl in Ohio, and locally in Maryland and North Carolina.

TUESDAYS—For waterfowl on the Susquehanna Flats and certain rivers in Maryland.

OTHER DAYS—For waterfowl locally in Delaware, Maryland Virginia, and North Carolina.

ELECTION DAY—In Allegany, Baltimore, Cecil, Charles, Frederick, and Harford Counties, Maryland.

DAYS WHEN SNOW IS ON THE GROUND—In New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, and Maryland.

* Laws of 1917 not received. † Local exceptions. ‡ Certain species. § Males only.

a ADDITIONAL PROVISIONS AND EXCEPTIONS.

ALASKA—*Moose* (male), *caribou*, *sheep*, north latitude 62°, Aug. 1-Dec. 10. *Moose*, south Lynn Canal, *caribou* on Kenai Peninsula, and *sheep* on Kenai Peninsula east of longitude 150°, 1918. *Ewes* and *lambs* on Kenai Peninsula and that part of Alaska north of latitude 60° and west of longitude 141°, 1919. *Goat*, in southeastern Alaska and on Kenai Peninsula, 1918. *Large brown bear*, south latitude 62°, Oct. 1-July 1. north, unprotected. *Deer* on Duke, Gravina, Kodiak, Kruzof, Long, San Juan, Suemez, and Zarembo Islands, 1918; on Hinckinbrook and Montague Islands, 1919.

ALABAMA—*Squirrel*, also May 15-June 15.

ARKANSAS—*Gobblers*, additional open season March 15-April 30.

ARIZONA—*Bobwhite quail*, no open season.

CALIFORNIA—*Deer* (male, except spike buck), in Districts No. 2 and 3, Aug. 1-Sept. 14; in District No. 4, Sept. 1-Sept. 30; in Districts No. 1, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Aug. 15-Oct. 14. *Mountain quail*, in Districts No. 1, 23, 24, 25, and 26, Sept. 1-Nov. 30. *Bobwhite quail*, in State, no open season. *Sage hen*, in District No. 4, no open season. *Dove*, in District No. 1, Aug. 1-Oct. 31. For counties in each game district see "Game Laws for 1917."

CONNECTICUT—*Deer*, if reported to Commissioner within twenty-four hours, may be killed by use of shotgun on person's own land.

DELAWARE—*Dove*, Newcastle County, no open season.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Hunting permitted only on marshes of Eastern Branch north of Anacostia Bridge and on Virginia shore of Potomac.

OTHER GAME—*Continued.*

GEORGIA—*Fox squirrel*, Jan. 1, 1918. *Doves*, also Aug. 1-Aug. 30.

IDAHO—*Deer*, in Boundary, Bonner, Benewah, Clearwater, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Nez Perce, and Shoshone Counties, Oct. 16-Dec. 31; in Fremont County, no open season. *Elk*, in Idaho County, Nov. 1-Nov. 30. *Chinese pheasant*, in Ada, Canyon, Gem, Gooding, and Nez Perce Counties, Nov. 1-Nov. 10.

KANSAS—*Fox squirrel*, Sept. 1-Dec. 31; *other squirrels*, no open season.

LOUISIANA—*Deer*, south of Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, and Concordia Parishes and Mississippi State Line, Oct. 1-Jan. 20 (deer season fixed by commission). *Florida duck* (*black duck*), Nov. 1-Feb. 15.

MAINE—*Deer*, in Androscoggin, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, Waldo, and York Counties, Nov. 1-Nov. 30. Commission may make local regulations.

MARYLAND—*Squirrels*, in Allegany, Sept. 15-Dec. 24; in Cecil County, Aug. 25-Oct. 25; in Frederick, Aug. 25-Dec. 24; Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Prince George, and Talbot, Nov. 10-Dec. 24; in St. Mary, unprotected; rest of State, also Nov. 10-Dec. 24. *Quail*, in Frederick County, Nov. 10, 1921. *Pheasant, grouse*, in Harford and Wicomico, and *wild turkey*, in Harford County, no open season. *Doves*, in Talbot County only, Aug. 15-Dec. 24.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Hare or white rabbit*, in Bristol and Norfolk Counties, 1920; *European hares*, in Berkshire County, unprotected. *Quail*, in Hampden and Middlesex Counties, July 1, 1922; in Essex County, 1919. *Pheasants*, in Barnstable, Berkshire, Essex, Hampden, Middlesex, Norfolk, and Worcester Counties only. *Woodcock*, in Berkshire, Franklin, Hampden, and Hampshire Counties, Oct. 20-Nov. 30.

MICHIGAN—*Deer*, in Berrien, Calhoun, Genesee, Ingham, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Oakland, and St. Clair Counties, Nov. 10, 1920; Bois Blanc Island, Nov. 10, 1918.

MINNESOTA—*Ruffed grouse*, Oct. 15, 1920; *white-breasted and sharp-tailed grouse*, Sept. 16-30. *Plover*, Sept. 16, 1920; *yellowlegs*, Sept. 16-30.

MONTANA—*Deer*, in Custer, Dawson, Richland, Rosebud, and Yellowstone, Oct. 1, 1922. *Elk*, in Flathead, Lincoln, Phillips, Teton, and parts of Missoula and Powell Counties, Oct. 1-Nov. 30; in Carbon, Gallatin, Madison, Park, Stillwater, and Sweet Grass Counties, Oct. 1-Dec. 14; balance of State, no open season.

NEBRASKA—*Plover*, no open season; *yellowlegs*, Sept. 16-Dec. 15.

NEVADA—*Valley quail* and *doves*, seasons fixed by County Commissioners.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Deer*, Coos County, Oct. 15-Dec. 15; Carroll and Grafton Counties, Nov. 1-Dec. 15; rest of State, Dec. 1-15.

NEW MEXICO—*Deer and wild turkey*, seasons apply north of latitude 35° south; Oct. 25-Nov. 25.

NEW YORK—*Deer* (male), in Adirondacks, Oct. 1-Nov. 15; in Ulster County, nine towns in Sullivan County, and in Deer Park, Orange County, Nov. 1-15; on own land in Columbia, Dutchess, and Rensselaer, with shotguns only, Oct. 1-Nov. 15. *Introduced pheasant*, protected by order of Commissioner in several counties. When date of open or close season falls on Sunday, season opens or closes on preceding Saturday.

NORTH CAROLINA—See special poster for local laws.

NORTH DAKOTA—*White-breasted and sharp-tailed grouse*, Sept. 16-Oct. 16; *ruffed grouse*, in Bottineau, Cavalier, Pembina, and Roulette Counties only, Oct. 1-10.

OKLAHOMA—*Bear*, in Blaine, Caddo, Comanche, Kiowa, and Major Counties, no open season; rest of State unprotected.

OREGON—East of Cascades: *Deer* (males), in Harney and Malheur Counties, Aug. 15-Oct. 15. *Quail*, in Klamath County, Oct. 1-Oct. 10. *Prairie chicken*, in Sherman, Union, and Wasco Counties, Oct. 1-Oct. 15. *Chinese pheasant* (male), in Union County, Oct. 1-Oct. 10. *Sage hen*, in Harney and Malheur Counties, Aug. 1-Sept. 15; in rest of district, Aug. 1-31. *Dove*, in Harney and Malheur, Aug. 1-Sept. 30. *Waterfowl, coot*, and *Wilson snipe*, in Grant, Harney, Lake, and Malheur Counties, Oct. 1-Dec. 31. West of Cascades: *Quail*, in Coos, Curry, Jackson, and Josephine Counties, Oct. 1-31. *Grouse*, in Jackson County, Oct. 1-10; in Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties, no open season. *Chinese pheasant* (male), in Jackson County, Oct. 1-10; in Coos, Curry, and Josephine Counties, no open season; balance of district, Oct. 1-31.

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Deer*, in Barnwell, Dillon, Florence, and Marion Counties, Aug. 1-Jan. 1; in Berkeley, Clarendon, and Dorchester, Aug. 1-Feb. 1; in Colleton, Sept. 1-Feb. 1; in Georgetown, Oct. 1-Jan. 15; in Jasper and Hampton, Aug. 15-Jan. 15; in Richland, 1921. *Squirrels*, in Chesterfield and York, Oct. 1-Jan. 1. *Quail*, in Abbeville and Chesterfield, Nov. 15-Mar. 1; in Charleston, Nov. 20-Feb. 15; in Cherokee, no open season; in Chester, Lancaster, and York, Dec. 1-Feb. 1; in Fairfield and Union, Dec. 1-Mar. 1; in Greenwood, Nov. 15-Jan. 15; in Marlboro, Nov. 15-Feb. 15. *Turkey*, in Abbeville, Chester, Lancaster, and York, Dec. 1-Feb. 1; in Fairfield, Dec. 1-Mar. 1. *Doves*, in Kershaw, Aug. 15-Mar. 15.

TENNESSEE—*Gobblers*, also April 2-24. (See "Game Laws, 1917" for local seasons.)

VIRGINIA—*Deer*, in Brunswick and Greenesville, Oct. 1-Feb. 1; in Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Prince George, and Surry Counties, Oct. 1-Jan. 1; in Augusta and Cumberland, Sept. 1, 1919; in Bath, Buckingham, and Highland, Nov. 1, 1921; in Shenandoah, 1920. *Quail, grouse, wild turkey*, west of Blue Ridge, Nov. 1-Dec. 31. (For other local exceptions see "Game Laws, 1917.")

WASHINGTON—East of Cascades: *Deer*, in Kittitas County, Oct. 15-Dec. 1. *Goat*, no open season. *Ruffed grouse*, in Kittitas and Yakima Counties, no open season. *Blue and ruffed grouse*, in Asotin (except precincts of Clarkston, South Clarkston, and West Clarkston), Garfield, and Walla Walla Counties, Aug. 15-Oct. 1. *Blue grouse*, in Spokane County, Oct. 1, 1919. *Quail*, in Asotin (except in Clarkston, South Clarkston, and West Clarkston) and Garfield Counties, Oct. 1-10. *Bobwhite quail*, in Spokane County, Oct. 1-Nov. 1. *Prairie chicken*, in Stevens County, Sept. 15-Oct. 1. *Chinese pheasant*, in Benton, Stevens, and Yakima Counties, Oct. 1-15; *Chinese or English pheasant* (males), in Kittitas County, Oct. 1-10. *Ptarmigan*, no open season. *Waterfowl*, no open season on Columbia or Snake Rivers, or within one-fourth mile of the shores in counties of Benton, Columbia, Douglas, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Walla Walla, Whitman, and Yakima. West of Cascades: *Deer*, in Island and San Juan Counties, Jan. 1, 1921; *does*, in Skagit, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties, no open season. *Goat*, Oct. 1-Nov. 1. *Quail*, in Clallam, Clarke, Jefferson, San Juan, Skagit, Skamania, Snohomish, and Whatcom Counties, Oct. 1, 1919. *Chinese pheasant*, in Clallam, Kitsap, and Skamania Counties, no open season. *Ptarmigan*, Oct. 1-15.

WISCONSIN—*Deer*, in Pierce, Barron, Trempeleau, Jackson, Wood, Marathon, Shawano, Oconto, and all counties north thereof, Nov. 21-30; rest of State, no open season. *Squirrels*, in Dodge, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukie, Racine, Washington, and Waukesha, no open season. *Ducks*, Sept. 7-Dec. 10; *geese* and *brant*, Sept. 7-Dec. 20.

WYOMING—*Deer*, in Campbell, Crook, Johnson, Niobrara, Sheridan, and Weston Counties, Oct. 15-31. *Elk* and *sheep*, in Lincoln, Park, and Fremont (except in Bridger National Forest and north of Big Wind River and south of Sweetwater River, no open season), Sept. 1-Nov. 15; in rest of State, no open season. Big game in Lincoln County on Fall River Rim or Crest in Cattle Districts No. 1, 3, and 5, in Wyoming National Forest, Oct. 5-Nov. 30. *Waterfowl* and *coot* in Carbon County, Sept. 7-Dec. 16.

CANADA. (*See also above* "**.")

BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Deer*, East of Cascades, Sept. 1-Dec. 15; West of Cascades (except Queen Charlotte Islands), Sept. 15-Dec. 15. *Moose* (males), in Atlin, Cariboo, Columbia, Fort George, and Omineca Electoral Districts only. *Geese, ducks, plover, snipe, rail, coot*, East of Cascades and in Chilliwack Electoral District, Sept. 1-Dec. 15; in Islands Electoral District and on Vancouver Island, Oct. 15-Feb. 28; in rest of Province, Sept. 15-Jan. 31. *Brant*, in Province, Dec. 1-Mar. 10. *Blue and ruffed grouse*, season applies west of Cascades; *ruffed grouse* in Electoral Districts of Chilliwack, Delta, Dewdney, Richmond, South

OPEN SEASONS FOR GAME IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA—*Continued.*

CANADA—*Continued.*

Vancouver, and District Municipality of North Vancouver, Oct. 15-Nov. 14. No hunting permitted on Kaien Island, Colony Farm, and in portions of Burnaby Municipality.

NEW BRUNSWICK—*Deer*, on Grand Manan Islands, no open season. *Geese, brant, teal, wood duck, black duck*, only, Sept. 1-Dec. 1. *Shore, marsh*, or *beach birds*, on beaches, islands, and lagoons bordering tidal waters of Northumberland Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Bay Chaleur, Aug. 15-Dec. 31.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY—Additional season on *big game*, July 15-Oct. 1. Governor-General in Council may, by regulation, alter seasons.

NOVA SCOTIA—*Big game*, on Cape Breton Island, no open season. *Caribou* (male), in Inverness and Victoria Counties only. *Ruffed grouse* (birch partridge), Oct. 1-Oct. 31; *sharp-tailed grouse*, Aug. 15-Nov. 30; *Canada grouse* (spruce partridge), no open season. *Black, harlequin, golden eye*, and *scaup ducks*, Sept. 15-Feb. 28.

ONTARIO—*Moose, reindeer, caribou* (males), south of Canadian Pacific Railroad, from Mattawa to Port Arthur, Nov. 1-Nov. 15; north of railroad, Oct. 10-Nov. 30. *Hares*, also Dec. 23-Jan. 1. *Squirrels*, in Oxford, York, Waterloo, Wentworth, and Elgin Counties, no open season. *Geese*, Sept. 15-April 30.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—*Ducks*, Sept. 1-Jan. 1; *geese*, Sept. 15-May 10; *brant*, April 20-Jan. 1. *Shore birds*, along beaches, shores, and marshes bordering tidal waters, Aug. 20-Jan. 1.

QUEBEC—*Deer, bull moose*, in Labelle, Ottawa, Pontiac, and Temiscaming, Oct. 1-Nov. 30.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Deer, elk, moose, caribou* (males only), north of township 34, Nov. 15-Dec. 14; south of township 35, no open season.

NEWFOUNDLAND—*Caribou*, also Aug. 1-Sept. 30. *Geese*, unprotected.

CANADA MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY.

Ratified and put in effect August 29, 1917, by the Canadian Parliament. The treaty had been signed and ratified by American and British Government officials in 1916, and was proclaimed in effect in the United States December 8, 1916, by the President.

ARTICLE I.

The migratory birds included in the terms of this convention shall be as follows:

1. Migratory game birds:

(*a*) Anatidae, or waterfowl, including brant, wild ducks, geese, and swans.

(*b*) Gruidae, or cranes, including little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes.

(*c*) Rallidae, or rails, including coots, gallinules, and sora, and other rails.

(*d*) Limicolae, or shorebirds, including avocets, curlew, dowitchers, godwits, knots, oyster catchers, phalaropes, plovers, sandpipers, snipe, stilts, surf birds, turnstones, willet, woodcock, and yellowlegs.

(*e*) Columbidae, or pigeons, including doves and wild pigeons.

2. Migratory insectivorous birds: Bobolinks, catbirds, chickadees, cuckoos, flickers, flycatchers, grosbeaks, humming birds, kinglets, martins, meadowlarks, nighthawks, or bull bats, nut-hatches, orioles, robins, shrikes, swallows, swifts, tanagers, titmice, thrushes, warblers, waxwings, whippoorwills, woodpeckers, and wrens, and all other perching birds which feed entirely or chiefly on insects.

3. Other migratory non-game birds: Auks, auklets, bitterns, fulmars, gannets, grebes, guillemots, gulls, herons, jaegers, loons, murres, petrels, puffins, shearwaters, and terns.

ARTICLE II.

As an effective means of preserving migratory birds there shall be established the following close seasons during which no hunting shall be done except for scientific or propagating purposes under permits issued by proper authorities.

1. The close season on migratory game birds shall be between March 10 and September 1, except that the close season on the Limicolae, or shorebirds, in the Maritime Provinces of Canada and in those States of the United States bordering on the Atlantic Ocean, which are situated wholly or in part north of Chesapeake Bay shall be between February 1 and August 15, and that Indians may take at any time scoters for food but not for sale. The season for hunting shall be further restricted to such period not exceeding three and one-half months as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate and define by law or regulation.

2. The close season on migratory insectivorous birds shall continue throughout the year.

3. The close season on other migratory non-game birds shall continue throughout the year, except that Eskimos and Indians may take at any season auks, auklets, guillemots, murres, and puffins, and their eggs, for food and their skins for clothing, but the birds and eggs so taken shall not be sold or offered for sale.

ARTICLE III.

During the period of ten years next following the going into effect of this convention there shall be continuous close season on the following migratory game birds, to wit: Band-tailed pigeons; little brown, sandhill, and whooping cranes, swans, curlew and all shorebirds (except the black-breasted and golden plover, Wilson or jacksnipe, woodcock, and the greater and lesser yellowlegs); provided, that during such ten years the close season on cranes, swans, and curlews in the Province of British Columbia shall be made by the proper authorities of that Province within the general dates and limitations elsewhere prescribed in this convention for the respective groups to which these birds belong.

ARTICLE IV.

Special protection shall be given the wood duck and the eider duck, either (1) by a close season extending over a period of at least five years, or (2) by the establishment of refuges, or (3) by such other regulations as may be deemed appropriate.

ARTICLE V.

The taking of nests or eggs of migratory game or insectivorous or non-game birds shall be prohibited except for scientific or propagating purposes, under such laws or regulations as the High Contracting Powers may severally deem appropriate.

ARTICLE VI.

The shipment or export of migratory birds or their eggs from any State or Province, during the continuance of the close season in such State or Province, shall be prohibited except for scientific or propagating purposes, and the international traffic in any birds or eggs at such time captured, killed, taken, or shipped at any time contrary to the laws of the State or Province in which the same were captured, killed, taken or shipped shall be likewise prohibited. Every package containing migratory birds or any parts thereof or any eggs of migratory birds transported, or offered for transportation from the Dominion of Canada into the United States or from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, shall have the name and address of the shipper and an accurate statement of the contents clearly marked on the outside of such package.

ARTICLE VII.

Permits to kill any of the above-named birds which, under extraordinary conditions, may become seriously injurious to the agricultural or other interests in any particular community, may be issued by the proper authorities of the High Contracting Powers under suitable regulations prescribed therefor by them respectively, but such permits shall lapse, or may be cancelled, at any time when, in the opinion of said authorities, the particular exigency has passed, and no birds killed under this article shall be shipped, sold, or offered for sale.

OFFICIALS FROM WHOM STATE OR PROVINCIAL GAME LAWS MAY BE OBTAINED.

Alabama—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Montgomery.
Alaska—The Governor, Juneau; Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Arizona—State Game Warden, Phoenix.
Arkansas—Secretary, Game and Fish Commission, Little Rock.
California—Executive Officer, Fish and Game Commission, New Call Building, San Francisco.
Colorado—State Game and Fish Commissioner, Denver.
Connecticut—Secretary, Commission of Fisheries and Game, Hartford.
Delaware—Chief Game Warden, Dover.
District of Columbia—Superintendent Metropolitan Police, Washington.
Florida—Secretary of State, Tallahassee.
Georgia—Game and Fish Commissioner, Atlanta.
Idaho—Fish and Game Warden, Boise.
Illinois—Chief Game and Fish Warden, Springfield.
Indiana—Commissioner Fisheries and Game, Indianapolis.
Iowa—State Fish and Game Warden, Spirit Lake.
Kansas—State Fish and Game Warden, Pratt.
Kentucky—Executive Agent, Game and Fish Commission, Frankfort.
Louisiana—Commissioner of Conservation, Court Building, New Orleans.
Maine—Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Game, Augusta.
Maryland—State Game Warden, 512 Munsey Building, Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Chairman, Commissioners of Fisheries and Game, State House, Boston.
Michigan—Commissioner Game, Fish and Forest Fire Department, Lansing.
Minnesota—Game and Fish Commissioner, St. Paul.
Mississippi—Secretary of State, Jackson.
Missouri—Game and Fish Commissioner, Jefferson City.
Montana—State Game Warden, Helena.
Nebraska—Chief Deputy, Game and Fish Commission, Lincoln.
Nevada—State Fish and Game Warden, Carson City.
New Hampshire—Fish and Game Commissioner, Milford.
New Jersey—Secretary, Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, Trenton.
New Mexico—Game and Fish Warden, Santa Fe.
New York—Secretary of Conservation Commission, Albany.
North Carolina—Secretary, Audubon Society of North Carolina, Raleigh.
North Dakota—Secretary, Game and Fish Board, Steele.
Ohio—Chief Game Warden, Board of Agriculture, Columbus.
Oklahoma—State Game Warden, Oklahoma City.
Oregon—State Game Warden, Portland.
Pennsylvania—Secretary, Board of Game Commissioners, Harrisburg.
Rhode Island—Chairman, Commissioners of Birds, Rumford.
South Carolina—Chief Game Warden, Columbia.
South Dakota—State Game Warden, Pierre.
Tennessee—State Game and Fish Warden, Nashville.
Texas—Game, Fish and Oyster Commissioner, Austin.
Utah—Fish and Game Commissioner, Salt Lake City.
Vermont—Fish and Game Commissioner, Cambridge.
Virginia—Commissioner of Game and Inland Fisheries, Richmond.
Washington—Chief Game Warden and State Fish Commissioner, Seattle; Chief Deputy Game Warden, Spokane.
West Virginia—Forest, Game and Fish Warden, Belington.
Wisconsin—Secretary, Conservation Commission, Madison.
Wyoming—State Game Warden, Lander.

CANADA.

Alberta—Chief Game Guardian, Edmonton.
British Columbia—Provincial Game Warden, Vancouver.
Manitoba—Chief Game Guardian, Winnipeg.
New Brunswick—Chief Game and Fire Warden, Richibucto.
Newfoundland—Secretary, Department of Marine and Fisheries, St. Johns.
Northwest Territories—Commissioner of Parks, Ottawa.
Nova Scotia—Chief Game Commissioner, Halifax.
Ontario—Superintendent Game and Fisheries, Toronto.
Prince Edward Island—Game Inspector, Charlottetown.
Quebec—General Inspector of Fisheries and Game, Quebec.
Saskatchewan—Chief Game Guardian, Regina.
Yukon—Territorial Secretary, Dawson.

NEW YORK STATE FISH AND GAME LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

(Revised October 15 by the State Conservation Commission.)

Many points in this syllabus are not covered in the New York summary in the preceding tables of the Department of Agriculture summarizing the open and closed seasons for hunting and fishing under the Federal and State Laws.

Beaver—(No open season.)

Deer—(No open season.) Exceptions: Only wild deer having horns not less than three inches in length may be taken in wholly inclosed deer parks and in the Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Oswego, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Warren and Washington. (October 1-November 15.)

Ulster County and in the towns of Neversink, Cochecton, Tusten, Highland, Lumberland, Forestburg and Bethel and all that section of the towns of Mamakating and Thompson lying south of the Newburgh and Cochecton Turnpike in Sullivan County and the town of Deer Park in Orange County. (November 1-November 15.)

Columbia, Dutchess and Rensselaer Counties, by owner or lessee of the land on which deer are taken or by the immediate family of such owner or lessee. Not more than one such deer shall be taken by such an owner or lessee and his immediate family in the aggregate during the open season. Only shot guns loaded with slugs or shot not smaller than buckshot shall be used in taking such deer. (October 1-November 15.)

Female deer, fawns, elk, moose, caribou and antelope must not be taken at any time, except that elk, moose, caribou and antelope killed by the owner in a private park may be possessed in this State, and further provided that the provisions of Section 372 in so far as the same are applicable are in all respects complied with. The carcass of one such deer may be transported by common carrier, except parcel post, when accompanied by the taker, from October 1st to midnight of November 16th and may remain in the custody of the carrier the additional time required to deliver it to its destination.

Venison legally taken may be possessed from October 1st to November 20th. Under a license issued by the Commission venison may be possessed from November 21st to February 1st by the owner for consumption only. Application for license if granted must be made on or before November 20. No person shall take more than two such deer in an open season or transport more than one carcass or part thereof at any one time.

Deer shall not be hunted with dogs; no jacklight or other artificial light, trap, saltlick, or other device to entrap or entice deer shall be used, made or set, nor shall any deer be taken by aid or use thereof. No deer shall be taken while in the water. No dog of either sex shall be taken into the Adirondack or Catskill Park or into forests inhabited by deer or harbored or possessed therein unless the owner shall first obtain a license from the Conservation Commission for such dog.

Land Turtles—(No open season.)

Sable or Marten—(November 10-March 15.) In any manner day or night.

Mink—(November 10-March 15.) In any manner day or night.

Muskrat—(November 10-April 20.) In any manner day or night. Muskrat houses must not be injured or destroyed. The shooting of muskrats is prohibited.

Rabbits—Varying Hares and Cottontail Rabbits—(October 1-January 31.) (Exception: Long Island, November 1-December 31.) No person shall take more than six either all of one kind or partly of each in one day. Hares and rabbits not to be hunted with ferrets except in counties where permitted by resolution of Commission. The owner or occupant of enclosed or occupied farms and lands or a person duly authorized in writing by such owner or occupant may take, except by use of ferrets, on such owner's or occupant's premises at any time in any manner hares or rabbits which are injuring their property. There is no close season for Belgian hares, jack rabbits or rabbits bred in captivity. Varying hares and cottontail rabbits may be bought and sold during the open season. (See Additional Protection Orders.) Varying hares and cottontail rabbits when bred in captivity may be bought and sold for food purposes during the close season provided a license so to do shall have first been obtained from the Conservation Commission.

Raccoon—In any manner, day or night, except with traps. (October 1-March 15.) May be taken in any manner from November 10-March 15.

Skunk—(November 10-February 10.) In any manner, day or night, except they shall not be dug out of their holes or dens or taken by smoking or use of chemicals. Skunks which are injuring property or have become a nuisance may be taken at any time, but skunks or any part so taken shall not be possessed, bought, sold or trafficked in.

Squirrels—Black, Gray and Fox—(October 1-November 15.) (Exception: Long Island, November 1-December 31.) No person shall take more than five squirrels in the aggregate in one day or transport more than that number in one day. No such squirrels shall be taken within the corporate limits of any city or village.

BIRDS.

Duck, Goose, Brant—(September 16-December 31.) (Exception: Long Island, October 1-January 15.) Ducks, geese and brant legally taken may be possessed to January 20.

Wood Duck and Swan—(No open season.) Water fowl may be taken during the open season from the land, from a blind or floating device used to conceal the hunter (other than a sail or power boat) from a rowboat, when the same is within fifty feet of the shore or a natural growth of flags or in pursuit of wounded birds. Flocks of ducks shall not be pursued in fresh water so as to drive them away from any neighborhood.

Exception: Ducks, geese and brant may be taken by aid of any floating device other than sail or power boats, at any distance from shore on Long Island Sound, Lake Erie, Niagara River, Oneida Lake, Shinnecock, Gardiner and Peconic Bays, during the open season therefor, and except from October 1st to October 19th, both inclusive, in Great South Bay west of Smith's Point and east of the Nassau-Suffolk County line. No person shall take more than twenty-five water fowl in the aggregate of all kinds in one day nor more than forty by two or more persons occupying the same boat, blind, or battery.

Grouse or Partridge—(October 1-November 30.) (Exception: Long Island, November 1-December 31.) And may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season. No person shall take more than two grouse or partridge in one day nor fifteen in an open season. (See Additional Protection Orders.)

Partridge, Hungarian or European Gray Legged—(No open season.)

Wild Pheasants (Hungarian, Dark-Necked, Ring-Necked, Commonly Called English, Mongolian or Chinese)—(Last two Thursdays in October, first two Saturdays in November.) (Exception: Long Island, November 1-December 31.) And may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season. Only the cock or male bird may be taken and no person shall take more than three male pheasants in the open season, except on Long Island, where a person may take not to exceed four male pheasants in one day and not to exceed thirty in the open season, and may be possessed for an additional period of five days next succeeding the said open season. (See Additional Protection Orders.)

Quail—(No open season until 1918.) (Exception: Long Island, November 1-December 31.) No person shall take more than six quail in one day nor more than forty in an open season on Long Island, and may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season.

Shore Birds, Snipe, Plover, Surf Birds, Sandpipers, Tatlers and Curlews—(September 16-November 30.) (Exception: Long Island, August 1-November 30.) And may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season. No person shall take more than fifteen shore birds in the aggregate of all kinds in one day nor more than twenty-five by two or more persons occupying the same boat or blind.

Woodcock—(October 1-November 15.) (Exception: Long Island, October 15-November 30.) And may be possessed for an additional period of the five days next succeeding the said open season. No person shall take more than four woodcock in one day nor twenty in the open season.

Rails, American Coots, Mud Hens and Gallinules—May be taken and possessed from September 16th to December 31st, both inclusive. Limit: A person may take during the open season not to exceed fifteen of such birds in the aggregate of all kinds in one day. Whenever two or more persons are occupying the same boat or blind, not to exceed twenty of such birds shall be taken in the aggregate of all kinds in one day by such persons.

FISH.

Bass (Black and Oswego)—(June 16-November 30.) Minimum length, ten inches. Limit per day to one person, fifteen; to a boat, two or more persons, twenty-five. Bass, whether taken within or without the State, shall not be sold or offered for sale. (See Additional Protection Orders and Lake George.)

Bass, Striped—(No closed season.) Minimum length, twelve inches.

Bullheads—(See Lake George.)

Frogs, Green, Spring and Bull—(June 1-March 31.) They may be taken by spearing, angling, or with rakes, catching with hands or killing with club or gun only. The use of any device which shall prevent the frogs from having free access to or egress from the water is prohibited.

Icefish or Smelt (taken from Lake Champlain or from inland waters) (No closed season.) Minimum length, six inches. No size limit in marine district.

Lake Trout—(April 1-September 30.) Not less than fifteen inches. (Exception: Lakes Erie and Ontario, no close season.) No person shall take more than ten lake trout in one day, but whenever two or more persons are angling from the same boat they may take not to exceed fifteen, except in Lakes Erie and Ontario they may be taken in any number. (See Lake George.)

Maskalonge—(June 16-December 31.) Minimum length, twenty-four inches. Taking maskalonge through the ice is prohibited.

Pickerel and Pike—(May 1-March 1.) In St. Lawrence River minimum length of Great Northern Pike, locally known as "Pickerel," twenty inches, and day limit to a person, twelve. (See Lake George.)

Pikeperch (Wall-eyed Pike, commonly called Pike and Yellow Pike)—(May 10-March 1.) Minimum length, twelve inches. (See Lake George.) Blue pike perch and saugers of any size may be taken at any time and any number or quantity in Lakes Erie and Ontario and in the Niagara River.

Yellow Perch—Yellow perch may be taken and possessed from the waters of Cazenovia Lake, Otisco Lake, Skaneateles Lake, Cross Lake, Onondaga Lake and Jamesville Reservoir between May 1 and March 1, both inclusive. No close season in other waters.

Sturgeon (Shortnosed)—(July 1-April 30.) Minimum length, twenty inches. (Lake and sea.)—(No closed season.) Minimum length, forty-two inches. No open season in Lake Erie before January 1, 1920, effective only when Canada adopts similar close season.

Trout (Brook, Speckled, Brown, Rainbow and Red throat)—(First Saturday in April-August

31.) Minimum length, six inches; day limit, ten pounds to a person. Trout must not be sold or offered for sale, whether taken within or without the State.

Whitefish—(April 1-September 30.) Not less than one and three-quarter pounds in the round. (Exception: Lakes Erie and Ontario, any number or quantity, no close season.)

Otsego Whitefish (Otsego Bass)—(January 1-October 31.) Not less than nine inches.

LAKE GEORGE (SPECIAL).

Lake Trout—(May 1-October 1.)

Pikeperch, Pickerel, Great Northern Pike—(Lake George.) (June 16-December 31.)

Bullheads—(Lake George.) (July 1-December 31.)

Black Bass—(Lake George.) (August 1-December 15.)

NETTING SEASON.

(Consult the Commission.)

CRUSTACEA.

Lobsters less than 4½ inches measured on the carapace shall not be taken, possessed or sold. No person shall at any time take any female lobsters in spawn or with eggs attached without a permit issued by the Fish Culturist or Supervisor of Marine Fisheries.

TIP-UP FISHING.

Tip-ups may be used for fishing through ice, except in waters inhabited by trout, to take bullheads, catfish, eels, perch, sunfish, and except during the months of March and April, pike and pickerel, and except from March 2 to May 9, pikeperch. No person shall operate or control at the same time more than fifteen tip-ups. All tip-ups must be marked with the name and address of the operator thereof. (See Additional Protection Orders.)

SET AND TRAP LINES.

Set lines may be used under license issued by the Commission, except in waters inhabited by trout, to take whitefish, bullheads, catfish, eels, perch, sunfish, carp, mullet and dogfish, provided an order specifying the waters and fixing the season shall first be made by the Commission. Set and trap lines may be used to take sturgeon provided a license for so doing shall first be obtained. Under rules adopted by the Commission, set lines shall be not more than 500 feet in length nor contain more than 300 hooks set not less than fifteen inches apart; one end shall be attached to the shore and the other end thereof shall be anchored to the bottom. A person must not own or operate more than one such line; nothing but dead bait shall be used, and no minnows, either dead or alive, shall be used for bait; no fish other than the kind mentioned shall be taken.

SPEARING.

Spears or grappling hooks may be used, except in waters inhabited by trout, for taking whitefish, mullet, carp, catfish, dogfish, bullheads, suckers and eels, at any time provided an order specifying the waters and fixing the season shall first be made by the Commission.

EEL WEIRS AND EEL POTS.

The use of such devices is prohibited except under license issued by the Commission and subject to its rules and regulations.

ADDITIONAL PROTECTION PERIODS IN CERTAIN LOCALITIES.

Orders now effective made by the Commission under Section 152. During the periods stated and in the localities named, all taking is prohibited as to the species named:

PHEASANTS—Herkimer, Otsego, Oneida, Montgomery, Lewis, Warren, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Essex, Erie, Sullivan, Chemung, Genesee, Putnam, and Ulster Counties; two years; expires Oct. 1, 1918.

COTTONTAIL RABBITS—Richmond County; Oct. 1 to Nov. 14, and Jan. 1 to 31; no date of expiration.

COTTONTAIL RABBITS AND VARYING HARES—Rockland County; Oct. 1-31, and Jan. 1-31; exp. Oct. 1, 1918.

VARYING HARES—Cattaraugus County; two years; exp. Oct. 1, 1918.

BLACK BASS—Lake Erie and Niagara River; June 16-30; no date of exp.

BLACK BASS—All waters in the towns of Chester, Hurlcon, and Johnsburg, Warren County; June 16 to July 15; exp. June 15, 1920.

SMALL MOUTH BLACK BASS—Lake Bonaparte, Lewis County; June 16-30; exp. June 16, 1918.

BLACK BASS—Schroon and Paradox Lakes; June 16 to July 15; exp. June 15, 1920.

BLACK BASS—Lakes Pleasant and Sacandaga, Hamilton County; prohibition, June 16 to July 15; three years; exp. June 16, 1920.

ALL FISH—Grass Lake, St. Lawrence and Jefferson Counties; taking through ice prohibited; exp. Jan. 1, 1922.

PIKE AND PIKEPERCH—Butterfield Lake, Jefferson County; tip-ups prohibited; exp. Jan. 1, 1918.

RUFFED GROUSE—Genesee; two years; exp. Oct. 1, 1918.

BLACK GRAY AND FOX SQUIRRELS—Genesee; two years; exp. Oct. 1, 1918.

PIKE PICKEREL AND PERCH—Clear Lake, town of Alexandria, Jefferson County; tip-ups prohibited; exp. Jan. 1, 1921.

PICKEREL AND PIKEPERCH—Goodyear Lake, town of Milford, Otsego County; Feb. 1 to March 1; exp. Feb. 1, 1919.

PIKE, GREAT NORTHERN PIKE AND PICKEREL—Town of Theresa, Jefferson County; Red Lake, Hyde Lake, Moon Lake, Muscalonge Lake; five years, 5 tip-ups only to be operated by one person between sunrise and sunset; exp. Jan. 1, 1921.

PERCH, PIKEPERCH AND PICKEREL—Waters of Saratoga Lake, extending to Bryant's Bridge and waters of Lake Lonely, Saratoga County; three years, 5 tip-ups only to be operated by one person between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., said tip-ups to be removed from water between the hours of 6 P. M. and 6 A. M.; exp. Jan. 1, 1919.

TIP-UPS—Dutchess County; tip-ups prohibited; exp. Oct. 1, 1921.

BROOK TROUT—Otter Creek, Dorsey Creek, Skate Creek, High Rock Creek, Cage Creek, Panther Creek, Wolf Creek, Robinson River, Glasby Creek, Cranberry Lake Inlet (above High Falls), Six Miles Creek, Chair Rock Creek, Sucker Brook, East Creek, and Brandy Creek, together with the tributaries thereto in the towns of Pine, Clifton, and Colton, in the County of St. Lawrence, and Cranberry Lake and Cranberry Lake Inlet below High Falls in the said towns and county; four years; exp. Sept. 1, 1920.

BROOK TROUT—Herkimer County, town of Russia, that the waters affected by this order are the waters of Buttermilk Brook, Tainter Brook, Wilts Brook, Haughton Brook, Bemis Brook, Bingdyce Brook, Smith Brook, and McAlister Brook, in the town of Russia, County of Herkimer; two years from April 1, 1917; exp. April 1, 1919.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Open seasons above stated are subject to be shortened by order of the Commission. (Section 152.) Such orders will be found on file in the office of the clerk of the county affected.

Particular waters may be closed against all fishing and bird and game refuges may be established where all hunting is prohibited, and the orders in such cases may be found on file in the office of the clerk of the town affected. "Angling" means taking fish by hook and line in hand or rod in hand; or if from a boat not exceeding two lines with or without rod to one person. Fish must not be taken by means of explosives, or by drawing off water for that purpose, or by fishing through the ice in waters inhabited by trout.

No license is required by a resident of New York State to take fish by angling or for netting minnows for bait for the owner's personal use, but the net used for such purpose must be not more than twenty-five feet long. A license is required for netting minnows for bait for sale and a fee of ten cents per lineal foot for a net must be paid. Netting minnows in waters inhabited by trout is prohibited, except that the use of minnow traps in taking minnows for bait for the taker's individual use may be permitted by the Commission.

Game protected by law shall be taken only after sunrise and before sunset with a gun fired at arm's length, without rest. Game shall not be taken on the lands purchased or condemned by any municipality for the purpose of supplying it with water and protecting the same from pollution, or on any public highway, except public highways other than State or county highways within the forest preserve counties.

Traps for the purpose of taking fur-bearing animals protected by law shall not be staked or set in any manner during the close season for the same.

No person while in an automobile shall take game; nor by aid or use of any light or lights carried thereon or attached thereto.

Birds shall not be trapped, netted or snared, nor shall nets, traps or snares be set or used where birds can be taken.

WILD BIRDS PROTECTED IN THIS STATE.

Wild birds, other than the English sparrow, starling, crow, hawk, great gray owl, snow-owl, great horned owl, great blue heron, bittern and kingfisher shall not be taken or possessed at any time, dead or alive, except under the authority of a license issued under Section 159 of the Conservation Law. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by Section 219 of the Conservation Law or of any birds coming from without the State, whether belonging to the same or a different species from that native to the State of New York, provided such birds belong to the same family as those protected by law shall be sold or had in possession for sale. This provision does not apply to game birds for which an open season is provided. The nests of wild birds protected by the above provision shall not be robbed or wilfully destroyed except when necessary to protect buildings or prevent their defacement, or when taken under the authority of the Commission.

SALE OF GAME PROHIBITED.

The dead bodies, or parts thereof, of squirrels of all species and wild deer, elk, moose and caribou of all species shall not be sold, offered for sale or possessed for sale for food purposes within this State, whether killed within or without the State.

The dead bodies of birds belonging to all species or sub-species, native to this State, protected by law or belonging to any family, any species or sub-species of which is native to this State and protected by law, shall not be sold, offered for sale, or possessed for sale for food purposes within this State, whether taken within or without this State, except as provided by Sections 372 and 373 of the Conservation Law.

BREEDING AND SALE OF ELK, DEER, PHEASANTS, MALLARD DUCKS AND BLACK DUCKS.

Domesticated American elk, white-tailed deer, European red deer and fallow deer, roebuck, pheasants, mallard ducks and black ducks or any of them, may be propagated in a wholly inclosed preserve, or entire island, under a license issued by the Conservation Commission and may be killed and sold under certain regulations. Such mammals or birds may be imported into this State and sold if bred similar in principal to the laws of the State of New York. No person shall sell or offer for sale any such game or any part thereof, killed in such a preserve without first obtaining a license so to do and complying with the law and the rules and regulations of the Commission.

CERTAIN MAMMALS AND BIRDS MAY BE IMPORTED FROM WITHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND SOLD.

The unplucked carcasses of pheasants of all species, Scotch grouse, European black-game, European black plover, European gray-legged partridge, European red-legged partridge. Egyptian quail, and the carcasses of European red deer, fallow deer, roebuck, and reindeer may be imported into this State from without the United States and sold at any time of the year. Such birds and mammals must be tagged immediately upon their importation and before they shall have been sold by the importer. The tags are to remain attached to the quarter, loin or larger portion of such deer and to the birds until consumption of the same. Keepers of hotels, restaurants or boarding-houses or retail dealers in meat, or clubs, however, may sell without a license portions of a quarter or loin of any such deer so tagged, or portions of any birds so tagged to a guest, customer or member for consumption. All dealers, other than the keeper of a hotel, a restaurant, a boarding-house or a retail dealer in meat, or a club, shall obtain from the Commission a license before offering for sale any such game.

PROPAGATION AND SALE OF TROUT RAISED IN PRIVATE HATCHERIES.

Trout not less than six inches long, raised in a private hatchery, may be sold at any time of year under the authority of a license issued by the Commission. Such trout must be tagged with tags furnished by the Commission.

TRANSPORTATION OF PROTECTED FISH AND GAME.

The taker without accompanying the shipment may, except for purposes of sale, transport non-salable fish or game by common carrier (except parcel post), but not more in one day than he may lawfully take in one day or, in case of deer, one deer, on procuring and attaching to the shipment a shipping permit issued by the Commission. Non-salable fish and game includes: Deer, squirrels, waterfowl, rails, upland game birds, shore birds, trout, black bass. Protected fish and game lawfully salable may be transported in the open season by common carrier or otherwise without the use of the above mentioned shipping permits.

Applicants may obtain such permits by personal application at the office of the Conservation Commission in Albany or by writing the Commission. Applicants who hold hunting and trapping licenses must state in making the application the serial number of their license and in all cases the applicant must state his place of residence, and, if in a city, the street and street number.

Live game and fish for propagation purposes, the head, hide, feet or fur of quadrupeds and the plumage and skin of game birds, legally taken and possessed may be transported at any time and in any manner without use of the shipping permits above referred to.

IMPORTATION LICENSE TO TRANSPORT FISH AND GAME FROM WITHOUT THE STATE INTO THE STATE.

The taker may bring into this State at any time, provided he accompanies the same, fish or game during the close season in this State, or game for which there is no open season in this State, when lawfully brought from the place where taken, and when lawfully taken by him, provided he has an importation license issued by the Conservation Commission; and the taker holding such importation license may ship by common carrier, other than parcel post, quadrupeds, provided a shipping permit issued by the Conservation Commission is attached to such shipment by the taker at the initial point of shipment. Importation licenses and shipping permits may be procured from the Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

PROPAGATION OF FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Propagation of fur-bearing animals is permitted under the authority of a license issued by the Commission, provided, however, that such fur-bearing animals shall not be taken wild during the close season for fur-bearing animals and that such fur-bearing animals shall not be disposed of in any way during the close season.

REGULATION FOR HUNTING AND TRAPPING LICENSES.

A hunting and trapping license is required for any kind of hunting of birds or quadrupeds or trapping of fur-bearing animals. Licenses may be procured from any county, city or town clerk and are good in any part of the State from the date of issue to December 31st following. The license must be carried on the person and exhibited for inspection when required; also a button with number corresponding to license shall be worn in a conspicuous place on the clothing at all times while hunting or trapping. The license or button is not transferable. The fee required of citizens of New York State for over six months is $1.10; for a non-resident, an unnaturalized person or an alien, resident or non-resident, $10.50; such fees to be paid to the clerk issuing the license.

OPEN SEASON DEFINED.

The word "open season" is the time during which fish, fowl, birds and quadrupeds may be taken. If in accordance with the provisions of this article the open season commences or ends on Sunday, it shall be deemed to commence or end, as the case may be, on the Saturday immediately preceding such Sunday.

NON-RESIDENT ANGLING LICENSE.

Angling license is required for non-resident to take fish by angling in any of the fresh waters under the jurisdiction of the State of New York forming a part of the State boundary or through which the State boundary runs. If a resident of this State may law-

fully fish in such part of said boundary waters as are not within the jurisdiction of the State of New York without being required to obtain a fishing license from the State or country having jurisdiction over the said waters, then a resident of such State or country may take fish in such part of said boundary waters as are within the jurisdiction of the State of New York without obtaining the non-resident fishing license provided for herein. This does not apply to persons under the age of sixteen or a womna. Licenses may be procured from any county, city or town clerk.

GENERAL REGULATIONS COVERING THE USE OF STATE LANDS.

The following rules and regulations are of general application to the State land under the jurisdiction of the Conservation Commission, and are to govern all those who make use of this land. Regulations of special or local application may be adopted from time to time:

1. No fires except for cooking, warmth or smudge purposes are permitted. No fire shall be lighted until all inflammable material is removed to prevent its spread.

2. Lighted matches, cigars, or cigarettes or burning tobacco must not be deposited or left where they may cause fires.

3. No official sign posted or structure maintained under permit shall be defaced. Peeling of bark or injuring trees is prohibited. Dead or down wood may be used for fuel by temporary campers.

4. Camps and adjacent grounds must be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Garbage and refuse must be either buried, removed or burned. Waste materials must not be thrown into the waters, or waters polluted.

5. Each camper on islands of Lake George, St. Lawrence Reservation or other much frequented places, must provide a plentiful supply of chloride of lime and dirt, for disinfecting and covering any latrine used by him. All latrines must be cleaned and the contents burned or buried at frequent intervals, in such manner as to prevent offensive odors, and above all to avoid pollution of the water supply.

6. Canvas tents without platforms for use during short periods may be placed without a permit, but not in a trail or within 150 feet of any spring used for water supply.

7. No tents (except those described under rule 6) or wooden structures shall be erected, or maintained, except under written permission. Tar paper shall not be used, except for roofs of open camps erected under a permit. Structures erected under (a) (b) or (c) become the property of the State. The structures for which permits may be granted are as follows:

(a) Open camps for transient use not to be occupied by the same person or persons more than three nights in succession or more than ten nights in any year.

(b) Open camps for use of campers, hunters or fishermen may be occupied for reasonable periods.

(c) Permanent tent platforms for summer camping purposes. Permit granted to use while occupied in good faith. Platform to be left for future use. When not in use permits may be given others to use.

(d) Temporary tent platforms for summer camping. The platform to be erected and removed simultaneously with the tent.

(e) Portable canvas houses for summer camping.

8. No one may claim any particular site from year to year or the exclusive use of the same.

9. The use of the forest preserve or the improvements thereon for private revenue or commercial purposes is prohibited.

10. Any unoccupied tent or structure may be removed by the Commission.

11. At St. Lawrence Reservation, where fireplaces are provided, fires must not be kindled elsewhere, nor shall tents on these islands be pitched less than 200 feet from any public fireplace or boat landing.

12. No boat is entitled to the exclusive use of any dock built by the State. There must be free access for boats at all times.

13. Dancing in any building erected by the State is prohibited.

14. All campers will be held responsible for compliance with these rules, and any person responsible for injury of State property will be held liable for damages and penalties.

Concerning fish and game not mentioned herein, inquiry should be made to the Commission. Violations of laws relating to fish and game should be reported to the Conservation Commission, Albany, N. Y.

FISH, FROZEN AND CURED, IN STORAGE.

VARIETIES.	October 15, 1916.	October 15, 1917.	Increase or Decrease.	Increase or Decrease.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Per Cent.*
Bluefish	248,378	31,763	— 216,615	— 87.2
Butterfish	1,089,371	701,978	— 387,393	— 35.6
Ciscoes	344,718	1,473,597	+1,128,879	+327.5
Cod, hake, pollock, haddock	1,349,003	2,491,461	+1,142,458	+ 84.7
Croakers	215,397	236,058	+ 20,661	+ 9.6
Halibut	7,009,864	7,293,168	+ 283,304	+ 4.0
Herring	8,508,126	6,949,415	—1,558,711	— 18.3
Herring, cured	564,461	700,933	+ 136,472	+ 24.2
Lake trout	108,043	108,174	+ 131	+ 0.1
Mackerel	2,298,233	2,792,272	+ 494,039	+ 21.5
Rock fishes	11,637	74,363	+ 62,726	+539.0
Sablefish	708,389	1,003,139	+ 294,750	+ 41.6
Salmon, fall	885,167	496,758	— 388,409	— 43.9
Salmon, mild-cured	3,553,822	2,749,745	— 804,077	— 22.6
Salmon, silver	399,064	734,689	+ 335,625	+ 84.1
Salmon, other	1,985,660	1,575,421	— 410,239	— 20.7
Sea bass	467,683	144,492	— 323,191	— 69.1
Shad	369,446	230,899	— 138,547	— 37.5
Shad roe	23,344	20,489	— 2,855	— 12.2
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	112,604	379,313	+ 266,709	+236.9
Squid	1,240,923	2,842,711	+1,601,788	+129.1
Weakfish	697,374	715,878	+ 18,504	+ 2.7
Whitefish	301,075	577,175	+ 276,100	+ 91.7
Whiting	6,834,066	10,836,780	+4,002,714	+ 58.6
Miscellaneous frozen fish	2,520,634	4,659,123	+2,138,489	+ 84.8
Total	41,846,482	49,819,794	+7,973,312	+ 19.1

The holdings of bluefish, butterfish and halibut consist of all trade sizes. Herring includes alewives, bluebacks, etc. The term mackerel does not include Spanish or horse mackerel. Rock fishes include gray and red cod. "Salmon, other," consist of sockeye, chinook, steelhead trout, etc. Weakfish include Southern sea trout. Squid and herring do not include those frozen for bait. In miscellaneous frozen fish are included catfish, eels, flounders, carp, horse and Spanish, mackerel, perch, pike, pickerel, pompano, red snapper, sheepshead, swordfish, tilefish, tuna, all bass except sea bass, and all other frozen fish, including crabs and scallops.

AMERICAN COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

FOR MEN.

Fraternities.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Alpha Chi Rho	Trinity, 1895	Dixon Ryan Fox, New York City.
Alpha Delta Phi	Hamilton, 1832	Ralph P. Merritt, Berkeley, Cal.
Alpha Phi Alpha	Cornell University, 1906	Geo. P. Hinton, Cleveland, Ohio.
Alpha Sigma Phi	Yale, 1845	Wayne M. Musgrave, New York City.
Alpha Tau Omega	Va. Military Inst., 1865	Claude T. Reno, Allentown, Pa.
Beta Theta Pi	Miami, 1839	Francis W. Shepardson, Chicago, Ill.
Chi phi	Princeton, 1824	Geo. M. Ward, Rochester, N. Y.
Chi Psi	Union, 1841	Harold G. Aron, New York City.
Delta Chi	Cornell, 1890	W. W. Bride Washington, D. C.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	Yale, 1844	James A. Hawes, New York City.
Delta Phi	Union, 1827	A. G. Freeland, New York City.
Delta Sigma Phi	Col. City of New York, 1889	Keenan J. McNally, New York City.
Delta Tau Delta	Bethany, 1859	Henry T. Bruck, Mt. Savage, Md.
Delta Upsilon	Williams, 1834	John P. Broomell, New York.
Kappa Alpha (North)	Union, 1825	Theo. Gilman, Jr., New York City.
Kappa Alpha (South)	Washington and Lee, 1865	Wm. B. Crawford, Kissimmee, Florida.
Kappa Sigma	University Va., 1869	Herbert M. Martin, Danville, Va.
Lambda Chi Alpha	Boston University, 1909	Warren A. Cole, Swansea, Mass.
Phi Delta Chi (Phar.)	University of Michigan, 1883	William G. Gaessler, Ames, Iowa.
Phi Delta Theta	Miami University, 1848	John D. Ellis, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Phi Epsilon Pi	Col. City of New York, 1902	Jesse Acker, New York City.
Phi Gamma Delta	Washington and Jefferson, 1848	Harry B. Wassell, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Phi Kappa Psi	Washington and Jefferson, 1852	Howard C. Williams, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Kappa Sigma	University Penn., 1850	Richard M. Philler, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Kappa Tau	Miami, 1909	E. A. Sandler, Champaign, Ill.
Phi Sigma Delta	Columbia University, 1910	Charles Friedman, New York.
Phi Sigma Kappa	Mass. Agri. College, 1873	John A. Lowe, Winchester, Mass.
Pi Kappa Alpha	University Virginia, 1868	P. T. Atkinson, Hampden-Sidney, Va.
Pi Kappa Phi	College of Charleston, 1904	E. R. W. Gunn, Oxford, Ga.
Pi Lambda Phi	Yale, 1897	Al. Paul Lefton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Psi Upsilon	Union, 1853	George S. Coleman, New York City.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	University Alabama, 1856	Wm. C. Levere, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Alpha Mu	Col. City of New York, 1909	Hyman I. Jacobson, New York.
Sigma Chi	Miami, 1855	Fred. C. Grabner, Chicago, Ill.
Sigma Nu	Va. Military Institute, 1869	Walter J. Sears, Columbus, Ohio.
Sigma Phi	Union, 1827	Phillip J. Ross, New York City.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	Richmond Col., 1901	W. L. Phillips, Richmond, Va.
Sigma Phi Sigma	University Penn., 1908	Jay M. Scott, Buffalo, N. Y.
Sigma Pi	Vincennes University, 1897	Louis Foley, Columbus, Ohio.
Tau Kappa Alpha	Butler Col., 1908	Roger W. Wallace, Indianapolis, Ind.
Theta Chi	Norwich Univ., 1856	Ralph C. Heath, Boston, Mass.
Theta Delta Chi	Union, 1848	C. J. Utjero, Madison, Wis.
Theta Xi	Rensselaer P. Institute, 1864	W. Dirk Van Ingen, New York City.
Zeta Beta Tau	Col. City of New York, 1898	N. S. Fineburg, Montreal, Canada.
Beta Psi	New York University, 1847	F. H. Nymeyer, New York City.

FOR WOMEN.

Alpha Chi Omega	Depauw University, 1865	Mary E. Griffith, Washington, D. C.
Alpha Delta Pi	Wesleyan F. Col., 1851	Mrs. P. E. Smith, Berkeley, Cal.
Alpha Gamma Delta	Syracuse University, 1904	Gladys Brancgan, Madison, Wis.
Alpha Omicron Pi	Barnard Col., 1897	Helen N. Henry, Boston, Mass.
Alpha Phi	Syracuse University, 1872	Mrs. Aleda Vail (Pres.), San Francisco.
Alpha Xi Delta	Lombard Col., 1898	Rosalie Ritz, Ottawa, Ill.
Beta Sigma Omicron	Mo. State University, 1888	Mrs. V. J. Adams, Knoxville Tenn.
Chi Omega	University Arkansas, 1895	Jessie A. Parker, Olathe, Kan.
Delta Delta Delta	Boston University, 1888	Helen Balsley, Berkeley, Cal.
Delta Gamma	University Mississippi, 1874	Mrs. E. W. Hawley, Minneapolis, Minn.
Gamma Phi Beta	Syracuse University, 1874	Adah G. Grandy, Highland Park, Ill.
Kappa Alpha Theta	Depauw University, 1870	L. Pearle Green, Ithaca, N. Y.
Kappa Delta	Va. State Normal, 1897	Mary S. Thomas, Columbia, S. C.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	Monmouth Col., 1870	Estelle Kyle, Denver, Col.
Phi Mu	Wesleyan Col., 1852	E. M. Fergusson, Albuquerque, N. M.
Pi Beta Phi	Monmouth Col., 1867	Amy B. Olnken, Chapin, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	Colby Col., 1874	Florence Colby, Berkeley, Cal.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	Va. State Normal, 1898	E. Ruth Callahan, Buffalo, N. Y.
Zeta Tau Alpha	Va. State Normal, 1898	Mrs. J. L. Bugg, Farmville, Va.

FOR THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

Delta Theta Phi*	Cleveland, 1900	Wm. H. Thomas, Cleveland, Ohio.
Gamma Eta Gamma	University Maine Law S., 1901	Clarence W. Haller, Rochester, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Delta	Northwest U. L. S., 1902	Conger G. Roads, Cleveland, Ohio.
Phi Delta Phi	University Michigan, 1869	E. A. Donnelly, Milwaukee, Wis.

* Alpha Kappa Phi, Delta Phi Delta, and Theta Lambda Phi were consolidated in 1913 under the name Delta Theta Phi.

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS.

Alpha Kappa Kappa	Dartmouth, 1889	Albert B. Landrum, Columbus, Ohio.
Alpha Mu Pi Omega	University of Pennsylvania, 1891	Wm. Penn Vail, Philadelphia, Pa.
Alpha Sigma	N. Y. Hom. Medical Col., 1893	Wm. H. Price, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Chi Zeta Chi	University Georgia, 1903	J. Calhoun McDougall, Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Psi	Cheshire Mil. Academy, 1879	Press Eldridge, Jr., Yonkers, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	University Michigan, 1882	Ernest E. Irons, Chicago, Ill.
Omega Upsilon Phi	University Buffalo, 1896	Emmett Fayen, Cincinnati, Ohio.

GREEK LETTER SOCIETIES—*Continued.*

FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS—*Continued.*

FRATERNITIES.	Where and When Founded.	National Secretary. (From latest report obtainable. Secretaries subject to change.)
Phi Alpha Gamma	N. Y. Hom. Medical Col., 1895	Leon S. Lorgeaux, New York.
Phi Alpha Sigma	Bellevue Medical Col., 1886	E. J. G. Beardsley, Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	University of Pittsburgh, 1891	David S. Long, Harrisville, Mo.
Phi Chi	University of Vermont, 1889	Dunning S. Wilson, Louisville, Ky.
Phi Delta	Long Island Col. Hospital, 1901	W. E. Lippold, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Phi Delta Chi	University of Michigan, 1883	F. F. Ingraham, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Phi Delta Epsilon	Cornell Univ. Med. Col., 1904	B. Edgar Spiegel, New York.
Phi Rho Sigma	Northwest U. Med. S., 1890	Francis E. Lacy, Evanston, Ill.
Pi Mu	University Virginia, 1892	B. C. Willis, Rocky Mount, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS COLLEGE FRATERNITIES.

United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa—The Phi Beta Kappa Society was founded at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., December 5, 1776. Women were first admitted in 1875, and the first charter to a woman's college, Vassar, was granted in 1898. Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke and Goucher College of Baltimore, and Radcliffe, have since received charters. *Secretary*—Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, D. D., 350 East 146th Street, New York City.

Sigma Xi—An honorary scientific society founded at Cornell University in 1886, and having thirty chapters in the principal colleges and universities of the country. It is not secret. The performance of creditable scientific research in the natural and applied sciences; together with a high standard of scholarship, constitutes the basis of membership. Women are admitted as well as men.

Sigma Tau—An honorary engineering fraternity for juniors and seniors with three requirements, viz., scholarship, practicality and sociability. It was founded February 22, 1904, at University of Nebraska. *National Secretary*—Prof. F. A. Wirt of Manhattan, Kan.

Tau Beta Pi—An engineering honorary society founded at Lehigh University in 1885. *National Secretary*—R. C. Matthews, University of Tennessee, at Knoxville.

Alpha Omega Alpha—An honorary medical society in which scholarship is the membership qualification, and which admits women on the same basis as men. It was founded by Dr. William W. Root at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Chicago, in 1902. *National Secretary*—Dr. William W. Root, Slaterville Springs, N. Y.

Acacia Fraternity—An intercollegiate organization and fraternity for Master Masons founded at the University of Michigan in 1904. *The Grand Secretary*—A. Arthur Jenkins, 85 Devonshire St., Boston.

Phi Mu Sigma National Sunday School Fraternity—Founded in Washington, D. C., in 1908. *National Secretary*—Willis W. Warren, Washington, D. C.

Theta Nu Epsilon—Is the only National Greek letter inter-fraternal society. It was founded at Wesleyan University in 1870, and was reorganized in 1907. The society is incorporated under New York laws. *The National Secretary*—Walter Erlenkotter, New York City.

Mu Phi Epsilon—An honorary musical sorority founded at the Metropolitan College of Music, Cincinnati, November 13, 1903. *Supreme Secretary*—Hattie A. Elliott, Detroit, Mich.

The professional fraternities are located in both technical and professional schools. With the exception of Theta Xi (Engineering-Scientific), members of professional fraternities may also belong to the general college fraternities.

Local or "one-college" fraternities exist in nearly all colleges, and some date back as early as 1825.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF CANADA.

ORGANIZED.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.
1881	Alma College†	St. Thomas, Ont	Methodist	Robt. I. Warner, D. D.
1838	Acadia University†	Wolfville, N. S	Baptist	Geo. Barton Cutten, D. D.
1818	Dalhousie†	Halifax, N. S	Non Sect	A. Stanley Mackenzie, Ph. D.
1894	Havergal Ladies College	Toronto, Ont	Ch. of Eng	N. W. Hoyles, LL. D.
1844	Knox Theo. College	Toronto, Ont	Presbyterian	Rev. Alfred Gandier, D. D.
1907	Macdonald College†	Ste. A. deBellevue, Q.	Non Sect	F. C. Harrison, D. Sc.
1821	McGill University†	Montreal, Can	None	Sir Wm. Peterson, K. C.
1887	McMaster University†	Toronto, Ont	Baptist	A. L. McCrimmon, M. A.
1873	Montreal Dioces'n Theo.	Montreal, Can		
1858	Mt. Allison University†	Sackville, N. B	Methodist	Byron C. Borden, D. D.
1874	Ontario Ladies' College	Whitby, Ont		
1867	Presbyt'an Theo. College	Montreal, Can	Presbyterian	Rev. D. J. Fraser (Principal).
1855	Nova Scotia Nor. Col.†	Truro, N. S	State	David Soloam, B. A., LL. D.
1841	Queen's University†	Kingston, Ont	Non Sect	Very Rev. D. M. Gordon.
1888	Ridley College	St. Cath'n's, Ont	Prot. Epis	Rev. J. O. Miller, M. A.
1851	Univ. of Trinity College	Toronto, Ont		
1845	Univ. of Bishop's Col.†	Lennoxville, Que	Ch. of Eng	Rev. R. A. Parrock, M. A., LL. D.
1915	Univ. of Br. Columbia†	Vancouver, B. C	None	F. F. Wesbrook, M. A.
1912	Univ. of Calgary†	Calgary, Alb		
1788	Univ of Kings†	Windsor, N. S	Non Sect	T. S. Boyle, M. A., D. D.
1852	Universite Laval U	Quebec	Non Sect	Mgr. Francis Pelletier, M. A.
1877	Univ. of Manitoba†	Winnipeg, Man	Prov. Univ	James A. MacLean, Ph. D.
1800	Univ. of New Brunswick†	Fredericton, N. B	State	Cecil C. Jones (Chan).
1907	Univ. of Saskatchewan†	Saskatoon, Sask	Province	Walter C. Murray, M. A.
1853	U. of St. Fran. Xav. Col.‡	Antigonish, N. S	Catholic	H. P. MacPherson, D. D.
1827	Univ. of Toronto†	Toronto, Ont	State	Robert A. Falconer, LL. D.
1836	Victoria Col. & Univ.†	Toronto, Ont	Methodist	Rev. R. P. Bowles, M. A.
1873	Wesleyan Theo. College	Montreal, Can	Methodist	Rev. J. Smyth, B. A.
1877	Wycliffe College	Toronto, Ont		N. W. Hoyles, LL. D.

† Co-education of sexes. ‡ For women only.

AMERICAN UROLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

350 Marlborough Street, Boston. *President*—A. L. Chute, Boston. *Vice-President*—H. L. Kretschmer, Chicago. *Secretary*—H. L. Sanford, Cleveland. *Treasurer*—J. A. Gardner, Buffalo.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

AT EACH CENSUS FROM 1790 TO 1910†

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880	1890.	1900.	1910.
Alabama	309,527	590,756	771,623	964,201	996.992	1,262.595	1,513.017	1,828,697	2,138,093
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33.426	32.052	63,592	64,356
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,658	40,440	59,620	122.931	204,354
Arkansas	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,450	484,471	802,525	1.128 179	1,311,564	1,574,449
California	.....	.....	92.597	379,994	560.247	864.694	1.208 130	1,485 053	2,377,549
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	34,277	39,864	194,327	419,198	539.700	799,024
Connecticut	297,675	309,978	370,792	460,147	537,454	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756
Dakota	.....	.....	.....	4,837	14,181	135,177	.....	.....	.....
Delaware	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125.015	146,608	168,493	184,735	202,322
Dist. of Columbia	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069
Florida	34,730	54,477	87.445	140,424	187,748	269.493	391.422	528,542	921,569
Georgia	516,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109	1,542,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.999	32.610	84,385	161,772	325,594
Illinois	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891	3.077 871	3,826,351	4.821 550	5.638.591
Indiana	343,031	685,866	988,416	1,350,428	1,680,637	1,978,301	2.192,404	2.516,462	2,700,876
Indian Territory	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	392.060	*
Iowa	.....	43,112	192,214	674,913	1.194,020	1,624,615	1.911.896	2.231.853	2.358.066
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	107,206	364,399	996,096	1,427,096	1,470,495	1.672,545
Kentucky	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011	1,648,690	1.858.635	2.147.174	2.289.905
Louisiana	215,739	352.411	517.762	708,002	726.915	939.946	1.118.587	1,381,625	1,656,388
Maine	399,455	501,793	583.169	628,279	626,915	648.936	661,086	694,466	742,371
Maryland	447.040	470,019	583.034	687,049	780,894	934.943	1.042.390	1.188,044	1,295.346
Massachusetts	610,408	737,699	994.514	1,231,066	1.457.351	1 783,085	2.238,943	2,805,346	3.693,310
Michigan	31,639	212.267	397.654	749.113	1,184,059	1 636.937	2.093.889	2,420,982	2,810,173
Minnesota	.....	.....	6,077	172,023	439.706	780.773	1,301,826	1.751,394	2,075.708
Mississippi	136,621	375,651	606.526	791,305	827,922	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114
Missouri	140,455	383.702	682 044	1.182 012	1.721,295	2,168,380	2,679,184	3,106,665	3,293,335
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,595	39 159	132 159	243,329	376.053
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	28,841	122,993	452.402	1,058.910	1.066,300	1,192,214
Nevada	.....	.....	.....	6,857	42,491	62,266	45.761	42,335	81.875
New Hampshire	269,328	284.574	317.976	326,073	318,300	346.991	376,530	411,588	430,572
New Jersey	320,823	373,306	489 555	672,035	906,096	1,131,116	1,444,933	1 883,669	2,537,167
New Mexico	.....	.....	61.547	93,516	91,874	119 565	153.593	195,310	327,301
New York	1,918,608	2,428.921	3.097.394	3,880,735	4.382,759	5 082,871	5,997,853	7,268,894	9.113,614
North Carolina	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361	1,399.750	1.617,947	1,893,810	2,206,287
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	182,719	319,146	636,956
Ohio	937,903	1,519,467	1,980,329	2,339,511	2,665,260	3,198,062	3,672,316	4,157,545	4,767,121
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,834	398,331	1,657,155
Oregon	.....	.....	13.294	52,465	90.923	174.768	313.767	413.536	672,765
Pennsylvania	1,348,233	1,724.033	2.311.786	2,906.215	3,521,951	4,282.891	5,258,014	6,302 115	7,665,111
Rhode Island	97,199	108,830	147 545	174,620	217.353	276.531	345 506	428.556	595,986
South Carolina	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606	995.577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	328,808	401,570	582 765
Tennessee	681,904	829,210	1.002.717	1,109.801	1,258,520	1,542,359	1.767.518	2.020 616	2.184 789
Texas	.....	.....	212,592	604,215	818.579	1,591 749	2,235,523	3,048,710	3,896 542
Utah	.....	.....	11,380	40.273	86.786	143.963	207 905	276.749	373,351
Vermont	280,652	291.948	314 120	315.098	330 551	332.286	332,422	343 641	355,956
Virginia	1,211,405	1,239,979	1,421,661	1,596,318	1.225 163	1,512.565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612
Washington	.....	.....	.....	11,594	23 955	75 116	349,390	518,103	1,141,990
West Virginia	.....	.....	.....	.....	442,014	618 457	762,704	958,800	1,221,119
Wisconsin	.....	30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054.670	1,315.497	1,686,880	2,069,042	2,333.860
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.118	20,789	60.705	92.531	141,705
Total	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371	50,155,783	62,622,250	75,994,575	92,757,702

* Indian Territory merged into Oklahoma.

Figures for Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, North and South Dakota, Rhode Island, and Wyoming, in 1910 column, are those of the 1915 State censuses.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1790—Connecticut, 237 946. Delaware, 59,096, Georgia, 82,548; Kentucky, 73,677; Maine, 196,540; Maryland, 319.728. Masssachusetts, 378.787. New Hampshire, 141.885; New Jersey, 184,139; New York, 340,120; North Carolina, 393,751, Pennsylvania, 434.373, Rhode Island, 68.825; South Carolina, 249,073; Tennessee, 35,691; Vermont, 85,425, Virginia 747,610. Total U S. 3,929,214.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1800—Connecticut, 251,002, Delaware, 64,273. District of Columbia, 14,093; Georgia, 162,686; Indiana, 5,641; Kentucky. 220,955; Maine. ‡151,719; Maryland. 341,548; Massachusetts, 422,845; Mississippi, 8,850; New Hampshire, 183.858; New Jersey, 211,149, New York, 589,051; North Carolina, 478,103; Ohio, 45,365; Pennsylvania, 602,365; Rhode Island 69,122; South Carolina, 345,591; Tennessee, 105,602; Vermont, 154,465; Virginia, 880,200. Total U S. 5,308,483.

POPULATION: CENSUS OF 1810—Connecticut, 261 942; Delaware. 72,674, District of Columbia, 24,023; Georgia, 252,433; Illinois. 12,282; Indiana, 24,520; Kentucky, 406,511; Louisiana. 76,556; Maine,‡ 228,705; Maryland, 380,546; Massachusetts. 472,040; Michigan. 4,762; Mississippi. 40,352; Missouri, 20,845; New Hampshire, 214,460, New Jersey. 245,562, New York, 959,049; North Carolina, 555,500; Ohio, 230,760; Pennsylvania, 810,091, Rhode Island. 76,931; South Carolina, 415,115; Tennessee. 261,727; Vermont, 217,895; Virginia, 974,600. Total U. S., 7,239.881 ‡ Maine a part of Massachusetts until admitted in 1820.

POPULATION, 1820—Alabama. 127.901. Arkansas. 14,255; Connecticut, 275,148; Delaware, 72,749; District of Columbia, 32,039; Georgia, 340.985; Illinois. 55,162; Indiana, 147,178; Kentucky, 564,135; Louisiana, 152,923; Maine, 298,269; Maryland, 407,350; Massachusetts. 523,159; Michigan, 8,765; Mississippi, 75,448; Missouri, 66,557; New Hampshire. 244,022; New Jersey. 277.426; New York, 1,372,111; North Carolina, 638,829; Ohio, 581,295; Pennsylvania, 1,047,507; Rhode Island, 83,015; South Carolina, 502,741; Tennessee, 422,771; Vermont, 235,966; Virginia 1,065,116. Total U. S., 9,638,453.

AMERICAN ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1899. Membership 300. *President*—Edward C. Pickering. *First Vice-President*—Frank Schlesinger. *Secretary*—Philip Fox, Urbana, Ohio. *Treasurer*—Annie J. Cannon. *Councillors*—Ernest W. Brown, Edwin B. Frost, J. S. Plaskett. Joel Stebbins.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS.

(According to the 1910 Census.)

ALABAMA.	
Anniston	12,794
Bessemer	10,864
Birmingham	132,685
Dothan	7,016
Florence	6,689
Gadsden	10,557
Huntsville	7,611
Mobile	51,521
Montgomery	38,136
New Decatur	6,118
Selma	13,649
Talladega	5,854
Tuscaloosa	8,407
ARIZONA.	
Bisbee	9,019
Douglas	6,437
Globe	7,083
Phoenix	11,134
Prescott	5,092
Tucson	13,193
ARKANSAS.	
Argenta	11,138
Fort Smith	23,975
Helena	8,772
Hot Springs	14,434
Jonesboro	7,123
Little Rock	45,941
Paragould	5,248
Pine Bluff	15,102
Texarkana	5,655
CALIFORNIA.	
Alameda	23,383
Alhambra	5,021
Bakersfield	12,727
Berkeley	40,434
Eureka	11,845
Fresno	24,892
Long Beach	17,809
Los Angeles	319,198
Marysville	5,430
Napa	5,791
Oakland	150,174
Pasadena	30,291
Petaluma	5,880
Pomona	10,207
Redlands	10,449
Richmond	6,802
Riverside	15,212
Sacramento	44,696
S. Bernardino	12,779
San Diego	39,578
S. Francisco	416,912
San José	28,946
S. L. Obispo	5,157
San Rafael	5,934
Santa Ana	8,429
Santa B'bara	11,659
Santa Cruz	11,146
Santa Monica	7,847
Santa Rosa	7,817
Stockton	23,253
Vallejo	11,340
COLORADO.	
Boulder	9,539
Cañon City	5,162
Col. Springs	29,078
Cripple Creek	6,206
Denver	213,381
Fort Collins	8,210
Gd. Junction	7,754
Greeley	8,179
Leadville	7,508
Pueblo	44,395
Trinidad	10,204
CONNECTICUT.	
Ansonia	15,152
Branford (town)	6,047
Bridgeport	102,054
Bristol (town)	13,502
Bristol (bor'gh)	9,527
CONN'ICUT—*Con.*	
Danbury (town)	23,502
Danbury (city)	20,234
Derby	8,991
E. Hartford	8,138
Enfield	9,719
Fairfield	6,134
Greenwich	16,463
Groton	6,495
Hamden	5,850
Hartford	98,915
Huntington	6,545
Killingly	6,564
Manchester	13,641
Meriden (town)	32,066
Meriden (city)	27,265
Middletown (town)	20,749
Middlet'wn (city)	11,851
Naugatuck	12,722
New Britain	43,916
New Haven	133,605
New London	16,659
New Milford	5,010
Norwalk (town)	24,211
Norwalk (city)	6,954
S. Norwalk (city)	8,968
Norwich (town)	28,219
Norwich (city)	20,367
Orange (town)	11,272
W. Haven (bor'gh)	8,543
Plainfield	6,719
Plymouth	5,021
Putnam (town)	7,280
Putnam (city)	6,637
Rockville (See Vernon)	
Southington	6,516
S. Norwalk (See Norwalk.)	
Stafford	5,233
Stamford (town)	28,836
Stamford (city)	25,138
Stonington	9,154
Stratford	5,712
Torrington (town)	16,840
Torrington (bor'gh)	15,483
Vernon (town)	9,087
Rockville (city)	7,977
Wallingford (town)	11,155
Wallingf'd (bor'gh)	8,690
Waterbury	73,141
West Haven (See Orange).	
Willimantic (See Windham).	
Winchester (town)	8,679
Winsted (bor'gh)	7,754
CONN'ICUT—*Con.*	
Windham (town)	12,604
Willim'ntic (city)	11,230
Winsted (See Winch'st'r).	
DELAWARE.	
Wilmington	87,411
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Washington	331,069
FLORIDA.	
Gainesville	6,183
Jacksonville	57,699
Key West	19,945
Lake City	5,032
Miami	5,471
Pensacola	22,982
St. Augustine	5,494
Tallahassee	5,018
Tampa	37,782
West Tampa	8,258
GEORGIA.	
Albany	8,190
Americus	8,063
Athens	14,913
Atlanta	154,839
Augusta	41,040
Brunswick	10,182
Columbus	20,554
Cordele	5,883
Dalton	5,324
Dublin	5,795
Elberton	6,483
Fitzgerald	5,795
Gainesville	5,925
Griffin	7,478
La Grange	5,587
Macon	40,665
Marietta	5,949
Newnan	5,548
Rome	12,009
Savannah	65,064
Thomasville	6,727
Valdosta	7,656
Waycross	14,485
IDAHO.	
Boisé	17,358
Cœur d'Alene	7,291
Lewiston	6,043
Pocatello	9,110
Twin Falls	5,258
ILLINOIS.	
Alton	17,528
Aurora	29,807
Beardstown	6,107
Belleville	21,122
Belvidere	7,253
Berwyn	5,841
Bloomington	25,768
Blue Island	8,043
Cairo	14,548
Canton	10,453
Carbondale	5,411
Centralia	9,680
Champaign	12,421
Charleston	5,884
Chicago	2,185,283
Chicago H'ts	14,525
Cicero	14,557
Clinton	5,165
Collinsville	7,478
Danville	27,871
Decatur	31,140
De Kalb	8,102
Dixon	7,216
Duquoin	5,454
E. St. Louis	58,547
Edwardsville	5,011
Elgin	25,976
Evanston	24,978
ILLINOIS—*Cont'd.*	
Forest Park	6,594
Freeport	17,567
Galesburg	22,089
Granite	9,903
Harrisburg	5,309
Harvey	7,227
Herrin	6,861
Jacksonville	15,326
Joliet	34,670
Kankakee	13,986
Kewanee	9,307
La Grange	5,282
La Salle	11,537
Lincoln	10,892
Litchfield	5,971
Macomb	5,774
Madison	5,046
Marion	7,093
Mattoon	11,456
Maywood	8,033
Moline	24,199
Monmouth	9,128
Mt. Carmel	6,934
Mt. Vernon	8,007
Murphysboro	7,485
Oak Park	19,441
Olney	5,011
Ottawa	9,535
Pana	6,055
Paris	7,661
Pekin	9,897
Peoria	66,950
Peru	7,984
Pontiac	6,090
Quincy	36,587
Rockford	45,401
Rock Island	24,335
Springfield	51,678
Spring Valley	7,035
Staunton	5,048
Sterling	7,467
Streator	14,253
Taylorville	5,446
Urbana	8,245
Waukegan	16,069
INDIANA.	
Alexandria	5,096
Anderson	22,476
Bedford	8,716
Bloomington	8,338
Brazil	9,340
Clinton	6,229
Columbus	8,813
Connersville	7,728
Crawf'dsville	9,371
East Chicago	19,098
Elkhart	19,282
Elwood	11,028
Evansville	69,647
Fort Wayne	63,933
Frankfort	8,631
Gary	16,802
Goshen	8,514
Greensburg	5,420
Hammond	20,925
Hartford	6,187
Huntington	10,272
Indianapolis	233,650
Jeffersonville	10,412
Kokomo	17,010
Lafayette	20,081
Laporte	10,525
Lebanon	5,474
Linton	5,906
Logansport	19,050
Madison	6,934
Marion	19,359
Michigan City	19,027
Mishawaka	11,886
Mt. Vernon	5,563
Muncie	24,005
New Albany	20,629
New Castle	9,446
INDIANA—*Cont'd.*	
Noblesville	5,073
Peru	10,910
Portland	5,130
Princeton	6,448
Richmond	22,324
Seymour	6,305
Shelbyville	9,500
South Bend	53,684
Terre Haute	58,157
Valparaiso	6,987
Vincennes	14,895
Wabash	8,687
Washington	7,854
Whiting	6,587
IOWA.	
Boone	10,347
Burlington	24,324
Cedar Falls	5,012
Cedar Rapids	32,811
Centerville	6,936
Charles City	5,892
Clinton	25,577
Council Bluffs	29,292
Creston	6,924
Davenport	43,028
Des Moines	86,368
Dubuque	38,494
Fort Dodge	15,543
Fort Madison	8,900
Grinnell	5,036
Iowa City	10,091
Keokuk	14,008
Marshallt'wn	18,374
Mason City	11,230
Muscatine	16,178
Oelwein	6,028
Oskaloosa	9,466
Ottumwa	22,012
Sioux City	47,828
Waterloo	26,693
Webster City	5,208
KANSAS.	
Arkans's City	7,508
Atchison	16,429
Chanute	9,272
Coffeyville	12,687
Emporia	9,058
Fort Scott	10,463
Galena	6,096
Hutchinson	16,364
Independence	10,480
Iola	9,032
Junction	5,598
Kansas City	82,331
Lawrence	12,374
Leavenworth	19,363
Manhattan	5,722
Newton	7,862
Ottawa	7,650
Parsons	12,463
Pittsburg	14,755
Rosedale	5,960
Salina	9,688
Topeka	43,684
Wellington	7,034
Wichita	52,450
Winfield	6,700
KENTUCKY.	
Ashland	8,688
Bellevue	6,683
Bowling Gr'n	9,173
Covington	53,270
Danville	5,420
Dayton	6,979
Frankfort	10,465
Henderson	11,452
Hopkinsville	9,419
Lexington	35,099
Louisville	223,928
Mayfield	5,916
Maysville	6,141
Middlesboro	7,305
Newport	30,309

Revised State totals are in the General Population Table, elsewhere.

KENTUCKY—*Con.*	
Owensboro	16,011
Paducah	22,760
Paris	5,859
Richmond	5,340
Winchester	7,156
LOUISIANA.	
Alexandria	11,213
Baton Rouge	14,897
Crowley	5,099
Houma	5,024
Lafayette	6,392
Lake Charles	11,449
Monroe	10,209
Morgan City	5,477
New Iberia	7,499
New Orleans	339,075
Shreveport	28,015
MAINE.	
Auburn	15,064
Augusta	13,211
Bangor	24,803
Bath	9,396
Biddeford	17,079
Brewer	5,667
Brunswick (town)	6,621
Brunswick (village)	5,341
Calais	6,116
Caribou	5,377
Gardiner	5,311
Houlton	5,845
Lewiston	26,247
Old Town	6,317
Portland	58,571
Presque Isle	5,179
Rockland	8,174
Rumford (town)	6,777
Rumford Falls (village)	5,427
Saco	6,583
Sanford	9,019
Skowhegan	5,311
S. Portland	7,471
Waterville	11,458
Westbrook	8,281
MARYLAND.	
Annapolis	8,609
Baltimore	558,485
Cambridge	6,407
Cumberland	21,839
Frederick	10,411
Frostburg	6,028
Hagerstown	16,507
Salisbury	6,690
MASS'CHUSETTS.	
Abington	5,455
Adams	13,020
Amesbury	9,894
Amherst	5,112
Andover	7,301
Arlington	11,187
Athol	8,536
Attleboro	16,215
Belmont	5,542
Beverly	18,650
Blackstone	5,618
Boston	670,585
Braintree	8,066
Bridgewater	7,688
Brockton	56,878
Brookline	27,792
Cambridge	104,839
Chelmsford	5,010
Chelsea	32,452
Chicopee	25,401
Clinton	13,075
Concord	6,421
Danvers	9,407
Dedham	9,281
Easthampton	8,524
Easton	5,139
Everett	33,484
Fairhaven	5,122
Fall River	119,295

MASS'ETTS—*Con.*	
Fitchburg	37,826
Framingham	12,948
Franklin	5,641
Gardner	14,699
Gloucester	24,398
Grafton	5,705
G't Bar'gton	5,926
Greenfield	10,427
Haverhill	44,115
Holyoke	57,730
Hudson	6,743
Hyde Park	15,507
Ipswich	5,777
Lawrence	85,892
Leominster	17,580
Lowell	106,294
Lynn	89,336
Malden	44,404
Mansfield	5,183
Marblehead	7,338
Marlboro	14,579
Maynard	6,390
Medford	23,150
Melrose	15,715
Methuen	11,448
Middleboro	8,214
Milford	13,055
Milton	7,924
Montague	6,866
Natick	9,866
Needham	5,026
New Bedford	96,652
Newburyport	14,949
Newton	39,806
North Adams	22,019
North Andover	5,529
North Attleboro	9,562
Northampton	19,431
Northbridge	8,807
Norwood	8,014
Orange	5,282
Palmer	8,610
Peabody	15,721
Pittsfield	32,121
Plymouth	12,141
Quincy	32,642
Reading	5,818
Revere	18,219
Rockland	6,928
Salem	43,697
Saugus	8,045
Somerville	77,236
Southbridge	12,592
Spencer	6,740
Springfield	88,926
Stoneham	7,090
Stoughton	6,316
Swampscott	6,204
Taunton	34,259
Wakefield	11,404
Waltham	27,834
Ware	8,774
Watertown	12,875
Webster	11,509
Wellesley	5,413
West Springfield	9,224
Westboro	5,446
Westfield	16,044
Weymouth	12,895
Whitman	7,292
Winchendon	5,678
Winchester	9,309
Winthrop	10,132
Woburn	15,308
Worcester	145,986
MICHIGAN.	
Adrian	10,763
Albion	5,833
Alpena	12,706
Ann Arbor	14,817
Battle Creek	25,267
Bay City	45,166
Benton Harbor	9,185
Boyne City	5,218
Cadillac	8,375

MICH.—*Cont'd.*	
Cheboygan	6,859
Coldwater	5,945
Detroit	465,766
Dowagiac	5,088
Escanaba	13,194
Flint	38,550
Grand Haven	5,856
Grand R'pids	112,571
Hancock	8,981
Hillsdale	5,001
Holland	10,490
Houghton	5,113
Ionia	5,030
IronMount'n	9,216
Ironwood	12,821
Ishpeming	12,448
Jackson	31,433
Kalamazoo	39,437
Lansing	31,229
Laurium	8,537
Ludington	9,132
Manistee	12,381
Marquette	11,503
Menominee	10,507
Monroe	6,893
Mt. Clemens	7,707
Muskegon	24,062
Negaunee	8,460
Niles	5,156
Owosso	9,639
Pontiac	14,532
Port Huron	18,863
Saginaw	50,510
St. Joseph	5,936
Sault Ste Marie	12,615
Three Rivers	5,072
Traverse City	12,115
Wyandotte	8,287
Ypsilanti	6,230
MINNESOTA.	
Albert Lea	6,192
Austin	6,960
Bemidji	5,099
Brainerd	8,526
Chisholm	7,684
Cloquet	7,031
Crookston	7,559
Duluth	78,466
Eveleth	7,036
Faribault	9,001
Fergus Falls	6,887
Hibbing	8,832
Little Falls	6,078
Mankato	10,365
Minneapolis	301,408
New Ulm	5,648
Owatonna	5,668
Red Wing	9,048
Rochester	7,844
St. Cloud	10,600
St. Paul	214,744
Stillwater	10,198
Virginia	10,473
Winona	18,583
MISSISSIPPI.	
Biloxi	8,049
Brookhaven	5,293
Columbus	8,988
Corinth	5,020
Greenville	9,610
Greenwood	5,836
Gulfport	6,386
Hattiesburg	11,733
Jackson	21,262
Laurel	8,465
McComb	6,237
Meridian	23,285
Natchez	11,791
Vicksburg	20,814
Yazoo	6,796
MISSOURI.	
Brookfield	5,749
Cape Girardeau	8,475
Carthage	9,483
Chillicothe	6,265
Columbia	9,662

MISSOURI—*Con.*	
Flat River	5,112
Fulton	5,228
Hannibal	18,341
Independence	9,859
Jefferson City	11,850
Joplin	32,073
Kansas City	248,381
Kirksville	6,347
Lexington	5,242
Mexico	5,939
Moberly	10,923
Nevada	7,176
Poplar Bluff	6,916
St. Charles	9,437
St. Joseph	77,403
St. Louis	687,029
Sedalia	17,822
Springfield	35,201
Trenton	5,656
Webb City	11,817
Webster Groves	7,080
Wellston	7,312
MONTANA.	
Anaconda	10,134
Billings	10,031
Bozeman	5,107
Butte	39,165
Great Falls	13,948
Helena	12,515
Kalispell	5,549
Livingston	5,359
Missoula	12,869
NEBRASKA.	
Beatrice	9,356
Columbus	5,014
Fairbury	5,291
Fremont	8,718
Grand Island	10,326
Hastings	9,338
Kearney	6,202
Lincoln	43,973
Nebraska City	5,488
Norfolk	6,025
Omaha	124,096
South Omaha	26,259
York	6,235
NEVADA.	
Reno	10,867
NEW H'MPSHIRE	
Berlin	11,780
Claremont	7,529
Concord	21,497
Derry	5,123
Dover	13,247
Franklin	6,132
Keene	10,068
Laconia	10,183
Lebanon	5,718
Manchester	70,063
Nashua	26,005
Portsmouth	11,269
Rochester	8,868
Somersworth	6,704
NEW JERSEY.	
Asbury Park	10,150
Atlantic City	46,150
Bayonne	55,545
Bloomfield	15,070
Bridgeton	14,209
Burlington	8,336
Camden	94,538
Dover	7,468
East Orange	34,371
Elizabeth	73,409
Englewood	9,924
Garfield	10,213
Gloucester	9,462
Guttenberg	5,647
Hackensack	14,050
Hammonton	5,088
Harrison	14,498
Hoboken	70,324
Irvington	11,877
Jersey City	267,779
Kearny	18,659

N. JERSEY—*Con.*	
Long Branch	13,298
Millville	12,451
Montclair	21,550
Morristown	12,507
Newark	347,469
New Brunswick	23,388
North Plainfield	6,117
Nutley	6,009
Orange	29,630
Passaic	54,773
Paterson	125,600
Perth Amboy	32,121
Phillipsburg	13,903
Plainfield	20,550
Princeton	5,136
Rahway	9,337
Red Bank	7,398
Ridgewood	5,416
Roosevelt	5,786
Rutherford	7,045
Salem	6,614
Somerville	5,060
South Amboy	7,007
South Orange	6,014
Summit	7,500
Trenton	96,815
Union	21,023
Vineland	5,282
Westfield	6,420
W. Hoboken	35,403
W. New York	13,560
West Orange	10,980
NEW MEXICO.	
Albuquerque	11,020
Roswell	6,172
Santa Fé	5,072
NEW YORK.	
Albany	100,253
Albion	5,016
Amsterdam	31,267
Auburn	34,668
Batavia	11,613
Binghamton	48,443
Buffalo	423,715
Canandaigua	7,217
Catskill	5,293
Cohoes	24,709
Corning	13,730
Cortland	11,504
Dunkirk	17,221
Elmira	37,176
Fredonia	5,235
Fulton	10,480
Geneva	12,146
Glens Falls	15,243
Gloversville	20,642
Haverstraw	5,669
Herkimer	7,520
Hoosick Falls	5,532
Hornell	13,617
Hudson	11,417
Hudson Falls	5,189
Ilion	6,388
Ithaca	14,802
Jamestown	31,297
Johnstown	10,447
Kingston	25,908
Lackawanna	14,549
Little Falls	12,273
Lockport	17,970
Malone	6,467
Mamaroneck	5,699
Matteawan	6,727
Mech'nicsv'le	6,634
Medina	5,683
Middletown	15,313
Mt. Vernon	30,919
New Rochelle	28,867
New York	4,766,883
Newark	6,227
Newburgh	27,805
Niagara Falls	30,445
North Tarrytown	5,421
North Tonawanda	11,955

Revised State totals are in the General Population Table, elsewhere.

NEW YORK—*Con.*	
Norwich	7,422
Ogdensburg	15,933
Olean	14,743
Oneida	8,317
Oneonta	9,491
Ossining	11,480
Oswego	23,368
Peekskill	15,245
Plattsburg	11,138
Port Chester	12,809
Port Jervis	9,564
Poughkeepsie	27,936
Rensselaer	10,711
Rochester	218,149
Rome	20,497
Salamanca	5,792
Saratoga Springs	12,693
Schenectady	72,826
Seneca Falls	6,588
Solvay	5,139
Syracuse	137,249
Tarrytown	5,600
Tonawanda	8,290
Troy	76,813
Utica	74,419
Watertown	26,730
Watervliet	15,074
White Plains	15,949
Yonkers	79,803
NO. CAROLINA.	
Asheville	18,762
Charlotte	34,014
Concord	8,715
Durham	18,241
Elizabeth City	8,412
Fayetteville	7,045
Gastonia	5,759
Goldsboro	6,107
Greensboro	15,895
High Point	9,525
Kinston	6,995
Newbern	9,961
Raleigh	19,218
Rocky Mo'nt	8,051
Salem	5,533
Salisbury	7,153
Washington	6,211
Wilmington	25,748
Wilson	6,717
Winston	17,167
NO. DAKOTA.	
Bismarck	5,443
Devils Lake	5,157
Fargo	14,331
Grand Forks	12,478
Minot	6,188
OHIO.	
Akron	69,067
Alliance	15,083
Ashland	6,795
Ashtabula	18,266
Athens	5,463
Barberton	9,410
Bellaire	12,946
Bellefontaine	8,238
Bellevue	5,209
Bowling Gr'n	5,222
Bucyrus	8,122
Cambridge	11,327
Canal Dover	6,621
Canton	50,217
Chillicothe	14,508
Cincinnati	363,591
Circleville	6,744
Cleveland	560,663
Columbus	181,511
Conneaut	8,319
Coshocton	9,603
Dayton	116,577
Defiance	7,327
Delaware	9,076
Delphos	5,038
East Cleveland	9,179

OHIO—*Continued.*	
East Liverpool	20,387
Elyria	14,825
Findlay	14,858
Fostoria	9,597
Fremont	9,939
Galion	7,214
Gallipolis	5,560
Greenville	6,237
Hamilton	35,279
Ironton	13,147
Jackson	5,468
Kenton	7,185
Lakewood	15,181
Lancaster	13,093
Lima	30,508
Lorain	28,883
Madisonville	5,193
Mansfield	20,768
Marietta	12,923
Marion	18,232
Martins F'rry	9,133
Massillon	13,879
Middletown	13,152
Mt. Vernon	9,087
Nelsonville	6,082
New Phila	8,542
Newark	25,404
Newburg	5,813
Niles	8,361
Norwalk	7,858
Norwood	16,185
Painesville	5,501
Piqua	13,388
Portsmouth	23,481
Ravenna	5,310
St. Bernard	5,002
St. Marys	5,732
Salem	8,943
Sandusky	19,989
Sidney	6,607
Springfield	46,921
Steubenville	22,391
Tiffin	11,894
Toledo	168,497
Troy	6,122
Urbana	7,739
Van Wert	7,157
Wapakoneta	5,349
Warren	11,081
Washington Court House	7,277
Wellston	6,875
Wellsville	7,769
Wooster	6,136
Xenia	8,706
Youngstown	79,066
Zanesville	28,026
OKLAHOMA.	
Ardmore	8,618
Bartlesville	6,181
Chickasha	10,320
Durant	5,330
El Reno	7,872
Enid	13,799
Guthrie	11,664
Lawton	7,798
McAlester	12,954
Muskogee	25,278
Oklahoma City	64,205
Sapulpa	8,283
Shawnee	12,474
Tulsa	18,182
OREGON.	
Ashland	5,020
Astoria	9,599
Baker City	6,742
Eugene	9,009
Medford	8,840
Portland	207,214
Salem	14,094
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Allentown	51,913
Altoona	52,127
Ambridge	5,205
Archbald	7,194

PENNA.—*Con.*	
Ashland	6,855
Ashley	5,601
Bangor	5,369
Beaver Falls	12,191
Bellevue	6,323
Berwick	5,357
Bethlehem	12,837
Blakely	5,345
Bloomsburg	7,413
Braddock	19,357
Bradford	14,544
Bristol	9,256
Butler	20,728
Carbondale	17,040
Carlisle	10,303
Carnegie	10,009
Carrick	6,117
Catasauqua	5,250
Chambersb'g	11,800
Charleroi	9,615
Chester	38,537
Clearfield	6 851
Coaldale	5,154
Coatesville	11,084
Columbia	11,454
Connellsville	12,845
Conshoh'ck'n	7,450
Corsopolis	5,252
Corry	5,991
Danville	7,517
Darby	6,305
Dickson City	9,331
Donora	8,174
Dubois	12,623
Dunmore	17,615
Duquesne	15,727
Duryea	7,487
E. Conem'gh.	5,046
E. Pittsburgh	5,615
Easton	28,523
Edwardsville	8,407
Erie	66,525
Etna	5,830
Forest City	5,749
Franklin	9,767
Freeland	6,197
Gilberton	5,401
Glassport	5,540
Great'r Punxsutawney	9,058
Greensburg	13,012
Greenville	5,909
Hanover	7,057
Harrisburg	64,186
Hazleton	25,452
Homestead	18,713
Huntingdon	6,861
Indiana	5,749
Jeannette	8,077
Jersey Shore	5,381
Johnstown	55,482
Juniata	5,285
Kane	6,626
Kingston	6,449
Knoxville	5,651
Lancaster	47,227
Lansford	8,321
Larksville	9,288
Latrobe	8,777
Lebanon	19,240
Lehighton	5,316
Lewiston	8,166
Lock Haven	7,772
Luzerne	5,426
McKees Rocks	14,702
McKeesport	42,694
Mahanoy City	15,936
Meadville	12,780
Middletown	5,374
Millvale	7,861
Milton	7,460
Minersville	7,240
Monessen	11,775
Monongahela	7,598
Mt. Carmel	17,532
Mt. Pleasant	5,812
Munhall	5,185

PENNA.—*Con.*	
Nanticoke	18,877
New Bright'n	8,329
New Castle	36,280
New Kensington	7,707
Norristown	27,875
No. Braddock	11,824
Northampton	8,729
Oil City	15,657
Old Forge	11,324
Olyphant	8,505
Philadelphia	1,549,008
Phœnixville	10,743
Pittsburgh	533,905
Pittston	16,267
Plymouth	16,996
Pottstown	15,599
Pottsville	20,236
Rankin	6,042
Reading	96,071
Ridgway	5,408
Rochester	5,903
St. Clair	12,095
St. Marys	6,346
Sayre	6,426
Scottdale	5,456
Scranton	129,867
Shamokin	19,588
Sharon	15,270
Sharpsburg	8,153
Shenandoah	25,774
So. Bethleh'm	19,973
South Sharon	10,190
Steelton	14,246
Sunbury	13,770
Swissvale	7,381
Swoyersville	5,396
Tamaqua	9,462
Tarentum	7,414
Taylor	9,060
Throop	5,133
Titusville	8,533
Tyrone	7,176
Uniontown	13,344
Warren	11,080
Washington	18,778
Waynesboro	7,199
West Berwick	5,512
West Chester	11,767
West Pittston	6,848
Wilkes-Barre	67,105
Wilkinsburg	18,924
Williamsport	31,860
Wilmerding	6,133
Windber	8,013
Winton	5,280
York	44,750
RHODE ISLAND.	
Bristol	8,565
Burrillville	7,878
Central Falls	22,754
Coventry	5,848
Cranston	21,107
Cumberland	10,107
E. Providence	15,808
Johnston	5,935
Lincoln	9,825
Newport	27,149
North Providence	5,407
Pawtucket	51,622
Providence	224,326
S. Kingstown	5,176
Warren	6,585
Warwick	26,629
Westerly	8,696
Woonsocket	38,125
SO. CAROLINA.	
Anderson	9,654
Charleston	58,833
Columbia	26,319
Florence	7,057
Georgetown	5,530
Greenville	15,741
Greenwood	6,614
Newberry	5,028
Orangeburg	5,906

S.CAROLINA—*Con.*	
Rock Hill	7,216
Spartanburg	17,517
Sumter	8,108
Union	5,623
SO. DAKOTA.	
Aberdeen	10,753
Huron	5,791
Lead	8,392
Mitchell	6,515
Sioux Falls	14,094
Watertown	7,010
TENNESSEE.	
Bristol	7,148
Chattanooga	44,604
Clarksville	8,548
Cleveland	5,549
Columbia	5,754
Jackson	15,779
Johnson City	8,502
Knoxville	36,346
Memphis	131,105
Nashville	110,364
Park City	5,126
TEXAS.	
Abilene	9,204
Amarillo	9,957
Austin	29,860
Beaumont	20,640
Brownsville	10,517
Brownwood	6,967
Cleburne	10,364
Corp'sChristi	8,222
Corsicana	9,749
Dallas	92,104
Denison	13,632
El Paso	39,279
Ennis	5,669
Fort Worth	73,312
Gainesville	7,624
Galveston	36,981
Greenville	8,850
Hillsboro	6,115
Houston	78,800
Houston Heights	6,984
Laredo	14,855
Longview	5,155
Marshall	11,452
Orange	5,527
Palestine	10,482
Paris	11,269
Port Arthur	7,663
San Angelo	10,324
San Antonio	96,614
Sherman	12,412
Sulphur Springs	5,151
Taylor	5,344
Temple	10,993
Terrell	7,050
Texarkana	9,790
Tyler	10,400
Waco	26,425
Waxahachie	6,205
Weatherford	5,074
Wichita Falls	8,200
UTAH.	
Logan	7,522
Ogden	25,588
Provo	8,925
Salt Lake City	92,777
VERMONT.	
Barre	10,734
Bennington (town)	8,698
Bennington (village)	6,211
Brattleboro (town)	7,541
Brattleboro (village)	6,517
Burlington	20,468
Colchester	6,450
Montpelier	7,856

Revised State totals are in the General Population Table, elsewhere.

INCORPORATED PLACES OF 5,000 OR MORE INHABITANTS—*Continued.*

VERMONT—*Con.*		WASHINGTON.		WISCONSIN.		WISCONSIN—*Con.*		PORTO RICO—*Con.*	
Rockingham	6,207	Aberdeen	13,660	Antigo	7,196	Portage	5,440	Guayama	8,321
Rutland	13,546	Bellingham	24,298	Appleton	16,773	Racine	38,002	Humacao	5,159
St. Albans	6,381	Centralia	7,311	Ashland	11,594	Rhinelander	5,637	Mayaguez	16,563
St. Johnsbury (town)	8,098	Everett	24,814	Baraboo	6,324	Sheboygan	26,398	Ponce	35,005
St. Johnsbury (village)	6,693	Hoquiam	8,171	Beaver Dam	6,758	So. Milwaukee	6,092	San Juan	48,716
VIRGINIA.		No. Yakima	14,082	Beloit	15,125	Stevens Point	8,692	Yauco	6,589
Alexandria	15,329	Olympia	6,996	Chippewa Falls	8,893	Superior	40,384	HAWAII.	
Bristol	6,247	Seattle	237,194	Eau Claire	18,310	Watertown	8,829	(District means election district.)	
Charl'tesville	6,765	Spokane	104,402	Fond du Lac	18,797	Waukesha	8,740	Ewa District	14,627
Clifton Forge	5,748	Tacoma	83,743	Grand Rapids	6,521	Wausau	16,560	Hamakua District	9,037
Danville	19,020	Vancouver	9,300	Green Bay	25,236	West Allis	6,645	Honolulu City	52,183
Fred'icksburg	5,874	Walla Walla	19,364	Janesville	13,894	WYOMING.		Koloa Dist.	5,769
Hampton	5,505	WEST VIRGINIA.		Kenosha	21,371	Cheyenne	11,320	Makawao District	8,855
Lynchburg	29,494	Bluefield	11,188	La Crosse	30,417	Laramie	8,237	N. Hilo Dist.	12,941
N'port News	20,205	Charleston	22,996	Madison	25,531	Rock Springs	5,778	N. Kohala District	5,398
Norfolk	67,452	Clarksburg	9,201	Manitowoc	13,027	Sheridan	8,408	Puna District	6,834
Petersburg	24,127	Elkins	5,260	Marinette	14,610	PORTO RICO.		S. Hilo Dist.	9,604
Portsmouth	33,190	Fairmont	9,711	Marshfield	5,783	Aguadilla	6,135	Waialua Dist.	6,770
Richmond	127,628	Grafton	7,563	Menasha	6,081	Arecibo	9,612	WailukuDist.	11,742
Roanoke	34,874	Huntington	31,161	Menomonie	5,036	Bayamon	5,272	Waimea Dist.	8,195
Staunton	10,604	Martinsburg	10,698	Merrill	8,689	Caguas	10,354		
Suffolk	7,008	Morgantown	9,150	Milwaukee	373,857	Fajardo	6,086		
Winchester	5,864	Moundsville	8,918	Neenah	5,734				
		Parkersburg	17,842	Oconto	5,629				
		Wheeling	41,641	Oshkosh	33,062				

Revised State totals are in the General Population Table, elsewhere.

WHITE AND NEGRO POPULATION IN CITIES OF UNITED STATES.

(Based on the 1910 Census.)

Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.	Cities.	All Classes.	Negro.
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	1,037	New Orleans, La.	339,075	89,262
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	51,902	New York, N. Y.	4,766,883	91,709
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	84,749	Manhattan Borough	2,331,542	60,534
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	52,305	Bronx Borough	430,980	4,117
Boston, Mass.	670,585	13,564	Brooklyn Borough	1,634,351	22,708
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	1,332	Queens Borough	284,041	3,198
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	1,773	Richmond Borough	85,969	1,152
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	4,707	Newark, N. J.	347,469	9,475
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	44,103	Oakland, Cal.	150,174	3,055
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	19,639	Omaha, Neb.	124,096	4,426
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	8,448	Paterson, N. J.	125,600	1,539
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	12,739	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	84,459
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	4,842	Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	25,623
Denver, Col.	213,381	5,426	Portland, Ore.	207,214	1,045
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	5,741	Providence, R. I.	224,326	5,316
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	355	Richmond, Va.	127,628	46,733
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	665	Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	879
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	21,816	St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	43,960
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	5,960	St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	3,144
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	23,566	San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	1,642
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	7,599	Scranton, Pa.	129,867	567
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	40,522	Seattle, Wash.	237,194	2,296
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	133	Spokane, Wash.	104,402	723
Memphis, Tenn.	131,105	52,441	Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	1,124
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	980	Toledo, Ohio	168,497	1,877
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	2,592	Washington, D. C.	331,069	94,446
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	36,523	Worcester, Mass.	145,986	1,241
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	3,561			

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COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD—POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	Population.	Square Miles.	Capitals.
United States (Continental)	102,826,309	3,616,484	Washington
Philippines	8,879,999	115,026	Manila
Porto Rico	1,223,981	3,604	San Juan
Hawaii	217,660	6,449	Honolulu
Tutuila, Samoa	7,426	55	.....
Guam	12,866	210	Agana
Abyssinia	8,000,000	390,000	Adis Ababa
Afghanistan	6,000,000	250,000	Kabul
Albania	825,000	11,000	Durazzo
Andorra	6,000	175	Andorra
Arabia	3,500,000	1,000,000	.....
Argentina	7,740,396	1,139,196	Buenos Ayres
Austro-Hung. Emp.	50,000,000	‡260,034	Vienna‡
Belgium	7,571,387	11,373	Brussels
Belgian Congo	15,000,000	900,000	Boma
Bhutan	250,000	20,000	Punakha
Bolivia	2,520,538	708,195	La Paz
Brazil	22,992,937	3,292,000	Rio de Janeiro
British Empire	437,947,432	13,153,712	London
Bulgaria	4,755,000	43,000	Sofia
Chile	5,000,000	292,100	Santiago
China †	413,000,000	1,861,000	Peking
Colombia	5,472,604	435,278	Bogota
Costa Rica	427,604	18,691	San José
Cuba	2,406,117	44,164	Havana
Denmark (Continental)	2,775,076	15,388	Copenhagen
Iceland	85,118	39,800	Reykjavik
Greenland	11,893	46,740	.....
West Indies	32,786	138	.....
Dominican Republic	710,000	19,325	San Domingo
Ecuador	1,500,000	116,000	Quito
Egypt	12,170,000	400,000	Cairo
Soudan	3,000,000	984,520	Khartoum
France (Continental)	39,601,509	207,054	Paris
Algeria	5,600,000	194,950	Algiers
Tunis	1,900,000	51,000	Tunis
Madagascar	3,253,581	227,000	Antananarivo
Other Colonies in Africa	19,995,000	3,948,984	.....
Colonies in Asia	16,594,000	310,176	.....
Colonies in Am'ca	400,000	35,222	.....
Colonies in Oc'nia	85,000	8,700	.....
German Empire in Europe	66,715,000	208,780	Berlin
Alsace-Lorraine	1,874,014	5,604	Strassburg
Anhalt	331,128	888	Dessau
Baden	2,142,833	5,823	Karlsruhe
Bavaria	6,887,291	29,292	Munich
Bremen	299,526	99	.....
Brunswick	494,339	1,418	Brunswick
Hamburg	1,014,664	160	.....
Hesse	1,282,051	2,996	Darmstadt
Lippe	150,937	469	Detmold
Lübeck	116,599	115	.....
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	639,958	5,068	Schwerin
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	106,442	1,131	Neu Strelitz
Oldenburg	483,042	2,482	Oldenburg
Prussia	40,165,219	134,616	Berlin
Reuss (younger line)	152,752	319	Gera
Reuss (elder line)	72,769	122	Greiz
Saxe-Altenburg	216,128	511	Altenburg
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	257,177	764	Gotha
Saxe-Meiningen	278,762	953	Meiningen
Saxe-Weimar	417,149	1,397	Weimar
Saxony	4,806,661	5,789	Dresden
Schaumburg-Lippe	46,652	131	Bückeburg
German Emp.—*Con.*			
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	100,702	363	Rudolstadt
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	89,917	333	Sond'shausen
Waldeck	61,707	433	Arolsen
Württemberg	2,437,574	7,534	Stuttgart
Colonies in Africa	13,419,500	931,460	.....
Colonies in Asia	§168,900	§200	.....
Colonies in Pacific	357,800	96,160	.....
Greece	5,000,000	46,522	Athens
Guatemala	2,092,824	48,296	Guatemala
Hayti	2,030,000	10,200	P'rt-au-Prince
Honduras	592,675	46,250	Tegucigalpa
Italy (Continental)	35,598,000	110,623	Rome
Eritrea	450,000	46,000	Asmara
Somaliland	350,000	140,000	Mogadisho
Tripoli	1,000,000	410,000	Tripoli
Japan	53,696,858	147,655	Tokio
Chosen (Korea)	16,500,000	84,000	Seoul
Other Depend'cies	3,610,441	26,611	.....
Khiva	800,000	22,320	Khiva
Liberia	2,060,000	41,000	Monrovia
Liechtenstein	10,000	60	Vaduz
Luxemburg	268,000	999	Luxemburg
Mexico	15,160,369	767,097	City of Mexico
Monaco	20,000	8	.....
Mongolia	3,000,000	1,076,000	Urga
Montenegro	520,000	5,650	Cettinje (e)
Morocco	6,500,000	200,000	Fez
Nepal	4,000,000	54,000	Khatmandu
Netherlands (Continental)	6,500,000	12,648	Amsterdam ●
Borneo	1,250,000	284,000	.....
Celebes	851,000	72,000	Menado
Java and Madura	30,098,008	50,400	Batavia
Other Dutch East Indies	4,528,411	352,029	.....
Dutch West Indies	439,466	288,016	.....
Nicaragua	689,891	49,532	Managua
Norway	2,459,000	124,129	Christiania
Oman	750,000	82,000	Muscat
Panama	386,891	49,532	Panama
Paraguay	800,000	97,722	Asuncion
Persia	9,000,000	628,000	Teheran
Peru	4,500,000	683,321	Lima
Poland	12,247,600	49,018	Warsaw
Portugal, Azores, Madeira Island	5,957,985	35,490	Lisbon
Colonies in Africa	8,300,000	823,334	.....
Colonies in Asia	950,000	8,933	.....
Roumania	7,600,000	54,000	Bucharest
Russian Empire	175,137,000	8,647,657	Petrograd
Salvador	1,254,000	7,255	San Salvador
San Marino	10,655	38	.....
Serbia	4,600,000	34,000	(e)
Siam	6,000,000	220,000	Bangkok
Siberia	10,377,900	4,831,882	
Spain (Continental)	20,356,000	190,050	Madrid
Balearic and Canary Islands	758,512	4,747	.....
Colonies in Africa	235,844	85,814	.....
Sweden	5,680,000	172,876	Stockholm
Switzerland	3,741,971	15,976	Berne
Thibet	3,000,000	463,200	Lhasa
Turkish Empire	21,274,000	710,224	Const'ntin'ple
European Turkey	1,892,000	11,000	.....
Asiatic Turkey	19,382,000	699,224	.....
Union of S. Africa	7,086,000	473,100	Pretoria
Uruguay	1,225,914	72,172	Montevideo
Venezuela	2,811,046	393,976	Caracas

NOTE—The Danish Islands in 1917 came under possession, by purchase for $25,000,000, of the United States and have been renamed the Virgin Islands.

THE AMERICAN FORESTRY ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1882. Membership, 15,000. Officers: *President*—Charles Lathrop Pack. *Treasurer*—John E. Jenks. *Executive Secretary*—Percival Sheldon Ridsdale. General offices, 1410 H Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

JEWISH POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND PRINCIPAL AMERICAN CITIES.

(From preliminary data now being collected and analyzed for the United States Bureau of the Census by the Bureau of Jewish Statistics and Research of the American Jewish Committee, No. 31 Union Square, New York. Samson D. Oppenheim, J. D. Director.)

JEWISH population of the United States, 3,000,000; Jewish population of New York State, 1,550,000; Jewish population of New York City, 1,450,000; Chicago, Ill., 250,000; Philadelphia, 180,000; Boston, Mass., 75,000; Cleveland, Ohio, 75,000; Baltimore, Md., 60,000; St. Louis, Mo., 50,000; Newark, N. J., 50,000; Pittsburgh, Pa., 40,000; Detroit, Mich., 40,000; Cincinnati, Ohio, 30,000; San Francisco, Cal., 30,000; Buffalo, N. Y., 20,000; Milwaukee, Wis., 20,000; Los Angeles, Cal., 20,000.

The Jewish population of other American cities having that racial element in quantity is estimated as follows: Albany, N. Y., 7,000; Atlanta, Ga., 10,000; Bayonne, N. J., 10,000; Chelsea, Mass., 12,000; Columbus, Ohio, 8,000; Dallas, Tex., 8,000; Denver, Colo., 12,000; Elizabeth, N. J., 5,000; Houston, Tex., 5,000; Indianapolis, Ind., 10,000; Jersey City, N. J., 12,500; Kansas City, Mo., 12,000; Louisville, Ky., 8,000; Lynn, Mass., 7,500; Washington, D. C., 8,000; Worcester, Mass., 10,000; Yonkers, N. Y., 5,000; Youngstown, O. 5,000; Minneapolis, Minn., 15,000; New Haven, Ct., 20,000; New Orleans, La., 8,000; Omaha, Neb., 10,000; Passaic, N. J., 6,000; Paterson, N. J., 15,000; Perth Amboy, 5,000; Portland, Ore., 8,000; Providence, R. I., 15,000; Rochester, N. Y., 15,000; St. Paul, Minn., 10,000; Salt Lake City, 5,000; Savannah, Ga., 5,000; Scranton, Pa., 7,500; Springfield, Mass., 6,000; Syracuse, N. Y., 12,000; Toledo, Ohio, 7,500; Trenton, N. J., 6,000.

JEWS IN THE WORLD.

(Summarized from the latest editions of the English and American Jewish Year Books.)

Europe	9,986,447	Africa	380,865	Australasia	19,415
Asia	499,679	America	3,094,309	Grand total	13,980,715

JEWISH POPULATION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

Algeria	65,000	Denmark	5,146	Luxemburg	1,270	Russian Emp.	6,946,090
Argentina	10,000	Egypt	50,000	Morocco	103,712	Serbia	*15,730
Australia	17,287	France	100,000	Norway	1,045	Spain	4,000
Austria	1,313,687	Germany	615,021	Palestine	100,000	Sweden	3,912
Belgium	15,000	Greece	*88,300	Persia	29,500	Switzerland	19,023
Bosnia-Herzegovina	12,169	Holland	106,309	Poland	1,675,666	Turkey in Eur.	†80,000
Bulgaria	*67,650	Hungary	932,406	Portugal	1,000	United Kingd.	257,000
Canada	75,681	India	20,980	Roumania	239,967	United States.	3,012,141
		Italy	43,929				

* By the acquisition of new territories, as the result of the wars with Turkey and Bulgaria in 1912-13, the number of the Jewish population of Greece has been immensely increased. A similar remark applies to the various Balkan states.

† In 1904 the Jewish population of Turkey in Europe was estimated at 188,900. Since the Balkan wars it has been reduced to 80,000, the greater portion concentrated in Constantinople.—*Jewish Review.*

JEWISH POPULATION IN SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FOREIGN CITIES.

Aberdeen	105	Coventry	80	Kovno	40,369	Petrograd	15,276
Aden	3,747	Cracow	25,670	Leeds	25,000	Pinsk	‡22,000
Adrianople	17,000	Czernowitz	28,613	Leghorn	4,200	Plymouth	400
Alexandria	17,000	Damascus	12,000	Leicester	270	Portsmouth, Eng.	800
Amsterdam	61,684	Derby	122	Leipzig	6,171	Posen	5,988
Antwerp	4,500	Dublin	3,500	Lemberg	57,387	Prague	20,000
Athens	300	Dudley	54	Libau	9,700	Preston	93
Bagdad	45,000	Dundee	120	Lisbon	400	Riga	18,000
Belfast	1,200	Durban	1,250	Liverpool	7,000	Rome	10,000
Belgrade	3,500	Dvinsk	32,369	Lodz	150,000	Rostov-on-Don	15,000
Berdichev	*47,000	Edinburgh	2,000	London (Greater)	160,000	Salonica	90,000
Berlin	142,289	Ekaterinoslav	47,566	Londonderry	50	Sarajevo	4,000
Beyrout	5,000	Elizabethgrad	24,340	Lublin	22,495	Sheffield	2,250
Bialystok	42,000	Fez	11,000	Lyons	2,636	Smyrna	25,003
Birmingham	5,500	Frankfort-on-Main	23,552	Madrid	300	Sofia	10,713
Blackburn	300	Furth	3,017	Manchester, Eng.	30,000	Southampton	60
Bombay	10,739	Galatz	13,970	Marseilles	8,000	Southend	600
Bordeaux	3,000	Gateshead	130	Mayence	3,104	Southport	325
Bradford	750	Glasgow	8,000	Melbourne	5,200	South Shields	250
Breslau	19,743	Grodno	24,611	Merthyr Tydvil	300	Stockport	280
Brest-Litovsk	36,650	Hamburg	17,949	Mexico City	500	Sunderland	3,000
Brighton	675	Hamilton (Ont.)	1,760	Middlesboro	600	Swansea	1,000
Bristol	900	Hanley	315	Minsk	49,957	Sydney	6,500
Broussa	3,000	Hanover	4,540	Mohilev	25,000	Toronto	20,000
Brussels	6,500	Homel	†23,000	Monastir	6,000	Tunis	50,000
Bucharest	43,274	Huddersfield	50	Montreal	35,307	Turin	5,100
Budapest	203,687	Hull	2,500	Munich	8,739	Venice	3,850
Buenos Ayres	30,000	Jaffa	8,500	Newcastle	3,000	Vienna	175,318
Burton-on-Trent	12	Jassy	35,000	Nikolayev	16,000	Warsaw	298,137
Cairo	28,000	Jerusalem	§48,400	Northampton	90	West Hartlepool	42
Calcutta	1,889	Johannesburg	10,000	Nottingham	750	Wilna	63,986
Cape Town	6,800	Kherson	18,967	Nuremberg	5,956	Winnipeg	15,000
Cardiff	2,025	Kiev	16,000	Odessa	138,035	Wolverhampton	168
Cologne	9,745	Kishinev	50,000	Oldham	40	Yarmouth	50
Constantinople	65,000	Königsberg	3,975	Oxford	17	York	70
Corfu	3,000			Paris	60,000	Zhitomir	22,000
Cork	400						

* Total population 53,000. † Total population 36,846. ‡ Total population 27,938. § Total population 5,000.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

President—F. C. Newcombe, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Vice-President*—Edgar W. Olive, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Secretary*—H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. *Treasurer*—E. W. Sinnott, Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn.

JEWISH STUDENTS IN AMERICAN COLLEGES.

(From the 1917-1918 American Jewish Year Book. Data cover 1915-1916.)

Name of College.	Location.	Total Enrolled.	Jews Enrolled.	Pct. Jews.
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	430	14	3.2
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	758	209	27.5
Brown	Providence, R. I.	1,114	44	3.9
Cincinnati	Cincinnati, Ohio	2,635	154	5.8
College of City of New York	New York City	9,484	8,061	85.0
Columbia	New York City	7,652	1,204	15.7
Cornell	Ithaca, N. Y.	5,416	435	8.0
Dartmouth	Hanover, N. Y.	1,468	48	3.2
Georgia	Athens, Ga.	1,873	19	1.0
Harvard	Cambridge, Mass.	5,228	402	7.7
Illinois	Urbana, Ill.	6,427	379	5.8
Johns Hopkins	Baltimore, Md.	649	100	15.3
Kentucky	Lexington, Ky.	1,445	34	2.3
Lehigh	So. Bethlehem, Pa.	775	28	3.6
Maine	Orono, Me.	1,269	25	1.9
Michigan	Ann Arbor, Mich.	6,284	437	6.9
New York University	New York City	8,428	1,768	20.9
Northwestern University	Evanston, Ill.	5,293	273	6.0
Ohio State	Columbus, Ohio	5,822	106	1.8
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia, Pa.	8,069	564	7.0
Princeton	Princeton, N. J.	1,615	39	2.4
Rutgers College	New Brunswick, N. J.	460	39	8.4
Smith College	Northampton, Mass.	1,725	56	3.2
Texas	Austin, Texas	2,434	66	2.7
Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	494	26	5.2
Vassar	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1,125	24	2.1
Wellesley	Wellesley, Mass.	1,512	49	3.2
Wesleyan University	Middletown, Conn.	504	9	1.7
Yale	New Haven, Conn.	3,260	165	5.0

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(From the 1917-18 American Jewish Year Book.)

Name of Organization.	Date of Organization.	Office.
Alliance Israelite Universelle	May....1860	150 Nassau St., New York.
American Jewish Committee	Nov. 11, 1906	31 Union Square, New York.
American Jewish Historical Society	1892	38 Park Row, New York.
Baron De Hirsch Fund	Feb. 9, 1891	80 Maiden Lane, New York.
Central Conference of American Rabbis	July 9, 1899	Euclid Avenue Temple, Cleveland, O.
Council of Y. M. H. and Kindred Associations	Nov....1913	31 Union Square, New York.
Eastern Council of Reform	April 22, 1912	1093 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.
Federated Zionist Societies of the Middle West	Oct. 25, 1898	1613 Ashland Blk., Chicago, Ill.
Federation of American Zionists	1897	44 East 23d St., New York.
Federation of Jewish Farmers of America	Jan. 20, 1909	174 Second Ave., New York.
Federation of Oriental Jews of America	1912	356 Second Ave., New York.
Federation of Roumanian Jews of America	Mar. 8, 1908	42 7th St., New York.
Hadassah, The Women's Zionist Organization	1912	44 East 23d St., New York.
Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Soc. of America	.....	229 East Broadway, New York.
Hebrew Union College	1889	Cincinnati, O.
Independent Order of B'Nai B'rith	Nov. 1, 1843	1228 Tribune Building, Chicago, Ill.
Independent Order Brith Abraham	Feb. 7, 1887	37 7th St., New York.
Independent Order Brith Sholom	Feb. 25, 1905	512 South 5th St., Philadelphia.
Independent Order Sons of Israel	Jan. 18, 1849	21 West 124th St., New York.
Independent Order Sons of Benjamin	Dec. 23, 1877	953 Third Ave., New York.
Independent Order Sons of Israel	May 29, 1913	47 Mt. Vernon, Boston.
Jewish Academicians of America	Aug. 21, 1916	125 East 85th St., New York.
Jewish Agricultural and Industrial Aid Society	Jan. 23, 1900	174 Second Ave., New York.
Jewish Agricultural Experiment Station	Mar. 20, 1910	356 Second Ave., New York.
Jewish Chautauqua Society	April 29, 1893	21 South 12th St., Philadelphia.
Jewish Consumptives Relief Society	Jan. 2, 1904	Denver, Col.
Jewish Publication Society of America	June 2, 1888	1201 North Broad St., Philadelphia.
Jewish Socialist Federation of America	Aug. 2, 1912	175 East Broadway, New York.
Jewish Socialist Labor Party Poale Zion	Dec....1905	266 Grand St., New York.
Jewish Soc'list Organizat'n Young Poale-Zion of Amer.	April....1915	196 East Broadway, New York.
Jewish Theological Seminary of America	1886	531 West 123d St., New York.
The Mizrahi of America	June 5, 1912	86B Orchard St., New York.
National Association of Jewish Social Workers	1908	356 Second Ave., New York.
National Conference of Jewish Charities in the U. S.	1899	411 West Fayette St., Baltimore, Md.
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods	Jan. 22, 1913	24 Carew Building, Cincinnati, O.
National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives	Dec. 10, 1899	3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Col.
National Jewish Immigration Council	Mar. 5, 1911	80 Maiden Lane, New York.
National Union of Jewish Sheltering Societies	July 30, 1911	229 East Broadway, New York.
Order Brith Abraham	June 12, 1859	266 Grand St., New York.
Order Knights of Joseph	Feb. 14, 1896	311 Soc. for Savings Bank, Cleveland.
Pi Tau Pi Fraternity	Jan.....1908	St. Louis, Mo.
Progressive Order of the West	Feb. 13, 1896	406 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.
Union of American Hebrew Congregations	1873	Cincinnati, O.
Union of Jewish Federations of America	Feb.....1917	116 Nassau St., New York.
Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America	June 8, 1898	125 East 85th St., New York.
United Orthodox Rabbis of America	1902	222 Henry St., New York.
United Synagogue of America	Feb. 23, 1913	531 West 123d St., New York.

NEW YORK STATE BIRTH RATE AND THE WAR.

THE Federal Census Bureau has gathered the following data showing the births and deaths in the registration area cities in the Empire State in the first full year of the European war.

Area.	Population Estimated as of July 1, 1915.	Calendar Year, 1915.				
		Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Deaths of Infants Under 1 Year of Age.	Deaths of Infants Under 1 Yr. of Age Per 1,000 Births.
			Births (Living).	Deaths.		
NEW YORK.						
Registration cities (total)	7,699,556	194,999	25.3	14.3	19,827	102
White	7,562,745	191,981	25.4	14.1	19,230	100
Colored	136,811	3,018	22.1	23.7	597	198
Albany	103,580	2,236	21.6	20.0	271	121
Amsterdam	36,163	994	27.5	13.6	116	117
Auburn	36,947	748	20.2	16.2	100	134
Batavia	13,105	365	27.9	17.7	39	107
Binghamton	53,082	1,377	25.9	20.1	183	133
Buffalo	461,335	12,632	27.4	14.9	1,364	108
Cohoes	25,130	573	22.8	15.4	77	134
Corning	15,136	268	17.7	13.5	35	131
Cortland	12,817	296	23.1	15.4	27	91
Dunkirk	20,175	511	25.3	10.6	35	68
Elmira	37,968	844	22.2	17.8	95	113
Fulton	11,678	298	25.5	16.6	36	121
Geneva	13,507	330	24.4	15.4	24	73
Glens Falls	16,628	309	18.6	17.3	31	100
Gloversville	21,850	392	17.9	12.6	31	79
Hornell	14,513	271	18.7	14.7	16	59
Hudson	12,512	359	28.7	17.3	34	95
Ithaca	15,679	339	21.6	16.4	26	77
Jamestown	35,729	847	23.7	12.2	56	66
Johnstown	10,614	182	17.1	12.4	19	104
Kingston	26,632	493	18.5	18.6	47	95
Lackawanna	15,756	712	45.2	24.2	267	375
Little Falls	13,269	469	35.3	16.9	47	100
Lockport	19,730	331	16.8	13.6	32	97
Middletown	15,730	275	17.5	14.3	16	58
Mount Vernon	36,028	936	26.0	11.5	78	83
New Rochelle	36,326	723	19.9	11.4	73	101
New York (total)	5,468,190	140,177	25.6	13.9	13,850	99
Bronx Borough	552,537	15,956	28.9	13.7	1,288	81
Brooklyn Borough	1,881,065	48,292	25.7	13.9	4,510	93
Manhattan Borough	2,585,470	64,455	24.9	14.0	6,853	106
Queens Borough	353,156	9,170	26.0	13.9	947	103
Richmond Borough	95,962	2,304	24.0	15.8	252	109
White	5,354,428	137,591	25.7	13.7	13,333	97
Bronx Borough	547,285	15,854	29.0	13.6	1,271	80
Brooklyn Borough	1,854,990	47,738	25.7	13.7	4,379	92
Manhattan Borough	2,507,938	62,621	25.0	13.7	6,502	104
Queens Borough	349,495	9,102	26.0	13.7	931	102
Richmond Borough	94,720	2,276	24.0	15.8	250	110
Colored	113,762	2,586	22.7	23.7	517	200
Bronx Borough	5,252	102	19.4	23.6	17	167
Brooklyn Borough	26,075	554	21.2	26.8	131	236
Manhattan Borough	77,532	1,834	23.7	22.4	351	191
Queens Borough	3,661	68	18.6	30.9	16	235
Richmond Borough	1,242	28	22.5	19.3	2	71
Newburgh	29,313	553	18.9	16.2	61	110
Niagara Falls	36,240	1,360	37.5	16.0	167	123
North Tonawanda	13,476	402	29.8	12.3	40	100
Ogdensburg	16,591	363	21.9	26.1	55	152
Olean	16,321	496	30.4	14.6	44	89
Ossining	13,346	204	15.3	13.0	20	98
Oswego	23,983	548	22.8	15.0	70	128
Peekskill	18,026	334	18.5	14.3	34	102
Plattsburg	12,563	229	18.2	16.0	38	166
Port Chester	15,639	452	28.9	13.7	51	113
Poughkeepsie	29,994	753	25.1	17.0	74	98
Rensselaer	11,102	147	13.2	13.9	16	109
Rochester	250,747	6,768	27.0	13.9	568	84
Rome	23,215	589	25.4	23.6	79	134
Saratoga Springs	13,803	263	19.1	23.4	29	110
Schenectady	95,265	2,082	21.9	10.7	199	96
Syracuse	152,534	3,536	23.2	13.2	347	98
Troy	77,738	1,445	18.6	19.7	175	121
Utica	83,876	2,413	28.8	17.0	301	125
Watertown	29,384	555	18.9	14.6	75	135
Watervliet	15,470	251	16.2	15.7	48	191
White Plains	20.194	499	24.7	12.9	41	82
Yonkers	96,610	2,470	25.6	11.6	270	109

THE CREMATION ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Organized 1913. Motto: "Ashes to Ashes." Next annual convention September—, 1918. *President*—G. S. Metcalfe, 819 White Building, Buffalo, N. Y. *Vice-President*—Richard D'Oench, 4914 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. *Treasurer*—E. P. Samson, 433 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—A. T. Roever, 30 Wiggins Block, Cincinnati, O.

A STUDY OF AMERICAN BIRTH STATISTICS.

(From a special analysis of the 1915 returns of Vital Statistics in the six New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Minnesota, and the District of Columbia.)

The following table gives the number of births, the number of deaths under 1 year of age, infant mortality, estimated population, and the birth and death rates per 1,000 population, for 1915, for the registration area and the registration States:

AREA.	Population.	Number of Births.	Rate per 1,000 Population.		Deaths Under 1 Year.	Deaths Under 1 Year per 1,000 Births.
			Births.	Deaths.		
SUMMARY.						
The registration area (total)	31,150,803	776,304	24.9	14.0	77,572	100
White	30,549,982	763,899	25.0	13.8	75,324	99
Colored	600,821	12,405	20.6	22.9	2,248	181
Cities in the registration area* (total)	18,646,344	481,496	25.8	14.5	49,742	103
White	18,169,814	471,144	25.9	14.3	47,868	102
Colored	476,530	10,352	21.7	23.5	1,874	181
Rural part of the registration area (total)	12,504,459	294,808	23.6	13.3	27,830	94
White	12,380,168	292,755	23.6	13.2	27,456	94
Colored	124,291	2,053	16.5	20.5	374	182
Registration States.—						
Connecticut (total)	1,223,583	32,627	26.7	14.9	3,494	107
White	1,207,797	32,286	26.7	14.8	3,435	106
Colored	15,786	341	21.6	25.5	59	173
Maine (total)	767,638	16,193	21.1	15.6	1,706	105
White	765,189	16,175	21.1	15.6	1,705	105
Colored	2,449	18	7.3	8.2	1	56
Massachusetts (total)	3,662,339	93,198	25.4	14.5	9,414	101
White	3,617,733	92,202	25.5	14.4	9,252	100
Colored	44,606	996	22.3	21.7	162	163
Michigan (total)	3,015,442	80,576	26.7	13.4	6,930	86
White	2,989,195	80,107	26.8	13.3	6,855	86
Colored	26,247	469	17.9	23.2	75	160
Minnesota (total)	2,246,761	55,121	24.5	10.1	3,871	70
White	2,229,159	54,847	24.6	10.0	3,820	70
Colored	17,602	274	15.6	22.4	51	186
New Hampshire (total)	440,584	10,002	22.7	16.1	1,096	110
White	439,987	9,990	22.7	16.1	1,095	110
Colored	597	12	20.1	16.8	1	83
New York (total)	10,086,568	241,836	24.0	14.6	24,004	99
White	9,921,466	238,339	24.0	14.4	23,337	98
Colored	165,102	3,497	21.2	23.1	667	191
Pennsylvania (total)	8,383,992	217,979	26.0	13.8	23,933	110
White	8,167,105	213,610	26.2	13.5	23,127	108
Colored	216,887	4,369	20.1	21.6	806	184
Rhode Island (total)	602,765	13,905	23.1	14.8	1,673	120
White	592,324	13,695	23.1	14.6	1,630	119
Colored	10,441	210	20.1	25.2	43	205
Vermont (total)	362,452	7,840	21.6	14.7	670	85
White	360,377	7,834	21.7	14.8	670	86
Colored	2,075	6	2.9	2.4	.....	.....

*Includes District of Columbia.

In the birth-registration area there were 96 cities and towns having, at the last census (1910), 25,000 inhabitants or more. Of these, there were only three—Kingston and Troy, N. Y., and Norristown, Pa.—in which the deaths exceeded the births in 1915, and in each case the excess was small, being greatest—1.1 per 1,000 population—for Troy, in which place there is an infant home, while in Norristown there is an insane asylum.

The five showing the highest birth rates are: Detroit, Mich., 37.9; Chicopee, Mass., 37.6; Niagara Falls, N. Y., 37.5; New Britain, Ct., 36.4; and Chelsea, Mass., 34.5. The death rates for these cities—Detroit, 15.7; Chicopee, 14.7; Niagara Falls, 16; New Britain, 11; and Chelsea, 14.3—were, with the single exception of that for New Britain, higher than the average for the birth-registration area, but were far below the maximum death rate shown for cities in this group. The lowest five birth rates appear for Brookline, Mass., 12.7; York, Pa., 17.5; Kalamazoo, Mich., 18.2; Kingston, N. Y., 18.5; and Troy, N. Y., 18.6. The death rates for the first two places were lower than the average for the registration area.

There were 154 cities in the birth-registration area having a population between 10,000 and 25,000 in 1910. The five cities showing the highest birth rates were: South Bethlehem, Pa., 49; Lackawanna, N. Y., 45.2; Old Forge, Pa., 44.1; Braddock, Pa., 40.5; and Monessen, Pa., 38.4. The lowest five birth rates appear for Stillwater, Minn., 12.5; Cranston, R. I., 12.9; Rensselaer, N. Y., 13.2; Traverse City, Mich., 13.6; and Ossining, N. Y., 15.3.

BIRTHS AMONG THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN ELEMENTS OF THE POPULATION.

AREA.	1915.	1910.	AREA.	1915.	1910.
	Per cent.*	Per cent.†		Per cent.*	Per cent.†
Connecticut	61.63	46.36	New Hampshire	43.26	32.69
Maine	27.24	21.89	New York	54.24	42.71
Massachusetts	57.62	48.87	Pennsylvania	38.10	27.77
Michigan	32.61	26.45	Rhode Island	57.73	49.94
Minnesota	28.79	33.99	Vermont	24.03	18.11

* Foreign-born mothers to total white mothers. † Foreign-born married females, 15 to 44, to total white married females, 15 to 44.

CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION IN THE UNITED STATES. 1917.

(From the Statistical Bureau of the Standard Oil Company.)

The figures, by months represent barrels of 42 gallons each.

January	23,728,700	May	24,931,923	September	29,440,421
February	22,830,000	June	26,145,931	October	29,864,533
March	24,439,742	July	27,693,457		
April	23,905,224	August	28,489,199	Total	261,469,130

This is equivalent to 10,981,674,354 gallons. The figures as to marketed production in 1917 will not be collected until 1918. The term "marketed production," as used in the following tables, gathered by the United States Geological Survey, does not give an accurate clue to the actual production, on account of including stock left over from the preceding year.

PETROLEUM MARKETED IN UNITED STATES AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS EXPORTED.

Year.	Marketed Production.		Exports.			
			Mineral, Crude.*		Mineral, Refined or Manufactured; Naphtha, Benzine, Gasoline, Etc.	
	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1906	126,493,936	5,312,745,312	148,045,315	$7,731,226	27,544,939	$2,488,401
1910	209,557,248	8,801,404,416	180,111,166	5,404,253	100,695,382	8,407,102
1911	220,449,391	9,258,874,422	201,843,355	6,165,403	137,294,606	11,482,761
1912	222,935,044	9,363,271,848	188,711,420	6,770,484	186,000,094	20,459,378
1913	248,446,230	10,434,741,660	194,469,634	8,448,294	188,043,379	28,091,608
1914	265,762,535	11,162,026,470	124,735,553	4,958,838	209,692,655	25,288,414
1915	281,104,104	11,806,372,368	158,263,069	4,282,827	281,609,081	33,885,047
1916	300,767,158	12,623,220,636	172,027,903	7,029,923	355,870,283	68,660,881

* Including all natural oils, without regard to gravity.

Year.	Exports.							
	Mineral, Refined or Manufactured.							
	Illuminating.		Lubricating (Heavy Paraffin, Etc.).		Residuum.†		Total Exports.	
	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.	Gallons.	Value.
1906	878,274,104	$54,858,312	151,268,522	$18,689,622	64,644,765	$1,971,305	1,269,777,645	$85,738,866
1910	940,247,039	55,642,368	163,832,544	20,921,103	117,505,802	3,732,196	1,502,491,933	94,107,022
1911	1,112,295,006	61,055,095	183,319,645	23,337,126	133,979,087	3,882,463	1,768,731,699	105,922,848
1912	1,026,138,239	62,084,022	216,393,206	28,297,467	266,236,938	6,599,031	1,883,479,897	124,210,382
1913	1,119,441,243	72,042,107	207,639,092	29,608,519	426,872,373	11,125,851	2,136,465,721	149,316,409
1914	1,010,449,253	64,112,772	191,647,570	26,316,313	703,508,021	19,224,250	2,240,033,652	139,900,587
1915	836,958,665	49,988,597	239,678,725	32,459,641	812,216,209	22,325,557	2,328,725,749	142,941,669
1916	854,688,404	55,862,906	260,805,939	43,027,371	964,089,837	26,140,210	2,607,482,366	201,721,291

† Tar, pitch, and all other, from which the light bodies have been distilled.

PETROLEUM MARKETED AND CONSUMED IN 1917.

Month.	Quantity Marketed.	Consumption.	Stocks.	Month.	Quantity Marketed.	Consumption.	Stocks.
January	27,431,000	28,795,000	172,664,000	June	27,917,000	29,182,000	168,057,000
February	24,399,000	24,960,000	172,104,000	July	29,344,000	30,794,000	166,607,000
March	28,448,000	29,322,000	171,230,000				
April	27,615,000	27,933,000	170,912,000	Total 7 months	193,356,000	200,770,000	166,607,000
May	28,202,000	29,791,000	169,323,000				

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF PETROLEUM.

Country.	1916.		Total, 1857-1916.	
	Production. Bbls. 42 Galls.	Percentage.	Production. Bbls. 42 Galls.	Percentage.
United States	*a*300,767,158	65.29	3,917,328,402	60.46
Russia	*b*72,801,110	15.81	1,763,583,017	27.22
Mexico	39,817,402	8.64	163,087,779	2.52
Dutch East Indies	*c*13,174,399	2.86	162,174,312	2.50
Roumania	*b*10,298,208	2.24	140,310,595	2.16
India	*d*8,228,571	1.79	89,820,956	1.39
Galicia	6,461,706	1.40	142,494,206	2.20
Japan and Formosa	2,997,178	.65	33,166,800	.51
Peru	2,550,645	.55	19,344,868	.30
Trinidad	*d*1,000,000	.22	3,819,430	.06
Germany	995,764	.22	14,957,097	.23
Argentina	870,000	.19	1,903,121	.03
Egypt	411,000	.09	1,759,936	.03
Canada	198,123	.04	23,907,197	.37
Italy	43,143	.....	889,513	.....
Other Countries	*d*25,000	.01	397,000	.02
	460,639,407	100.00	6,478,944,229	100.00

a Marketed production. *b* Estimated in part. *c* Includes British Borneo. *d* Estimated.

CHAUFFEURS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

President—E. D. Myers, Troy, N. Y. *Vice-Presidents*—John Finn, Albany, N. Y., John Tymersen, Schenectady, N. Y. *Recording Secretary*—James Brennan, Albany, N. Y. *Financial Secretary*—Alexander King, Jr., Troy, N. Y. *Employment Secretary*—George R. Millimon, Troy, N. Y. *Treasurer*—George R. Millimon, Troy, N. Y.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN STATE OF NEW YORK.

(By counties, up to close of 1916-1917 Automobile Year—Secretary of State's Figures.)

Counties.	Pleasure.	Commercial.	Total Cars.	Total Fees on Cars.	Chauffeurs.	No. of Motorcycles.	Grand Total Receipts.
Bronx	6,352	1,191	7,591	$51,088.25	3,950	728	$67,327.00
Kings	24,939½	4,766	29,930½	211,393.50	15,962	2,407	274,466.00
New York	40,857½	9,950	51,601½	388,126.75	30,897	2,393	498,179.75
Queens	9,200	1,181	10,454	73,173.00	4,193	918	90,269.00
Richmond	2,621	316	2,953	22,604.50	1,323	218	27,180.50
Total New York City	83,970	17,404	102,530	$746,386.00	56,325	6,664	$957,422.25
Albany	3,550	659	4,323	38,530.00	1,438	610	45,875.50
Allegany	1,985	54	2,065	13,077.50	213	132	14,506.50
Broome	3,991	405	4,449	29,485.00	840	435	34,179.25
Cattaraugus	2,461	130	2,617	16,817.50	357	231	18,769.00
Cayuga	2,869	179	3,085	20,230.00	423	207	22,420.00
Chautauqua	4,138	269	4,476	30,396.00	560	410	33,935.25
Chemung	2,154½	212	2,396½	16,590.00	421	346	19,304.00
Chenango	1,729	68	1,819	12,262.50	290	123	13,782.50
Clinton	1,513	69	1,613	10,170.00	382	135	12,130.00
Columbia	1,888	132	2,040	14,137.50	381	197	16,142.75
Cortland	1,700	128	1,852	12,465.00	253	208	14,113.50
Delaware	2,080	80	2,189	13,572.50	405	116	15,483.25
Dutchess	3,836	387	4,267	28,960.00	935	436	33,812.00
Erie	21,253	3,011	24,472	165,772.50	5,997	2,483	195,496.75
Essex	1,532	124	1,673	10,837.50	550	66	12,892.00
Franklin	1,574	90	1,687	11,170.00	463	68	13,093.75
Fulton	1,850	116	1,993	13,785.00	391	216	15,907.00
Genesee	2,416	111	2,554	16,365.00	251	256	18,043.75
Greene	1,616	88	1,720	11,155.00	584	63	13,433.75
Hamilton	224	7	233	1,635.00	83	3	1,896.00
Herkimer	2,317	141	2,485	17 100.00	341	483	19,797.75
Jefferson	4,092	228	4,371	29,077.50	828	497	33,305.50
Lewis	1,315	19	1,348	8,832.50	197	53	9,711.75
Livingston	2,548	71	2,656	17,337.50	291	132	19,011.50
Madison	1,960	86	2,063	13,362.50	207	171	14,672.25
Monroe	13,678	1,59.	15,464	108,280.00	3,752	2,101	127,148.25
Montgomery	1,902	145	2,071	15,092.50	376	317	17,279.75
Nassau	7,632	1,060	8,766	64,860.50	3,460	548	77,252.25
Niagara	4,677	512	5,234	35,312.50	621	494	39,118.75
Oneida	5,931	493	6,512	44,800.00	1,153	981	52,019.00
Onondaga	8,121	705	8,947	62,430.00	1,667	940	71,416.25
Ontario	3,054	150	3,242	20,955.00	330	299	23,112.25
Orange	4807	399	5,266	33,545.00	1,334	385	39,431.25
Orleans	2,105	81	2,203	14,860.00	167	158	15,963.75
Oswego	2,579	99	2,715	17,662.50	350	206	19,661.50
Otsego	2,176	92	2,304	14,972.50	381	158	17,041.25
Putnam	1,282	101	1,391	8,997.50	250	42	10,050.00
Rensselaer	3,453	397	3,902	26,650.00	963	259	30,862.50
Rockland	1,826	210	2,065	15,908.50	645	119	18,530.50
St. Lawrence	3,765	137	3,947	24,620.00	787	219	28,285.00
Saratoga	1,933	187	2,142	14,917.50	495	233	17,427.50
Schenectady	3,025	332	3,397	23,237.50	624	687	27,519.00
Schoharie	1,171	27	1,213	7,640.00	168	47	8,491.00
Schuyler	866½	20	891½	5,737.50	69	29	6,114.75
Seneca	1,364	48	1,425	8,642.50	162	93	9,519.25
Steuben	3,271	150	3,469	21,945.00	426	358	24,639.25
Suffolk	6,350	693	7,138	52,807.50	4,247	558	66,650.25
Sullivan	1,704	76	1,792	10,767.50	832	46	13,818.50
Tioga	1,005	40	1,062	6,640.00	115	83	7,408.50
Tompkins	1,969	104	2,101	13,880.00	466	180	16,078.00
Ulster	3,057	188	3,285	21,765.00	828	208	25,360.25
Warren	1,164	120	1,300	8,937.50	351	65	10,330.25
Washington	1,628	75	1,721	10,952.50	250	116	12,344.25
Wayne	3,128	138	3,310	22,272.50	179	161	23,559.25
Westchester	14,123	1,748	16,030	112,434.00	5,423	811	132,120.50
Wyoming	1,877	30	1,935	12,247.50	199	72	13,224.00
Yates	1,175	39	1,229	7,897.50	103	68	8,590.75
Foreign	2,759	647	3,420	22,813.00	1,268	60	28,535.75
Total	279,119	35,103	317,866	$2,214,080.50	105,847	25,842	$2,658,041.75

NOTE—The automobile year ends February 1. On October 1, 1917, the number of motor vehicles registered in New York State had increased to 394,023.

The law requiring all drivers of motor vehicles in the City of New York to register took effect July 1, 1917, but was not enforced until August 1. Up to October 1, 82,000 of these licenses had been issued by Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.

On October 1, 394,023 motor vehicles had taken out 1917 New York State licenses.

At the beginning of 1916 New York was the only State having over 200,000 cars and trucks on its registration lists. In the 100,000 class there are now only eight States, two of those included in this classification on January 1, 1917, having graduated into the 200,000 division.

New York during the past six months added 66,530 cars and trucks, as compared with an increase of 45,060 in Ohio, which is still in second place. Illinois is third, with Pennsylvania fourth, and California retaining fifth position, but Iowa has displaced Texas for sixth rank, at the same time having the largest registration increase by adding 70,393 motor vehicles in the six months. Michigan stays in the eighth position, but Minnesota has jumped ahead of Indiana, and Wisconsin and Kansas have forced Massachusetts back to fourteenth place, Nebraska displacing Missouri for fifteenth. At the end of the list, Nevada still has a margin on last position in spite of an increase of 2,006 registrations since the beginning of the year. Wyoming, which was next to last in order of registrations on January 1, has given this position to Delaware, which added 1,537 cars and trucks to its list up to July 1.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN STATE OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

CARS AND TRUCKS IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following table shows the number of cars and trucks in the United States on July, 1917, as reported to the Automobile and Automotive Industries

One motor vehicle to every 24 persons in registrations to July 1—gain of 700,401. or 20 per cent. over 1916.

New York	345,936	Washington	68.282	Rhode Island	26,000
Ohio	297 239	Connecticut	63.345	Louisiana	25,406
Illinois	285.000	Georgia	58.010	West Virginia	25,083
Pennsylvania	254.735	South Dakota	55.000	Arkansas	24,200
California	247 168	North Dakota	54.466	Idaho	17,900
Iowa	243,184	Colorado	54,280	New Hampshire	17.702
Texas	200,000	Maryland	47 854	Utah	17,065
Michigan	189,000	Virginia	44 550	Arizona	16,750
Minnesota	168,000	Tennessee	42.000	Vermont	16,114
Indiana	166.766	Oregon	41,599	Florida	15,990
Wisconsin	142.080	North Carolina	39.706	District of Columbia	14,525
Kansas	139,956	Kentucky	38 700	New Mexico	10,995
Massachusetts	133 119	Maine	32.569	Wyoming	9,650
Nebraska	128,142	Montana	31,700	Delaware	9,057
Missouri	125,012	Alabama	29.103	Nevada	6,615
New Jersey	95,315	South Carolina	28.725		
Oklahoma	72,500	Mississippi	26,046	Total	4,242,139

EXPORTS OF AUTOMOBILES FROM THE UNITED STATES.

(Government figures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917)

The following table shows the number and value of both commercial and passenger automobiles shipped from the United States to each country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917.

Countries.	Commercial Automobiles.		Passenger Automobiles	
	No.	Values.	No.	Values.
EUROPE.				
Azores and Madeira	....	.....	1	$700
Denmark	58	$81 414	1.215	932,768
France	4.264	13,854,903	1,367	836,557
Gibraltar	....	.....	9	11,518
Greece	3	2,000	78	79,913
Iceland	....	.....	11	5,134
Italy	65	159.775	186	126,432
Netherlands	36	55,305	485	612,495
Norway	162	266,741	922	944,002
Portugal	21	45,087	283	271,421
Russia, European	1,733	5,428,979	780	943,003
Spain	29	55,808	1,125	1,195,887
Sweden	6	10,879	390	360,554
Switzerland	....	.....	9	9,248
United Kingdom:				
England	6,525	17,061,105	1,268	1,444,346
Scotland	....	.....	4	2,991
NORTH AMERICA.				
British Honduras	....	.....	12	5,774
Canada	636	945,047	14,421	11.143,740
Costa Rica	1	900	37	23.125
Guatemala	4	4,323	35	36,174
Honduras	[illegible]	4,094	42	24,564
Nicaragua	....	.....	5	2,120
Panama	75	97,970	356	216,711
Salvador	1	868	75	62,314
Mexico	218	198,151	2,807	1,642,011
Newfoundland	1	2,675	48	38,910
West Indies:				
British	10	16,013	784	457,632
Cuba	397	722 519	3,529	2,545,071
Danish	....	.....	18	9,114
Dutch	2	2,095	32	19,191
French	7	13,305	293	154,990
Hayti	2	1,324	29	13,789
Dominican Rep.	22	23,640	191	96,173
SOUTH AMERICA.				
Argentina	141	146,255	3,924	2,336,001
Bolivia	20	43,590	141	100,151
Brazil	14	8 300	873	523,383
Chile	69	160,696	2,587	1,821,842
Colombia	2	4,998	173	118,937
Ecuador	1	2,050	137	106,478
Guianas:				
British	1	1,529	146	65,989
Guianas—*Continued*				
Dutch	....	.....	23	$11,797
French	....	.....	1	498
Paraguay	....	.....	40	20,192
Peru	25	$48,776	400	295,558
Uruguay	4	10,437	1,165	612,838
Venezuela	14	28,502	542	327,507
ASIA.				
Aden	....	.....	10	7,968
China	9	14,287	509	383.371
French China	....	.....	20	9.325
Japanese China	....	.....	33	17.796
Chosen (Korea)	....	.....	5	3,832
British India	126	205,023	3,603	2,644,085
Straits Settlements	57	61.881	865	585,820
Other British East Indies	26	38.970	110	80,033
Dutch East Indies	108	137,609	3,206	2.642,330
French East Indies	....	.....	18	17,967
Hongkong	....	.....	38	35,255
Japan	70	59,198	652	481,748
Russia, Asiatic	515	1,662,144	1,072	1 324,060
Siam	8	6,700	31	15,915
Turkey, Asiatic	2	1,143	....	.....
OCEANIA.				
Australia	194	237,159	5,055	3.792,571
New Zealand	75	119,833	3,554	2.558,118
Oth. British Oceania	1	1,688	19	11,062
French Oceania	2	2,750	22	12,330
German Oceania	3	2,377	12	5,847
Philippine Islands	53	57,457	1,019	686,731
AFRICA.				
British West Africa	115	124,574	240	144.838
British South Africa	34	82,957	3,423	2,378,380
British East Africa	....	.....	94	59,681
Canary Islands	1	575	31	24,525
French Africa	....	.....	41	13,315
Italian Africa	....	.....	3	1,200
Liberia	....	.....	1	975
Madagascar	....	.....	1	808
Morocco	....	.....	87	39.670
Portuguese Africa	1	2,500	7	5,429
Egypt	4	9.624	38	22,113
Total foreign countries	15,977	$42,343,502	64,808	$48.612 632

In addition, there were shipped to Alaska 152 automobiles, valued at $141,128; Hawaii, 1,891, value $1,802,413; and Porto Rico, 1,289, value, $1,181,353 (the class of cars not stated).

Up to July 1, 1917, there were sixteen States with fewer than twenty persons per car or truck, as compared with only ten in this class last year; sixteen more States averaged between twenty and thirty persons per vehicle, as against seventeen in the 1916 list; the remaining seventeen are made up of five States having an average of between thirty and forty, six with fifty to sixty, two in the sixties, three seventies and one with over eighty. Last year nineteen States averaged over thirty persons to each motor vehicle registered, with seven in the thirty-to-forty division and twelve averaging from forty-one to 100 people per motor vehicle. The remaining three, Alabama, Louisiana and Arkansas, all had over 100. This year Louisiana and Arkansas have seventy-three instead of 108 and 118 respectively, and Alabama has eighty-one instead of 104.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES.

COMPILED BY THE TOURING BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION.

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed and Lights.
ALA....	Annually, State Board of Equalization, Montgomery. Oct. 1. To 24 H. P. $7.50; to 29 H. P. $12.50; to 39 H. P. $17.50; to 40 H. P and over $20. Electrics, $12.50. Half fee after April 1. Insurance H. P. rating. 40 per cent. to local towns, 40 per cent. to County Treas., 20 per cent. to State Treas.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $5, annually; renewal $2.50. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. White-red for 1917, L. Gray—D. Blue for 1918, beginning Oct. 1, 1917.	Reasonable and proper, not exceeding 30. Slow down, sound horn at cross roads outside cities. Local ordinances prohibited. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ARIZ...	Annually, Sec. of State, Phoenix. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $10; over 40 H. P. $15. Half fee after July 1. N. A. C. C. rating. $2,500 for administration, balance to State road fund.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5. Badge provided.	Exempt six months with home tags.	Front and rear. Chocolate—black.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; elsewhere city limits 15; outside municipalities 30. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles. Local ordinances prohibited except when reasonable.
ARK...	Annually, Com. State Lands, Highways and improvements. Little Rock. $10. Half to State highway fund and half to county highway fund less collector's fee.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1. Badge provided.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear.	Reasonable and proper. Built-up sections 15; outside municipalities 20. No State law covering non-glare lights on horse vehicles.
CAL....	Annually, Motor Vehicle Dept., Sacramento. 40c per H. P. Trailers $2. Electrics $5. April 1 to June 30, ¾ fee; July 1 to Sept. 30, ½; Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, ¼. N. A. C. C. rating. To Motor Vehicle fund; construction and maintenance of county and State roads. Fines to municipal improvements.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2; renewal $1. Badge provided. Owners and chauffeurs must carry registration certificate.	Exempt three months with home tags, but must register with Motor Vehicle Dept. 24 hours after operating vehicle in State. No charge.	Front and rear. New seal to be attached to plates each year. White—D. Blue.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30. Built up sections 20; business districts 15. Crossings and curves, etc., 15. Headlight rays shall not rise more than 42 inches above level surface at 75 ft. ahead. Light required on horse vehicles. Local ordinances prohibited.
COL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Denver. Up to 20 H. P. $2.50; up to 40 H. P. $5; over 40 H. P. $10. Manufacturers rating. Half to State road fund and half to county road fund.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1. Badge furnished.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Rear. Pink—black for 1917.	Reasonable and proper. State law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse vehicles.
CONN..	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Hartford. 50c per H. P. N. A. C. C. rating. Pro rata reduction after March 31 in any year. All fees to maintenance of State highways.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2, for each year or fraction thereof. All driving licenses expire on last day of February of each year. Examination for operators license $2 (does not apply to renewal).	Exempt entire year or fraction thereof. Operators must be over 18 years.	Front and rear. Black — white for 1917. No more than one set shall be displayed.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 30. 20 through thickly settled. Curves, etc., 10. Passing cars, 5. Mirrors required when view of highway to rear is obstructed. State law requires that headlights shall not cast beams higher than 42 inches above ground at 75 feet in front of car. Spotlights must not shine beyond 30 feet in front and must cast rays to right of centre of road.

DEL....	Annually, Sec. of State, Dover. $2.00 for every 500 lbs. or fraction thereof, gross weight. This includes weight of passengers, 125 lbs. each. Half fee after Sept. 1. All fees from registration paid into State Treasury.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Owners and chauffeurs $3; family $8.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Special license to foreigners upon recommendation of A. A. A.	Front and rear. Black — white for 1917.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 15; curves, etc., 7½, in thinly settled sections 12; elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights on motor vehicles; must be properly coated, dimmed or deflected so as not to blind or dazzle.
DIST. OF COL....	District of Columbia Automobile Board. $2, duration of individual ownership. After Jan. 1, 1918, fees for annual registration will be as follows; 24 H. P. or less $3; over 24 H. P. and not exceeding 30 H. P. $5; over 30 H. P. $10. N. A. C. C. rating. Fees for expenses of D. C.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2. Perpetual.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof (except Maryland).	Rear, $2. Black —white.	Outside fire limits 20; parks 15; fire limits 12, except 8 at crossings; 6 around corners; 4 at certain street car intersections. Stop for standing street cars. District law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse vehicles.
FLA....	Annually, Comptroller of the State, Tallahassee. Seating capacity of 5 or less, $5; 25 to 40 H. P. $12; 40 to 60 H. P. $15; over 60 H. P. $30. Any type seating 10 or more $100. N. A. C. C. rating. One-half fee after June 30. Fees to State Treasury; 15 per cent., for maintenance of State road dept.; 85 per cent. to maintenance of State and State aid roads and bridges. Note: From Oct., 1917 to Dec. 31, 1917, 25 per cent. of annual license will be charged.	Personal property.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Half after July 1. Badge furnished.	Exempt 30 days with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear. Colors undecided.	Reasonable and proper. Maximum 25. Excess of 25 for ⅛ mile, prima facie evidence of speed greater than reasonable and proper. Curves, crossings, etc., 10. Passing cars 3. Headlight rays must not shine above 48 inches at 200 ft. in front of car. Dimmers, where used, must be applied when within 200 ft. of approaching vehicle.
GA.....	Annually, March 1, Sec. of State, Atlanta. To 25 H. P. $3; to 40 H. P. $4; over 40 H. P. $5. Half fee after July 31. N. A. C. C. rating. Deduction for administration; balance apportioned among the counties on the basis of proportional road mileage. 15 per cent. max. allowed for admin.; balance to State road fund, county apportionment.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2. March 1. After July 31, $1.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. Cream, D. Blue for 1917.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 30; curves, bridges, etc., 10. Stop for standing street cars. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
IDAHO.	Annually, Sec. of State, Highway Commissioner, Boise. Through County assessors, 2,000 lbs. or less, $15; to 3,000 lbs., $20; to 4,000 lbs., $30; over 4,000 lbs., $40. One-half fee after Aug. 1; ¼ after Nov. 1. 25 per cent. to State highway fund; 75 per cent. to county highway fund.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $2.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Rear. Black—yellow for 1917. Front and rear, both for 1918. Brown—white.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ILL.....	Annually, Sec. of State, Springfield. To 10 H. P. $3; to 25 H. P. $4; to 35 H. P. $6; to 50 H. P. $8; above 50 H. P. $10. Reduced 25 per cent. quarterly. Increase in fees after Jan., 1918. Funds used for permanent improvement of roads. One-third to each county; ⅓ in proportion to free highways and ⅓ on basis of sum received; less admin. fees.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $3. Badge furnished. Examination required. Owner's certificate free.	Exempt 60 days with home tags and reciprocity.	Front and rear. Black—white.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 10; residential 15. Elsewhere in cities 20; outside cities 25; curves, etc., 6. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles. After Jan. 1, 1918, headlights must be dimmed when within 250 feet from approaching vehic e.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed and Lights.
IND....	Annually, Sec. of State, Indianapolis. To 25 H. P. $5; to 40 H. P. $8; to 50 H. P. $15; over 50 H. P. $20. One-half fee after Aug. 1. All fees to State Treasury for road fund, less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2, annually. Photograph required. Badge provided to be worn conspicuously.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Black—yellow.	Reasonable and prudent. Built up sections 10; towns and villages, residential sections 15; where view is obstructed 6; elsewhere 25. Local ordinances prohibited. Headlight rays must be diffused so as not to dazzle. Spotlights must not shine on passing vehicles.
IOWA..	Annually, Jan. 1, Sec. of State, Des Moines. To 20 H. P. $8; above 20 H. P. at rate of 40c per H. P. Penalty of 10 per cent. added if not paid by April 1 and 5 per cent. each month thereafter. Machines used for four years registered at half fee. 90 per cent. to counties; 10 per cent. to cities and towns for street connecting with country roads less 5 per cent. for admin. All remaining funds to County motor vehicle road fund.	Registration is in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Exempt with home tags, provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. Plates assigned for 3 yrs. but fees payable annually. Dark green—cream.	Careful and prudent. Over 25 presumptive evidence of carelessness. No lighting device over 4 c. p. unless designed so that beams shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of car. Spotlights not to shine in face of driver of approaching vehicle.
KAN...	Annually, July 1, County treas. who forwards copy to Sec. of State, Topeka, $5. Less than 6 months, half rate. 50c each application to admin.; balance to counties and townships for road maintenance.	Personal property.	None.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. Green—black.	Reasonable and proper, not over 40. Excess of 40 presumptive evidence in case of accident. Municipalities 12; curves, etc., 8; street intersections 6. Cities may regulate speed. State law requires non-glare lights. No State law for lights on horse vehicles. Spotlights must not shine on approaching vehicle.
KY....	Annually, Com. Motor Vehicles, Frankfort. To 24 H. P. $6; to 49 H. P. $11; 50 H. P. and over $20. All fees go to State road fund.	Personal property. Some cities charge registration fee.	Chauffeur $2. Badges for chauffeurs and demonstrators. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Rear. 1917. White—black.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built up sections 10; residential 15; curves, etc., 8. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
LA.....	Annually, Sec. of State, Baton Rouge. 25c per H. P. minimum of $5; after Aug. 1, ½ fee. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees paid pro rata to parishes for construction and maintenance, less admin.	Personal property.	No State fee; local regulation.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. White — blue. No vehicle shall display plates of more than one State at any time.	Reasonable and prudent. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ME.....	Annually, Sec. of State, Augusta. To 15 H. P. $5; to 35 H. P. $10; over 35 H. P. $15. N. A. C. C. rating. After Oct. 1, ½ fee. All fees to Treas. of State, for repair, maintenance and construction of highways under direction of State highway commission.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. White—blue.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 25 open country. 15 for municipalities. Reduce speed at warning signs. State law requires that no bulb in any headlight shall be greater c. p. than 24. The glass shall be frosted or so arranged that no direct ray shall be higher than 42 inches at 75 feet ahead of vehicle. Spotlights must be turned off when vehicle is in motion and shall not be turned toward any approaching vehicle.

MD....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Baltimore. 50c per H. P. deducted at the rate of ¼ for each quarter year. N. A. C. C. rating. Transfer of ownership, etc., fee of $1 plus quarterly fee. Fees go to State highway maintenance and repair, less 20 per cent. to town or county roads connecting with State highways, less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Owners $2, perpetual; chauffeurs $3 annually.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof—except District of Columbia.	Front and rear. White—green.	Reasonable and proper; not to exceed 35, but above 25 is prima facie evidence of unsafe driving. Built up sections 12; thinly settled 18. Reduce for curves. Regulations rigidly enforced. Do not pass in front of cars at top of hills. No headlight shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that light shall not rise over 4 inches at 75 feet in front of car.
MASS...	Annually, Highway Com., Boston. To 19 H. P. $5; to 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; to 49 H. P. $20; 50 H. P. and over $25. On and after Sept. 1, ½ fee. Fees to highway fund for maintenance and not to exceed 20 per cent. to town or country roads connecting with State highways; less admin. costs.	Personal property.	Owners and chauffeurs $2; examination required $2. Renewal $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Where visitor's State does not grant similar reciprocity then a half fee rate can be had for July, Aug. and Sept.	Front and rear. Blue — white. Must not be over 48 inches above ground.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 20. Built up sections 15; curves, etc., 8. State law requires non-glare lights, also lights on horse vehicles and sleighs.
MINN..	Triennially, Sec. of State, St. Paul, $1.50 After Jan. 1, 1918, first 3 yrs. $5; last 2 yrs. of three year period $3, and for last year $2. Fees to State highway commission for road and bridge construction and maintenance.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1.50, renewal $1. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Aluminum-red. Colors for 1918 not decided. Not more than one State license plate shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Residential section 15; congested sections 10; curves, etc., 6. Local regulations prohibited. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
MICH..	Annually, Sec. of State, Lansing. 25c per H. P. plus 25c for each 100 lbs. Half rate after Sept. 1. Half of fees to State highway fund for building and improvement and half to counties for maintenance.	Registration fee in lieu of all other taxes.	Chauffeur $2 annually. Badge provided. Half fee after Aug. 1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, but not to exceed 90 days.	Front and rear. Black—white.	Reasonable and proper, not to exceed 25. Built up sections 10; elsewhere in municipalities 15. Reduce for curves, etc. State law requires dimming of lights. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
MISS...	Annually, Tax Collector of County to Auditor of Public Accounts, Jackson. 36c per H. P. After third year, payment reduced ½. N. A. C. C. rating. Electric vehicles $4.80. Proportionate reduction for remainder of calendar year. Fees to County Treas. for construction, repair and maintenance less administration.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Front and rear $2. White—black.	Reasonable and proper. Not over 30. Built up sections 15. Passing vehicles or pedestrians, schools, churches, etc., 8. Bridges, curves, etc., 10. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
MO.....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of State, Jefferson City. For 1917 the fees are as follows: to 11 H. P. $2; to 23 H. P. $3; to 35 H. P. $5; to 47 H. P. $7; to 59 H. P. $8; to 71 H. P. $10; 72 H. P. and up $12. Beginning Jan. 31, 1918, the fees will be increased double. N. A. C. C. rating. ½ fee after Aug.1, or ¼ after Nov. 1 of any year. Fees paid to State Treasury for benefit of State road fund after deducting administration expenses.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $1.50 annually. Badge provided.	For 1917 exempt 20 days. After Jan. 1, 1918, 60 days.	For 1917 rear only. Orange—black. After Jan. 1, 1918, front and rear. The number plates of more than one State shall not be displayed on any car.	Careful and prudent. Not over 25. Excess of 25 for ½ mile evidence of reckless driving. No headlight law for 1917; after Jan. 31. 1918, headlights must project light so that no portion shall be above 42 inches. Light must be diffused and free from brilliant lustre. Searchlights must not be used unless light is directed downward. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed and Lights.
MONT..	Annually, Sec. of State, Helena. To 23 H. P. $5; to 50 H. P. $10; over 50 H. P. $15. One-half fee after Aug. 1. Fees to county road and State highway funds less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2 annually. Badge provided. Owner not required.	Exempt with home State tags temporarily.	Front and rear. Dark green—light green. No other State tag shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper taking into account traffic and condition of vehicle. Cities and towns may regulate speed and traffic within incorporated limits. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
NEB....	Annually, Sec. of State, Lincoln, $3. One-half after July 1. Fees paid to counties for dragging, paving and repairs, less admin. Remaining funds to State Treasurer for "Special Motor Vehicle Registration Fund."	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. Yellow—black.	Reasonable and proper, not over 25. Municipalities 12; crossings 6; curves, etc., 8. Full stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers. State law requires headlights shall not be over 4 c. p. unless the light is arranged so that no portion of beam when measured 75 feet ahead shall rise above 42 inches. Spotlights shall not shine beyond 30 ft. on ground in front of car.
NEV....	Annually, Sec. of State, Carson City. To 20 H. P $3; to 40 H. P. $5.50; over 40 H. P. $8. After July 1, half fee. Fees to State highway fund. Fees from owners in counties not included in State highway system go to automobile road repair fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. Blue—silver.	Reasonable and proper. Speed regulated by municipalities, must not be less than 12 miles per hour. Use care in passing horses. State law requires non-glare lights or that gleam must not cast over 42 inches above roads, or that dimmers be used so as not to interfere with vision of driver of approaching vehicles.
N. H....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Concord. To 15 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $15; to 40 H. P. $20; to 50 H. P. $25; to 60 H. P. $30; over 60 H. P. $40; after Sept. 30, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fees used for maintenance, less admin.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $1.	Exempt 20 days with home tags. For the months of July, Aug., and Sept. half rate. Operators and chauffeurs $1, if holding home State license; otherwise $2 and examination.	Front and rear. White—green. Plates must be at least 15 and not more than 48 inches from ground.	Built up sections 15; reduce for curves, etc.; elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights; not required on horse vehicles. After Jan. 1, 1918, all motor vehicles shall be equipped with some device to dim glare or scatter rays, to be approved by Com. of Motor Vehicles. Approved devices will be listed.
N. J....	Annually, Com. of Motor Vehicles, Trenton. To 10 H. P. $4.50; to 29 H. P. $7.50; 30 and over, $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1. Fees used for repairing improved roads, less admin.	Personal property.	License will be uniform in character and fee $3 annually.	Exempt for period of 15 days, if home State grants reciprocity. Same for chauffeur.	Front and rear. Blue — white. Not less than 15 inches or more than 30 inches above ground.	Reasonable. Built up districts 12; curves, etc., 8½; country crossings or within 200 feet of horses on highways 15; elsewhere 25. State law requires non-glare lights or that headlights shall not project rays at a greater height than a parallel of 4½ feet. Use of spotlights is confined to reading signs and house numbers. Mirrors are required in order to view traffic to rear.
N. M...	Annually, Sec. of State, Santa Fé. To 11 H. P. $2; 12 to 19 H. P. $4; 20 to 29 H. P. $6; 30 to 39 H. P. $8; 40 to 49 H. P. $10.50; 50 H. P. and over $12. Fees to State highway fund with preference to auto routes, less admin.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days with home tags.	Rear. Blue—silver.	Reasonable and proper. No State law covering non-glare lights and lights on horse vehicles.

N. Y....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of State, Albany, Buffalo and New York City. 25 H. P. or less $5; 25 H. P. to 34 H. P. $10; 35 H. P. to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. or more $25. Extra fees for trailers. After Aug. 1, half fee. N. A. C. C. rating. Fund divided, half to State road maintenance and repair and half to county treasurers for construction and improvement.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $2. Badge furnished. For persons operating in New York City, fee $1; renewal $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State, entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Dark green—white.	Careful and prudent, not exceeding 30. Cities of first class: N. Y., Buffalo and Rochester permitted to adopt local speeds. Other municipalities can make minimum speed of 15, but must erect signs. State law requires that front lights shall be so arranged that no portion of light shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Auxiliary lights are subject to this restriction also.
N. C....	Annually, July 1, Sec. of State, Raleigh. 26 H. P. or less $5; more than 26 H. P. and not more than 40 H. P. $7.50; over 40 H. P. $10. N. A. C. C. rating. ½ fee after March 1. Fees paid to highway maintenance of roads and bridges, less administration.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 60 days if home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. Lower edge of plates must be at least 15 inches from ground. White—Blue.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25; residential sections 18; business districts 10; curves, crossroads, etc., 10. State law requires that a lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that light shall not rise above 42 inches at 75 ft. in front of lamps.
N. D....	Annually, Sec. of State, Bismarck, $3. After Jan. 1, 1918, the fees will be as follows: To 20 H. P. $6; 50c for each additional H. P. above 20. After 3 yrs. continued registration ½ fee. Fees to counties. One-third to account of special road maintenance fund for repairs and dragging; two-thirds to account of State highway fund. Administration expenses are firs. deducted.	Registration fees in lieu of all taxes, Jan. 1, 1918.	No provision.	Temporarily, if home State tag is displayed.	Front and rear. White—black. No other number shall be displayed at same time.	Reasonable and proper. Outside city limits 30. City limits 10; curves, crossings, etc., 7½. State law requires that no light shall be over 4 c. p. unless arranged so that no portion of beam shall rise above 42 inches at 75 feet in front of lamps. Spotlights must not shine beyond 30 ft. on ground in front of car. No law covering lights on horse vehicles.
OHIO...	Annually, Sec. of State, Columbus. $5. Electrics $3. One-half fee after Sept. 1. Fees to State highway for repairs and maintenance, less administration expenses.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Yellow—black. For 1918 battleship gray—black.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25. Municipalities 15; built up sections 8. Where danger signs are placed 12. State law requires lights must be dimmed or controlled so as to protect eyes of a driver 200 feet ahead whose eyes are 5 feet above road surface. Spotlights must project rays directly on highway at a distance not exceeding 60 ft. in front of vehicle. Horse vehicles should display light.
OKLA..	Annually, Dept. of Highways, Oklahoma City. 50c per H. P. 1st year; 40c per H. P. 2nd year; 30c per H. P. 3rd year. Each year thereafter 20c per H. P. For new motor vehicle purchased before April 1 of any year, full fee 50c per H. P.; April 1 to July 1, ¾ fee; July 1 to Oct. 1, ½ fee and after Oct. 1, ¼ fee. 90 per cent. to counties of source for dragging. Unexpended balance for construction or improvement; 10 per cent. to State.	Registration in lieu of all taxes.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State; generally 30 days.	Rear. 1917. Chocolate brown—white.	Reasonable and proper. Cities and towns may regulate speed. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
ORE....	Annually, Sec. of State, Salem. Up to 26 H. P. $6; over 27 H. P. to 36 H. P. $10; 37 H. P. to 40 H. P. $15; over 40 H. P. $20. Electrics $6. One-half fee after Aug. 1. All fees applied to "Motor Vehicle Fund" to be used in construction of rural post roads and other purposes if benefits of Federal Aid Act are accepted. In effect Aug. 1, 1917.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $2. After Aug. 1, one-half fee. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home tags	Front and rear. Unlawful to display more than one number on front or rear. Red—white.	Reasonable. Not over 25. When within 100 feet of horse vehicle 8. Front lamps must be visible at 200 feet, shall be dimmed or arranged so that centre rays shall strike ground at distance not over 75 feet from front of vehicle. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed and Lights.
PA.....	Annually, State Highway Department, Harrisburg. To 19 H. P. $5; to 34 H. P. $10; to 49 H. P. $15; 50 H. P. and over $20. Formula—diam. of cylinders in inches times number of cylinders, times four-tenths. Fees one-half after July 1. Paid into State highway fund for construction, maintenance and repair.	No added tax.	Chauffeur, annually $2. Badge provided. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Chocolate—white. No more than one number plate shall be displayed on either front or rear.	Reasonable and proper. 24 unless otherwise sign-posted, when speed must be reduced to 15. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
R. I....	Annually, State Board of Public Roads, Providence. To 15 H. P. $5; to 30 H. P. $10; to 40 H. P. $15; over 40 H. P. $25. One-fourth less each quarter. Fees to be used for repair and maintenance of roads less administration expenses.	Personal property.	Operator $1.	Exempt 10 days with home tags.	Front and rear 60c. White—black.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 15; elsewhere 25. No headlight regulation. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
S. C....	Annually to State Highway Engineer, Columbia. 25c per H. P. ¼ less each quarter. N. A. C. C. rating. Fees to State highway fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. 1917 White—black; 1918 Green—white.	Reasonable and proper, not exceeding 15 Curves, etc., 6. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
S. D....	Annually, through County Treasurers to Sec. of State, Pierre, $3. 85 per cent. of fees to county motor vehicle road fund for gravelling public highways. 15 per cent. to State Treasurer to credit of motor vehicle fund.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear. Brown—cream.	Careful and prudent, not over 25. State law requires headlight lenses or dimmers which diffuse light so as not to be thrown in eyes of persons approaching. No State law covering lights on horse vehicles.
TENN..	Annually, County Court Clerks to Department of Highways, Nashville. 30c per H. P. Half fee after Sept. 1. All fees to State and county highway fund. 90 per cent. to maintenance of State highways. 10 per cent. for administration expenses.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 30 days. This applies to any State or Territory in the United States, Canada or Mexico.	Front and rear; furnished by State, 1917 blue — white. For 1918 green —black.	Twenty miles per hour. Liberally construed, according to condition of traffic. Must stop 10 ft. from R. R. crossing. No State law covering non-glare lights.
TEX:...	Annually, State Highway Dept., Austin. 35c per H. P. for motor vehicles, other than commercial, not intended to carry more than 1,000 lbs. per wheel. Minimum charge of $7.50. One-half fee after June 30. N. A. C. C. rating. All fees to State highway fund for construction and maintenance of highways.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $3 annually. Badge provided, to be conspicuously displayed. For balance of 1917 the fee shall be $2.	Exempt 90 days with home tags. After 30 days seal must be obtained from State highway commission. Fee $1.	Front and rear. Furnished by dept.	Reasonable and proper. 25 miles per hour open country; built up sections 18; business districts of cities under 40,000 pop., 15; over 40,000 pop. 10. When passing other 15. 6 miles before R. R. crossings. State law requires non-glare lights or lights which do not project rays at greater height than 4 feet from road.
UTAH..	Annually, March 1, to Sec. of State, Salt Lake City. $10 for electric pleasure vehicles. $5 for steam not exceeding 15 H. P. and $10 for steam over 15 H. P.; $10 for commercial; $5 for other vehicles not exceeding 25 H. P.; $10 for other vehicles over 25 and not exceeding 40 H. P.;	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2. Badge furnished, must be pinned in conspicuous place. After July 1, $1.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Chocolate brown—silver.	Reasonable and safe, reducing for curves, etc. Stop for standing street cars or frightened animals. State law requires that any lighting device over 4 c. p. shall be arranged so that beam when measured 75 ft. ahead shall not rise above 42 inches.

	over 40 H. P. $15. One-half fee after Sept. 1. After deducting cost of plates, badges, printing and clerical expenses, balance of fees go to credit of motor vehicle registration fund.					
VT	Annually, Sec. of State, Essex Junction. $1 per H. P. Half fee after July 31. Second registration 75 per cent. of first fee; succeeding registrations 50 per cent. N. A. C. C. rating. Repair and maintenance of main roads, less admin.	Registration fee in lieu of all taxes.	Chauffeur's examination fee $3. License $2. After Aug. 1, $1.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof. Where visitor's State does not grant similar reciprocity then ¼ fee rate can be had for three months.	Front and rear. Cream — blue.	Built up sections 10; elsewhere 25. Prima facie evidence of careless or negligent driving sufficient to convict. State law requires non-glare lights or lights which do not reflect beam over 42 in. above road at 75 ft. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
VA.....	Annually, Feb. 1, Sec. of Commonwealth, Richmond. 40c per H. P. Half fee after Sept. 1. Divided in proportion to source among counties for maintenance State aid roads, and construction in counties having no State aid roads.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $2.50. Badge provided. Must be worn on lapel or cap.	Exempt two periods — seven consecutive days each. Liberally construed.	Front and rear. Black—cream.	Municipalities 15; curves and passing other vehicles or in closely built-up sections of cities, etc., 10; elsewhere 20. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
WASH..	Annually, Sec. of State through County Auditors, Olympia. To 25 H. P. $5; to 39 H. P. $7.50; 40 H. P. and over $10. After Sept. 1, half fee. After deducting expenses of department, balance to permanent highway maintenance.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Black — white.	Reasonable and proper. Built up sections 12; curves, etc., 4; elsewhere 30. slow down for schools. State law requires non-glare lights or that headlights do not cast gleam over 42 inches above road at 75 feet. State law requires lights on horse vehicles.
W. VA..	State Road Commission, Charleston. 1—2,000 lbs. $10. 25c for each 100 lbs. or fraction in excess of 2,000. All fees to State road fund for repair and maintenance of streets and roads.	No tax other than privilege shall be levied.	Chauffeur $3, badge furnished. Owners not required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof—provided home State grants reciprocity.	Front and rear. White — blue.	Not over 35 miles per hour. Vehicles must be under control at all times. Stop for street cars receiving or discharging passengers. No State law covering non-glare lights.
WIS....	Annually, Sec. of State, Madison, $5. After Jan. 1, 1918, $10. One-fourth for counties; three-fourths to State for highways pro rata, for repairing, less admin.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof.	Front and rear Cream—black.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 15; curves, etc., 8; elsewhere 25. No State law covering non-glare lights or lights on horse vehicles.
WYO...	Annually, Sec. of State, Cheyenne. $5. $1 less after each quarter. 80 per cent. of fees to county of source. 20 per cent. for admin.	Personal property.	None required.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear. Light buff-brown.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 20. Reduce for curves, bridge and danger points. Efficient and adequate dimmers required. Spotlights may be used only in emergencies or when rounding curves or turning corner.

MOTOR CAR LAWS OF THE VARIOUS STATES—*Continued.*

CANADA.

STATE.	Registration and Fees.	If Taxed as Personal Property.	Driving License.	Non-Resident.	License Plate.	Speed and Lights.
N. BK..	Dept. of Public Works. Fredericton, N. B. To 19 H. P. $5; to 29 H. P. $10; to 39 H. P. $15; $5 for each additional 10 H. P. After Jan. 1, 1918; pleasure cars 60 cts. per hundred lbs.	Personal property.	Chauffeurs $4.	Owners exempt 21 days Chauffeurs must take out license.	Front — rear. For 1918: Black — white.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 12; closely built sections 15; obstructed views 20; curves, etc., 6. No regulation for headlights.
N. SC...	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 20 H. P. $10; to 30 H. P. $20; to 40 H. P. $30; to 50 H. P. $40; over 50 H. P. $50. Fees to improvement of highways.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $2, annually after Jan. 1, 1918.	Exempt 90 days with home tags.	Front and rear. White — black for 1917.	Reasonable and proper. Where view is obstructed, curves etc., 15. Open country 20. Cities and towns 15. No regulation for headlights.
ONT....	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 25 H. P. $6; to 35 H. P. $10; to 50 H. P. $20; over 50 H. P. $25.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $2; annual renewal $1.	Exempt 21 days with home tags.	Front — rear. Black — white.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 15; elsewhere 20. Stop back of street cars receiving or discharging passengers.
QUE....	Annually, Director of Auto Bureau. 75c per H. P. or fraction thereof. Additional $1.50 for plates.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5.	Exempt for period granted by visitor's State—entire year or fraction thereof except taxicabs, etc.	Front — rear $1.50. White—red.	Reasonable and proper. Municipalities 16; elsewhere 25. Headlights must be dimmed in business sections.
MAN...	Annually, April 1. Municipal Commission $10. After Oct. 1, one-half fee	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days.	Front and rear. Black — white.	Reasonable and proper, with due regard for traffic. Municipalities 15; street intersections, etc., 10. Bridges, curves, etc., 12. Stop for standing street cars. Lights must be dimmed. No searchlight must be attached to vehicles.
SASK...	Annually, Provincial Sec. To 35 H. P. $10; over 35 H. P. $15. Manufacturer's rating. Change anticipated for 1918.	No added tax.	Chauffeur $5; renewal $3. Badge provided.	Exempt 30 days with home tags.	Rear. White—red.	Reasonable and proper so as not to be dangerous to public. Stop for stationary cars. No searchlight shall be carried on cars.
BRIT. COL....	Annually, Supt. of Provincial Police, $10 registration and $10 fee. After March 1, $1 per month.	Personal property.	Chauffeur $5 annually. Badge provided.	Exempt 60 days. Register with Supt. of Provincial Police.	Front — rear. White — dark blue.	Reasonable and proper. Open country 25, cities 10. No searchlight or intermittent flashlight shall be carried on car.

American Tourists Exempt 30 Days—Under a recent ruling, the Canadian Custom Dept. now permits American motorists to tour (for pleasure purposes only) in the Dominion of Canada for a period of 30 days by simply applying to the Customs House at the frontier port for a certificate, which will admit without formal entry.

N. A. C. C. Horse-power Rating—The standard rating (formerly A.L.A.M.) has been adopted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, Inc. The formula adopted is $D2 \times N \div 2.5$. D is the cylinder bore in inches, N the number of cylinders, and 2.5 a constant based on the average view of eminent engineers as to a fair conservative rating for a four-cycle motor at 1,000 feet per minute piston speed.

1,000-TON BARGE CANAL NEARING COMPLETION.

(Communicated by W. W. Wotherspoon, New York State Superintendent of Public Works, under date of October 22, 1917.)

The new Erie Canal route (1,000-ton barge canal), from Troy to Buffalo, has been completed, with the exception of several sections at Rochester, Lyons and Tonawanda. Contracts for these have been awarded, and it is expected that the entire length of the new canal will be ready for navigation in 1918. The Cayuga and Seneca Canal will be completed in 1918. The moneys expended up to October 1, 1917, for canal improvement under recent bond issues are as follows:

Erie, Champlain and Oswego Canals, under bond issue of 1903, $114,293,000.75.
Cayuga and Seneca Canal improvement, under bond issue of 1909, $6,895,338.08.
For construction of terminals in all canals, under bond issue of 1911, $7,872,782.68.

The above figures include land damages. Practically all of the improvement work is under contract. Further payments will be made as the work progresses.

The new Champlain Canal, from Troy to Whitehall, has been fully completed.

The new Erie-Oswego route, from the Hudson River, at Troy, to Lake Ontario, at Oswego, also has been completed.

GENERAL ROUTE OF THE ERIE CANAL.

The improved Erie Canal is the main waterway and extends across the State from Troy to Buffalo. Officially, the route commences at Congress Street, Troy, and follows the line of the Hudson River to Waterford, where the westward turn is made. From Waterford the line of the Mohawk River, canalized, is generally followed to a point beyond Little Falls. Westerly from this point the new channel follows the route of the old canal in part, but passes the northerly outskirts of the City of Utica on a new line, thence to the south of Rome and then into and across Oneida Lake. Passing out of Oneida Lake, the Oneida River is used to its junction with the Seneca River at Three River Point; thence through the Seneca River to and through the Clyde River to a point east of Lyons; thence following the old canal deepened and enlarged to a point beyond Pittsford. Here the channel leaves the old route, crossing the Genesee River about a mile south of Rochester on a pool created by the construction of a dam, joining the line of the old canal a few miles westerly and continuing thence in the former channel, deepened and widened, to and through Tonawanda Creek, canalized, to Tonawanda, where the Niagara River is entered and followed to Lake Erie at Buffalo. The length of the Erie Canal is approximately 340 miles.

Albany, while not on the improved Erie Canal proper, is situated on the Hudson River six miles below Troy. Ample terminal facilities have been provided here.

At Utica, a harbor of ample dimensions has been constructed, to which entrance is provided from the main canal channel by means of a junction lock.

At Syracuse, a harbor has been constructed at the southerly end of Onondaga Lake and an adequate channel has been provided from the main canal to it.

At Rochester, the pool created in the Genesee River will afford harbor facilities in that city.

At Buffalo, harbor and terminal facilities are provided in the Erie Basin and the Ohio Basin, including the Lackawanna Slip as far as Miami Street. In addition, the old Erie Canal north of Wilkeson Street will be retained without enlargement.

PORTIONS OF OLD CANAL RETAINED.

A section of the old Erie Canal has been retained for use, without enlargement, between its junction with the improved Erie Canal at Waterford and Albany. Boats may enter this section of the canal at its northern end at Waterford, from the Hudson River by means of the upper or lower side cut locks at Watervliet, or at its southern end from the Hudson River at Albany. This canal passes through the City of Watervliet.

The section of the old canal between Mohawk and Rome also has been retained without enlargement. This passes through the City of Utica. It may be entered either at Mohawk or Rome by means of junction locks.

The dimensions of boats using the above sections of the old canal will be limited to the following: Length, ninety-eight feet; width, seventeen feet five inches; draught, six feet, and height above water line seven feet six inches; excepting, however, that the draught of boats using the unimproved Champlain Canal between Waterford and Watervliet is limited to four feet six inches.

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLES—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO.

In the following tables will be found the number and location of locks on the canals, as well as the various cities and villages, with the distances between all points:

	Place to Place	From New York.	From Buffalo.
N. Y. City, Pier 5 and 6, E. R.	.....	.00	506.72
Dobbs Ferry	23.80	23.80	482.92
Erie railroad docks	2.20	26.0	480.72
Tarrytown	2.30	28.3	478.42
Nyack	.9	29.2	477.52
Ossining	4.6	33.8	472.92
Haverstraw	4.0	37.8	468.92
Peekskill	7.1	44.9	461.82
West Point	7.4	52.3	454.42
Cold Spring	2.6	54.9	451.82
Cornwall Landing	2.6	57.5	449.22
Newburgh	3.6	61.1	445.62
Fishkill	.3	61.4	445.32
New Hamburg	6.4	67.8	438.92
Poughkeepsie	7.9	75.7	431.02
Kingston, on side line 1.2 miles long	16.4	92.1	417.02
Rhinecliff	15.3	91.0	415.72
Saugerties	10.5	101.5	405.22
Catskill	10.6	112.1	394.62
Athens	4.1	116.2	390.52
Hudson	.2	116.4	390.32
Coxsackie	6.9	123.3	383.42
New Baltimore	6.4	129.7	377.02
Coeymans	2.0	131.7	375.02
Castleton	4.0	135.7	371.02
Rensselaer, Ferry St.	7.7	143.4	363.32
Albany, Madison Ave.	0.4	143.8	362.92
Albany terminal	1.0	144.8	361.92
Rensselaer, Forbes Ave.	1.0	144.8	361.92
Troy, Washington St terminal	5.1	149.9	356.82
Watervliet, at ferry	.2	150.1	356.62
Troy, upper terminal	.4	150.5	356.22
Troy, Federal lock	1.43	151.93	354.79
Cohoes terminal Ontario St.	1.67	153.60	353.12
Mohawk R. below Union bridge	.78	154.38	352.34
Waterford—junction Erie and Champlain Canals	.78	154.38	352.34
Waterford, Third St. terminal	.12	154.5	352.22
Lock No. 2, Erie Canal	.7	155.2	351.52
Lock No. 3, Erie Canal	.28	155.48	351.24
Lock No. 4, Erie Canal	.62	156.1	350.62
Lock No. 5, Erie Canal	.16	156.26	350.46
Lock No. 6, Erie Canal	.28	156.54	350.18
Guard gate No. 2	.63	157.17	349.55
Crescent terminal	1.33	158.50	348.22
Dunsback Ferry	2.39	160.89	345.83
Fort's Ferry	2.28	163.17	343.55
Vischer's Ferry	2.80	165.9	331.90
Lock No. 7	1.47	167.37	339.35
Rexford (aqueduct)	3.83	171.2	335.52
Schenectady terminal	4.6	175.8	330.92
Lock No. 8, Scotia	2.4	178.2	328.52
Rotterdam Junction (west)	4.40	182.60	324.12

ERIE CANAL DISTANCE TABLES—NEW YORK TO BUFFALO—*Continued.*

	Place to Place	From New York.	From Buffalo.
Lock No. 9	.42	183.02	323.70
Hoffman's Ferry (north shore)	1.38	184.40	322.32
Pattersonville (south shore)	1.38	184.40	322.32
Cranesville	4.40	188.80	317.92
Lock No. 10, Cranesville	.38	189.18	317.54
Amsterdam terminal	2.72	191.90	314.82
Lock No. 11, Guy Park	1.33	193.23	313.49
Akin	1.77	195.00	311.72
Fort Hunter, bridge	2.75	197.75	308.97
Lock No. 12, Tribes Hill	.05	197.80	308.92
Fultonville (south shore)	5.10	202.90	303.82
Fonda (north shore)	5.10	202.90	303.82
Lock No. 13, Yosts	4.58	207.48	299.24
Randall P. O. (south shore)	.62	208.10	298.62
Yosts (north shore)	.18	208.28	298.44
Sprakers Ferry	3.42	211.7	295.02
Canajoharie terminal	3.10	214.8	291.92
Palatine Bridge (north shore)	3.10	214.8	291.92
Lock No. 14	.58	215.38	291.34
Fort Plain terminal	2.92	218.3	288.42
Nelliston (north shore)	2.92	218.3	288.42
Lock No. 15	.43	218.73	287.99
St. Johnsville terminal	5.25	223.98	282.74
Lock No. 16	1.46	225.44	281.28
Mindenville bridge	.26	225.70	281.02
Guard gate No. 3, Erie, Indian Castle	3.1	228.8	277.92
Lock No. 17, Little Falls	4.41	233.21	273.51
Lift bridge, Little Falls	.71	233.92	272.80
Guard gate No. 4, Little Falls	.18	234.10	272.62
Terminal, Little Falls	.30	234.4	272.32
Lock No. 18, Jacksonburg	3.00	237.4	269.32
Bridge No. 139, Jacksonburg	.30	237.7	269.02
Mohawk guard gate No. 5	3.83	241.53	265.19
Mohawk Junc. lock, Utica line	3.83	241.53	265.19
Herkimer terminal	.17	241.7	265.02
Ilion terminal	1.80	243.5	263.22
Frankfort terminal	2.90	246.4	260.32
Lock No. 19	3.00	249.4	257.32
Utica terminal lock	7.20	256.6	250.12
Utica terminal (side line)	.70	257.30	250.8
Whitesboro bridge	2.20	258.80	247.92
Lock No. 20	.88	259.68	247.04
Oriskany bridge	2.42	262.1	244.62
Guard gate No. 6, Erie Canal	4.20	266.3	240.42
Rome terminal	3.00	269.3	237.42
Guard gate No. 7, Erie Canal	.15	269.45	237.27
Junction lock to Utica line	.15	269.45	237.27
Junctionlock to Black R. Canal	.10	269.55	237.17
New London junction lock, Syracuse line	6.31	275.86	230.86
Lock No. 21	2.04	277.90	228.82
Lock No. 22	1.35	279.25	227.47
Sylvan Beach (north side)	4.35	283.60	223.12
Cleveland	8.5	292.7	216.02
Constantia	6.6	299.3	209.42
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	7.5	306.2	201.92
Fort Brewerton (north shore)	21.2	304.8	201.92
Brewerton terminal	.2	305.0	201.72
Lock No. 23	2.9	307.9	198.82
Oak Orchard bridge	2.9	310.8	195.92
Oswego canal junction, east (Three River Point)	3.81	314.61	192.11
Three River Point dock	.09	314.7	192.02
West Junction	.2	314.9	191.82
Belgium bridge	1.8	316.7	190.02
Cold Spring bridge, east junction, Syracuse branch	4.70	321.4	185.32
Long Branch dock	.95	322.35	185.77
Lake entrance, side line	.45	322.8	186.22
Liverpool	2.00	324.8	188.22
Syracuse terminal	3.40	328.20	191.62
West Junc., Syracuse branch	.50	321.9	184.82
Lock No. 24, Baldwinsville	4.55	326.65	180.07
State ditch, bridge	8.80	335.45	171.27
Jones Point, Cross Lake entrance	1.73	337.18	169.54
Iron bridge, Jordan	2.12	339.3	167.42
Bontas bridge	.87	341.17	165.55
Weedsport terminal	2.03	343.2	163.52
Port Byron (free bridge)	4.10	347.3	159.42
Fox Ridge (Campbell's bridge)	3.50	350.8	155.92
Montezuma (aqueduct)	4.58	355.38	151.34
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, east junction	.52	355.9	150.82
Cayuga and Seneca Canal, west junction	.30	356.2	150.52
Lock No. 25, May's Point	1.20	357.4	149.32
Lock No. 26	5.84	363.24	143.48
Clyde, viaduct	2.36	365.6	141.12
Lyons terminal	9.60	375.2	131.52
Lock No. 27	.10	375.3	131.42
Lock No. 28-A	1.27	376.57	130.15
Poor House	1.08	377.65	129.07
Lock No. 28-B	2.85	380.5	126.22
Newark terminal	.40	380.9	125.82
Port Gibson	3.40	384.3	122.42
Guard gate No. 8	1.68	385.98	120.74
Palmyra, lock No. 29	4.22	390.2	116.52
Macedon, lock No. 30	3.00	393.2	113.52
Wayne port	3.00	396.2	110.52
Fairport dock	4.63	400.83	105.89
Lift bridge No. 2	4.63	400.83	105.89
Guard gate No. 9	3.27	404.1	102.62
Bushnell's Basin, bridge	.64	404.74	101.98
Cartersville, bridge	1.66	406.4	100.32
Guard gate No. 10	.10	406.50	100.22
Pittsford, dock wall	1.20	407.7	99.02
Lock No. 32	2.10	409.8	96.92
Lock No. 33	.80	410.6	96.12
Guard lock, east	3.60	414.2	92.52
Centre of river	.50	414.7	92.02
Rochester terminal (side line)	3.20	417.9	95.22
Guard lock, west	.50	415.2	91.52
South Greece	6.60	421.8	84.92
Guard gate No 11	2.30	424.1	82.62
Spencerport terminal	1.30	425.4	81.32
Lift bridge No. 3	1.30	425.4	81.32
Adams Basin, dock	2.9	428.3	78.42
Adams Basin, lift bridge No. 4	2.9	428.3	78.42
Brockport, lift bridge No. 5	4.61	432.91	73.81
Brockport, lift bridge No. 6	.19	433.1	73.62
Guard gate No 12, Erie Canal	.90	434.0	72.72
Holley terminal	3.7	437.7	69.02
Holley lift bridge No 7	3.7	437.7	69.02
Guard gate No. 13, Erie Canal	.63	438.33	68.39
Hulberton lift bridge No. 8	2.37	440.7	66.02
Albion, lift bridge No. 9	6.40	447.1	59.62
Albion, lift bridge No. 10	.20	447.3	59.42
Guard gate No. 14, Erie Canal	1.1	448.4	58.32
Eagle Harbor lift bridge No. 11	2.2	450.6	56.12
Knowlesville, lift bridge No. 12	3.0	453.6	53.12
Guard gate No. 15	3.2	456.8	49.92
Medina terminal	1.0	457.8	48.92
Medina lift brdge No. 13	.4	458.2	48.52
Guard gate No. 16, Erie Canal	3.21	461.41	45.31
Middleport, lift bridge No. 14	1.49	462.9	43.82
Guard gate No. 17	4.9	467.8	38.92
Gasport, lift bridge No. 15	.4	468.2	38.52
Lockport, lift bridge No. 16	5.77	473.97	32.75
Lockport, lift bridge No. 17	.23	474.2	32.52
Lockport, lower terminal	.10	474.3	32.42
Locks No 34 and 35	.50	474.8	31.92
Upper terminal, Lockport	.50	475.3	31.42
Guard gate No. 18, Erie Canal	4.0	479.3	27.42
Pendleton, bridge	2.2	481.5	25.22
Martinsville	6.4	487.9	18.82
Tonawanda terminal	4.4	492.3	14.42
North Tonawanda terminal	4.4	492 3	14.42
Buffalo, Erie Basin	12.43	504.73	1.99
Buffalo, Ohio Basin	1.99	506.72	.0.00

The improved Champlain Canal is connected with Lake Champlain by means of the Lake Champlain inlet at Whitehall. A boat of the proper dimensions may proceed to the St. Lawrence River from New York Bay via the Hudson River, the improved Champlain Canal, Lake Champlain inlet, Lake Champlain, Richelieu River, Chambly Canal and Richelieu River through St. Ours lock. Lake Champlain and its inlet are under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, and the Richelieu River and Chambly Canal are under the jurisdiction of the Dominion of Canada. There is no water connection between the Champlain Canal and Lake George.

DISTANCES ON CHAMPLAIN CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Canadian Line.		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Canadian Line.
Federal lock at Troy	.....	151.93	169.57	Fort Edward term., side line.	1.00	192.24	131.26
Cohoes terminal, Ontario St.	1.67	153.60	167.90				
Waterford, junction in river	.78	154.38	167.12	Lock No. 8	2.06	193.30	128.20
Waterford, Union bridge	.54	154.92	166.58	Dunham's Basin, bridge	1.70	195.00	126.50
Lock No. 1	2.88	157.80	163.70	Lock No. 9	4.10	199.10	122.40
Lock No. 2	3.90	161.7	159.80	Smith's Basin, bridge	.44	199.54	121.96
Mechanicville, terminal	1.90	163.6	157.90	Fort Ann, bridge	3.76	203.30	118.20
Lock No. 3	.63	164.23	157.27	Comstock, bridge	3.94	207.24	114.26
Lock No. 4	1.83	166.96	155.44	Lock No. 11	.96	208.2	113.30
Stillwater, bridge	.42	166.48	155.02	Whitehall terminal	6.30	214.5	107.00
Bemis Heights	2.82	169.30	152.20	Whitehall lock No. 12	.29	214.79	106.71
Lock 5, Junction lock	11.06	180.36	141.14	Ticonderoga	22.31	237.1	84.40
				Crown Point	8.30	245.4	76.10
J'ct'n lock to Sch'y'rv'e Basin	1.2	181.56	142.34	Port Henry	8.10	253.5	68.00
				Essex	21.00	274.5	47.00
Thomson terminal	1.04	181.4	140.10	Burlington	11.00	285.5	36.00
Northumberland, bridge	.10	181.5	140.00	Port Kent	3.00	288.5	33.00
Lock No. 6, Fort Miller	2.50	184.0	137.50	Plattsburg	12.00	300.5	21.00
Guard Gate (Crocker's Reef)	2.07	186.07	135.43	Rouses Point	19.30	319.8	1.70
Lock No. 7, Fort Edward	5.17	191.24	130.26	Canadian line	1.70	321.5	00.00

DISTANCES ON OSWEGO CANAL.

	Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego		Distances Bet'n Points	From New York.	From Oswego
Oswego Canal, junction east (Three River Point)	3.81	314.61	23.79	Battle Island cut	3.50	330.55	7.85
Lift Bridge No. 1, Oswego	2.29	316.9	21.50	Minetto, lock No. 5	2.95	333.5	4.90
Phoenix, lock No. 1	.10	317.0	21.40	Oswego, lock No. 6, high dam.	3.3	336.8	1.60
Hinmansville, bridge	3.2	320.2	18.20	Oswego, lock No. 7	.36	337.16	1.24
Fulton, lock No. 2	6.3	326.5	11.90	Oswego, lock No. 8	.54	337.70	.70
Fulton, terminal	.2	326.7	11.70	Oswego, east terminal	.30	338.00	.40
Fulton, lock No. 3	.35	327.05	11.35	Oswego, Lake terminal	.40	338.40	.00

DISTANCES ON BLACK RIVER CANAL.

	Distance From—				Distance From—		
	Place to Place	Rome.	Boonville.		Place to Place	Rome.	Boonville.
Rome	.....	.....	25	Boonville	2	25	.....
Ridge Mills	2	2	23	Sugar River	3	28	3
Lock No. 7	3	5	20	Little Falls, Black River	1	29	4
Walworth's Storehouse	1	6	19	Port Leyden	3	32	7
Westernville	3	9	16	Lock No. 91	1	33	8
Wells Brook Aqueduct	2	11	14	Lyon Falls	2	35	10
Stringers' Creek	2	13	12	Hawkinsville, on feeder (three miles from Boonville)	.....	28	3
Lansing Kill	1	14	11	A. Lee's, on feeder	2	30	5
Lock No. 31	2	16	9	R. B. Miller's, on feeder	1	31	6
Lansing Kill dam or feeder	1	17	8	State dam on feeder	4	35	10
Lower Falls, Lansing Kill	2	19	6	Head of reservoir	2	37	12
Upper Falls, Lansing Kill	2	21	4				
Lock No. 70	2	23	2				

DISTANCES ON CAYUGA AND SENECA CANAL.

	Place to Place.	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.		Place to Place.	From N. Y. City.	From Buffalo.
Albany terminal	.....	144.80	361.92	Lock 1 (Mud lock)	4.07	359.97	154.59
Lock 2, Erie Canal	10.40	155.20	351.52	Ithaca, terminal	37.83	397.80	192.42
East junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal	200.88	355.90	150.82	Lock 1, (Mud lock)	.....	359.97	154.59
				Seneca Falls	4.38	364.35	158.97
				Waterloo	3.71	368.06	162.68
				Geneva	6.94	375.00	169.62
				Watkins	32.80	407.80	202.42
West junction, Erie and Cayuga and Seneca Canal	0.32	356.20	150.52	Montour Falls, Ayer St.	2.50	410.30	204.92

DISTANCES, ALBANY TO MONTREAL BY WAY OF HUDSON RIVER, LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND RICHELIEU AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVERS (APPROXIMATE DISTANCES).

	Place to Place.	Total Distances.		Place to Place.	Total Distances.
Albany	.....	.....	Chambly Basin	12	212
Whitehall	70	70	St. Ours Lock	32	244
Rouses Point	105	175	Sorel	14	258
St. John's (canal entrance)	25	200	Montreal	46	304

The improved Champlain Canal commences in the Hudson River at Waterford, where the improved Erie Canal starts westward, and follows generally the channel of the Hudson River, canalized, as far northward as Fort Edward, where a new route has been established to Whitehall on the inlet of Lake Champlain. The length of the improved Champlain Canal is approximately sixty-one miles. At Schuylerville, a portion of the old Champlain Canal has been retained without enlargement. By means of this spur boats 98′7 17″ 5″x5′ may enter the Schuylerville Basin.

The improved Cayuga and Seneca Canal branches off in a southerly direction from the improved Erie Canal at a point near Montezuma. The Cayuga branch follows the valley of the Seneca River to Cayuga Lake; thence through Cayuga Lake to the Cayuga Lake inlet at Ithaca. The Seneca branch follows the Seneca River in a westerly direction from the Cayuga branch near the foot of Cayuga Lake, and connects with Seneca Lake near Geneva; thence through Seneca Lake to Watkins, with an extension to Montour Falls. The length of the Cayuga and Seneca Canal (exclusive of the lakes) is approximately twenty-four miles. Cayuga Lake is about thirty-six miles in length, and Seneca Lake is about thirty-two miles long.

The improved Oswego Canal branches northerly from the improved Erie Canal at Three River Point and follows generally the line of the Oswego River, canalized, to Lake Ontario at Oswego. Its length is approximately twenty-three miles.

The Black River Canal has been retained without enlargement and extends from its junction with the Erie Canal at Rome northerly to Carthage, although it is not navigable further north than Lyons Falls.

Every vessel propelled by machinery and engaged in carrying passengers for hire, or towing for hire, must submit itself for examination to the inspectors of steam and motor vessels employed by the Superintendent of Public Works. The condition of such vessels and their apparatus, machinery and equipment must comply with the requirements of the State Navigation Law. Masters, pilots and engineers of such boats also must be licensed. Copies of the Navigation Law containing the requirements for such vessels may be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Public Works. Permits to pleasure boats to navigate the canals will be issued upon application to the Superintendent of Public Works, accompanied by information as to the name and address of the owner, the name of the boat, its type and dimensions. Navigation permits are not issued to rowboats, canoes or other such small craft, even when equipped with mechanical power. Such boats may use the canals without navigation permits, but the locks will not be operated for their passage.

NAVIGATION PERIOD.

The canals are available for use during the twenty-four hours of the day. At night time lights are maintained to mark the channel where such aid is deemed necessary. The length of the navigation season will be about seven months, being dependent upon weather conditions. Navigation will be declared open as early as physical conditions make possible, and the season will continue until the waterways are closed by ice. After the completion of the entire improvement project, it is possible that the waterways may be made ready for boats in April. Experience has shown that climatic conditions will prevent their use after December 1.

THE BLACK RIVER CANAL.

The Black River Canal has been retained without enlargement and extends from its junction with the Erie Canal at Rome northerly to Carthage, although it is not navigable further north than Lyons Falls.

DOCKAGE FACILITIES.

At New York City public terminals or docks are being provided at many points. A complete list of the exact localities will be furnished upon application.

At Albany ample dockage facilities already have been provided by the State, and a warehouse with loading and unloading machinery, is now being erected.

On Lake Champlain, State terminal docks have been built at Port Henry, Plattsburg and Rouses Point.

Terminal facilities also have been provided at Ithaca at the head of Cayuga Lake.

At practically all of the municipalities situated on the canal system, public docks will be found for the use of vessels, and many of these wharfs have been equipped with warehouses and derricks for the handling of freight. Information as to facilities at any specific point will be furnished upon request. Privately owned docks will be found at all points along the line of the Hudson River south of Albany. At many of the canal terminal docks convenient connections are had with railroad lines.

DIMENSIONS OF IMPROVED CANALS.

The dimensions of the improved Erie, Oswego, Champlain and Cayuga and Seneca Canals, so far as depth of channel and size of lock chambers are concerned, are uniform. The plans have sought to accomplish a minimum depth of channel of twelve feet throughout, and this practically has been accomplished. Such depth will be consistently maintained, although it must be borne in mind by all canal users that in the hundreds of miles of newly constructed channel, where natural conditions have been changed, erosion is constantly at work to lessen the navigable depth, and bars will inevitably form as the result of floods and excessive rainfall at the many streams entrances and elsewhere. Scour will be seen in the new river channels. Dredging operations will be progressed wherever such obstructions are discovered.

The width of the new canal channel varies according to the section traversed. Through canalized rivers and lakes the channel is at least two hundred feet wide. Through rock cuts in land lines a minimum bottom width of ninety-four feet has been provided, and through earth sections the minimum width at the bottom of the channel is seventy-five feet.

No fixed bridges have been permitted to be constructed over the new canal channel at less than fifteen and one-half feet above the level of the water when at maximum navigable stage.

The dimensions of the new locks on all improved canals have been made identical, so far as practicable. The length of the lock chamber from the lower gate to the breast-wall is three hundred and ten feet, which, considering the operation of the gates, will permit the locking of a barge three hundred feet long. The width of the lock chambers has been planned at forty-five feet, and this has practically been accomplished. The width of the United States Government lock at Troy, which is located at the eastern terminus of the canal system, is 44.44 feet. Such width, therefore, must govern.

MAXIMUM DIMENSIONS OF BOATS ON IMPROVED CANALS.

As to the largest vessel which may pass through the improved channels, it will be seen that its length must not exceed three hundred feet, nor its width forty-two feet.

By reason of the necessity of having a fair cushion of water underneath the keel of a heavily laden barge, and to insure a fair margin of safety on account of the possibility of obstructions existing in a channel of so great a length, the greatest draft to be permitted boats for the present and early future will be nine and one-half feet while the boat is in motion. It is important that this dimension be not exceeded for the additional reason that at the present time the depth of the Hudson River channel between Troy and Albany does not exceed ten feet at ordinary low tide.

The height of vessels above the water line must not exceed fifteen feet, in order that the same may pass safely under the fixed bridges.

COMMERCE THROUGH SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS.

(SIX MONTHS ENDING SEPTEMBER, 1917.)

EASTBOUND.						
Copper.....short tons..	79,787	79,844	3,882	7,481	83,669	87,325
Grain.....bushels..	29,954,697	35,557,206	31,363,789	13,610,103	61,318,486	49,167,309
Flour.....barrels..	4,308,128	2,909,531	2,225,761	2,161,378	6,533,889	5,070,909
Iron ore.....short tons..	38,018,934	35,759,152	9,351,416	9,016,176	47,370,350	44,775,328
Pig iron.....short tons..	29,896	5,724	.....	.....	29,896	5,724
Lumber.....M feet..	240,703	260,290	10,696	8,325	251,399	263,615
Wheat.....bushels..	93,285,181	58,162,742	63,450,703	36,604,764	156,735,884	94,767,506
General merchandise..short tons..	171,565	136,647	50,419	42,299	221,984	178,946
Passengers.....number..	11,995	6,311	15,131	12,083	27,126	18,394
WESTBOUND.						
Coal:						
Hard.....short tons..	1,535,671	1,694,159	73,810	126,450	1,609,481	1,820,609
Soft.....short tons..	10,277,017	9,921,563	753,161	846,971	11,030,178	10,768,534
Flour.....barrels..	270	80	12,960	.....	13,230	80
Grain.....bushels..	4,710	1,925	.....	.....	4,710	1,925
Manufactured iron...short tons..	103,626	63,139	12,815	12,633	116,441	75,822
Iron ore.....short tons..	14,479	44,853	14,448	12,794	28,927	57,647
Salt.....barrels..	530,202	344,893	42,287	75,600	572,489	420,493
General merchandise..short tons..	701,142	690,711	236,731	199,273	937,873	889,984
Passengers.....number..	11,222	5,639	15,162	13,446	26,384	19,085
TOTAL.						
Freight:						
Eastbound.....short tons..	42,517,627	39,128,966	12,127,997	10,649,050	54,645,624	49,778,016
Westbound.....short tons..	12,711,571	12,466,199	1,098,302	1,208,971	13,809,873	13,675,170
Total.....	55,229,198	51,595,165	13,226,299	11,858,021	68,455,497	63,453,186
Vessel passages.....number..	13,782	12,386	5,063	4,000	18,845	16,386
Registered tonnage.....net..	41,716,137	37,741,820	9,985,103	9,000,578	51,701,240	46,742,398

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC FOR 1916.

THE number and net tonnage of vessels of all nationalities passing through the canal in the past three years are:

FLAG.	1914.		1915.		1916.	
	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Vessels.	Net Tons.	Vessels.	Net Tons.
United States	3	2,562	1	3,436	16	34,732
Austria-Hungary	176	631,730	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belgium	.....	.....	1	2,170	1	2,437
Denmark	42	163,832	46	166,497	37	145,378
France	228	799,624	171	666,122	190	773,679
Germany	481	2,118,946	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greece	49	138,042	47	95,876	23	54,640
Italy	131	369,239	124	363,488	142	438,830
Japan	64	354,367	119	565,945	27	69,855
Netherlands	347	1,389,390	334	1,334,474	167	643,208
Norway	41	96,647	48	135,544	55	166,683
Persia	3	2,491	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,758
Russia	71	200,423	17	59,535	9	27,414
Siam	2	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spain	26	71,558	26	72,700	22	65,914
Sweden	35	132,027	38	144,330	31	110,628
Turkey	25	23,289	.....	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	3,078	12,910,278	2,736	11,656,038	2,388	9,788,190
Total	4,802	19,409,495	3,708	15,266,155	3,110	12,325,347

In the 10 years, 1891-1900, the annual net tonnage ranged from 8,698,777 tons to 9,738,152 tons and the transit receipts from 83,422,101 francs to 90,623,608 francs (from $16,100,465 to $17,490,355). The average of the net tonnage was 8,588,947 tons, and of the transit receipts 80,006,013 francs ($15,441,160), while in 1916 the net tonnage amounted to 12,325,347 tons, and the transit receipts to 80,862,403 francs ($15,606,445). The mean net tonnage per vessel, which in 1881 was only 1,517 tons, rose to 2,067 tons in 1891, to 2,926 tons in 1901, to 3,688 tons in 1911, and to 3,963 tons in 1916.

In the year 1870, 26,758 civil and military passengers were carried through the canal; in 1880 the number rose to 98,900; in 1890, to 161,352; in 1900, to 282,203; and amounted in 1916 to 283,030, as against 210,530 in 1915.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN ASSOCIATION.

The purpose of this association is: "To assemble in social gatherings; to renew and extend affiliations; to perpetuate the historical traditions and to promote the welfare of the Lake Champlain Valley." *President*—Julius H. Seymour. *Vice-Presidents*—Augustus N. Hand, John F. O'Brien, C. E. Bush, Frank L. Fish. *Treasurer*—Edmund Seymour. *Secretary*—Percival Wilds. *Historian*—Frederick B. Richards. Headquarters, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF COMMISSION MERCHANTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Officers: *President*—R. B. Clayberger, Philadelphia, Pa. *First Vice-President*—E. W. J. Hearty Boston, Mass. *Second Vice-President*—F. M. Baldwin, Detroit, Mich. *Treasurer*—E. H. Neustadtl, Milwaukee, Wis. *General Manager and Secretary*—R. S. French, 90 West Broadway, New York.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

THE original act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, provided for a commission consisting of five members. By various amendatory and supplementary enactments the powers of the commission have been increased and the scope of the regulating statute materially widened. Among the more important of these enactments are the acts of March 2, 1889; the Elkins act, approved February 19, 1903; the Hepburn act, approved February 29, 1906; the Mann-Elkins act of June 18, 1910; and the acts of August 24, 1912, May 29 and August 9, 1917. Under the act of June 29, 1906, the number of commissioners was increased to seven and was enlarged to nine members by the act of August 9, 1917.

The act to regulate commerce applies to all common carriers engaged in the transportation of oil or other commodities, except water, and except natural or artificial gas, by means of pipe lines, or partly by pipe lines and partly by railroad, or partly by pipe lines and partly by water, and to telegraph, telephone, and cable companies (whether wire or wireless) engaged in sending messages from one State, Territory, or District of the United States to any other State, Territory, or District of the United States, or to any foreign country, and to common carriers engaged in interstate transportation of passengers or property wholly by railroad (or partly by railroad and partly by water when both are used under a common control, management, or arrangement for a continuous carriage or shipment); also to express companies and sleeping-car companies, and to bridges or ferries used or operated in connection with any railroad engaged in interstate transportation.

The act to regulate commerce requires all rates to be reasonable and just; prohibits preferential rates for transportation service performed under like circumstances and conditions; prohibits undue or unreasonable preferences or advantages in rates or facilities and the charging of a higher rate for a shorter than for a longer haul, over the same line, in the same direction, the shorter being included within the longer haul. It is provided, however, that the commission may, in special cases, after investigation, authorize carriers to charge less for longer than for shorter distances. The commission is authorized to require carriers to establish through routes and joint rates. The commission is also authorized to require carriers subject to the act to construct switch connections with lateral branch lines of railroads and private sidetracks. The act provides that where two or more through routes and through rates shall have been established, shippers shall have the right to designate in writing via which of such through routes the property shall be transported to destination.

The commission has jurisdiction, upon complaint or in a proceeding instituted upon its own initiative, and after full hearing, to determine and prescribe reasonable rates, regulations, and practices; to award reparation to injured shippers, and to require carriers to cease and desist from unjust discrimination or undue or unreasonable preferences.

Carriers are required to publish and file all rates, rules, and regulations applying to interstate traffic, and are prohibited from engaging in interstate transportation unless such rates, rules, and regulations are published and filed. Severe penalties are provided in the statute for failure to observe the rates and regulations shown in the published tariffs.

The commission may inquire into the management of the business of all common carriers subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce, and may prescribe the accounts, records, and memoranda which shall be kept by the carriers, which shall be open to examination by the commission through its authorized agents or examiners. Carriers are required to file annual reports with the commission, and such other reports as may from time to time be required.

The commission appoints a secretary, who is its chief administrative and executive officer, an assistant secretary, and such attorneys, examiners, special agents, and clerks as are necessary to the proper performance of its duties.

By the act of June 18, 1910 (Mann-Elkins law), the jurisdiction of the commission was increased as to through routes and joint rates, freight classification, switch connections, long and short hauls, filing or rejection of rate schedules, investigations on own motion, determining reasonable rates, suspension of proposed rates, and other matters. This act also authorized the President to appoint a special commission to investigate questions pertaining to the issuance of railroad stocks and bonds.

By act approved August 24, 1912 (section 11), a new paragraph was added to section 5 of the act to regulate commerce, by which it is made unlawful after July 1, 1914, for any common carrier subject to the act to regulate commerce to own, lease, operate, control, or have any interest in any competing carrier by water. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to determine questions of fact as to competition, after full hearing, on the application of any railroad company or other carrier, and to extend beyond July 1, 1914, the time during which such ownership or operation of vessels plying elsewhere than through the Panama Canal may continue, when it is found to be in the interest of the public and is of advantage to the convenience and commerce of the people, and not in restraint of competition.

At the same time section 6 of the act was amended by adding a new paragraph conferring upon the commission jurisdiction over transportation of property from point to point in the United States by rail and water, whether through the Panama Canal or otherwise, and not entirely within the limits of a single State, this jurisdiction, under certain conditions, including power to establish physical connection between lines of the rail carrier and the dock of the water carrier by directing the rail carrier to make such connection; to establish through routes and maximum joint rates over such rail and water lines, and to determine the conditions thereof; to establish proportional rates by rail to and from ports, and to determine to what traffic and in connection with what vessels and upon what terms and conditions such rates shall apply; and to require rail carriers entering into through routing arrangements with any water carrier to extend the privileges of such arrangements to other water carriers.

By the act approved March 1, 1913, amending the act to regulate commerce, the commission is directed to investigate, ascertain, and report the value of all the property owned or used by every common carrier subject to the provisions of the act.

The act approved May 29, 1917, gives the commission jurisdiction over the rules, regulations and practices of carriers subject to the act with respect to car service.

Jurisdiction is conferred upon the commission to enforce certain provisions of the act approved October 15, 1914, to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies in so far as such provisions relate to carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce. The act prohibits, with certain exceptions, carriers from discriminating between purchasers in sales of commodities, and from making leases or sales of commodities and from acquiring stock or capital of other corporations engaged in commerce tending to substantially lessen competition or create a monopoly; makes it a felony for a President or other specified officers to misappropriate a carrier's funds; and provides that after two years from the approval of the act no carrier shall have dealings in securities or supplies, or contract for construction or maintenance to the amount of more than $50,000 in the aggregate in any one year, with another corporation or organization when, by reason of common officers or otherwise, there exists a community of interest between the carrier and such other corporation or organization, except as a result of free competitive bidding under regulations to be prescribed by the commission. The commission is further authorized to investigate violations of the act by carriers and to require the guilty parties to cease therefrom, and its findings of fact in such investigations shall be conclusive when supported by testimony.

The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved October 22, 1913, provided that the Commerce Court should be abolished from and after December 31, 1913, and that the jurisdiction theretofore vested in the Commerce Court under act approved June 18, 1910, be transferred to and vested in the several District Courts of the United States.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION—*Continued.*

The act approved March 4, 1915, which became effective June 2, 1915, makes common carriers liable for all damage to property caused by them, and forbids, with certain exceptions, limitations of liability.

The act of February 11, 1903, provides that suits in equity brought under the act to regulate commerce, wherein the United States is complainant, may be expedited and given precedence over other suits, and that appeals from the Circuit Court lie only to the Supreme Court. The act of February 19, 1903, commonly called the Elkins law, prohibits rebating, allows proceedings in the courts by injunction to restrain departures from published rates, and provides that cases prosecuted under the direction of the Attorney-General in the name of the commission shall be included within the expediting act of February 11, 1903.

Under the act of August 7, 1888, all Government-aided railroad and telegraph companies are required to file certain reports and contracts with the commission, and it is the commission's duty to decide questions relating to the interchange of business between such Government-aided telegraph company and any connecting telegraph company. The act provides penalties for failure to comply with the act or the orders of the commission.

The act of March 2, 1893, known as the safety-appliance act, provides that railroad cars used in interstate commerce must be equipped with automatic couplers, and drawbars of a standard height for freight cars, and have grab irons or handholds in the ends and sides of each car; and that locomotive engines used in moving interstate traffic shall be equipped with a power driving-wheel brake and appliances for operating the train-brake system. The act directs the commission to lodge with the proper District-Attorneys information of such violations as may come to its knowledge. The act of March 2, 1903, amended this act so as to make its provisions apply to Territories and the District of Columbia, to all cases when couplers of whatever design are brought together, and to all locomotives, cars, and other equipment of any railroad engaged in interstate traffic, except logging cars and cars used upon street railways; and provides for a minimum number of air-braked cars in trains.

By act of April 14, 1910, the safety-appliance acts were supplemented so as to require railroads to equip their cars with sill steps, hand brakes, ladders, running boards, and roof handholds, and the commission was authorized to designate the number, dimensions, location, and manner of application of appliances.

By act of May 6, 1910, the prior accident-reports law was repealed and a new statute passed giving more power to the commission as to investigating accidents, and is more comprehensive than the former law.

The act of March 4, 1907, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is made unlawful to require or permit employes engaged in or connected with the movement of trains to be on duty more than a specified number of hours in any 24.

The act of May 30, 1908, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make regulations for the safe transportation of explosives by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce. A penalty is provided for violations of such regulations.

The act of May 30, 1908, makes it the duty of the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce the provisions of the act wherein it is provided that after a certain date no locomotive shall be used in moving interstate or foreign traffic, etc., not equipped with an ash pan which can be emptied without requiring a man to go under such locomotive. A penalty is provided for violations of this act.

The act of February 17, 1911, confers jurisdiction upon the commission to enforce certain provisions compelling railroad companies to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto.

By an amendatory act approved March 4, 1915, the powers of the commission to inspect and to prescribe standards of safety for locomotive boilers and appurtenances thereto was extended to include "all parts and appurtenances of the locomotive and tender."

The urgent deficiency appropriation act approved October 22, 1913, contains an appropriation of $25,000 to enable the commission to investigate and test block signals and appliances for the automatic control of railway trains, and appliances or systems intended to promote the safety of railway operation, including experimental tests of such systems and appliances as shall be furnished, in completed shape, to the commission for investigation and test, free of cost to the Government, in accordance with the provisions of joint resolution approved June 30, 1906, and sundry civil appropriation act approved May 27, 1908. Provision was made in the sundry civil appropriation acts approved August 1, 1914, March 3, 1915, July 1, 1916 and June 12, 1917, for continuing the investigation and testing of these systems and appliances.

The act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department approved July 28, 1916, empowers the commission to fix and determine fair and reasonable rates and compensation for the transportation of mail matter by railway common carriers and service connected therewith, prescribing the method by weight or space, or both, or otherwise.

LINCOLN MEMORIAL.

THE memorial is being erected in Potomac Park on the axis of the United States Capitol and the Washington Monument, in accordance with plans prepared by Henry Bacon of New York City.

Work on the construction of the memorial was commenced on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1914, when the first sod was turned by the Special Resident Commissioner, ex-Senator Blackburn. The foundation was completed and the cornerstone laid February 12, 1915. By act of Congress, February 28, 1916, the limit of cost was increased to $2,594,000, to include the approaches. The whole amount has been appropriated, and about $2,000,000 expended, the memorial to be completed in four years from the commencement of work.

The foundation of the memorial, which is of reinforced concrete, rises 45 feet above the present grade, and will be surrounded by a mound of earth 1,000 feet in diameter. The exterior of the memorial proper is of white Colorado Yule marble, and the interior limestone. The only sculpture will be a colossal statue of Lincoln, designed by Daniel Chester French, flanked by two bronze panels bearing Lincoln's Gettysburg and Second Inaugural addresses. Secretary of the Memorial, Henry A. Vale, Office Building, United States Senate.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A SOCIETY of descendants of Revolutionary patriots and others was organized in San Francisco, Cal., after the centennial parade of July 4, 1876, entitled "Sons of Revolutionary Sires," from whence was organized in 1889 the California Society Sons of the American Revolution and became part of the National Society in that year. State societies exist in forty-six States, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, the Philippines, and France. The total membership of the organization is about 15,000. *President-General*—Elmer M. Wentworth, Des Moines, Iowa. *Vice-Presidents-General*—Orison J. C. Dutton, Frederick E. Emerson, Thomas W. Williams, Philip F. Turner, Wm. K. Boardman. *Treasurer-General*—John H. Burroughs, New York City. *Secretary-General and Registrar-General*—A. Howard Clark, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution has headquarters at No. 220 Broadway, New York City. The membership is 1,500. *President*—Louis Annin Ames. *Vice-Presidents*—Martin S. Allen, Walter B. Hopping and William H. Kelly. *Secretary*—Capt. Charles A. Du Bois. *Treasurer*—James De La Montanye. *Registrar*—Teunis D. Huntting.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES.

(For the Calendar Year 1916. Prepared by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C. Compiled from monthly returns of the railways to the Interstate Commerce Commission, and covering roads with annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.)

Account.	United States. Amount, 1916.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1916.	United States. Per Mile, Line. 1915.	Eastern District. Amount, 1916.	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line. 1916.	Eastern District. Per Mile, Line. 1915.
Total operating revenues	$3,622,057,141	$15,701	$13,445	$1,637,712,905	$27,675	$23,514
Freight	2,573,832,109	11,158	9,368	1,149,887,164	19 431	16,413
Passenger	708,020,983	3,069	2,818	316,759,583	5,353	4,747
Mail	61,221,561	265	255	22,805,099	386	363
Express	90,293,551	391	318	42,625,020	720	560
All other	188,688,937	818	686	105,636,039	1,785	1,431
Total operating expenses	2,373,439,156	10,289	9,009	1,113,013,365	18,808	16,060
Maint. of way and struct	424,032,705	1,838	1,641	176,621,625	2,985	2,687
Maint. of equipment	597,915,428	2,592	2,230	286,923,974	4,849	4,125
Net operating revenue	1,248,617,985	5,412	4,436	524,699,540	8,867	7,454
Taxes	158,587,793	687	608	63,680,530	1,076	956
Operating income	1,089,137,183	4,721	3,825	460,665,009	7,785	6,494
Operating ratio—Per cent 1916		65.5			68.0	
Operating ratio—Per cent 1915		67.0			68.3	
Average mileage represented 1916		230,683			59,178	
Average mileage represented 1915		229,341			59,030	

Account.	Southern District. Amount, 1916.	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1916.	Southern District. Per Mile, Line. 1915.	Western District. Amount, 1916.	Western District. Per Mile, Line. 1916.	Western District. Per Mile, Line. 1915.
Total operating revenues	$524,865,544	$12,267	$10,495	$1,459,478,692	$11,338	$9,776
Freight	386,752,920	9 039	7,706	1,037,192,025	8,058	6,667
Passenger	98,562,656	2 304	2,009	292,698,744	2,274	2,196
Mail	8,398,121	196	179	30,018 341	233	230
Express	13,085,337	306	247	34,583,194	268	230
All other	18,066,510	422	354	64,986,388	505	453
Total operating expenses	341 025,876	7,970	7,288	919,399,915	7,142	6,325
Maint. of way and struct	64,352,020	1,504	1,401	183,059,060	1,422	1,237
Maint of equipment	94,038,939	2,198	1,941	216,952,515	1,685	1,452
Net operating revenue	183,839,663	4,297	3,207	540,078,777	4,196	3,451
Taxes	22,486,291	526	454	72,420,972	563	498
Operating income	161,191,704	3,767	2,749	467,280,470	3,630	2,950
Operating ratio—Per cent 1916		65.0			63.0	
Operating ratio—Per cent 1915		69.4			64.7	
Average mileage represented 1916		42,786			128,719	
Average mileage represented 1915		42,403			127,908	

NOTE—The whole calendar year 1916 is covered by the above tables. Total operating revenues for 1916 amounted to $3,622,057,141, an average of $15,701 per mile of line; operating expenses amounted to $2,373 439,156, or $10,289 per mile; net operating rev nue amounted to $1,248,617,985, or $5,412 per mile. Compared with the preceding calendar year the year 1916 shows an increase in aggregate operating revenues of $553,644,918, or 16.8 per cent. per mile; an increase in aggregate operat ng expenses of $307 436,774, or 14.2 per cent per m le; an increase in net operating revenue of $231 208,144, or 22.0 per cent. per mile. Taxes were higher by $19,160,814, or 13.1 per cent. per m le, while operating income increased $211,946,351, or 23.4 per cent. per mile. Operating income per m le was greater than for 1915 in each of the three districts, as follows: 19.9 per cent. in the Eastern, 37.0 per cent. in the Southern, and 23.1 per cent. in the Western.

FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1917.

(From the same sources, showing increase or decrease in revenues and expenses.)

Account.	United States. Amt., 1917.*	United States. Amt., 1916.*	United States. Increase Over 1916, Pct.*	Eastern Dist. Amt. Per Mile of Line, 1917.	Eastern Dist. Increase Over 1916, Pct.	South'n Dist. Amt. Per Mile of Line, 1917.	South'n Dist. Increase Over 1916, Pct.	Western Dist. Amt. Per Mile of Line, 1917.	Western Dist. Increase Over 1916, Pct.
Total operating revenues	$8 215	$7,364	11.6	$14,395	8.5	$6,719	13.2	$5 874	14.7
Freight	5,854	5.285	10.8	10,173	7.2	4,934	11.7	4,176	14.8
Passenger	1,559	1,370	13.8	2,647	10.6	1,268	19.0	1,156	15.5
Mail	132	131	1.4	204	7.2	109	21.4	108	†8.0
Express	220	183	20.2	405	20.3	171	11.1	151	24.1
All other	450	395	13.9	966	13.3	238	12.3	284	15.7
Total operating expenses	5 861	4,977	17.7	10,903	19.4	4 560	17.0	3,978	-16.2
Maint. of way and struct	946	885	6.8	1,531	6.6	775	11.3	734	5.7
Maint. of equipment	1,412	1,263	11.8	2,673	12.5	1,214	10.7	900	11.7
Traffic	139	133	4.2	205	4.9	144	6.1	107	2.9
Transportation	3,107	2,476	25.5	6,028	27.6	2,239	24.4	2,053	23.2
General	203	178	14.0	348	14.3	164	7.8	149	16.2
All other	54	42	29.4	118	25.0	24	40.1	35	34.5
Net operating revenue	2,354	2,387	†1.4	3,492	†15.5	2,159	5.9	1,896	11.7
Taxes	385	331	16.3	601	14.1	329	29.3	304	14.4
Uncollectible revenues	1	2		2		2		1	
Operating income	1,968	2,054	†4.2	2,889	†19.8	1,828	2.6	1,591	11.2
Average mileage represented—1917		231,066		59,245		42,736		129,086	

* Per mile of line. † Decrease.

RAILROAD REVENUES AND EXPENSES—*Continued.*

EMPLOYEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION.

EMPLOYEES AND THEIR COMPENSATION.*	United States.	Eastern District.	Southern District.	Western District.
Ave. number of employés, year ended Dec. 31, 1916:				
General and division officers	17,366	7,382	3,372	6,612
All employés, excluding gen'l and division officers	1,626,103	744,474	271,547	610,082
Total compensation, year ended Dec. 31, 1916:				
General and division officers	$53,200,650	$22,739,895	$8,908,793	$21,551,962
All employés, excluding gen'l and division officers	1,412,579,190	669,717,177	200,943,038	541,918,975
Average annual compensation per employé, excluding general and division officers	868.69	899.58	739.99	888.27

* Excludes the returns of one Western railway operating 599.81 miles of line; data not reported.

THE ALASKA RAILROAD.

On April 10, 1915, President Wilson announced the selection of the route for the Alaska railroad to be built by the Government. The route adopted is known as the Susitna route and extends from Seward, on Resurrection Bay, to Fairbanks, on the Tanana River, a distance of 471 miles. This route includes the existing Alaska Northern Railway, which runs from Seward through the Kenai Peninsula, for a distance of seventy-one miles to Turnagain Arm, and has been purchased from its owners by the Government for $1,150,000. The contract for the purchase of this road was signed by Secretary Lane of the Interior Department, and under this contract, approved by the President, the road is taken over free from all debt or obligation of any kind.

From Turnagain Arm the route extends through the Susitna Valley and across Broad Pass to the Tanana River, and from there to Happy Station at mile 460, where it connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad and from there on to Fairbanks. A side line extends from Matanuska Junction into the Matanuska coal fields, a distance of thirty-eight miles. A spur three miles in length extends from this branch up Eska Creek to the Eska coal mine, and a short spur up Moose Creek to the Doherty mine.

The Tanana Valley Railroad is being operated by the Government under lease, pending its purchase. It is a narrow-gauge line extending from Fairbanks to Chatanika, a distance of thirty-nine miles, with a five mile branch from Chena Junction to Chena. This road will be connected with the main line, and will be used as a feeder, and permits of the delivery of coal to mines that are being developed northeast of Fairbanks.

PROGRESS REPORT TO OCTOBER 1, 1917.

The Alaska Northern Railroad from Mile 0, at Seward, to Mile 25 has been put in good condition, and from this point on is in usable condition. At Mile 50 the old trestle bridge across Placer River, in the vicinity of Spencer Glacier, has been replaced by a new structure. The entire line from Kern Creek to Seward, a distance of seventy-one miles, is in operation. From Kern Creek northward along Turnagain Arm to Potter Creek, a distance of twenty-nine miles, grading is well under way. This section is the most difficult construction work encountered on the entire line. From Potter Creek, through Anchorage, and on to a point two miles north of Kashwitna River, and the branch line from Matanuska Junction to Matanuska coal fields, with spurs leading to mines, are all completed and regularly operated. The coal from these mines is being used by the railroad. From a point two miles north of Kashwitna River to Dead Horse Hill, at Mile 250, the grading is well under way. From Dead Horse Hill to Indian River, at Mile 270, clearing is all completed, but grading has not been started. From Indian River, through Broad Pass, to Mile 360, no construction work has been done.

Units of road in operation: Seward to Kern Creek, seventy-one miles; Potter Creek to Kashwitna (including the Matanuska Branch), 143; Tanana Valley Railroad, 44; total 258 miles.

From the Nenana coal fields, at Mile 360, to the town of Nenana, at Mile 415, grading is progressing, and nine miles of track has been laid from Nenana south toward the coal fields. From Nenana north to Happy Station, Mile 460, clearing is completed, nine miles of grading finished, and the balance is under way. At Happy Station the line of the Alaska railroad connects with the Tanana Valley Railroad, and from this point into Fairbanks, at Mile 470, the roadbed and track of the Tanana Valley Railroad is being used.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS.

The objects of the association are to unite fraternally all letter carriers in the United States; to obtain and secure rights as Government employés; to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' Mutual Benefit Association, and to strive for the constant improvement of the service, and also to create and establish the United States Letter Carriers' National Sick Benefit Association. The association has a membership of 35,000.

President—E. J. Gainor, Muncie, Ind. *Vice-President*—P. J. McNab, New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—E. J. Cantwell, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. *Assistant Secretary*—M. T. Finnan, 945 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. *Treasurer*—C. D. Duffy, Chicago, Ill. *Executive Board*—R. F. Quinn, Chairman, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. Maher, Omaha, Neb.; F. M. Truax, St. Paul, Minn.; J. S. Foley, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Stinson, Bayonne, N. J.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

President—Waldo Lincoln, Worcester, Mass. *Corresponding Secretaries*—Foreign, James, P. Baxter, Portland, Me.; Domestic, Worthington C. Ford, Boston, Mass. *Recording Secretary*—Charles L. Nichols, M. D., Worcester, Mass. *Librarian*—Clarence S. Brigham. Annual meeting is held at Worcester, Mass., the third Wednesday in October. Organized 1812. Domestic membership restricted to 175.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF FAIRS AND EXPOSITIONS.

President—A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, Kan. *Vice-President*—W. H. Stratton, Dallas, Tex. *Secretary*—Charles Downing, Greenfield, Ind. *Treasurer*—B. M. Davison, Springfield, Ill. *Statistics Committee*—O. E. Remey, Chairman, Madison, Wis.; A. H. George, Meridian, Miss.; O. P. Hendershot, Boisé, Idaho; E. G. Bylander, Sedalia, Mo.; E. R. Danielson, Lincoln, Neb.

FEDERAL AND STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONS.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C. Expiration of term follows names.)

Henry C. Hall, Chairman, of Colorado, 1921; B. H. Meyer, of Wisconsin, 1917; James S. Harlan, of Illinois, 1918; Edgar E. Clark, of Iowa, 1919; Charles C. McChord, of Kentucky, 1922; Winthrop M. Daniels, of New Jersey, 1923; Robert W. Wooley, of Virginia, 1920; Clyde B. Aitchison, of Oregon, 1921; George W. Anderson, of Massachusetts, 1922; George B. McGinty, Secretary, of Georgia.

STATE RAILROAD AND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

ALABAMA—Sam P. Kennedy, President; B. H. Cooper, Commissioner; S. P. Gaillard, Commissioner.

ARIZONA—F. A. Jones, Chairman; A. A. Betts, Commissioner; A. W. Cole, Commissioner.

ARKANSAS—T. E. Woods, Chairman; W. G. Brasher, Commissioner; H. R. Wilson, Commissioner.

CALIFORNIA—Max Thelen, President; H. D. Loveland, Commissioner; Alexander Gordon, Commissioner; Edwin O. Edgerton, Commissioner; Frank R. Devlin, Commissioner.

COLORADO—George T. Bradley, Chairman; A. T. Anderson, Commissioner; M. H. Aylesworth, Commissioner.

CONNECTICUT—Richard T. Higgins, Chairman; John H. Hale, Commissioner; Charles C. Elwell, Commissioner.

FLORIDA—R. Hudson Burr, Chairman; N. A. Blitch, Commissioner; R. C. Dunn, Commissioner.

GEORGIA—C. M. Candler, Chairman; George Hillyer, Commissioner; P. B. Trammer, Commissioner; J. A. Perry, Commissioner; John T. Boifeuilliett, Commissioner.

IDAHO—John W. Graham, President; A. L. Freehafer, Commissioner.

ILLINOIS—Thomas G. Demcy, Chairman; Walter A. Shaw, Commissioner; Patrick Lucey, Commissioner; Frank H. Funk, Commissioner; Frederick E. Sterling, Commissioner.

INDIANA—E. I. Lewis, Chairman; J. W. McCardle, Commissioner; Charles A. Edwards, Commissioner; Edwin Corr, Commissioner.

IOWA—John A. Guiher, Chairman; E. D. Chassell, Commissioner; Dwight N. Lewis, Commissioner.

KANSAS—Joseph L. Bristow, Chairman; John M. Kinkel, Commissioner; C. F. Foley, Commissioner.

KENTUCKY—Laurence B. Finn, Chairman; H. Green Garrett, Commissioner; Sidney T. Douthitt, Commissioner.

LOUISIANA—Shelby Taylor, Chairman; B. A. Bridges, Commissioner; John T. Michel, Commissioner.

MAINE—Benjamin F. Cleaves, Chairman; William B. Skelton, Commissioner; John E. Bunker, Commissioner.

MARYLAND—Albert C. Towers, Chairman; E. Clay Timanus, Commissioner; John M. Reifsnider, Commissioner.

MASSACHUSETTS—Frederick J. MacLeod, Chairman; Everett E. Stone, Commissioner; John F. Meaney, Commissioner; Joseph B. Eastman, Commissioner; Charles A. Russell, Commissioner.

MICHIGAN—C. L. Glasgow, Chairman; C. S. Cunningham, Commissioner; A. A. Kelser, Commissioner.

MINNESOTA—Ira B. Mills, Chairman; Charles E. Elmquist, Commissioner; O. P. B. Jacobson, Commissioner.

MISSISSIPPI—F. M. Sheppard, President; George R. Edwards, Commissioner; W. B. Wilson, Commissioner.

MISSOURI—William G. Busby, Chairman; Edwin J. Bean, Commissioner; David E. Blair, Commissioner; Noah Simpson, Commissioner; Edward Flad, Commissioner.

MONTANA—Daniel Boyle, Chairman; J. H. Hall, Commissioner; J. E. McCormick, Commissioner.

NEBRASKA—Thomas L. Hall, Chairman; H. C. Taylor, Commissioner; V. E. Wilson, Commissioner.

NEVADA—H. F. Bartine, Chief Commissioner; J. F. Shaughnessy, First Associate Commissioner; W. H. Simmons, Second Associate Commissioner.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Edward C. Niles, Chairman; Thomas W. D. Worthen, Commissioner; William T. Gunnison, Commissioner.

NEW JERSEY Board of Public Utility Commissioners—Ralph W. E. Donges, President; John W. Slocum, Commissioner; Alfred S. March, Commissioner; Alfred H. Barber, Secretary.

NEW MEXICO—Hugh H. Williams, Chairman; Matthew S. Groves, Commissioner; Boniface Montoya, Commissioner.

NEW YORK Public Service Commission (First District)—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman; William Hayward, Commissioner; Henry W. Hodge, Commissioner; Travis H. Whitney, Commissioner; Charles S. Hervey, Commissioner; James B. Walker, Secretary. P. J. H. Kraacke and C. B. Hubbell sit for Hayward and Hodge while these two are in United States military service.

(Second District)—Seymour Van Santvoord, Chairman; John A. Barhite, Commissioner; William Temple Emmit, Commissioner; James O. Carr, Commissioner; Frank Irvine, Commissioner; Francis X. Disney, Secretary.

NORTH CAROLINA—E. L. Travis, Chairman; W. T. Lee, Commissioner; George P. Pell, Commissioner.

NORTH DAKOTA—S. J. Aandahl, Chairman; Charles W. Bleick, Commissioner; M. P. Johnson, Commissioner.

OHIO—Oliver H. Hughesm, Chairman; Beecher W. Waltermire, Commissioner; C. C. Marshall, Commissioner.

OKLAHOMA—J. E. Love, Chairman; W. D. Humphrey, Commissioner; Campbell Russell, Commissioner.

OREGON—F. J. Miller, Chairman; H. H. Corey, Commissioner; F. G. Butchel, Commissioner.

PENNSYLVANIA—W. D. B. Ainey, Chairman; John S. Rilling, Commissioner; Milton J. Brecht, Commissioner; Michael J. Ryan, Commissioner; James Alcorn, Commissioner.

RHODE ISLAND—William C. Bliss, Chairman; Samuel E. Hudson, Commissioner; Robert F. Rodman, Commissioner.

SOUTH CAROLINA—John G. Richards, Chairman; Frank W. Shealy, Commissioner; James Cansler, Commissioner.

SOUTH DAKOTA—P. W. Dougherty, Chairman; J. J. Murphy, Vice-Chairman; F. E. Wells, Commissioner.

TENNESSEE—B. A. Enlow, Chairman; Harvey H. Hannah, Commissioner; George W. Welch, Commissioner.

TEXAS—Allison Mayfield, Chairman; Earle B. Mayfield, Commissioner; C. H. Hurdleston, Commissioner.

UTAH—Judge Joshua E. Greenwood, President; H. H. Blood, Commissioner; Warren Stoutnour, Commissioner.

VERMONT—Robert C. Bacon, Chairman; William R. Warner, Commissioner; Walter A. Dutton, Commissioner.

VIRGINIA—Christopher B. Garnett, Chairman; William F. Rhea, Commissioner; J. R. Wingfield, Commissioner.

WASHINGTON—E. F. Blaine, Chairman; Frank R. Spinning, Commissioner; Arthur A. Lewis, Commissioner.

WEST VIRGINIA—E. F. Morgan, Chairman; G. R. C. Wiles, Commissioner; E. G. Rider, Commissioner.

WISCONSIN—Carl D. Jackson, Chairman; Henry R. Trumbower, Commissioner; John S. Allen, Commissioner.

WYOMING—Frank L. Houx, Governor, Chairman (ex-officio); Robert B. Forsyth, State Auditor, Vice-Chairman (ex-officio); Herman B. Gates, State Treasurer, member (ex-officio).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Louis Brownlow, Commissioner; W. Gwynn Gardiner, Commissioner; Brig.-Gen. J. G. D. Knight, Engineer Commissioner.

HAWAII—William J. Carden, Chairman; Alexander J. Gighoux, Commissioner; William P. Thomas, Commissioner.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—Mariano Cui, President; Bernard Herstein, Commissioner; Clyde A. De Witt, Commissioner.

CANADA—Sir Henry L. Drayton, Chief Commissioner; Hon. W. B. Nautel, Deputy Chief Commissioner; D'Arcy Scott, Assistant Chief Commissioner; S. J. McLean, Commissioner; A. S. Goodeve, Commissioner; A. C. Boxes, K. C., Commissioner, Ottawa.

MILES OF LINES OPERATED JAN. 1, 1917.

Name of Road.	Miles of Line Operated Jan. 1, 1917.
EASTERN DISTRICT.	
Ann Arbor	301.01
Atlantic & St. Lawrence	166.70
Atlantic City	170.18
Baltimore & Ohio	4,545.23
Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic	87.61
Bangor & Aroostook	632.07
Bessemer & Lake Erie	213.82
Boston & Maine	2,305.50
Buffalo & Susquehanna	252.56
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh	586.48
Central New England	301.30
Central R. R. Co. of New Jersey	683.75
Central Vermont	411.20
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	1,136.13
Chicago & Erie	269.56
Chi., Detroit & Can. Gr'nd Tr'nk Junc.	60.00
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	654.36
Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern	375.04
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western	321.68
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	621.53
Cincinnati Northern	245.68
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	2,386.91
Cumberland Valley	163.68
Delaware & Hudson	878.98
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	955.12
Detroit & Mackinac	384.82
Detroit & Toledo Shore Line	80.80
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee	190.52
Detroit, Toledo & Ironton	463.29
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	802.84
Erie	1,987.84
Grand Rapids & Indiana	575.03
Grand Trunk Western	347.05
Hocking Valley	349.60
International Ry. Co. of Maine	233.70
Kanawha & Michigan	176.60
Lake Erie & Western	900.01
Lehigh & Hudson River	96.60
Lehigh & New England	296.48
Lehigh Valley	1,443.15
Long Island	397.04
Maine Central	1,221.60
Michigan Central	1,861.77
Monongahela	108.20
New York Central	6,082.76
New York, Chicago & St. Louis	570.83
New York, New Haven & Hartford	1,988.04
New York, Ontario & Western	568.46
New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk	112.00
New York, Susquehanna & Western	135.97
Pennsylvania Company	1,754.67
Pennsylvania	4,536.40
Pere Marquette	2,248.75
Philadelphia & Reading	1,127.14
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington	717.86
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie	224.56
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. L.	1,488.98
Pittsburgh, Shawmut & Northern	204.67
Port Reading	21.16
Rutland	468.11
Staten Island Rapid Transit	23.54
Toledo & Ohio Central	435.69
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	455.04
Ulster & Delaware	128.88
Vandalia	917.26
Wabash	2,519.06
Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal	63.31
Western Maryland	773.00
West Jersey & Seashore	359.40
Wheeling & Lake Erie	512.13
Total—Eastern District	59,080.69
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.	
Alabama & Vicksburg	157.36
Alabama Great Southern	372.41
Atlanta & West Point	93.19
Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic	640.42
Atlantic Coast Line	4,773.66
Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio	283.04
Central of Georgia	1,918.74
Charleston & Western Carolina	342.50
Chesapeake & Ohio	2,380.64
Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific	363.69
Coal & Coke	197.30

Name of Road.	Miles of Line Operated Jan. 1, 1917.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT.—*Continued.*	
Florida East Coast	764.76
Georgia R. R. Lessee Organization	306.28
Georgia Southern & Florida	402.05
Gulf & Ship Island	307.56
Illinois Central	4,766.19
Louisville & Nashville	5,070.36
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis	199.80
Mobile & Ohio	1,160.30
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis	1,236.53
New Orleans & Northeastern	227.13
New Orleans Great Northern	284.60
New Orleans, Mobile & Chicago	402.39
Norfolk & Western	2,085.22
Norfolk Southern	907.71
Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac	87.68
Seaboard Air Line	3,461.34
Southern	6,982.87
Southern Ry. in Mississippi	280.61
Tennessee Central	294.87
Virginian	510.08
Washington Southern	35.57
Western Ry. of Alabama	133.42
Yazoo & Mississippi Valley	1,382.01
Total—Southern District	42,752.33
WESTERN DISTRICT.	
Arizona & New Mexico	112.24
Arizona Eastern	377.74
Atchinson, Topeka & Santa Fe	8,648.21
Bingham & Garfield	36.06
Chicago & Alton	1,052.65
Chicago & Northwestern	8,107.82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	9,373.65
Chicago Great Western	1,496.06
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	10,207.94
Chicago, Peoria & St. Louis	255.47
Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf	479.08
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	7,655.38
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	1,752.81
Colorado & Southern	1,102.84
Colorado Midland	337.64
Cripple Creek & Colorado Springs	86.65
Denver & Rio Grande	2,578.21
Denver & Salt Lake	255.46
Duluth & Iron Range	269.50
Duluth, Missabe & Northern	413.93
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	599.81
Duluth, Winnepeg & Pacific	176.13
El Paso & Southwestern Co.	1,028.44
Fort Worth & Denver City	454.14
Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio	1,360.95
Grand Canyon	64.11
Great Northern	8,197.82
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe	1,937.59
Houston & Texas Central	917.83
Houston, East & West Texas	190.94
International & Great Northern	1,159.50
Kansas City, Mexico & Orient	272.16
Kan. City, Mex. & Orient Ry. Co. of Tex	465.71
Kansas City Southern	755.43
Louisiana & Arkansas	278.72
Louisiana Ry. & Navigation Co	342.36
Louisiana Western	207.74
Midland Valley	381.58
Mineral Range	120.14
Minneapolis & St. Louis	1,646.75
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie	4,227.81
Missouri & North Arkansas	365.24
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	1,744.30
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Ry. of Texas	1,791.98
Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf	332.36
Missouri Pacific	3,927.57
Morgan's La. & Tex. R. R. & S. S. Co.	400.67
Nevada Northern	165.10
New Orleans, Texas & Mexico	191.22
Northern Pacific	6,668.66
Northwestern Pacific	523.78
Oregon Short Line	2,288.06
Oregon-Washington R. R. & Nav. Co.	2,052.25
Panhandle & Santa Fe	670.33
St. Joseph & Grand Island	257.93
St. Louis & San Francisco	4,752.30
St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico	548.18
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern	3,553.89

MILES OF LINES OPERATED JAN. 1, 1917—*Continued.*

Name of Road.	Miles of Line Operated Jan. 1, 1917.
WESTERN DISTRICT—*Continued.*	
St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas	243.59
St. Louis Southwestern	943.33
St. Louis Southwestern Ry. Co. of Texas	810.50
San Antonio & Arkansas Pass	732.45
San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake	1,154.20
Southern Pacific Co	7,065.14
Spokane International	163.51
Spokane, Portland & Seattle	554.73
Texas & New Orleans	468.14
Texas & Pacific	1,946.50
WESTERN DISTRICT—*Continued.*	
Toledo, Peoria & Western	247.70
Trinity & Brazos Valley	357.21
Union Pacific	3,622.07
Vicksburg, Shreveport & Pacific	183.20
Western Pacific	957.95
Wichita Valley	256.90
Total—Western District	129,345.94
UNITED STATES	231,178.96

FREIGHT TRAFFIC MOVEMENT.*

PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMALS, MINES, FORESTS, AND MANUFACTURES.
(For year ended June 30, 1916. From reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission.)

Commodity.	Tonnage Originating on Road.
Products of agriculture:	
Grain	56,768,151
Flour	10,364,918
Other mill products	7,870,330
Hay	6,992,408
Tobacco	1,005,473
Cotton	3,673,180
Fruits and vegetables	17,408,553
Other products of agriculture	8,377,518
Total	112,460,531
Products of animals:	
Live stock	16,413,050
Dressed meats	2,648,770
Other packing-house products	2,738,652
Poultry, game, and fish	996,921
Wool	491,777
Hides and leather	1,342,014
Other products of animals	4,524,364
Total	29,155,548
Products of mines:	
Anthracite coal	78,103,428
Bituminous coal	307,872,493
Coke	35,749,221
Ores	113,464,777
Stone sand, and other like articles	101,009,164
Other products of mines	13,461,173
Total	649,660,256
Products of forests:	
Lumber	63,395,028
Other products of forests	25,744,348
Total	89,139,376
Manufactures:	
Petroleum and other oils	15,360,091
Sugar	3,725,947
Naval stores	1,015,868
Iron, pig and bloom	20,212,576
Iron and steel rails	3,696,928
Other castings and machinery	14,281,361
Bar and sheet metal	21,279,640
Cement, brick, and lime	43,165,161
Agricultural implements	1,561,101
Wagons, carriages, tools, etc	2,927,441
Wines, liquors, and beers	3,894,012
Household goods and furniture	2,111,769
Other manufactures	46,179,979
Total	179,411,874
Miscellaneous commodities not specified above (carload rates)	39,620,203
L. C. L. goods not distributed above	50,394,509
Grand total	1,149,842,297

* Covers only roads having annual operating revenues above $1,000,000.

TEXT OF THE RAILWAY EIGHT HOUR DAY SETTLEMENT.

FOLLOWING is Secretary of the Interior Lane's official summary of the terms of the eight-hour day settlement, awarded March 19, 1917, by a committee of the Council of National Defence, by which was averted a nation-wide strike of 300,000 members of the four Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen.

In all road service, except passenger, where schedules now read "one hundred miles or less, nine or ten hours or less, overtime at ten or eleven miles per hour," insert "eight hours or less for a basic day and twelve and one-half miles per hour for a speed basis," for the purpose of computing overtime. Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. In all yard, switching and hostling service, where schedules now read "ten, eleven or twelve hours or less shall constitute a day's work," insert "eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work at present ten hours' pay." Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour. In yards now working on an eight hour basis, the daily rate shall be the present ten-hour standard rate, with overtime at one-eighth of the present standard daily rate. In case the law is declared unconstitutional eight hours or less at present ten hours' pay, will constitute a day's work in hostling service. In passenger service the present mileage basis will be maintained. On roads now having a flat ten-hour day in passenger service, the rule will be amended to read "eight within ten hours." For all classes of employes in short turn-around passenger service, where the rule now reads "eight within twelve hours," it will be amended to read "eight within ten hours." For such territory as has no number of hours for a day's work in short turn-around passenger service, the eight within ten hour rule applies. Overtime to be paid for at not less than one-eighth of the daily rate per hour.

The General Committees on individual railroads may elect to retain their present overtime rules in short turn-around passenger service, or the foregoing provisions, but may not make a combination of both to produce greater compensation than is provided in either basis. In the event the law is held to be constitutional, it was so held, if the foregoing settlement is inconsistent with the decision of the court, the application will be adjusted to the decision. If declared unconstitutional, the above stands with all the provisions as written. The foregoing to govern for such roads, classes of employés and classes of service represented by the National Conference Committee of the Railways. Schedules, except as modified by the above changes, remain as at present.

The agreement was signed by Secretary Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of Labor W. B. Wilson, William G. Lee, President Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief Engineer, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Elisha Lee, Chairman National Conference Committee of the Railways; Daniel Williard and Samuel Gompers, of the Council of National Defence; L. E. Sheppard, Acting President Order Railroad Conductors, and W. S. Carter, President Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Statistical Report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for 1916.)

Class.	Average Number.	Per 100 M's Line.	Average Hourly Pay.	Class.	Average Number.	Per 100 M's Line.	Average Hourly Pay.
General officers, $3,000 up	4,247	2	$20 241	Agent telegraphers	21,086	8	$ .224
General officers, below $3,000	5,112	2	5.043	Station agents (nonteleg'ers)	16,214	6	2.522
Division officers, $3,000 up	1,115	1	11.080	Station masters and assistants	637	...	3.155
Division officers, below $3,000	9,289	4	4.978	Station service employés	104,052	40	.197
Clerks, $900 up	62,826	24	.422	Yardmasters	3,501	1	4.384
Clerks, below $900	102,532	40	.230	Yardmaster's assistants	2,019	1	4.066
Messengers and attendants	8,365	3	1.345	Yard engineers and motormen	15,173	6	.431
Ass't engineers and draftsmen	9,049	4	3.438	Yard firemen and helpers	15,456	6	.270
M. W. and S. foremen	7,426	3	.334	Yard conductors (or foremen)	14,594	6	.388
Section foremen	43,305	17	.228	Y'd brak'n (switch'n or help's	37,956	15	.351
Gen. foremen, M. E. depart.	1,654	1	4.267	Yard switch tenders	4,897	2	.192
Gang and oth. f'men, M.E. dept	16,262	6	.347	Other yard employés	3,918	2	.151
Machinists	37,386	14	.395	Hostlers	7,638	3	.252
Boilermakers	12,245	5	.397	Enginehouse men	49,415	19	.181
Blacksmiths	8,026	3	.377	Road f'ght eng'rs and motor'n	31,056	12	.599
Masons and bricklayers	1,093	...	.303	Road f'ght fire'n and help'rs	32,934	13	.384
Structural ironworkers	736	...	.321	Road freight conductors	25,361	10	.495
Carpenters	49,858	19	.282	Road f'ght brake'n and flag'n	62,538	23	.334
Painters and upholsterers	10,749	4	.301	Road pas'g'r eng'rs & motor'n	13,952	5	.878
Electricians	8,232	3	.277	Road pas'g'r fire'n and help's	13,568	5	.550
Airbrake men	5,529	2	.270	Road passenger conductors	11,270	4	.695
Car inspectors	18,363	7	.236	Road passenger baggagemen	5,844	2	.396
Car repairers	65,792	26	.272	Road pas'g'r brak'n and flag'n	15,345	6	.399
Other skilled laborers	47,321	18	.291	Other road train employés	3,322	1	.288
Mech'cs' help. & apprentices	77,838	30	.229	Crossing flagmen and gatemen	16,136	6	.117
Section men	267,195	104	.155	Drawbridge operators	1,349	1	.166
Other unskilled laborers	101,121	39	.186	Floating equipment employés	10,554	4	.215
F'men const. gangs & w'k tr'ns	2,437	1	.283	Express service employés	13	...	.204
Other const. gangs & w'k tr'ns	37,901	15	.170	Policemen and watchmen	8,104	3	2.017
Travelling ag'ts and solicitors	6,043	2	4.855	Other transportation employ's	6,900	3	.203
Employés in outside ag'c's	1,998	1	.367	All other employés	20,590	8	.180
Other traffic employés	705	...	.433				
Train despatchers and direct's	5,099	2	.532	Total	1,654,075	639	
Teleg., telep. & block operators	19,562	8	.271	All classes for which hourly pay is shown			.266
Teleg. & telep. op'g interlock's	7,851	3	.291				
Levermen (nontelegraphers)	3,409	1	.210	All classes for which daily pay is shown			4.312
Telegrapher clerks	11,012	4	.245				

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Item.	Steam Railways. Year Ended Dec. 31, 1916. Killed.	Steam Railways. Year Ended Dec. 31, 1916. Injur'd.	Steam Railways. Year Ended June 30, 1916. Killed.	Steam Railways. Year Ended June 30, 1916. Injur'd.	Electric Railways. Year Ended Dec. 31, 1916. Killed.	Electric Railways. Year Ended Dec. 31, 1916. Injur'd.	Electric Railways. Year Ended June 30, 1916. Killed.	Electric Railways. Year Ended June 30, 1916. Injur'd.
Passengers—In train accidents	111	3,651	141	3,850	8	706	4	708
Other causes	180	4,357	142	4,529	26	1,145	21	1,208
Total	291	8,008	283	8,379	34	1,851	25	1,916
Employés on duty—In train accidents	357	3,731	304	3,352	7	84	10	97
In coupling accidents	136	2,440	123	2,194	7	23	4	22
Overhead obstructions, etc	63	1,538	59	1,310	2	22	1	20
Falling from cars, etc	435	14,084	384	12,196	4	107	4	106
Other causes	1,219	26,517	1,102	23,374	24	181	18	214
Total	2,210	48,310	1,972	42,426	44	417	37	459
Total passengers, and employés on duty	2,501	56,318	2,255	50,805	78	2,268	62	2,375
Employés not on duty—In train accidents	13	91	9	60	.....	.....	.....	.....
In coupling accidents	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overhead obstructions, etc	4	15	5	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Falling from cars, etc	62	300	57	292	.....	1	1	1
Other causes	224	405	230	361	6	2	.....	2
Total	303	811	301	726	6	3	1	3
Other persons—Not trespassing	1,744	5,060	1,475	4,439	248	914	216	933
Trespassers	4,928	4,793	4,847	5,109	135	108	131	103
Total in accidents involving train operation	9,476	66,982	8,878	61,079	467	3,293	410	3,414
Non-train accidents	525	129,740	486	119,296	51	1,313	36	1,160
Grand total	10.001	196,722	9,364	180,375	518	4,606	446	4,574

POWER OF A STATE TO FIX RAILROAD COMMUTATION RATES.

THIS question was passed upon by the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision rendered October 15, 1917, (by Mr. Justice Day for the Court) in an appeal by the Pennsylvania Railroad from an order of the Maryland Public Service Commission requiring the Northern Central Railway Company, a subsidiary of the Pennsylvania, to reduce its passenger commutation rates.

The railroad contended that the effect of the order of the Public Service Commission was to take the property of the railroad company without due process of law, contrary to the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. It is also averred in the bill that the order, if enforced, will work a discrimination against interstate travel in favor of travel within the State, and is otherwise unreasonable and void.

The Court of Appeals of Maryland stated the question to be whether it is within the power of the Public Service Commission to require the establishment of a schedule of commutation rates by the railroad company, not where no such rates had theretofore been established, but where a new system of commutation rates had been proposed by the railroad company and submitted to the commission. Whether commutation rates should be established was declared to be a question of policy to be decided by the company. The court found authority in the commission under the statutes of Maryland to revise commutation rates where such rates had already been established by the action of the company.

Counsel for the railroad argued that the real question was, whether a State Legislature, either directly or through the medium of a public service commission, under the guise of regulating commerce, may compel carriers engaged in both interstate and intrastate commerce to establish and maintain intrastate rates at less than both the interstate and intrastate standard and legally established maxima. The railroads asserted that there is no constitutional authority to compel railroad companies to continue the sale of commutation or special class tickets at rates less than the legally established standard or normal one-way single passenger fare upon terms more favorable than those extended to the single one-way traveller.

In sustaining the Public Service Commission of Maryland in ordering the commutation rates reduced, Justice Day speaking for the Supreme Court, said that the roads were relying upon an opinion of the Supreme Court in a case involving the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. He added: "In that case a majority of this court held a statute of the State of Michigan to be invalid. A previous statute of the State had fixed a maximum passenger rate of three cents per mile. The statute in controversy required the issuing of mileage books for a thousand miles, good for two years, at a less rate.

"This court held that a maximum rate for passengers having been established, that rate was to be regarded as the reasonable compensation for the service and that the fixing of the less rate to particular individuals was an arbitrary exercise of legislative power and an unconstitutional interference with the business of the carrier, the effect of which was to violate the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by depriving the railroad company of its property without due process of law and denying to it the equal protection of the law.

"The Lake Shore case did not involve, as does the present one, the power of a State commission to fix intrastate rates for commutation tickets where such rates had already been put in force by the railroad company of its own volition, and we confine ourselves to the precise question presented in this case, which involves the supervision of commutation rates when rates of that character have been voluntarily established by the carrier. The rates here involved are wholly intrastate. The power of the States to fix reasonable intrastate rates is too well settled at this time to need further discussion or a citation of authority to support it."

As to a decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in a Baltimore and Ohio Railroad case, Justice Day said: "In that case this Court held that a 'party rate ticket' for the transportation of ten or more persons at a less rate than that charged a single individual did not make a discrimination against an individual charged more for the same service or amount to an unjust or unreasonable discrimination within the meaning of the act to regulate commerce. In the course of the opinion the right to issue tickets at reduced rates good for limited periods upon the principle of commutation was fully recognized. Having the conceded authority to regulate intrastate rates, we perceive no reason why such power may not be exercised through duly authorized commissions and rates fixed with reference to the particular character of the service to be rendered.

"That the State may fix maximum rates governing one-way passenger travel is conceded. Having the general authority to fix rates of a reasonable nature, we can see no good reason for denying to the State the power to exercise this authority in such manner as to fix rates for special services different from those charged for the general service. In our opinion the rate for a single fare for passengers generally may be varied so as to fit the particular and different service which involves, as do commutation rates, the disposition of tickets to passengers who have a peculiar relation to the service. The service rendered in selling a ticket for one continuous trip is quite different from that involved in disposing of commutation tickets where a single ticket may cover 100 rides or more within a limited period. The labor and cost of making such tickets as well as the cost of selling them is less than is involved in making and selling single tickets for single journeys to one-way passengers.

"The service rendered the commuter, carrying little baggage and riding many times on a single ticket for short distances, is of a special character and differs from that given the single-way passenger. It is well known that there have grown up near to all the large cities of this country suburban communities which require this peculiar service, and as to which the railroads have themselves, as in this instance, established commutation rates. After such recognition of the propriety and necessity of such service, we see no reason why a State may not regulate the matter, keeping within the limitation of reasonableness. On the strength of these commutation tariffs, it is a fact of public history that thousands of persons have acquired homes in city suburbs and nearby towns in reliance upon this action of the carriers in fixing special rates and furnishing particular accommodations suitable to the traffic. This fact has been recognized by the courts of the country, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and quite generally by the railroad commissions of the States."

IDLE CARS AND CAR SHORTAGE.

THE railroads of the country reported on October 1, a shortage of 70,380 cars. This compares with the excess of unfilled car requisitions amounting to 77,682 on July 1, to 33,776 August 1 and to 34,605 on September 1. The number of unfilled car orders on October 1 was almost identical with the number on October 1, 1916, the figures being 94,572 for October 1, 1917, and 94,854 for September 30, 1916. The difference in the excess of unfilled orders over idle cars for the two years is accounted for by the fact that on September 30, 1916, as many as 34,157 cars were idle, whereas on October 1, 1917, only 24,192 were reported as idle. Returns to the railroads' war board show that the actual number of cars and locomotives in service on American railroads is only slightly in excess of the number at this time last year. The war board on October 10 had been in existence six months, and during that period the railroads of the country rendered upward of 15 per cent. more service, they assert, than they did during the same period last year with practically the same plant.

AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr. Henry Skinner. *Secretary*—R. C. Williams, Jr. Address, Academy of Natural Science, Logan Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

WHAT THE RAILROADS LOST FROM CAR IDLENESS IN TEN YEARS.

For the whole period of nearly nine years preceding the middle of August, 1917, this year, there had been a continuous net surplusage of cars not in use on American railroads except for about one month in 1909, three months in 1912, one month in 1913 and the month of March last year. In 1908 there was at one time a surplusage of over 413,000 cars, and at no time during the year were there less than 100,000 idle cars. In 1909 the maximum net surplusage was 332,513. In 1910 the maximum was nearly 143,000 for July 6, and there was throughout that year a net surplusage of at least 7,000 cars not requisitioned by shippers. For 1911, surplus cars numbered on March 15 over 207,000, and there were at no time during the year less than 20,000 cars standing idle. In January, 1912, there was a net surplusage of approximately 136,000. From November, 1913, until March, 1916, there was a continuous surplusage of cars, the number running in October, 1914, to over 200,000 when The American Railway Association stopped compiling them. Compilation was resumed on February 1, 1915, when idle cars still numbered over 279,000.

The number of freight cars owned by the railroads of the country increased during that same eight years from 1,840,009 on July 1, 1907, to 2,518,855 on July 1, 1916. Counting every day in the life of a freight car as a "car day" the figures show that during the past ten years idle car days numbered 423,183,-191 Within these ten years there had been a few periods, usually very brief, in which the railroads could not supply as many cars as shippers called for. These periods of shortages aggregated 31,543,316 "car days"—or only about eight per cent. of the idle "car days." The average earnings of a freight car in commission are at least $2.50 a day. Multiplying 423,183,191, the number of idle car days, by these average earnings per day, shows that during the past ten years the railroads of the country have suffered a loss of gross earning power of $1,057,957,977.50, because shippers did not have the freight. Applying the same multiple to 31,543,316 car shortage days shows that the railroads during the ten years suffered a loss in gross earnings of $78,858,290 because the railroads did not have the cars. The total car days during this period numbered a little less than 8,000,000,000. As there were over 423,000,000 idle car days, it means that for a period of ten years the railroad freight equipment of the country has been idle more than 5 per cent. of the time.

PURCHASES BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

(By Commercial Agent Frank Rhea.)

The following table shows the purchases of the Imperial Railways during the last seven years.

Years.	Home Purchases.	Foreign Purchases.	Total.	Pr'port'n Foreign Purch's to Total.	Years.	Home Purchases.	Foreign Purchases.	Total.	Pr'port'n Foreign Purch's to Total.
				Per cent.					*Per cent.*
1910-11.....	$13,964,009	$3,252,033	$17,216,042	18.9	1914-15.....	$18,993,684	$804,991	$19,798,075	4.1
1911-12.....	16,805,080	3,649,118	20,454,198	17.8	1915-16.....	17,168,784	1,601,578	18,773,362	8.5
1912-13.....	18,071,301	3,025,658	21,096,959	14.3	1916-17.....	18,955,858	2,595,214	21,551,072	12.4
1913-14.....	15,030,057	1,444,387	16,474,444	8.8					

The proportion of foreign purchases to the total in 1916-17 was three times as large as in 1914-15.

AMERICAN RAILROAD SECURITIES HELD ABROAD.

(Compiled by W. H. Williams, Vice-President of the Delaware and Hudson Company.)

Class of Security.	Par Value.	Market Value.*
Pref'd Stock:		
Jan. 31, 1917	$91,006,300.00	$61,358,921.25
July 31, 1916	120,597,750.00	93,816,715.00
July 31, 1915	163,129,850.00	117,863,393.01
Jan. 31, 1915	204,394,400.00	.....
Second Pref'd Stock:		
Jan. 31, 1917	4,645,100.00	1,724,583.00
July 31, 1916	4,858,650.00	2,060,256.00
July 31, 1915	5,608,850.00	2,115,415.00
Jan. 31, 1915	5,558,150.00	.....
Com'n Stock:		
Jan. 31, 1917	285,729,918.75	184,985,417.95
July 31, 1916	336,761,704.00	234,154,103.00
July 31, 1915	511,437,356.25	342,225,958.00
Jan. 31, 1915	573,880,393.00	.....
Notes:		
Jan. 31, 1917	8,475,650.00	7,966,437.50
July 31, 1916	9,070,955.00	6,844,240.00
July 31, 1915	24,632,291.93	22,574,283.93
Jan. 31, 1915	58,254,390.16	.....
Debenture Bonds:		
Jan. 31, 1917	56,752,080.00	53,714,158.25
July 31, 1916	74,796 900.00	69,858,284.00
July 31, 1915	160,288,700.00	141,444,593.00
Jan. 31, 1915	187,508,310.00	.....
Collateral Trust Bonds:		
Jan. 31, 1917	57,776,380.00	51,600,784.95
July 31, 1916	85,166,470.00	66,526,692.00
Coll. Trust Bonds—*Cont.*:		
July 31, 1915	$180,590,850.00	136,422,185.75
Jan. 31, 1915	282,418,415.26	.....
Mortgage Bonds:		
Jan. 31, 1917	672,969,224.08	554,787,819.46
July 31, 1916	774,793,834.00	628,183,797.00
July 31, 1915	1,150,339,130.00	962,081,613.26
Jan. 1, 1915	1,371,156,851.00	.....
Equipment Trust Bonds:		
Jan. 31, 1917	7,449,833.33	7,397,983.83
July 31, 1916	7,788,300.00	7,015,683.00
July 31, 1915	25,253,201.00	24,480,410.55
Jan. 1, 1915	20,233,455.00	.....
Car Trusts		
Jan. 31, 1917	49,000.00	48,540.00
July 31, 1916	836,000.00	681,320.00
July 31, 1915	29,000.00	29,060.00
Receivers' Certificates:		
Jan. 31, 1917	958,000.00	958,000.00
July 31, 1916	958,000.00	958,000.00
July 31, 1915	2,201,000.00	2,201,000.00
Jan. 1, 1915	998,000.00	.....
Totals:		
Jan. 31, 1917	$1,185,811,486.16	$924,542,646.19
July 31, 1916	1,415,628,563.00	1,110,099,090.00
July 31, 1915	2,223,510,229.18	1,751,437,912.50
Jan. 1, 1915	2,704,402,364.42	.....

*Note—No market values were determined on January 1, 1915.

At the time this inquiry was first undertaken, it was ascertained that the securities held abroad on January 31, 1915, were of a par value of $2,704,402,364. This information was received from 144 railroad companies, being all the roads in the United States over 100 miles in length, of which number 105 companies reported securities held abroad. During the period August 1, 1916, to January 31, 1917, there were returned to the American markets securities of the par value of $229,817,076, or 16.23 per cent. During the year ended July 31, 1916, there were returned securities of the par value of $807,881,666, or 36.33 per cent. During the semi-annual period ended July 31, 1915, there were returned securities of the par value of $480,892,135, or 17.78 per cent. Since January 31, 1915, there have been returned securities having a par value of $1,518,590,878, or 56.15 per cent.

SUBMARINE CABLES OF THE WORLD.

(From report issued by the Bureau International de l'Union Telegraphique.)

THE following table sets forth the entire system of submarine cables of the world, including those along the shores and in the bays, gulfs, and estuaries of rivers, but excepting those in lakes and the interior water-courses of continents. The list includes all cables operated by private companies, and in addition thereto under the names of each nation is given the list of cables operated by the government of that nation.

COMPANIES.	Number of Cables.	Length of Cables in Nautical Miles.
Commercial Cable Co	15	17,242
Transatlantic System—Waterville (Ireland) to St. John's (Newfoundland).		
Waterville to Canso (Nova Scotia).		
Waterville to Azores Islands.		
Azores Islands to Canso.		
Communication in Europe—Waterville to Havre (France).		
Waterville to Weston-Super-Mare (England).		
Communication on the American Coast—St. John's (Newfoundland) to New York.		
Canso, N. S., to New York.		
Canso to Rockport, Mass.		
Commercial Pacific Cable Co	6	10,013
San Francisco to Honolulu, to Midway Island, to Guam, to Manila, to Shanghai, and Guam to Bonin Island (Japan).		
Commercial Cable Co. of Cuba	1	1,285
New York to Havana, Cuba.		
Western Union Telegraph Co	27	23,508
Transatlantic Systems as follows:		
Western Union—Penzance, England, to Bay Roberts, N. F., and Canso, N. S., thence to Coney Island, New York.		
Anglo-American Telegraph Co.—Valentia (Ireland) to Heart's Content, N. F.		
Direct United States Cable Co.—Ballinskelligs Bay (Ireland) to Halifax, N. S., thence to Rye Beach, N. H.		
Gulf of Mexico System.		
Compagnie Francaise des Cables Telegraphiques	24	11,657
Brest (France) to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Brest (France) to St. Pierre-Miq.		
St. Pierre to Cape Cod, Mass.		
Cape Cod, Mass., to New York.		
San Domingo to Mayaguez, P. R.		
African Direct Telegraph Co	9	3,025
Western Telegraph Co	30	23,836
Carcavellos, near Lisbon (Portugal), to Madeira, to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands), to Pernambuco, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Fayal (Azores) to St. Vincent (Cape Verde Islands).		
Ascension Island to Buenos Ayres.		
Central and South American Telegraph Co	25	11,898
Compania Telegrafico-Telefonica del Plata	1	28
Cuba Submarine Telegraph Co	10	1,143
Direct Spanish Telegraph Co	4	711
Direct West India Cable Co	2	1,263
Bermuda - Turk's Island, and Turk's Island-Jamaica.		
Eastern and South African Telegraph Co	17	10,490
Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co	36	26,421
Eastern Telegraph Co	107	46,790
Systems as follows:		
Anglo-Spanish-Portuguese; Italo-Greek; Austro-Greek; Greek; Turko-Greek; Turkish; Black Sea; Egypto-European; Egyptian; Egypto-Indian; Cape Town to St. Helena; St. Helena to Ascension Island; Ascension Island to St. Vincent; Natal-Australia.		
System West of Malta.		
Europe and Azores Telegraph Co	2	1,050
Compagnie Allemande des Cables Transatlantiques	5	9,550
Borkum Island to Azores to Coney Island, N. Y.		
Borkum Island to Vigo, Spain.		
Grande Compagnie des Telegraphes du Nord	29	9,331
Cables in Europe and Asia.		
Deutsch - Niederlandische Telegraphengesellschaft	3	3,415
Menado (Celebes)—Japan (Caroline); Guam (Mariannes); Shanghai.		
Deutsch - Sudamerikanische Telegraphengesellschaft	5	7,354
Osteuropatsche Telegraphenges	1	185
Kilios (Constantinople)—Constantza (Roumania).		
Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co	1	850
Indo-European Telegraph Co	4	192
Mexican Telegraph Co	5	2,821
River Plate Telegraph Co	4	218
Societe Anonyme belge de Cables Telegraphiques	2	61
Compagnie des Cables Sudamericains	4	2,777
United States and Haiti Telegraph and Cable Co	1	1,391
West African Telegraph Co	8	1,469
West Coast of America Telegraph Co	7	1,979
West India & Panama Telegraph Co	22	4,355
Grand total	417	236,330

CABLES OWNED BY NATIONS.

Austria	50	419	Bahama Islands	1	213
Belgium	6	102	British America	2	398
Denmark	148	459	British India	13	2,004
France	79	12,348	Portuguese Possessions in Africa	2	26
Germany	98	2,956	Japan	181	5,000
Great Britain and Ireland	224	2,909	Nouvelle Calédonie	1	1
Greece	56	128	Netherlands Indies	30	5,381
Holland	49	259	Senegal, Africa	1	3
Italy	60	1,735	Siam	2	12
Norway	770	1,400	Indo-Chine Francaise	1	771
Portugal	6	120	*Pacific Coast Board* (cables in the Pacific between British America and Australia)	6	9,288
Russia	32	739	Philippine Islands	26	1,032
Spain	25	3,158	Venezuela	7	606
Sweden	106	300	United States (Alaska)	15	2,234
Switzerland	3	14			
Turkey	25	369			
Argentine Republic and Brazil	62	120			
Australia and New Zealand	71	911	Total	2,169	55,458

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE WORLD.

(From latest records.)

Compiled by the Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.

City (or Exchange Area.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Population.	City (or Exchange Area.)	Number of Telephones.	Telephones, per 100 Populaton.
Amsterdam	19,467	3.2	Lyons	7,039	1.3
Baltimore	64,863	10.1	Madras	764	0.1
Bangkok	794	0.1	Madrid	5,577	0.9
Barcelona	5,441	0.9	Manchester	31,443	2.5
Berlin	154,800	6.6	Marseilles	7,735	1.4
Birmingham	19,780	1.7	Melbourne	27,490	4.2
Bombay	3,984	0.4	Milan	14,147	2.1
Boston	219,982	14.2	Montreal	54,367	7.5
Breslau	20,573	3.8	Moscow	57,358	3.2
Brussels	21,470	2.6	Munich	34,323	5.5
Budapest	27,944	3.2	Naples	5,161	0.7
Buenos Ayres	44,778	2.8	Newcastle	11,561	1.8
Cairo	3,700	0.6	New York	682,190	11.4
Calcutta	4,297	0.3	Odessa	8,078	1.3
Canton	1,609	0.2	Osaka	25,385	1.8
Chicago	472,488	17.8	Paris	95,033	3.2
Cincinnati	72,771	11.9	Peking	14,808	2.1
Cleveland	112,929	13.6	Petrograd	62,929	3.0
Cologne	26,422	4.8	Philadelphia	203,352	11.8
Constantinople	4,297	0.4	Pittsburgh	101,831	11.9
Copenhagen	58,387	9.4	Rio de Janeiro	12,976	1.3
Detroit	115,238	13.6	Rome	12,701	2.1
Dresden	25,721	4.6	St. Louis	114,516	12.6
Glasgow	40,849	3.4	Shanghai	5,737	0.6
Hamburg-Altona	77,322	5.9	Sheffield	11,354	1.6
Kieff	6,143	1.0	Sydney	34,566	4.8
Leeds	10,864	1.8	Tientsin	2,200	0.3
Leipzig	31,176	5.0	Tokio	49,900	2.0
Liverpool	34,053	2.9	Vienna	64,438	3.2
London	258,895	3.5	Warsaw	32,804	4.2

THE AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES (BELL SYSTEM) IN THE UNITED STATES.

Jan. 1.	Stations in Bell System.			Employés.	Miles of Wire.	Daily Messages, Conversat'ns.
	Bell Stations.	Bell Connected Stations.	Total.			
1906	2,282,378	246,337	2,528,715	89,661	5,779,918	13,911,551
1907	2,773,547	297,113	3,070,660	104,646	7,468,905	16,939,577
1908	3,012,511	826,489	3,839,000	100,884	8,610,592	18,624,578
1909	3,176,394	1,188,235	4,364,629	98,533	9,830,718	18,962,297
1910	3,522,079	1,620,613	5,142,692	104,956	10,480,026	20,442,535
1911	3,900,056	1,949,663	5,882,719	120,311	11,642,212	22,284,010
1912	4,351,837	2,280,788	6,632,625	128,439	12,932,615	24,128,688
1913	4,303,803	2,652,271	7,456,074	140,789	14,610,813	26,310,168
1914	5,254,808	2,878,209	8,133,017	156,928	16,111,011	27,237,161
1915	5,584,853	3,064,140	8,648,993	142,527	17,475,594	27,848,174
1916	5,968,110	3,183,111	9,151,221	156,294	18,505,545	26,002,829
1917	6,545,490	3,301,702	9,847,192	179,032	19,850,315	29,419,933

Note—Figures for employés, miles of wire and daily messages do not include connecting companies. Bell System, 1916: Gross earnings, $270,400,892; net earnings, $75,017,639; interest and dividends, $53,539,050; undivided profits, $22,078,589; capital stock, funded and floating debts and accounts payable outstanding in hands of public, $927,707,073; liquid assets, $146,722,409; net obligation to public, $780,984,664; property value, $1,052,140,823.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(From latest available records before the war. Compiled by the Statistician of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York City.)

Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.	Country.	Telegrams Sent.		Gross Revenue.
	Total Yearly.	Per Capita.			Total Yearly.	Per Capita.	
Austria	13,903,261	.48	$3,835,800	Italy	20,019,939	.57	$5,136,600
Belgium	6,171,819	.82	1,242,500	Luxemburg	140,221	.53	22,000
Bosnia	687,353	.34	256,500	Netherlands	4,599,894	.75	1,004,600
Bulgaria	1,758,202	.40	524,100	Norway	3,085,157	1.27	842,600
Canada *	11,980,869	1.56	5,271,900	Portugal	1,376,108	.23	722,400
Denmark	1,704,393	.60	511,200	Roumania	2,912,841	.39	749,100
France	40,112,502	1.01	8,589,900	Russia	37,733,804	.21	17,983,200
German Empire	48,248,620	.72	9,724,100	Serbia	577,258	.20	155,800
Great Britain	83,163,000	1.81	15,185,700	Spain	4,918,464	.25	1,321,200
Greece	1,048,412	.38	416,000	Sweden	2,866,232	.51	742,800
Hungary	10,169,710	.48	1,954,600	Switzerland	3,144,688	.82	886,434

* Cable service excluded.

Note—Most European administrations combine the postal, telegraph and telephone services under one department, and the accounts are not kept so as to show the financial results of the services separately. Most administrations, however, admit a deficit from telegraph operation.

NEW YORK POLICE REGULATIONS FOR STREET TRAFFIC.

THEY serve as a model for other cities.

Streets are primarily intended for vehicles, but drivers must exercise all possible care not to injure pedestrians

Pedestrians should: First. Avoid interference with vehicular traffic and to this end not step from the sidewalk without first looking to see what is approaching. Second, Cross the street at a right angle, preferably at a crosswalk, and, where a traffic policeman is stationed, wait for his signal. Third, Stand on the sidewalk or close to the track when waiting for a car. Fourth. Face the front of the car when alighting and observe the traffic on the right before moving to the sidewalk, and if passing behind the car observe the traffic in both directions

Pedestrians should keep to the right and not stop so as to obstruct a sidewalk or crosswalk or an entrance to a building.

Pedestrians on streets with narrow sidewalks should use the sidewalk on their right.

The following regulations for vehicles shall be observed by the drivers thereof, who shall also comply at all times with any direction by voice, hand or whistle from any member of the police force as to starting, stopping, slowing, approaching or departing from any place, the manner of taking up or setting down passengers, and the loading or unloading of anything. Police officers may temporarily divert traffic to avoid congestion.

PASSING, TURNING, ETC.

A vehicle meeting another shall pass to the right.

A vehicle overtaking another shall pass to the left and not pull over to the right until entirely clear of it, except in passing a street car, when it shall keep to the right if distance between car and curb permits. A vehicle turning into a street to the right shall turn the corner as near the right-hand curb as practicable. A vehicle turning into a street to the left shall pass around the point of intersection of the two streets. A vehicle turning from one side to the other of a street shall do so by making a complete swing at the next street intersection. A vehicle shall keep as near as practicable to the right hand curb, so as to leave the centre of the street clear for overtaking traffic—the slower the speed the nearer the curb. A vehicle on a street divided longitudinally by a parkway, walk, sunken way, viaduct, isle of safety, or cab stand, shall keep to the right of such division. A vehicle passing around a circle shall keep to the right from entrance to exit. A vehicle shall not back to make a turn if it obstructs traffic, but shall go around the block or to a street wide and clear enough for the purpose. A vehicle shall not follow another too closely for safety.

STOPPING, STANDING, WAITING, PARKING.

A vehicle shall not stop with its left side to the curb, except on a "one-way" traffic street. A vehicle waiting at the curb shall promptly give way to a vehicle arriving to take up or set down passengers. A vehicle shall not be left in such position as to prevent another from moving up parallel and close to the curb in front of an entrance to a building, nor so as to prevent another already stopped near the curb from moving away, nor within ten feet of a fire hydrant.

A vehicle shall not be parked or otherwise stopped so as to prevent the free passage of other vehicles in both directions at the same time or in one direction in a "one-way traffic" street.

A vehicle, unless parked, shall not stand backed up at any angle to a curb, except while actually loading or unloading, and if horse-drawn and with four wheels the horses shall stand parallel with the curb, faced in the direction of traffic.

A vehicle, unless a street car, shall not stop in any street, except near the curb, and then so as not to obstruct a crossing or cross walk, except to allow another vehicle or pedestrian to cross its path.

A street car shall not stop within an intersection of streets, nor within five feet of a street car ahead, nor so as to obstruct a cross walk.

OVERTAKING STREET CARS.

A vehicle in overtaking or meeting a street passenger car which has been stopped for the purpose of receiving or discharging a passenger or passengers, shall not pass or approach within eight (8) feet of such car so long as such car is so stopped.

When in the performance of duty, the following vehicles shall have the right of way: U. S. Mail, Police, Fire, Fire Patrol, Bureau of Buildings, Emergency Repair of Public Service Corporations, Ambulances, also the Military. Conditions warranting, North and South traffic shall have the right of way. A vehicle in front of a street car shall immediately turn out upon signal. A vehicle shall not so occupy any street as to obstruct traffic. A vehicle, on the approach of fire apparatus, shall immediately draw parallel and near to the curb and stop. A street car, on the approach of fire apparatus, shall stop so as not to interfere with its passage.

SIGNALS.

A vehicle's driver when slowing or stopping shall give timely signal by hand or whip, or in some other unmistakable manner. A vehicle's driver when about to turn either from a standstill or while in motion, shall give timely signal by hand or whip or in some other unmistakable manner to indicate the direction of the turn. This is especially important when turning to the left. A vehicle before backing shall give ample warning. Police whistle signals shall indicate: One blast—North and South traffic stops and East and West proceeds. Two blasts—East and West traffic stops and North and South proceeds. Three or more blasts—The approach of fire apparatus or other danger. A vehicle shall be equipped with lights and sound signals as prescribed by law. Sound signals are prohibited, except for necessary warning.

A vehicle shall not exceed the rate of speed established by law and shall proceed with great caution, especially in making turns in crossing other streets and cross walks, and in passing other vehicles. A vehicle shall not cross a sidewalk to or from an alley, lot or building faster than a horse walks.

The use of a vehicle is prohibited when it is so constructed, enclosed, equipped or loaded as to be dangerous, retard traffic, or prevent the driver from having a view sufficient for safety. The use of a vehicle is prohibited when it is so loaded with iron or other materials as to create loud noises while in transit. A vehicle when loaded with any material extending beyond its rear shall be provided with a red flag by day and a red light at night on the extreme rear end of such load. No one less than sixteen years of age shall drive a vehicle intended for commerical purposes. No one shall ride upon the rear of a vehicle without the driver's consent, nor with any part of his body protruding. A vehicle unless confined to tracks shall not tow more than one other vehicle and the connection shall be not longer than sixteen feet. Coasting is prohibited when dangerous. The use of a motor muffler cut-out is prohibited. Dense smoke from motors is prohibited.

CONTROL, TREATMENT AND CONDITION OF HORSES.

A horse shall not be unbridled nor left unattended in a street or unenclosed space without being securely fastened, unless harnessed to a vehicle with wheels so secured as to prevent its being dragged faster than a walk. A driver shall continuously hold the reins in his hands while riding, driving, or leading a horse. No one shall over-load, over-drive, over-ride, ill-treat or unnecessarily whip any horse. No one shall crack or so use a whip as to excite any horse other than that which he is using, or so as to annoy, interfere with or endanger any person.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1916.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the United States Bureau of Education.)

STATES.	Pupils Enrolled.	Per Cent. of School Population Enrolled.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. of the Enrolled in Average Attendance.	Length of School Year in Days.	Whole No. of Teachers.	Per Cent. of Men Teachers.	Average Monthly Salary of Teachers.	Estimated Value of All Public Property Used for School Purposes.	Total Amount Expended for Schools.	Expended Per Capita of Total Population.	Cost Per Capita of Average Attendance.
United States	20,351,687	75.81	15,658,927	75.5	160.3	622,371	19.8	$70.21	$1,662,446,536	$640,717,053	$6.28	$41.72
N. Atlantic Division	4,881,359	71.95	3,938,851	80.7	181.7	152,784	13.9	80.15	625,009,554	205,626,066	7.12	52.20
N. Central Division	6,343,208	77.41	5,101,733	80.4	167.1	230,328	18.0	68.14	608,497,769	248,131,425	7.72	48.64
S. Atlantic Division	3,078,949	76.34	2,137,488	69.4	135.1	76,416	22.9	50.65	99,629,874	42,274,245	3.18	19.78
S. Central Division	4,455,202	74.94	2,967,026	66.6	135.1	106,162	30.7	61.18	137,775,561	63,256,942	3.30	21.32
Western Division	1,592,969	84.28	1,213,829	76.2	167.7	56,081	18.4	95.05	191,533,778	81,428,375	9.53	67.08
N. Atlantic Division:												
Maine	149,149	84.35	116,569	78.2	171.2	6,965	11.4	53.38	10,597,424	3,999,681	5.18	34.31
New Hampshire	67,461	68.70	54,485	80.8	171.5	3,083	8.7	56.74	6,777,953	2,148,985	4.86	39.44
Vermont	65,380	77.22	52,395	80.1	173.0	2,992	7.6	48.31	4,915,758	2,300,630	6.33	43.91
Massachusetts	604,023	72.76	508,668	84.2	181.7	17,487	10.2	88.03	96,521,456	27,342,132	7.35	53.75
Rhode Island	89,879	63.23	71,613	79.7	194.3	2,773	8.4	74.27	10,081,135	3,603,535	5.87	50.32
Connecticut	234,609	82.18	182,477	77.8	183.2	6,423	6.4	68.16	27,719,683	9,688,037	7.78	53.09
New York	1,625,777	69.59	1,318,605	81.1	190.2	53,593	11.0	101.70	244,739,916	68,761,129	6.69	52.15
New Jersey	540,287	76.39	421,884	78.1	183.0	16,741	14.4	95.34	69,293,016	26,110,991	8.86	61.89
Pennsylvania	1,504,794	70.86	1,212,157	80.6	172.7	42,727	21.4	54.42	154,363,211	61,670,950	7.24	50.88
N. Central Division:												
Ohio	905,071	74.34	768,451	84.9	175.3	31,819	24.7	60.31	113,597,716	40,633,720	7.89	52.88
Indiana	564,252	80.19	463,920	82.2	155.0	19,648	31.6	74.88	54,549,098	24,018,125	8.53	51.77
Illinois	1,084,640	71.64	974,495	89.8	164.0	33,364	18.6	91.57	135,357,497	44,011,662	7.15	45.16
Michigan	620,861	82.62	504,979	81.3	172.0	20,979	14.2	70.40	57,930,121	24,069,810	7.88	47.66
Wisconsin	458,102	66.75	371,494	81.1	173.7	16,288	10.8	62.72	24,141,885	16,680,866	6.67	44.90
Minnesota	481,583	78.01	365,432	75.9	167.7	17,793	11.0	62.16	50,459,377	20,911,368	9.17	57.22
Iowa	525,579	90.11	398,143	75.8	170.0	27,230	10.5	60.90	39,356,618	20,764,865	9.35	52.15
Missouri	721,752	81.08	528,455	73.2	161.8	20,208	24.3	69.19	54,882,805	17,780,426	5.21	33.65
North Dakota	151,647	72.90	104,996	69.2	172.6	8,093	16.4	60.12	12,115,050	7,309,342	10.25	69.62
South Dakota	134,136	69.35	93,837	70.0	170.0	7,057	14.6	51.03	10,994,385	5,748,086	8.23	61.26
Nebraska	292,725	84.84	216,264	73.9	163.5	12,606	11.9	53.60	23,644,515	10,825,325	8.51	50.06
Kansas	402,860	83.28	311,267	77.3	163.7	15,243	18.4	69.91	31,168,702	15,377,830	8.41	49.40
S. Atlantic Division:												
Delaware	45,327	85.90	24,838	54.8	170.7	1,062	12.2	44.79	1,650,000	366,189	3.08	24.06
Maryland	243,077	68.00	169,306	69.7	178.0	6,460	15.0	63.04	12,000,000	5,236,645	3.84	30.93
District of Columbia	59,526	82.18	49,625	83.4	178.0	1,787	12.4	112.34	12,309,995	3,676,894	10.10	74.09
Virginia	486,134	73.02	339,317	69.8	141.0	13,120	16.4	48.50	16,004,359	7,306,058	3.33	21.53
West Virginia	313,873	78.25	223,889	71.3	135.0	10,324	43.4	61.69	15,599,531	6,459,089	4.66	28.85
North Carolina	649,246	84.07	446,191	68.7	124.2	14,550	23.5	42.57	11,489,882	5,493,051	2.29	12.31
South Carolina	415,766	76.63	279,071	67.1	108.5	8,333	20.6	54.14	8,117,280	3,570,939	2.20	12.80
Georgia	667,635	73.19	460,832	69.0	136.7	15,046	20.2	44.79	15,048,880	6,346,714	2.22	13.77
Florida	198,365	77.33	144,419	72.8	130.1	5,734	23.6	55.86	7,409,947	3,818,675	4.27	26.44
S. Central Division:												
Kentucky	537,008	76.78	354,147	65.9	144.0	12,870	34.1	52.33	15,521,654	8,342,858	3.51	23.56
Tennessee	610,235	88.81	430,480	70.5	123.8	12,921	32.3	53.72	15,938,816	6,783,884	2.96	15.76
Alabama	514,601	69.48	323,487	62.9	135.0	11,056	29.1	50.96	10,898,517	5,010,426	2.15	15.49
Mississippi	492,756	77.57	301,922	61.3	123.0	10,953	26.7	37.99	3,110,300	2,806,562	1.48	9.30
Louisiana	320,300	55.91	235,933	73.7	134.9	7,621	20.1	63.10	13,580,248	5,511,763	3.01	23.36
Texas	1,017,083	73.26	691,603	68.0	135.0	27,358	28.4	84.82	45,368,247	21,093,143	4.76	30.50
Arkansas	447,726	81.99	304,401	68.0	134.9	10,662	44.8	49.62	12,660,849	4,454,737	2.56	14.63
Oklahoma	515,493	76.30	325,053	63.1	152.0	12,721	29.8	64.27	20,696,930	9,253,569	4.20	28.47
Western Division:												
Montana	102,768	....	75,241	73.2	176.7	4,731	14.4	79.46	9,244,559	6,492,588	14.14	86.36
Wyoming	32,630	88.04	24,954	76.5	153.0	1,735	14.6	65.41	2,666,059	1,438,509	8.01	57.65
Colorado	184,471	81.94	134,758	73.1	167.0	6,573	16.0	75.79	15,364,405	7,533,093	7.83	55.90
New Mexico	77,062	64.79	51,374	66.7	142.5	1,944	33.3	76.58	2,915,000	1,993,054	4.86	38.79
Arizona	51,077	81.58	34,257	67.1	160.0	1,539	19.7	96.30	3,463,517	2,667,077	10.44	77.85
Utah	108,359	85.96	88,052	81.3	163.0	3,205	28.3	88.95	11,619,642	4,476,642	10.31	50.84
Nevada	13,358	76.27	10,043	75.2	166.1	657	14.3	94.32	1,565,497	765,900	7.18	76.26
Idaho	95,772	84.68	65,039	72.0	154.9	3,506	22.1	95.85	9,202,457	4,131,167	9.65	63.56
Washington	245,419	73.01	191,441	78.0	174.6	9,295	20.3	99.26	32,751,292	13,680,272	8.53	68.33
Oregon	142,365	77.61	127,692	89.7	151.0	6,173	19.6	86.15	18,019,464	6,715,416	8.04	52.59
California	539,688	94.47	410,978	76.2	176.0	17,323	15.0	113.46	84,721,886	32,126,657	10.93	78.17

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES, 1916.

STATES.	Public High Schools.					Private High Schools.				
	Number.	Secondary Teachers		Secondary Students		Number.	Secondary Teachers.		Secondary Students.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States	12,003	29,131	39,146	660,641	795,420	2,203	5,821	8,137	73,215	81,920
North Atlantic Div.	2,322	7,558	11,249	210,617	241,031	697	2,386	3,070	29,204	28,989
North Central Div.	5,396	12,022	16,536	256,643	315,832	608	1,229	2,425	16,228	24,056
South Atlantic Div.	1,349	2,279	2,784	45,302	58,474	326	861	898	10,627	9,553
South Central Div.	1,815	3,408	3,742	65,531	84,991	376	814	983	11,154	10,909
Western Div.	1,121	3,864	4,835	82,548	95,092	196	531	761	6,002	8,413
North Atlantic Div.:										
Maine	176	234	439	6,419	8,091	30	69	100	1,205	1,278
New Hampshire	60	122	238	3,461	4,090	25	131	82	1,825	1,065
Vermont	69	112	208	2,753	3,638	18	44	75	729	965
Massachusetts	236	1,135	2,165	38,182	44,332	104	391	567	4,458	5,672
Rhode Island	23	149	222	4,621	4,691	17	62	69	886	587
Connecticut	57	262	571	9,371	11,120	48	210	164	2,275	1,641
New York	661	2,413	4,130	73,031	81,621	234	698	1,053	8,293	9,534
New Jersey	149	776	1,132	22,448	25,020	67	286	255	2,905	1,993
Pennsylvania	891	2,355	2,144	50,331	58,428	154	495	705	6,628	6,254
North Central Div.:										
Ohio	798	2,045	2,131	42,323	47,665	81	96	339	1,560	2,952
Indiana	598	1,419	1,482	24,573	28,110	39	86	134	1,037	1,341
Illinois	658	1,876	2,440	44,818	52,670	104	249	476	3,436	5,282
Michigan	410	1,012	1,590	25,384	30,161	57	78	261	1,670	2,875
Wisconsin	312	807	1,417	19,763	23,396	37	109	158	1,389	1,420
Minnesota	279	879	1,409	18,129	24,787	54	185	223	2,301	2,474
Iowa	606	966	1,925	22,251	29,520	95	113	311	1,582	2,578
Missouri	512	1,025	1,215	21,274	27,694	65	168	253	1,871	2,243
North Dakota	173	261	368	3,812	5,338	10	16	34	148	422
South Dakota	177	259	342	4,009	5,654	13	38	33	288	473
Nebraska	423	631	965	12,959	17,174	27	42	98	429	944
Kansas	450	842	1,252	17,348	23,663	26	49	105	517	1,052
South Atlantic Div.:										
Delaware	30	45	72	1,155	1,365	7	17	20	208	196
Maryland	91	272	334	5,119	6,808	42	132	120	1,484	866
Dist. of Columbia	7	121	184	3,228	3,805	27	64	139	947	1,021
Virginia	341	458	671	9,312	13,032	60	203	125	2,307	1,568
West Virginia	129	287	314	5,468	6,875	19	44	67	635	642
North Carolina	241	314	374	6,924	8,545	63	172	160	2,437	2,152
South Carolina	151	183	253	3,583	5,314	29	51	71	562	708
Georgia	258	431	391	8,005	9,184	60	131	148	1,540	1,898
Florida	101	168	191	2,508	3,546	19	47	48	507	510
South Central Div.:										
Kentucky	232	382	418	7,319	9,644	70	106	182	1,421	1,681
Tennessee	199	405	422	7,838	10,263	62	202	159	3,251	2,389
Alabama	191	307	353	7,197	8,388	56	101	128	1,360	1,537
Mississippi	170	252	357	5,251	6,226	32	77	95	1,085	854
Louisiana	135	246	368	4,200	6,239	38	73	105	898	905
Texas	487	1,019	1,031	20,242	26,613	83	213	225	2,703	2,671
Arkansas	163	297	283	5,415	6,962	15	17	37	208	454
Oklahoma	238	500	510	8,069	10,656	20	25	52	228	418
Western Div.:										
Montana	73	170	255	3,137	4,250	11	22	44	318	452
Wyoming	33	68	77	955	1,378	3	7	9	82	148
Colorado	120	357	488	7,709	9,822	11	17	40	103	432
New Mexico	34	79	80	1,183	1,358	5	16	13	90	90
Arizona	19	81	89	1,332	1,677	6	15	13	182	207
Utah	35	198	159	3,918	3,865	18	132	89	2,035	2,224
Nevada	21	41	43	454	587	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	94	223	243	3,849	4,821	10	35	29	576	599
Washington	239	715	842	13,905	16,318	30	71	81	537	761
Oregon	178	393	464	7,767	9,408	18	49	79	406	521
California	275	1,539	2,095	38,339	41,608	84	167	364	1,673	2,978

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

President—Frank Thilly (Philosophy), Cornell University. *Vice-President*—John R. Commons (Economics), University of Wisconsin. *Secretary*—H. W. Tyler (Mathematics), Massachusetts Institute of Technology. *Treasurer*—John C. Rolfe (Latin), University of Pennsylvania. *Members of the Council*—For the term ending January 1, 1920, F. M. Anderson (History), Dartmouth College; F. H. Bohlen (Law), University of Pennsylvania; M. R. Cohen (Philosophy), College of the City of New York; F. S. Deibler (Economics), Northwestern University; E. D. Durand (Statistics), University of Minnesota; H. W. Farnam (Economics), Yale University; J. D. M. Ford (Spanish), Harvard University; E. B. Greene (History), University of Illinois; Lucy M. Salmon (History), Vassar College; A. B. Wolfe (Economics), University of Texas.

THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION.

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PUBLIC AND PRIVATE NORMAL SCHOOLS, 1916.

States.	Public Normal Schools.					Private Normal Schools.				
	Number.	Teachers of Normal Students		Students in Normal Courses.		Number.	Teachers of Normal Students		Students in Normal Courses.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
United States	234	2,405	4,237	21,016	83,698	45	295	369	1,924	5,034
North Atlantic Div.	70	484	1,461	2,921	19,746	13	60	94	96	1,220
North Central Div.	78	926	1,307	10,524	36,651	21	198	180	1,620	3,247
South Atlantic Div.	32	256	567	1,017	6,740	5	21	44	157	371
South Central Div.	33	546	484	5,624	12,122	4	14	37	51	108
Western Div.	21	193	418	930	8,439	2	2	14	0	88
North Atlantic Div.:										
Maine	6	14	87	55	715					
New Hampshire	2	9	27	0	261					
Vermont	2	4	15	3	201					
Massachusetts	11	80	192	308	2,811	6	36	53	29	795
Rhode Island	1	10	65	0	425					
Connecticut	5	20	121	6	976	2	8	15	8	169
New York	20	111	397	320	5,420	1	0	6	0	87
New Jersey	6	39	174	94	2,439					
Pennsylvania	17	197	383	2,135	6,498	4	16	20	59	169
North Central Div.:										
Ohio	6	49	71	397	1,067	3	6	18	10	128
Indiana	3	49	70	670	2,571	6	93	79	1,176	2,175
Illinois	6	147	171	1,893	7,548	4	37	44	164	437
Michigan	5	88	179	940	4,885	1	14	11	37	80
Wisconsin	30	188	257	1,728	5,229	2	21	4	29	24
Minnesota	6	48	126	249	3,673	2	14	4	24	23
Iowa	1	6	6	6	128	1	6	5	150	160
Missouri	6	128	127	2,057	3,568	1	0	9	0	50
North Dakota	4	51	59	116	821					
South Dakota	4	54	72	354	1,233	1	7	6	30	170
Nebraska	4	46	65	436	1,734					
Kansas	3	72	104	1,678	4,194					
South Atlantic Div.:										
Delaware										
Maryland	5	16	50	72	644	1	1	4	0	30
Dist. of Columbia	2	3	28	8	308					
Virginia	6	84	156	62	1,218	1	0	7	0	22
West Virginia	7	62	73	400	617	1	7	13	2	8
North Carolina	7	38	110	300	1,435	1	11	17	20	121
South Carolina	2	34	64	130	1,016					
Georgia	3	19	86	45	1,502					
Florida						1	2	3	135	190
South Central Div.:										
Kentucky	4	45	57	986	2,277	1	2	10	0	10
Tennessee	4	56	55	798	1,722	2	11	22	43	83
Alabama	9	184	149	1,100	1,763					
Mississippi	1	11	12	304	1,030					
Louisiana	2	18	38	336	1,359					
Texas	5	113	79	1,203	2,101					
Arkansas	2	19	11	144	222	1	1	5	8	15
Oklahoma	6	100	83	753	1,648					
Western Div.:										
Montana	1	7	11	9	148					
Wyoming										
Colorado	1	11	17	10	124					
New Mexico	3	19	27	44	169					
Arizona	2	23	28	99	379					
Utah										
Nevada										
Idaho	2	14	38	85	404					
Washington	3	41	63	288	2,124					
Oregon	1	7	12	45	389					
California	8	71	222	350	4,702	2	2	14	0	88

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE ENROLMENT IN 1916.

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private	Total.
Elementary (kindergarten, primary and grammar)	18,895,626	1,665,075	20,560,701
Secondary (high schools and academies)	1,456,061	155,135	1,611,196
Secondary (preparatory departments of higher institutions)	29,058	60,583	89,641
Universities and colleges	107,237	152,274	259,511
Professional schools	12,336	57,540	69,876
Normal schools	104,714	6,958	111,672
Total for the above	20,605,032	2,097,565	22,702,597
City evening schools	647,861	.....	647,861
Commercial and business schools	.....	192,388	192,388
Reform schools	61,828	.....	61,828
Schools for the deaf	14,146	587	14,733
Schools for the blind	5,155	.....	5,155

Grades.	Number of Pupils.		
	Public.	Private	Total.
Schools for the feeble-minded	36,971	659	37,630
Government Indian schools	32,780	.....	32,780
Schools in Alaska supported by the Government	3,665	.....	3,665
Other public schools in Alaska	3,163	.....	3,163
Orphan asylums and other benevolent institutions	.....	20,000	20,000
Private kindergartens (individually reported)	.....	75,090	75,090
Miscellaneous (art, music, etc., estimated)	.....	60,000	60,000
Total for special schools	805,569	348,724	1,154,293
Total for all schools in the United States	21,410,601	2,446,289	23,856,890

PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Years.	Theological Schools			Law Schools.			Medical Schools.* Regular.			Medical Schools.* Homœopathic.		
	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.	Schools.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1906–1907	162	1,236	9,178	101	1,209	16,700	124	5,642	22,022	18	654	1,102
1907–1908	156	1,348	9,583	108	1,424	18,069	121	6,342	21,237	18	858	1,034
1908–1909	162	1,350	10,218	109	1,343	18,553	116	6,302	20,519	17	780	997
1909–1910	184	1,453	11,012	114	1,534	19,567	112	6,607	19,983	14	680	897
1910–1911	193	1,495	10,834	116	1,570	19,615	104	6,769	17,773	10	553	881
1911–1912	182	1,502	11,242	118	1,707	20,760	98	6,734	17,239	11	648	864
1912–1913	179	1,269	10,965	124	1,460	20,878	94	6,624	16,130	10	549	891
1913–1914	176	1,516	11,269	122	1,471	20,958	86	6,466	15,789	10	489	827
1914–1915	164	1,533	10,588	120	1,462	21,923	82	6,814	14,257	9	455	781
1915–1916	169	1,422	12,051	124	1,531	22,993	81	6,687	13,940	10	540	722
	Dental Schools.			Schools of Pharmacy.			Professional Nurses.			Veterinary Medicine.		
1906–1907	57	1,346	6,919	71	690	5,047	1,023	.....	21,119	13	231	1,692
1907–1908	56	1,595	6,519	75	760	5,567	1,026	.....	26,457	15	285	2,239
1908–1909	55	1,609	6,178	78	802	5,999	1,096	.....	29,320	19	373	2,677
1909–1910	53	1,546	6,439	79	815	6,226	1,129	.....	32,636	20	351	2,717
1910–1911	55	1,574	6,961	77	847	6,131	1,121	.....	29,805	21	408	2,571
1911–1912	52	1,588	7,190	76	962	6,163	1,057	.....	32,389	21	400	2,282
1912–1913	48	1,441	8,115	75	784	6,165	1,094	.....	34,417	22	351	2,324
1913–1914	50	1,532	9,315	72	955	5,930	1,250	.....	36,120	22	364	2,481
1914–1915	50	1,583	9,647	76	833	6,107	1,509	.....	46,141	22	356	2,608
1915–1916	48	1,633	10,715	71	770	6,034	1,520	.....	47,611	22	369	3,064

* In 1915-1916 there was one School of Eclectic Medicine with 37 instructors and 105 students.

THE COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a permanent Commission of Fine Arts is hereby created to be composed of seven well-qualified judges of the fine arts, who shall be appointed by the President, and shall serve for a period of four years each, and until their successors are appointed and qualified. The President shall have authority to fill all vacancies. It shall be the duty of such commission to advise upon the location of statues, fountains, and monuments in the public squares, streets, and parks in the District of Columbia, and upon the selection of models for statues, fountains, and monuments erected under the authority of the United States and upon the selection of artists for the execution of the same. It shall be the duty of the officers charged by law to determine such questions in each case to call for such advice. The foregoing provisions of this act shall not apply to the Capitol Building of the United States and the building of the Library of Congress. The commission shall also advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress.

Sec. 2. That to meet the expenses made necessary by this act an expenditure of not exceeding ten thousand dollars a year is hereby authorized. Approved, May 17, 1910. This act has been supplemented by a number of Executive orders by the President, broadening the scope of the commission's functions.

Headquarters, 1729 New York Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C.

Chairman—Charles Moore, Detroit, Mich. *Vice-Chairman*—Frederick Law Olmsted, Brookline, Mass. *Secretary and Executive Officer*—Colonel C. S. Ridley, United States Army. *Assistant to the Secretary*—Arno B. Cammerer. Herbert Adams, New York City; J. Alden Weir, New York City; William Mitchell Kendall, New York City; Charles A. Platt, New York City; John Russell Pope, New York City.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

The annual reports of the various Indian Superintendents showed as of June 30, 1917, that the Indian population was 335,998, distributed in the several States as follows:

†Alabama	909	Iowa	360	(b) Nevada	7,944	South Dakota	21,246
Arizona	44.617	Kansas	1,427	†New Hampshire	34	†Tennessee	216
†Arkansas	460	†Kentucky	234	†New Jersey	168	†Texas	702
(a) California	15,362	‡Louisiana	780	New Mexico	20,853	‡Utah	2,854
Colorado	898	†Maine	892	‡New York	6,272	†Vermont	26
†Connecticut	152	†Maryland	55	‡North Carolina	8,118	†Virginia	539
†Delaware	5	†Massachusetts	688	North Dakota	8,903	Washington	11,181
†Dist. of Col'bia	68	Michigan	7,514	†Ohio	127	†West Virginia	36
§Florida	586	Minnesota	11,777	Oklahoma	119,108	Wisconsin	10,216
†Georgia	95	†Mississippi	1,253	Oregon	6,612	Wyoming	1,674
Idaho	4,168	†Missouri	313	†Rhode Island	284		
†Illinois	188	Montana	11,525	†South Carolina	331	Total for U. S.	335,998
†Indiana	279	Nebraska	3,945				

The expenditures of the United States on account of the Indians in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, were $32,535,835.34. The expenditures from 1789 to 1917, inclusive, have been $631,237,129 45.

The appropriation made by Congress for Indian schools for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, was $4,701,903. The Government supports 107 boarding schools and 210 day schools. In addition to these there are 75 mission schools conducted by various churches and religious societies.

The five civilized tribes, Oklahoma—Cherokee, 41,824; Chickasaw, 10,966; Choctaws, 26,828; Creeks, 18,761; Seminoles, 3,127. Total, 101,506.

This total of 101,506 includes 23,405 colored freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.

Pueblos of New Mexico	10,132
Six Nations, St. Regis, and other Indians of New York	6,272
Eastern Cherokees of North Carolina	2,282

(a) See Nevada. (b) Includes 5,100 Indians reported under Special Agent, Reno, Nev. † States in which Indian Office has no representative; 1910 census report. ‡ Figures compiled partly from Indian Superintendents' reports and partly from 1910 census. § Report of Special Agent to Seminoles.

PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE statistics embraced in this table were communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Presidents of the respective institutions, and represent their condition for 1917.

Persons writing to the different institutions for catalogues should inclose postage stamp for reply, and also indicate the reason for request.

ORGANIZED.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students	Volumes in Library
1896	Adelphi College	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	F. D. Blodgett, B. A., M. A.	25	588	17,053
1859	Adrian College	Adrian, Mich.	Meth. Prot.	Aubrey F. Hess, Ph. D.	18	140	7,506
1876	Ag. & Mech. Col. of Tex.	College Sta., Tex.	State	Wm. B. Bizzell, M.A., D.C.L.	115	1,235	5,506
1889	Agnes Scott College	Decatur, Ga.	Non-Sect.	F. H. Gaines, D. D., LL. D.	36	320	8,000
	Agri. C. of Utah	Logan, Utah	.....	Elner George Peterson	125	1,700	31,000
1872	Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.	State	Chas. C. Thach, M. A., LL. D.	75	901	26,500
1866	Albany College	Albany, Ore.	Presbyterian	Wallace H. Lee, A. M., LL. D.	16	150	7,500
1861	Albion College	Albion, Mich.	Meth. Epis.	Sam. Dickie, A. M., LL. D.	29	535	23,500
1895	Albright College	Myerstown, Pa.	Unit'd Evan.	L. Clarence Hunt, M.A., B.D.	20	200	10,000
1871	Alcorn A. & M. Col.	Alcorn, Miss.	State	Levi J. Rowan, B. S., Ph. D.	30	539	1,500
1836	Alfred University	Alfred, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Rev. Boothe C. Davis, LL. D.	42	443	30,600
1815	Allegheny College	Meadville, Pa.	Meth. Epis.	W. H. Crawford, D.D., LL.D.	26	408	44,000
1887	Alma College	Alma, Mich.	Presbyterian	Harry Means Crooks, LL.D.	21	214	26,820
1913	Amer. Col. Surgeons	Chicago, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1891	American Univ.	Washington, D. C.	Meth. Epis.	Bishop John W. Hamilton	15	45	30,000
1821	Amherst College	Amherst, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Alex. Meiklejohn, Ph. D.	49	500	110,000
1784	Annap. & Balti. U.	Baltimore, Md.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1856	Antioch College	Yellow Springs, O.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872	Arkansas College	Batesville, Ark.	Presbyterian	W. S. Lacy, A. M., B. D.	10	75	5,000
1891	Ark. Cum'rl'd Col.	Clarksville, Ark.	Presbyterian	J. L. Spence, A. M.	15	258	3,000
1890	Asbury College	Wilmore, Ky.	Independent	Henry C. Morrison, D. D.	21	420	3,000
1867	Atlanta University	Atlanta, Ga.	Non-Sect.	Edward T. Ware	36	540	17,000
1818	Auburn Theol. Sem'y.	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian	Rev. G. B. Stewart, D. D.	12	64	37,900
1869	Augsburg C. & T. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Lutheran	Geo. Sverdrup, B. A., M. A.	18	154	7,000
1860	Augustana College	Rock Island, Ill.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1849	Austin College	Sherman, Tex.	Presbyterian	Thos. Stone Clyce, D. D.	10	185	8,000
1858	Baker University	Baldwin, Kan.	Meth. Epis.	Samuel A. Lough, Ph. D.	31	506	48,000
1845	Baldwin-Wallace Col.	Berea, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Arth. L. Breslich, Ph. D.	52	798	18,767
1889	Barnard College	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Nicholas M. Butler, LL. D.	115	736	1,180
1864	Bates College	Lewiston, Me.	Non-Sect.	Geo. C. Chase, D. D., LL. D.	30	430	42,581
1845	Baylor University	Waco, Tex.	Baptist	Samuel P. Brooks, LL. D.	75	1,378	29,663
1880	Bellevue College	Bellevue, Neb.	Presbyterian	David R. Kerr, D. D., LL. D.	16	211	6,875
1846	Beloit College	Beloit, Wis.	Non-Sect.	Melvin A. Brannon	35	330	60,000
1871	Benedict	Columbia, S. C.	Baptist	Byron W. Valentine, A. B.	34	700	7,900
1855	Berea College	Berea, Ky.	Non-Sect.	Wm. G. Frost, Ph. D., D. D.	112	2,049	33,761
1881	Bethany College	Lindsborg, Kan.	Lutheran	Rev. E. F. Phillad, A. M.	42	792	10,000
1840	Bethany College	Bethany, W. Va.	Disciples	Thos. E. Cramblet, A. M.	29	448	10,000
1887	Bethel College	Newton, Kan.	Mennonite	J. W. Kliewer, S. T. B.	23	274	5,200
1857	Blackburn College	Carlinville, Ill.	None	Rev. Wm. M. Hudson, D. D.	13	152	2,000
1871	Bonebrake Th. Sem.	Dayton, Ohio	U. Brethren	J. P. Landis, D. D., Ph. D.	7	70	4,100
1869	Boston University	Boston, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Lemuel H. Murlin, D. D.	221	3,315	62,000
1794	Bowdoin College	Brunswick, Me.	Non-Sect.	Kenneth E. M. Sills	86	405	113,000
1857	Bowdon College	Bowdon, Ga.	State	N. J. Warren, A. B., A. M.	12	375	8,000
1880	Bridgewater College	Bridgewater, Va.	Brethren	J. S. Flory, B.A., Ph.D., A.M.	22	200	12,000
1877	Brigham Young Col.	Logan, Utah	Latter Day	C. N. Jensen, M.S.A., Ph. D.	34	900	7,500
1764	Brown University	Providence, R. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1885	Bryn Mawr Col.	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Non-Sect.	M. C. Thomas, LL. D.	61	448	75,000
1846	Bucknell University	Lewisburg, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John H. Harris, LL. D.	.....	767	30,000
1855	Butler College	Indianapolis, Ind.	Non-Sect.	Thos. Carr Howe	21	401	14,000
1888	Campbell Jr. College	Holton, Kan.	City	Emery W. Leamer	.....	.....	2,500
1880	Campion College	Prie du Chien, Wis.	Catholic	Rev. G. R. Kister, A.M., S. J.	37	389	16,556
1870	Canisius College	Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	George J. Krim, S. J.	25	530	45,000
1866	Carleton College	Northfield, Minn.	Non-Sect.	D. J. Cowling, Ph. D., D. D.	38	476	30,000
1879	Carlisle Indian Ind. Sc.	Carlisle, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Oscar H. Lipps (Supt.)	60	700	4,000
1930	Carnegie Inst. of Tech.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	A. A. Hamerschlag, D. Sc.	224	3,432	350,000
1851	Carson Newman C.	Jeff. City, Tenn.	Baptist	J. M. Burnett, A. B., D. D.	18	307	3,000
1846	Carroll College	Waukesha, Wis.	Presbyterian	W. O. Carrier, A. M., D. D.	21	300	10,500
1870	Carthage College	Carthage, Ill.	Lutheran	Rev. H. D. Hoover, Ph. D.	23	225	12,264
1881	Case Sc. Appl. Science	Cleveland, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Charles S. Howe, Ph. D.	56	535	12,527
1851	Catawba College	Newton, N. C.	Ref Chn U S	Rev. J. D. Andrew, A. M.	11	150	10,000
1903	Cathedral College	New York City	Catholic	Very Rev. Wm. F. Hughes	28	465	28,000
1889	Catholic Univ. Am.	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. T. J. Shahan, D.D.	83	1,055	130,000
1887	Cedarville College	Cedarville, Ohio	Ref. Presb.	Rev. W. R. McChesney, Ph.D	11	209	5,000
1857	Central College	Fayette, Mo.	Meth. Ep. S.	Paul H. Linn, A. B., A. M.	14	252	.....
1853	Central College	Pella, Iowa	Baptist	John Wm. Bailey, Ph. D.	16	120	8,000
1864	Central Wesleyan Col.	Warrenton, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	O. E. Kriege, A. M., D. D.	25	259	10,350
1819	Centre College	Danville, Ky.	Presbyterian	Wm. A. Ganfield, M. A.	12	102	35,000
1890	Chicora Col. for Women	Columbia, S.C.	Presbyterian	Rev. S. C. Byrd, A. M., D. D.	25	307	4,500
1849	Christian Bros. Col.	St. Louis, Mo.	destroyed b	y fire Oct. 5, 1916.			
1871	Christian Bros. Col.	Memphis, Tenn.	Catholic	Bro. John Joseph	15	230	10,000
1842	Citadel Mil. College	Charleston, S. C.	State	Col. J. O. Bond, LL. D.	16	251	6,300
1902	Clark College	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Edmund C. Sanford, Ph. D.	22	114	75,000
1870	Clark University	Atlanta, Ga.	Meth. Epis.	Harry Andrews King, D. D.	26	260	3,005
1889	Clark University	Worcester, Mass.	Non-Sect.	G. S. Hall, Ph. D., LL. D.	23	400	65,000
1896	Clarkson College Tech.	Potsdam, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	John P. Brooks, Sc. D.	13	135	5,000
1893	Clemson Agri. College	Clemson Col., S. C.	State	W. M. Riggs, B. S., LL. D.	75	977	30,000
1881	Coe College	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	Non-Sect.	John A. Marquis, D.D., LL.D.	19	329	14,000

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1813	Colby College	Waterville, Me	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1819	Colgate University	Hamilton, N. Y	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1785	College of Charleston	Charleston, S. C	Non-Sect	H. Randolph, M.A., LL. D	10	60	20,949
1847	College City of N. Y.	Manh'n Boro, N. Y	City	Dr. Sidney E. Mezes, LL. D	....	.....	67,000
1904	Col. of New Rochelle	N. Rochelle, N. Y	Catholic	Rev. M. C. O'Farrell, A. B	37	195	4,100
1888	College of Puget S'd	Tacoma, Wash	Methodist	Edward H. Todd, M.S., D.D.	22	372	7,200
1843	Col. of the Holy Cross	Worcester, Mass	Catholic	Rev. Jos. N. Dinand, S. J	50	620	40,000
1852	College of the Pacific	San José, Cal	Meth. Epis	J. L. Seaton, Ph. D	33	465	47,800
1899	Col. of St. Elizabeth	Convent Sta., N. J	Catholic	Sister M. P. Kelligar, LL.D.	25	175	25,000
1868	College of Wooster	Wooster, Ohio	Presbyterian	J. Campbell White, LL. D.	51	737	40,563
1871	Colorado Agri. Col	Ft. Collins, Col	State	Charles A. Lory, LL. D	87	632	38,322
1874	Colorado College	Colorado Sp's, Col.	Independent	W. F. Slocum, LL. D., D. D.	43	745	70,000
1874	Colorado Sc. of Mines	Golden, Col	State	.....	21	214	13,500
1754	Columbia Univ	Manh'n Boro, N. Y	Non-Sect	N. M. Butler, LL. D., Ph.D.	....	.....	661,650
1839	Concordia College	Fort Wayne, Ind	Evang.-Luth	Rev. Martin Luecke	12	255	10,000
1881	Connecticut Agr. Col	Storrs, Ct	State	C. L. Beach, B. Agr., B. S.	35	214	14,610
1911	Connecticut College	New London, Ct	None	Frederic Henry Sykes, Ph.D.	30	200	9,000
1890	Converse College	Spartanburg, S. C	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1887	Cooper College	Sterling, Kan	Un. Presb	Rev. Ross T. Campbell, D.D.	15	226	6,000
1857	Cooper Union	New York City	Non-Sect	R. Fulton Cutting	101	3,910	54,980
1853	Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	Meth. Epis	Chas. Wesley Flint, D. D	57	918	44,000
1865	Cornell University	Ithaca, N. Y	Non-Sect	Jacob G. Schurman, A. M	820	7,656	474,278
1888	Cotner College	Bethany, Neb	Christian	Andrew D. Harmon, A. M.	27	317	4,000
1879	Creighton Univ	Omaha, Neb	Catholic	Rev. F. X. McMenamy, S. J.	129	1,001	50,000
1853	Culver-Stockton Col.	Canton, Mo	Disciples	John H. Wood	17	186	10,000
1842	Cumberland Univ	Lebanon, Tenn	Presbyterian	Edward P. Childs	23	325	15,000
1884	Dakota Wesley Univ	Mitchell, S. Dak	Meth. Epis	W. D. Schermerhorn	27	275	12,000
1889	Daniel Baker College	Brownwood, Tex	Presbyterian	J. P. Junkin, A. B	17	154	5,025
1769	Dartmouth College	Hanover, N. H	Non-Sect	E.M. Hopkins, Litt.D., LL.D.	116	1,494	135,000
1836	Davidson College	Davidson, N. C	Presbyterian	W. J. Martin, A. B., LL. D.	18	394	25,726
1904	Davis & Elkins Col	Elkins, W. Va	Presbyterian	Jos. Allen, A. B	10	145	2,400
1902	Defiance College	Defiance, Ohio	Christian	P. W. McReynolds, D. D	26	601	7,000
1833	Delaware College	Newark, Del	State	Samuel C. Mitchell, Ph. D.	43	312	24,900
1831	Denison University	Granville, Ohio	Baptist	Clark W. Chamberlain, Ph.D.	56	710	55,000
1898	De Paul University	Chicago, Ill	Catholic	V'y Rev. F. X. McCabe, C.M.	107	1,257	8,200
1837	DePauw University	Greencastle, Ind	Meth. Epis	Geo. R. Grose, A. M., D. D.	38	928	47,831
1865	Des Moines College	Des Moines, Iowa	Baptist	John A. Earle, D. D	24	676	10,000
1783	Dickinson College	Carlisle, Pa	Meth. Epis	J. H. Morgan, LL. D	19	380	34,000
1872	Doane College	Crete, Neb	Congregat'l	Wm. O. Allen, S. T. B., Ph.D.	21	178	13,512
1881	Drake University	Des Moines, Iowa	Independent	H. M. Bell, A.B., A.M., LL.D.	92	1,532	28,452
1867	Drew Theol. Seminary	Madison, N. J	Meth. Epis	Ezra S. Tipple, D. D	16	174	129,000
1873	Drury College	Springfield, Mo	Non-Sect	.....	21	300	30,000
1852	Dubuque Col. & Sem	Dubuque, Iowa	Presbyterian	Cornelius M. Steffens, A. M.	28	270	13,750
1873	Dubuque College	Dubuque, Iowa	Catholic	Daniel M. Gorman, LL. D.	30	525	10,000
1900	Eastern College	Manassas, Va	Independent	Hervin U. Roop, LL. D	21	200	5,000
1847	Earlham College	Richmond, Ind	Friends	Robt. L. Kelly, LL. D	33	400	30,000
1897	Elizabeth	Salem, Va	Lutheran	Rev. Jno. C. Piery, A. B	15	112	3,000
...	Elmhurst College, see	Proseminar College					
1855	Elmira College	Elmira, N. Y	Non-Sect	John Balcom Shaw, D. D	32	291	12,811
1889	Elon College	Elon College, N. C.	Christian	W. A. Harper, Litt. D., LL.D.	27	400	10,000
1838	Emory & Henry Col	Emory, Va	Methodist	Chas. C. Weaver, Ph. D	12	238	12,000
1914	Emory University	Atlanta, Ga	Meth. Epis	Bishop W. A. Candler (Chan.)	88	654	80,000
1882	Emporia College	Emporia, Kan	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1839	Erskine College	Due West, S. C	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1855	Eureka College	Eureka, Ill	Disciples	H. O. Pritchard, A. M	25	300	14,000
1892	Fairmount College	Wichita, Kan	Congregat'l	Walter H. Rollins, D.D.	18	450	35,500
1887	Fargo College	Fargo, N. Dak	Non-Sect	John W. Hansel, LL. D	30	654	7,000
1884	Findlay College	Findlay, Ohio	Ch. of God	Wm. H. Guyer, D. D	23	359	6,600
1866	Fisk University	Nashville, Tenn	Congregat'l	F. A. McKenzie, Ph. D	40	379	11,865
1905	Florida State College	Tallahassee, Fla	Non-Sect	Edw. Conradi, Ph. D	39	550	9,000
1841	Fordham University	Fordham, N. Y. C.	Catholic	Rev. Joseph A. Mulry, S. J.	172	1,610	72,000
1787	Franklin & Marshall C.	Lancaster, Pa	Ref. in U. S.	H. H. Apple, D. D., LL. D.	18	321	39,000
1834	Franklin College	Franklin, Ind	Non-Sect	E. A. Hanley, A. M., D. D.	18	262	20,000
1825	Franklin College	New Athens, Ohio	Non-Sect	Rev. W. M. Hughes, D. D.	12	90	2,000
1898	Friends University	Wichita, Kan	Friends	Edmund Stanley, A. M	20	300	8,000
1852	Furman University	Greenville, S. C	Baptist	Edwin McN. Poteat, D. D.	12	230	8,000
1864	Gallaudet College	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect	Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.	18	125	6,000
1855	Garrett Biblical Inst.	Evanston, Ind	Meth. Epis	C. M. Stuart, LL.D., D.D.	18	241	47,478
1817	General Theol. Sem	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Episcopalian	Rev. H. E. W. Fosbroke, Dean.	12	114	62,247
1848	Geneva College	Beaver Falls, Pa	Ref. Presb	R. H. Martin, A. B	18	341	5,000
1875	G. Peabody C. Teach.	Nashville, Tenn	Non-Sect	Bruce Ryburn Payne, A. B.	36	1,416	30,000
1829	Georgetown College	Georgetown, Ky	Baptist	M. B. Adams, D. D., LL. D.	30	406	5,000
1789	Georgetown Univ	Washington, D. C.	Catholic	Rev. A. J. Donion, S. J	220	1,500	154,000
1821	Geo. Washington U	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect	Chas. H. Stockton, LL. D.	264	2,194	50,500
1888	Georgia Sc. of Tech	Atlanta, Ga	.....	Ken. G. Matheson, LL. D.	95	1,185	12,000
1885	Goucher College	Baltimore, Md	Non-Sect	Wm. W. Guth, Ph. D	55	709	27,000
1895	Graceland College	Lamoni, Iowa	Latter Day	Geo. N. Briggs, A B., B. D.	24	339	9,000
1892	Grand Island College	Grand Island, Neb	Baptist	Rev. E. F. Jorden, Ph. D	34	335	7,000
1892	Greenville College	Greenville, Ill	Free Meth	Eldon G. Burritt, A. M	20	305	5,000
1847	Grinnell College	Grinnell, Iowa	Non-Sect	J. H. T. Main, Ph. D., LL. D.	57	818	54,000
1884	Grove City College	Grove City, Pa	Non-Sect	W. C. Ketler, A. B., A. M.	31	1,015	13,000
1888	Guilford College	Guilford Col., N. C.	Friends	H. H. Brinton, M. A	16	233	8,000
1862	Gustav. Adolph. Col.	St. Peter, Minn	Lutheran	O. J. Johnson, B. D	27	371	14,000
1912	Hamilton College	Clinton, N. Y	Non-Sect	Frederick C. Ferry, LL. D.	20	220	70,000
1854	Hamline University	St. Paul, Minn	Meth. Epis	Samuel F. Kerfoot, D. D	24	485	17,300

ORGANIZED.	Colleges.	Location	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students	Volumes in Library
1776	Hampden-Sidney Col.	Hamp.-Sidney, Va.	Presbyterian	H. T. Graham, A. B., B. D..	10	118	25,000
1868	Hampton N. & A. I...	Hampton, Va.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. H. B. Frissell, D. D..	133	1,839	37,342
1827	Hanover College.....	Hanover, Ind.....	Presbyterian	Wm. A. Millis, LL. D.....	21	364	25,000
1831	Hartford Theol. Sem..	Hartford, Ct.....	Non-Sect...	W.D.Mackenzie,D.D.,LL.D	12	64	108,000
1883	Hartshorn Mem.Col...	Richmond, Va.....	Baptist.....	George W. Rigler, A. M...	12	196	2,500
1636	Harvard University..	Cambridge, Mass...	Non-Sect...	A. Lawrence, A. B. L. B., Ph. D.....	892	6,306	1,183,317
1873	Hastings College.....	Hastings, Neb....	Presbyterian	R. B. Crone, LL. D	21	313	6,000
1833	Haverford College....	Haverford, Pa....	Friends.....	W.W.Comfort,Ph.D.Litt D	29	170	72,000
1907	Hawaii College.....	Honolulu.....	Non-Sect...	A. L. Dean, A. B., Ph. D..	21	107	21,800
1855	Hedding College.....	Abingdon, Ill.....	Meth. Epis.	W. D. Agnew, A. B., S. T. B.,	18	200	5,000
1850	Heidelberg Univ.....	Tiffin, Ohio.....	Ref. in U. S.	Chas. E. Miller, D. D., LL. D.	41	685	16,000
1889	Henderson Brown C..	Arkadelphia, Ark..	Methodist..	J. M. Workman, A. B., B. S.	18	256	3,500
1884	Hendrix College.....	Conway, Ark.....	Meth. Epis. S	J. H. Reynolds, A.M. LL.D.	12	267	15,893
1847	Henry Kendall Col....	Tulsa, Okla.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1857	Highland College.....	Highland, Kan....	Presbyterian	W. Gilbert James, A. B....	10	103	5,050
1889	Highland Park Col....	Des Moines, Iowa.	Presbyterian	Geo. P. Magill, A. M., D. D.	70	1,895	8,000
1856	Hillsdale College.....	Hillsdale, Mich....	Non-Sect...	Jos. W. Mauck, LL. D.....	24	457	24,000
1850	Hiram College.....	Hiram, Ohio.....	Non-Sect...	Miner L. Bates, M. A., LL. D.	24	312	15,800
1849	Hiwassee College.....	Hiwassee Col., Tenn nr. Madisonville.	Meth. Epis. S	Rev. J. E. Lowry, A. M...	9	178	4,000
1822	Hobart College.....	Geneva, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	LymanP.Powell,D.D.,LL.D	21	122	59,102
1866	Hope College.....	Holland, Mich....	Ref. of Am..	Ame Vennema, D. D.....	24	410	22,750
1841	Howard College.....	Birmingham, Ala.	Baptist.....	J. M.Shelburne, A. M., D. D.	20	220	25,000
1889	Howard Payne Col....	Brownwood, Tex..	Baptist.....	A. E. Baten, D. D.....	21	394	7,500
1867	Howard Univ.....	Washington, D. C	Non-Sect...	Stephen M. Newman, D. D.	115	1,500	27,000
1870	Hunter College.....	New York City...	Non-Sect...	Geo.-S. Davis, LL. D.....	230	1,546	23,092
1883	Huron College.....	Huron, S. Dak....	Presbyterian	Rev. Harry M. Gage, A. M.	24	472	9,273
1829	Illinois College.....	Jacksonville, Ill...	Presbyterian	C. H. Rammelkamp, Ph. D.	26	355	19,000
1857	Ill. State Norm. Univ..	Normal, Ill.....	State.....	D. Felmley, A. B., LL. D. .	102	3,703	31,600
1850	Ill. Wesley. Univ.....	Bloomington, Ill...	Methodist..	Theo. Kemp, A. B., D. D..	41	602	15,000
1846	Ill. Woman's Col.....	Jacksonville, Ill...	Meth. Epis.	Jos. R. Harker, A. M.....	38	340	8,632
1820	Indiana University...	Bloomington, Ind..	State.....	Wm. L. Bryan, Ph.D.,LL.D	208	2,866	108,000
1869	Io'a St. C. A. & M. Arts.	Ames, Iowa.....	State.....	Raymond A. Pearson, LL. D	464	7,469	62,200
1842	Iowa Wesley. Col	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	Non-Sect...	Edwin A. Schell, D. D.....	26	512	12,200
1847	Isbell Col.....	Talladega, Ala...	Presbyterian	J. R. Thompson, A. M.....	14	80	500
1910	Jackson College.....	Tufts Coll., Mass...	Non-Sect...	Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	38	138	72,886
1909	Jamestown College ..	Jamestown, N. Dak.	Presbyterian	B. H. Kroeze, A. M., D. D.	23	228	7,000
1884	John B. Stetson Univ..	De Land, Fla.....	Non-Sect...	LincolnHulley,Ph.D.,LL.D.	40	487	24,520
1876	Johns Hopkins Un ...	Baltimore, Md....	Non-Sect...	Frank J. Goodnow, LL. D.	340	2,666	200,000
1838	Judson College.....	Marion, Ala.....	Baptist.....	Paul V. Bomar A. B., D. D.	25	229	6,000
1876	Juniata College.....	Huntington, Pa...	Brethren...	J. H. Brumbaugh, A. M...	24	344	30,000
1832	Kalamazoo College...	Kalamazoo, Mich..	Baptist.....	Herbert L. Stetson, LL. D..	17	263	15,000
1896	Kansas City Univ....	Kansas City, Kan..	Meth.Prot..	J. H. Lucas, D. D., LL. D.	28	239	6,000
1863	Kans. State Agr. Col..	Manhattan, Kan..	State.....	Henry J. Waters, B.S., LL.D.	208	3,314	55,356
1885	Kansas Wesleyan Un..	Salina, Kan.....	Meth. Epis.	John F. Harmon, D. D.....	46	1,039	12,500
1854	Ky. Col. for Women...	Danville, Ky.....	Presbyterian	M. M. Allen, A. B.....	26	210	1,700
1866	Ky. Wesleyan Col....	Winchester. Ky...	Meth. Epis. S	J. L. Clark, D. D., LL. D..	10	100	6,300
1824	Kenyon College.....	Gambier, Ohio....	Prot. Epis..	Rev. W. F. Peirce, D.D., LHD	19	120	42,000
1890	Keuka College.....	Keuka Park, N. Y.	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1867	Kings College.....	Bristol, Tenn....	Presbyterian	T. Scherer, A.B.,M.A.,D.D..	8	52	5,000
1837	Knox College.....	Galesburg, Ill....	None.....	Wm. Ed. Simons, Ph. D....	37	601	14,750
1875	Knoxville College....	Knoxville, Tenn...	United Pres.	R. W. McGranahan, D.D...	34	475	4,500
1826	Lafayette College....	Easton, Pa.....	Presbyterian	J. H. MacCracken, LL. D..	57	637	43,000
1859	Lake Erie College....	Painesville, Ohio..	Independent	Vivian B. Small, A. M.....	26	110	13,000
1876	Lake Forest College...	Lake Forest, Ill...	Presbyterian	J. S. Nollen, Ph. D., LL. D.	21	221	29,000
1872	Lander College.....	Greenwood, S. C..	Methodist..	Rev. John O. Willson, D. D.	23	272	5,041
1829	Lane College.....	Jackson, Tenn....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1829	Lane Theol. Seminary	Cincinnati, Ohio...	Presbyterian	Wm. McKibbin, D.D.,LL.D.	6	53	24,500
1863	La Salle College.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Catholic....	Bro. Dennis Edward, LL.D.	21	310	12,500
1847	Lawrence College.....	Appleton, Wis....	Methodist..	Sam. Plantz. Ph. D., D.D..	47	714	34,871
1856	Leander Clark Col....	Toledo, Iowa.....	U. Brethren.	H. W. Ward (Act'g Pres.)...	16	243	7,500
1854	Lebanon University...	Lebanon, Ohio....	Corporation	Holly E. Cunningham, M. A.	17	300	18,000
1867	Lebanon Valley Col..	Annville, Pa.....	U. Brethren.	Rev. Geo. D. Gossard, D.D.	29	343	6,000
1866	Lehigh University....	S. Bethlehem, Pa.	Non-Sect...	Henry S. Drinker, LL. D...	81	653	142,353
1891	L. Stanford, Jr., Univ..	Stanford Univ., Cal.	Non-Sect...	Dr. R. L. Wilbur, A. B., A. M.	225	1,500	287,634
1856	Lenox College.....	Hopkinton, Iowa..	Presbyterian	A. St. C. Mackenzie, LL. D.	10	75	10,000
1874	Liberty College.....	Glasgow, Ky.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1865	Lincoln College.....	Lincoln, Ill.....	Presbyterian	J.H.McMurray,A.M.,Ph.D.	26	254	7,000
1897	Lincoln Mem'l Univ..	Harrogate, Tenn..	Non-Sect...	George A. Hubbell, Ph. D.	24	651	9,000
1854	Lincoln University...	Lincoln Univ., Pa.	Presbyterian	John B. Rendall, D. D.....	15	242	18,000
1906	Little Rock College..	Little Rock, Ark..	Catholic....	Herbert A. Heagnly, Ph. D.	....	....	5,000
1851	Lombard College.....	Galesburg, Ill....	Non-Sect...	J. M. Tilden, A. M., LL. D....	27	234	7,000
1906	Louisiana College....	Pineville, La.....	Baptist.....	C. Cottingham, M. A.....	20	193	1,950
1860	Louisiana State Un....	Baton Rouge, La..	State.....	Thomas D. Boyd, LL. D...	96	1,669	37,550
1852	Loyola College.....	Baltimore, Md....	Catholic....	Rev. Wm. J. Ennis, S. J...	26	350	40,000
1912	Loyola University....	New Orleans, La..	Catholic....	Rev. Alphonse E. Otis, S. J.	122	290	17,000
1909	Loyola University....	Chicago, Ill.....	Catholic....	Rev. John Furay, S. J.....	830	1,050	68,000
1885	Macalester College...	St. Paul, Minn....	Presbyterian	E. A. Bess, D.D.....	40	330	14,000
1853	Manhattan College..	Manh'n Boro, N. Y	Catholic....	Rev. Bro. Edward, F. S. C.	26	250	18,250
1835	Marietta College....	Marietta, Ohio....	Non-Sect...	Geo. W. Hinman, Ph. D....	19	255	76,000
1864	Marquette Univ.....	Milwaukee, Wis...	.....	Herbert C. Noonan, S. J...	240	1,561	32,000
1856	Maryland Agri. Col...	College Park, Md..	State.....	Harry J. Patterson, D. Sc..	42	315	.....
1819	Maryville College....	Maryville, Tenn...	Presbyterian	Samuel T. Wilson, D. D...	60	801	20,000
1863	Mass. Agri. College...	Amherst, Mass....	State.....	K. L. Butterfield, LL. D...	75	650	48,411

Organized.	Colleges.	Location	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students	Volumes in Library
1861	Mass. Inst. Tech.	Cambridge, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Richard C. MacLaurin LL.D.	270	1,800	122,000
1829	McCormick Th. Sem.	Chicago, Ill.	Presbyterian	Rev. J. G. K. McClure, D. D.	19	216	43,039
1828	McKendree College	Lebanon, Ill.	Methodist	E. P. Baker, Act. Pres.	15	115	10,000
1857	McMinnville College	McMinnville, Ore.	Baptist	Rev. L. W. Riley, A.B., D.D.	15	225	5,000
1844	Meadville Th. Sem.	Meadville, Pa.	Unitarian	F. C. Southworth, LL. D.	9	22	38,000
1885	Mechanics' Institute	Rochester, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	James F. Barker, M. E.	65	2,300	4,458
1837	Mercer University	Macon, Ga.	Baptist	W. L. Pickard, A. M., LL. D.	23	33[illegible]	20,000
1899	Meredith College	Raleigh, N. C.	Baptist	C. E. Brewer, A. M., Ph. D.	31	44[illegible]	5,700
1809	Miami University	Oxford, Ohio	State	Raymond M. Hughes, M.S.	61	819	47,830
1857	Mich. Agri. College	E. Lansing, Mich.	State	F. S. Kedzie, M. S., D.Sc.	171	1,950	44,326
1885	Mich. Col. of Mines	Houghton, Mich.	State	F. W. McNair, B. S., D. Sc.	20	112	27,168
1800	Middlebury College	Middlebury, Vt.	Non-Sect.	J. M. Thomas, D. D., LL.D.	30	360	45,000
1887	Midland College	Atchison, Kan.	Lutheran	Rufus B. Peery, D. D., A. M.	20	310	12,000
1882	Milligan College	Milligan, Tenn.	Christian	Josephus Hopwood, A. M.	1[illegible]	139	2,200
1901	Milliken Un., The Jas.	Decatur, Ill.	Presbyterian	A. R. Taylor, Ph. D., LL. D.	58	1,105	10,000
1885	Mills College	Mills College, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Dr. A. H. Reinhardt, B. L.	24	280	19,000
1892	Millsaps College	Jackson, Miss.	Meth. Epis. S	A. F. Watkins, A. B., D. D.	22	249	15,800
1867	Milton College	Milton, Wis.	7th Day Bap.	W. C. Daland, M. A., D. D.	13	142	10,000
1847	Milton University	Baltimore, Md.	Non-Sect.	W. J. Heaps, A. M., Ph. D.	17	250	1,000
1878	Miss. A. & M. C.	Agric'l Coll., Miss.	State	W. H. Smith, B. S.	72	1,207	36,211
1904	Miss. Ind. College	Holly Springs, Miss.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1889	Missouri Val. College	Marshall, Mo.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1883	Missouri Wesley. Col.	Cameron, Mo.	Meth. Epis.	Harvey R. De Bra, A. B.	25	314	9,000
1856	Monmouth College	Monmouth, Ill.	United Pres.	T. H. McMichael, A. B., D.D.	26	481	12,000
1893	Mont. State College	Bozeman, Mont.	Non-Sect.	James M. Hamilton, M. S.	56	687	15,713
1889	Mont. Wesley. Col.	Helena, Mont.	Methodist	.....	9	100	2,000
1856	Moore's Hill College	Moore's Hill, Ind.	Methodist	Alfred T. Hughes, S. T. B.	14	106	6,000
1742	Moravian Sem.	Bethlehem, Pa.	Moravian	J. H. Clewell, Ph. D.	14	207	5,000
1807	Moravian Col. & Th. S.	Bethlehem, Pa.	Moravian	Augustus Schultze, D. D.	8	65	11,000
1867	Morgan College†	Baltimore, Md.	.....	John O. Spencer, Ph. D.	27	346	8,400
1894	Morningside College	Sioux City, Iowa	Meth. Epis.	Alfred E. Craig, Ph. D.	35	708	28,000
1887	Mount Angel College	Mt. Angel, Ore.	Catholic	Basel Schieber, O. S. B.	21	150	20,000
1888	Mt. Holyoke College	S. Hadley, Mass.	Non-Sect.	Mary E. Woolley	97	851	64,000
1808	Mt. St. Mary's College	Emmitsburg, Md.	Catholic	Rt. Rev. B. J. Bradley, LL. D.	50	432	14,000
1846	Mt. Union College	Alliance, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. W. H. McMaster, A. M.	....	484	.....
1867	Muhlenberg College	Allentown, Pa.	Lutheran	John A. W. Haas, D. D.	14	196	23,000
1913	Municipal U. Akron	Akron, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Parker R. Kolbe, Ph. D.	28	278	12,500
1837	Muskingum College	New Concord, Ohio	United Pres.	Rev. J. K. Montgomery, D.D.	30	852	7,500
1887	Neb. Wesleyan Univ.	University Pl., Neb.	Meth. Epis.	Clark A. Fulmer, Ph.B., A.M.	36	875	10,000
1856	Newberry College	Newberry, S. C.	Lutheran	J. H. Harms, A. M., D. D.	16	231	7,000
1784	New Brunswick T. S.	N. Brunswick, N.J.	Ref. in Am.	Rev. J. P. Searle, A.M., D.D.	8	32	53,000
1866	New Hampshire Col.	Durham, N. H.	State	Ralph D. Hetzel, A.B.LL.B.	63	653	32,000
1873	New Orleans Univ.	New Orleans, La.	Meth. Epis.	C. M. Melden, D. D., Ph. D.	23	507	1,500
1825	Newton Theol. Inst.	Newton Cent., Mass	Baptist	Rev. George E. Horr, D. D.	10	81	33,880
1831	New York Univ.	New York City	Non-Sect.	Elmer E. Brown, Ph. D.	507	8,075	134,488
1856	Niagara University	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Catholic	Rev. Wm. F. Sikly, C. M.	23	265	20,000
1889	Nor. C. Ag. & M. Arts.	W. Raleigh, N. C.	State	W. C. Riddick, A. B., C. E.	61	723	8,561
1892	N. C. St. Nor. & Ind. C.	Greensboro, N. C.	State	Julius I. Foust, LL. D.	65	725	12,000
1890	N. Dakota Agrl. Col.	Fargo, N. Dak.	State	Edwin F. Ladd, B. S., LL.D.	65	1,005	26,081
1915	Northern Ill. U.	Chicago, Ill.	Non-Sect.	F. Juchhoff, LL. D.	9	112	.....
1861	Northwestern College	Naperville, Ill.	Evangelical	Edw. E. Rall, B. A., Ph. D.	28	447	12,000
1865	Northwestern College	Watertown, Wis.	.....	.....	....	.....	.....
1851	Northwestern Un.	Evanston, Ill.	Meth. Epis.	T. F. Holgate (*ad interim*)	495	5,274	111,876
1834	Norwich University	Northfield, Vt.	Non-Sect.	Ira L. Reeves, C. E., Litt.D.	16	190	16,997
1833	Oberlin College	Oberlin, Ohio	Non-Sect.	Henry C. King, D. D., LL. D.	158	1,749	164,628
1887	Occidental College	Los Angeles, Cal.	Non-Sect.	Silas Evans, D. D., LL. D.	25	316	10,000
1871	Ohio Northern Univ.	Ada, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	Rev. Albert E. Smith, D. D.	47	1,667	.....
1872	Ohio State University	Columbus, Ohio	State	W. O. Thompson, D.D., LL.D	516	5,761	160,500
1804	Ohio University	Athens, Ohio	State	Alston Ellis, Ph. D., LL. D.	92	4,479	47,500
1844	Ohio Wesley. Univ.	Delaware, Ohio	Meth. Epis.	J. W. Hoffman, M. A., D. D.	78	1,185	69,876
1891	Okl'a Agrl. & Mech. C.	Stillwater, Okla.	State	Jas. W. Cantwell, A. B., A. M.	125	1,814	26,503
1844	Olivet College	Olivet, Mich.	Non-Sect.	T. F. Kane, Ph. D., LL. D.	20	166	34,000
1885	Oregon Agri. Col.	Corvallis, Ore.	State	Wm. J. Kerr, Sc. D.	170	1,821	40,612
1903	Oriental Univ.	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	H. P. Holler, Ph. D., S. T. D.	45	250	5,000
1856	Oskaloosa College	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Non-Sect.	Dr. C. J. Burton, Ph. D., D. D.	....	.....	5,000
1865	Ottawa University	Ottawa, Kan.	Baptist	Rev. Silas E. Price, D. D.	20	402	9,300
1847	Otterbein University	Westerville, Ohio	United	Walter G. Clippinger, B. D.	27	510	19,000
1886	Ouachita College	Arkadelphia, Ark.	State Bap.	C. E. Dicken, A. M., D. D.	26	375	7,000
1849	Pacific University	Forest Grove, Ore.	Non-Sect.	Chas. J. Bushnell, Ph. D.	18	125	20,000
1882	Paine College	Augusta, Ga.	Meth. Epis. S	A. D. Betts, A. M., B. D.	19	172	2,500
1875	Park College	Parkville, Mo.	Presbyterian	F. W. Hawley, A. M., D. D.	23	436	27,000
1887	Parker College	Winnebago, Minn.	Meth. Epis.	John McCormick, A.M., B.D.	9	100	4,000
1875	Parsons College	Fairfield, Iowa	Presbyterian	Lowell M. McAffee, LL. D.	21	386	10,000
1889	Payne University	Selma, Ala.	A. M. Epis.	Hiram E. Archer, M.D., LLD	14	450	500
1873	Penn College	Oskaloosa, Iowa	Friends	D. Morton, B.S., A.M., Ph.D.	30	555	10,000
1870	Pennsylvania College	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Non-Sect.	John Carey Acheson, LL. D.	19	135	5,000
1832	Pennsylvania College	Gettysburg Pa.	Non-Sect.	Wm. A. Granville, Ph. D.	35	450	34,000
1862	Penna. Military Col.	Chester, Pa.	Non-Sect.	Charles E. Hyatt, C. E.	17	116	2,300
1855	Penna. State College	State College, Pa.	State	E. E. Sparks, Ph. D., LL.D.	272	3,953	60,338
1877	Philander Smith Col.	Little Rock, Ark.	Meth. Epis.	Rev. James M. Cox, D. D.	24	429	2,000
1855	Polytechnic Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Fred'k W. Atkinson, Ph. D.	45	800	12,000
1887	Pomona College	Claremont, Cal.	Non-Sect.	James A. Blaisdell, D.D.	46	542	35,519
1904	Potomac University	Washington, D. C.	Non-Sect.	Ernest W. Porter, Ph. D.	15	375	5,000
1887	Pratt Institute	Brooklyn, N. Y.	Non-Sect.	Charles M. Pratt, A. M.	195	3,799	114,775
1880	Presb. Col. of S. C.	Clinton, S. C.	So. Presb.	D. McD. Douglas, B. A.	10	120	3,000

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1853	Presb. Theol. Sem....	Louisville, Ky.....	Presbyterian	Chas. R. Hemphill, D. D...	9	65	20,378
1812	Princeton Theol. Sem.	Princeton, N. J....	Presbyterian	Rev. J. R. Stevenson, LL. D.	14	187	103,000
1746	Princeton University..	Princeton, N. J....	Non-Sect...	J. G. Hibben, Ph. D., LL. D.	215	1,535	333,674
1866	Pritchett College.....	Glasgow, Mo.....	Non-Sect...	U. S. Hall, A. B.....	10	50	3,000
1871	Proseminar College...	Elmhurst, Ill.....	Ger. Evang.	Rev. D. Irion, D. D.....	8	160	5,000
1869	Purdue University....	Lafayette, Ind....	State.....	Winthrop E. Stone, LL. D.	265	2,415	50,000
1879	Radcliffe College.....	Cambridge, Mass...	Non-Sect...	Le Baron R. Briggs, LL. D.	147	665	35,323
1830	Randolph-Macon Col.	Ashland, Va.....	Methodist..	R. E. Blackwell, LL.D.....	18	186	16,500
1893	Randolph-Macon Woman's College...	Lynchburg, Va....	Meth. Epis. S	Wm. A. Webb, Litt. D....	49	604	15,000
1837	Redfield College.....	Redfield, S. D....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1824	Rensselaer Poly.....	Troy, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	P. C. Ricketts, E. D., LL.D.	63	687	11,903
1892	Rhode Isl. St. Col....	Kingston, R. I....	State.....	Howard Edwards, LL. D...	29	245	21,050
1912	Rice Institute.....	Houston, Tex.....	Non-Sect...	Edgar O. Lovett, Ph. D....	48	613	.....
1832	Richmond College.....	Richmond, Va....	Baptist.....	F. W. Boatwright, LL. D..	35	450	.....
1876	Rio Grande College...	Rio Grande, Ohio..	Baptist.....	Simeon H. Bing, M. S., A. M..	10	408	4,325
1849	Ripon College.....	Ripon, Wis.....	Non-Sect...	W. H. Barber.....	20	254	26,690
1853	Roanoke College.....	Salem, Va.....	Lutheran...	J. A. Morehead, A. M., D. D.	20	187	25,000
1850	Rochester Th. Sem....	Rochester, N. Y...	Baptist.....	Clarence A. Barbour, D. D..	15	152	44,110
1849	Rockford College.....	Rockford, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	J. H. Gulliver, Ph. D., LL. D.	32	237	7,500
1857	Rock Hill College.....	Ellicott City, Md..	Catholic...	Rev. Bro. Pius, A. B., F. S. C.	18	150	9,000
1885	Rollins College.....	Winter Park, Fla..	Non-Sect...	Rev. Cal. H. French, LL. D.	25	227	6,000
1875	Rose Poly. Inst.....	Terre Haute, Ind..	Non-Sect...	C. Leo Mees, M. D., Ph. D.	20	210	16,000
1766	Rutgers College.....	N. Brunswick, N. J.	Non-Sect...	Rev. W. H. S. Demarest, D.D.	89	1,115	92,000
1871	San Francisco Th. S..	San Anselmo, Cal..	Presbyterian	Rev. Warren H. Landon....	7	51	21,000
1872	Scarritt Mor'ville C...	Morrisville, Mo...	Meth. Epis. S	C. A. Haskew, A. B.....	8	120	3,000
1867	Scotia Women's Col..	Concord, N. C....	.....	A. W. Verner, D.D.....	20	....	.....
1856	Seton Hall College...	South Orange, N. J.	Catholic...	Rt. Rev. J. F. Mooney, D. D.	16	291	10,000
1865	Shaw University.....	Raleigh, N. C....	Baptist.....	C. F. Meserve, LL. D.....	27	366	5,400
1874	Shorter College.....	Rome, Ga.....	Baptist.....	A. W. Van Hoose, LL. D...	30	275	3,500
1827	Shurtleff College.....	Alton, Ill.....	Baptist.....	Geo. Milton Potter, A. B...	....	126	20,000
1890	Simmons College.....	Abilene, Tex.....	Baptist.....	Jeff. D. Sandefer, A. B., Ph. B.	32	891	8,000
1899	Simmons College.....	Boston, Mass.....	None.....	H. Lefavour, Ph. D., LL. D.	121	1,046	26,431
1867	Simpson College.....	Indianola, Iowa...	Meth. Epis..	James W. Campbell, M. A..	31	481	9,000
1883	Sioux Falls College...	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	Baptist.....	Rolvix Harlan, Ph. D.....	11	225	3,900
1871	Smith College.....	N'hampton, Mass..	Non-Sect...	Wm. Allan Neilson, Ph. D..	205	1,877	65,000
1881	S. Dak. State College.	Brookings, S. Dak.	State.....	E. C. Perisho, A. M., M. S.	74	1,124	18,800
1859	S'th'n Bap. Th. Sem..	Louisville, Ky.....	Baptist.....	E. Y. Mullins, D. D., LL. D..	12	450	23,000
1842	Southern Female Col..	La Grange, Ga....	Baptist.....	M. W. Hatton, A. M., Litt. M.	13	100	1,500
1856	Southern University..	Greensboro, Ala...	Meth. Epis. S	C. A. Rush, A. B., D. D...	16	161	12,500
1885	Southwestern College	Winfield, Kan.....	Meth. Epis..	F. E. Mossman, A. M., D. D.	40	378	6,000
1875	Southwe'n Pres. Univ.	Clarksville, Tenn..	Presbyterian	Geo. Lane, A. B., B.D., D.D.	14	125	15,000
1872	Southwestern Univ....	Georgetown, Tex..	Meth. Epis. S	Rev. Chas. M. Bishop, D. D.	34	877	30,000
1839	Spring Hill College...	Spring Hill, Ala...	Catholic....	E. Cummings, S. J.....	35	228	15,000
1844	State Col. for Teach..	Albany, N. Y.....	State.....	A. R. Brubacher, Ph. D....	70	920	300,000
1891	State Col. of Wash...	Pullman, Wash....	State.....	Ernest O. Holland, Ph. D.	156	2,130	57,000
1892	State Nor. & Ind. Col.	Greensboro, N. C..	State.....	J. I. Foust.....	70	730	7,000
1847	State Univ. of Iowa...	Iowa City, Iowa...	State.....	Walter A. Jessup, Ph. D....	300	3,400	123,600
1892	State U. of Montana.	Missoula, Mont...	State.....	F. C. Scheuch, (Act'g Pres.).	60	575	40,000
1889	St. Anselm's College..	Manchester, N. H.	Catholic....	Rt. Rev. E. Helmstetter...	19	157	8,500
1858	St. Benedict's Col....	Atchison, Kan.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1848	St. Charles's College.	Catonsville, Md..	Catholic....	Rev. M. F. Dinneen, D. D...	15	190	15,000
1886	St. Ignatius's College.	Cleveland, Ohio...	Catholic....	Rev. Wm. B. Sommerhauser	26	512	18,500
1696	St. John's College....	Annapolis, Md....	Non-Sect...	Thomas Fell, Ph. D., LL. D...	15	200	11,000
1885	St. John's College....	Washington, D. C.	Catholic....	Rev. Bro. O. Edward, LL.D.	14	221	.....
1870	St. John's College....	Brooklyn, N. Y...	Catholic....	V. Rev. J. W. Moore, C. M.	50	825	19,000
1857	St. John's University..	Collegeville, Minn.	Catholic....	Rt. Rev. Peter Engel, Ph. D.	48	413	39,500
1891	St. Joseph's College...	Collegeville, Ind...	Catholic....	Rev. I. A. Wagner, Ph. D..	24	288	12,500
1894	St. Joseph's Sem.....	Dunwoodie, N. Y..	Catholic....	V. Rev. J. P. Chidwick, D. D.	14	274	33,000
1856	St. Lawrence Univ.....	Canton, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Frank A. Gallup, A. B., M. A.	51	688	24,470
1818	St. Louis University..	St. Louis, Mo.....	Catholic....	Rev. Bernard J. Otting, S. J..	253	1,634	79,812
1863	St. Mary's College...	Oakland, Cal.....	Catholic....	Brother Velleslan, A. B....	42	486	13,576
1859	St. Mary's College...	St. Mary's, Kan...	Catholic....	Rev. Wm. J. Wallace.....	29	428	27,010
1821	St. Mary's College...	St. Mary, Ky.....	Catholic....	Rev. M. Jaglowicz, C. R...	12	104	7,000
1848	St. Mary College.....	Dayton, Ohio.....	Catholic....	Rev. Bern'd P. O'Reilly, S. M.	48	655	26,000
1857	St. Meinrad College..	St. Meinrad, Ind..	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1886	St. Olaf College.....	Northfield, Minn..	Lutheran...	Rev. L. A. Vigness.....	37	603	11,700
1890	St. Stanislaus's College	Chicago, Ill.....	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1860	St. Stephen's College..	Annandale, N. Y..	Prot. Epis..	William C. Rodgers, D. D.	10	57	20,700
1868	St. Viator College.....	Bourbonnais, Ill...	Catholic....	Rev. J. P. O'Mahoney, C. S. V.	33	407	25,000
1870	Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.....	Non-Sect...	A. C. Humphreys, D.Sc. LL.D	42	520	12,000
1896	Suomi Col. & Theol. S..	Hancock, Mich....	Suomi Synod	Rev. J. K. Nikander, D. D.	11	111	5,000
1858	Susquehanna Univ.....	Selinsgrove, Pa....	Lutheran...	Chas. T. Aikens, A. B., D. D.	22	325	16,000
1869	Swarthmore Col.....	Swarthmore, Pa...	Non-Sect...	Joseph Swain, M. S., LL. D.	45	488	28,000
1870	Syracuse University...	Syracuse, N. Y....	Non-Sect...	Jas. R. Day, LL. D., L. H. D.	315	4,020	99,000
1857	Tabor College.....	Tabor, Iowa.....	Congregat'l.	N. W. Wehrhan, Ph. B....	12	74	16,000
1867	Talladega College....	Talladega, Ala....	Congregat'l.	Frederick A. Sumner, M. A.	40	707	16,500
1883	Tarkio College.....	Tarkio Mo.....	Presbyterian	J. A. Thompson, D.D., LL.D	23	235	8,300
1846	Taylor University....	Upland, Ind.....	Meth. Epis.	Monroe Vayhinger, D. D...	30	312	7,000
1888	Teachers' College....	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	J. E. Russell, LL. D., Dean	230	1,871	78,773
1882	Teachers' Col. of Ind..	Indianapolis, Ind..	Non-Sect...	Eliza A. Blaker, LL.D.....	40	1,095	7,405
1884	Temple University....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Partly State.	Rus. H. Conwell, D.D., LL.D.	321	4,340	9,500
1869	Texas Christian Univ..	Fort Worth, Tex..	Disciples...	Edward M. Waits.....	79	712	14,000
1870	Thiel College.....	Greenville, Pa.....	Evan. Luth..	H. U. Elson, A. M., Ph. D..	14	146	11,000
1894	Throop Col. Tech.....	Pasadena, Cal.....	None.....	James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D.	38	154	7,056
1872	Toledo University....	Toledo, Ohio.....	City.....	A. M. Stowe.....	62	1,142	3,500

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students	Volumes in Library
1798	Transylvania College..	Lexington, Ky....	Non-Sect...	Richard H. Crossfield, LL..D	29	280	23,000
1884	Tri State Col.....	Angola, Ind.....	Non-Sect...	L. M. Sniff, A. M.....	17	500	4,000
1823	Trinity College.....	Hartford, Ct.....	Non-Sect...	Rev. F. S. Luther, LL. D..	26	250	84,000
1900	Trinity College.....	Washington, D. C.	Catholic....	Sister Catherine Aloysius..	10	281	.....
1852	Trinity College.....	Durham, N. C....	Meth.Epis.S	Wm. P. Few, Ph. D., LL. D.	52	705	52,000
1869	Trinity University....	Waxahachie, Tex..	Presbyterian	Sam'l L. Hornbeak, LL. D.	20	324	6,000
1852	Tufts College.....	.....	Non-Sect...	Hermon C. Bumpus, Ph. D.	255	1,471	73,000
1834	Tulane University....	New Orleans, La..	Non-Sect...	Robert Sharp, A. M.....	312	2,725	70,694
1794	Tusculum College....	Greenville, Tenn...	Non-Sect...	G. O. Gray, A. M., D. D...	20	212	.....
1881	Tuskegee N.&I.Inst...	Tuskegee, Ala.....	Non-Sect...	Robt. Russa Moton, LL. D...	191	1,594	24,896
1858	Union Christian Col..	Merom, Ind.....	Christian...	Chas. B. Hershey, A. B., D. D.	13	110	6,000
1891	Union College.....	College View, Neb.	Adventist...	Harvey A. Morrison, A. M.	25	349	6,100
1795	Union College.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	Rev. C. A. Richmond, D. D.	42	550	44,000
1845	Union University.....	Jackson, Tenn....	Baptist.....	G. M. Savage, A. M., LL. D.	20	268	9,000
1836	Union Theol. Sem....	Manh'n Boro, N. Y.	Independent	Francis Brown, Ph. D., D. D.	30	270	130,131
1812	Union Theol. Sem....	Richmond, Va.....	Presbyterian	Walter A. Moore, D. D.....	8	104	28,077
1831	Univ. of Alabama....	University, Ala....	State.....	G. H. Denny, LL. D., D. C. L.	140	1,750	23,000
1885	Univ. of Arizona.....	Tucson, Ariz.....	State.....	R. B. von Klein Smid, Sc. D.	64	519	27,000
1871	Univ. of Arkansas....	Fayetteville, Ark.	State.....	J. C. Futrall, B. A., M. A..	80	789	25,500
1846	Univ. of Buffalo.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Chas. P. Norton, A. B., LL. D.	217	1,048	19,000
1860	Univ. of California...	Berkeley, Cal.....	State.....	Benj. Ide Wheeler, LL. D..	503	11,960	304,800
1865	Univ. of Chattanooga.	Chattan'ga, Tenn..	Meth. Epis..	Fred. Whitlo Hixson, D. D.	27	815	10,000
1891	Univ. of Chicago.....	Chicago, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	Harry P. Judson, LL. D...	322	10,448	485,847
1870	Univ. of Cincinnati...	Cincinnati, Ohio...	City.....	C. W. Dabney, Ph. D., LL.D	271	2,922	88,100
1877	Univ. of Colorado....	Boulder, Col.....	Non-Sect...	Livingston Farrand, A. M..	190	1,995	98,354
1864	Univ. of Denver.....	Denver, Col.....	Meth. Epis..	H. A. Buchtel, D. D., LL. D.	205	1,683	30,000
1877	Univ. of Detroit.....	Detroit, Mich.....	Catholic....	Wm. T. Doran, S. J.....	60	602	28,000
1905	Univ. of Florida.....	Gainesville, Fla...	State.....	A. A. Murphree, A. M., LL. D.	60	810	16,200
1801	Univ. of Georgia.....	Athens, Ga.....	State.....	D. C. Barrow, A. M., LL. D..	63	701	41,000
1889	Univ. of Idaho.....	Moscow, Idaho....	State.....	Melvin A. Brannon, B. A..	75	864	35,000
1867	Univ. of Illinois.....	Urb.-Champ'gn, Ill.	Non-Sect...	E. J. James, Ph. D., LL. D.	868	6,850	406,119
1866	Univ. of Kansas.....	Lawrence, Kan....	State.....	Fr'k Strong, LL. D. (Chan.)	241	3,200	110,000
1866	Univ. of Kentucky...	Lexington, Ky....	State.....	Dr. Frank LeRond McVey.	91	1,355	21,228
1837	Univ. of Louisville....	Louisville, Ky.....	City.....	John L. Patterson.....	137	620	10,000
1862	Univ. of Maine.....	Orono, Me.....	State.....	Robt. Judson Aley, LL. D.	120	1,276	60,000
1781	Univ. of Maryland...	Annapolis & Balti..	Non-Sect...	Thos. Fell (Provost).....	211	1,400	25,000
1837	Univ. of Michigan....	Ann Arbor, Mich..	State.....	H. B. Hutchins, Ph. B., LL. D	414	7,517	383,972
1844	Univ. of Mississippi...	Oxford, Miss.....	State.....	Jos. N. Powers, M. A., LL. D.	40	625	20,000
1868	Univ. of Minnesota...	Minneapolis, Minn.	State.....	G. E. Vincent, A. B., Ph. D..	608	13,279	206,636
1839	Univ. of Missouri....	Columbia, Mo.....	State.....	Albert R. Hill, LL. D.....	309	4,349	200,000
1869	Univ. of Nebraska....	Lincoln, Neb.....	State.....	Sam. Avery, Ph. D.....	190	4,826	310,000
1873	Univ. of Nevada.....	Reno, Nev.....	State.....	Walter E. Clark, A. D.....	47	587	25,000
1889	Univ. of N. Mexico...	Albuquerque, N. M.	State.....	David R. Boyd, Ph. D.....	25	258	15,000
1795	Univ. of N. Carolina..	Chapel Hill, N. C..	State.....	Edward K. Graham, LL. D.	106	2,205	77,205
1883	Univ. of N. Dakota...	Grand Forks, N. D.	State.....	.....	93	1,222	56,000
1842	Univ. of Notre Dame.	Notre Dame, Ind...	Catholic....	Rev. J. Cavanaugh, C. S. C..	90	1,285	100,000
1892	Univ. of Oklahoma...	Norman, Okla....	State.....	Stratton D. Brooks, LL. D.	181	2,516	25,253
1876	Univ. of Oregon.....	Eugene, Ore.....	State.....	P. L. Campbell, A. B., LL. D.	104	2,220	74,000
1740	Univ. of Penna.....	Philadelphia, Pa...	Non-Sect...	Edgar F. Smith, LL. D....	620	9,000	450,000
1819	Univ. of Pittsburgh...	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Non-Sect...	S. B. McCormick, (Chan.)..	450	4,250	30,000
1903	Univ. of Porto Rico.	Rio Piedras, P. R..	Government.	Paul G. Miller, Ph. D.....	65	777	8,000
1850	Univ. of Rochester...	Rochester, N. Y...	Non-Sect...	Rush Rhees, D. D., LL. D.	43	530	75,000
1851	Univ. of Santa Clara..	Santa Clara, Cal...	Catholic....	Walter F. Thornton, S. J...	47	400	36,000
1880	Univ. of So. Cal.....	Los Angeles, Cal...	Meth. Epis..	Geo. F. Bovard, LL. D., D. D.	321	3,106	31,000
1805	Univ. of S. Carolina...	Columbia, S. C....	Non-Sect...	Wm. S. Currell, M. A., Ph. D.	42	501	52,000
1883	Univ. of S. Dakota...	Vermillion, S. Dak.	State.....	Robt. L. Slagle, Ph. D.....	60	682	24,000
1893	Univ. of So. Minn....	Austin, Minn.....	Non-Sect...	Wm. W. Meiners, Ph. D. LL. D	157	1,397	25,000
1857	Univ. of the South...	Sewanee, Tenn....	Prot. Epis..	Rt. Rev. A. W. Knight, D. D.	35	351	27,504
1794	Univ. of Tennessee...	Knoxville, Tenn...	Non-Sect...	Brown Ayres, Ph. D., LL. D.	200	4,535	40,000
1881	Univ. of Texas.....	Austin, Tex.....	State.....	R. E. Vinson, D. D., LL. D..	201	2,988	138,602
1850	Univ. of Utah.....	Salt Lake City,...	State.....	J. A. Witsoe, M. A., Ph. D.	112	1,602	45,000
1791	Univ. of V. St. Agri. C.	Burlington, Vt....	State.....	Guy Potter Benton, LL. D.	110	1,025	100,000
1819	Univ. of Virginia....	University, Va....	State.....	E. A. Alderman, D. C. L. LL. D	88	1,113	9,000
1861	Univ. of Washington..	Seattle, Wash.....	State.....	Henry Suzzallo, A. B., Ph. D	210	4,824	83,120
1848	Univ. of Wisconsin...	Madison, Wis.....	State.....	Chas. R. Van Hise, Ph. D..	490	5,318	248,000
1887	Univ. of Wyoming....	Laramie, Wyo.....	State.....	C. A. Duniway, Ph. D.....	75	573	39,000
1847	Upper Iowa Univ.....	Fayette, Iowa.....	Meth. Epis..	C. P. Colegrove, A. M., D. Sc.	22	458	.....
1893	Upsala College.....	Kenilworth, N. J..	Lutheran....	Rev. Peter Froeberg, A. B.	11	100	2,000
1869	Ursinus College.....	Collegeville, Pa...	Non-Sect...	Geo. Leslie Omwake, Pd. D.	18	202	15,500
...	U. S. Indian School...	See Carlisle Indian	School.				
1802	U. S. Mil. Academy..	West Point, N. Y..	U. S. Gov't.	Col. John Biddle, Supt.....	136	763	95,000
1845	U. S. Naval Academy.	Annapolis, Md....	U. S. Gov't.	Capt. E. W. Eberle, Supt...	157	1,230	55,600
1890	Utah Agri. College...	Logan, Utah.....	State.....	E. G. Peterson, A. M., Ph. D.	105	3,200	30,000
1873	Valparaiso University.	Valparaiso, Ind...	Non-Sect...	Henry B. Brown, A. M.....	220	5,500	15,500
1872	Vanderbilt University.	Nashville, Tenn...	Non-Sect...	J. H. Kirkland, Ph. D., LL. D.	145	897	62,000
1861	Vassar College.....	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Non-Sect...	Henry Noble MacCracken..	138	1,100	89,000
1865	Va. Union Univ.....	Richmond, Va....	Baptist.....	G. Rice Hovey, A. M., D. D..	18	320	13,000
1842	Villanova College....	Villanova, Pa.....	Catholic....	Rev. E. G. Dohan, LL. D..	34	380	.....
1806	Vincennes University.	Vincennes, Ind....	Non-Sect...	.....	21	300	12,550
1902	Virginia Chris. Col....	Lynchburg, Va....	Dis. of Christ	J. T. T. Hundley, A. B....	14	111	3,500
1839	Virginia Mil. Inst....	Lexington, Va....	State.....	Edward W. Nichols, Supt...	37	544	22,000
1872	Virginia Poly. Inst. & Agri. & Mech. Col..	Blacksburg, Va...	Non-Sect...	J. D. Eggleston, A. M. Ph. D.	53	536	27,000
1832	Wabash College.....	Crawfordsville, Ind.	Non-Sect...	G. L. Mackintosh, D. D. LL. D	21	335	51,000
1834	Wake Forest College..	Wake Forest, N. C.	Baptist.....	Wm. L. Poteat, M. A., LL. D.	48	505	20,000
1866	Walden University...	Nashville, Tenn...	.....	.....	....	.....	.....

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Control.	President or Chairman of Faculty.	Instructors.	Students.	Volumes in Library
1865	Washburn College....	Topeka, Kan.....	Non-Sect...	Parley P. Womer, D.D...	59	905	26,000
1802	Wash. & Jefferson Col..	Washington, Pa...	Non-Sect...	F. W. Hinitt, LL. D., D. D..	18	328	25,000
1782	Wash. & Lee Univ...	Lexington, Va.....	Non-Sect...	Henry Louis Smith, Ph. D.	31	527	55,000
1795	Washington College...	Wash. Col., Tenn..	Non-Sect...	Jas. T. Cooter, M. A., D. D...	10	125	3,600
1782	Washington College..	Chestertown, Md...	Non-Sect...	Jas. W. Cain, A.M., LL. D.	12	114	.....
1853	Wash. Univ.....	St. Louis, Mo.....	Non-Sect...	F. A. Hall, LL. D. (Chan.).	226	1,304	163,263
1851	Waynesburg College..	Waynesburg, Pa...	Presbyterian	Herbert P. Houghton, Ph. D.	23	270	10,000
1875	Wellesley College.....	Wellesley, Mass...	Non-Sect...	Ellen F. Pendleton, M. A...	138	1,609	89,351
1868	Wells College.....	Aurora, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Kerr Duncan MacMillen...	34	206	30,000
1836	Wesleyan Fem. Col...	Macon, Ga.....	Meth. Epis. S	C. R. Jenkins, A. B., D. D.	32	450	5,500
1831	Wesleyan University..	Middletown, Ct...	Non-Sect...	Wm. A. Shanklin, LL. D...	49	395	109,000
1855	West. Col. for Women	Oxford, Ohio.....	Non-Sect...	W. W. Boyd, A. M., Pd. D..	33	254	20,000
1866	West. Maryland Col..	Westminster, Md...	Meth.-Prot..	Rev. Thos. H. Lewis, LL. D..	26	215	10,000
1826	West. Reserve Univ..	Cleveland, Ohio...	Non-Sect...	Charles F. Thwing, D. D...	340	3,168	126,000
1825	West. Theol. Sem.....	Pittsburgh, Pa....	Presbyterian	Rev. J. A. Kelso, Ph.D.,D.D	11	79	35,000
1849	Westminster Col.....	Fulton, Mo.....	Presbyterian	Rev. E. E. Reed, M. A....	16	169	10,104
1852	Westminster College..	N. Wilmington, Pa.	United Pres.	W. Charles Wallace, D. D..	22	250	10,000
1867	West Virginia Univ...	Morgant'n, W. Va.	State.....	Frank B. Trotter, A. M....	115	1,185	58,000
1890	W. Va. Wesley. Col...	Buckhan'n, W. Va.	Meth. Epis..	Wallace B. Fleming, Ph. D.	25	325	7,000
1860	Wheaton College.....	Wheaton, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	C. A. Blanchard, A. M., D. D.	22	240	8,000
1834	Wheaton College.....	Norton, Mass.....	Non-Sect...	Sam. V. Cole, D. D., LL. D...	30	204	10,317
1859	Whitman College.....	Walla Walla, Wash.	Non-Sect...	Rev. S. B. L. Penrose, D. D..	21	495	26,500
1901	Whittier College.....	Whittier, Cal.....	Friends.....	Absalom Rosenberger, A. B.	11	152	5,137
1890	Whitworth College...	Spokane, Wash....	Presbyterian	Dr. D. D. MacKay, A. M..	19	120	7,905
1863	Wilberforce Univ.....	Wilberforce, Ohio..	A. Meth. Ep.	Wm. S. Scarborough, LL. D.	39	455	7,500
1873	Wiley University.....	Marshall, Tex.....	Meth. Epis..	Rev. M. W. Dogan, Ph. D.	26	400	6,000
1844	Willamette Univ.....	Salem, Ore.....	Meth. Epis..	Carl G. Doney, B. S., Ph. D..	23	377	12,000
1693	William & Mary Col..	Williamsburg, Va...	State.....	Lyon G. Tyler, LL. D.....	19	242	30,000
1908	William & Vashti Col..	Aledo, Ill.....	Non-Sect...	Ward L. Ray, A. M.....	20	194	3,000
1849	William Jewell Col...	Liberty, Mo.....	Baptist.....	John P. Greene, D. D., LL. D.	28	350	29,000
1908	William Smith.....	Geneva, N. Y.....	Non-Sect...	Lyman Pierson Powell, D. D.	26	92	59,102
1890	William Woods C....	Fulton, Mo.....	Christian...	Jos. A. Serena, A. B.....	24	195	4,400
1793	Williams College.....	Williamst'n, Mass..	Non-Sect...	Harry A. Garfield, LL. D..	54	425	87,675
1870	Wilmington College...	Wilmington, Ohio..	Friends.....	J. Edwin Jay, A. M.....	17	296	5,000
1869	Wilson College.....	Chambersburg, Pa.	Presbyterian	Ethelbert D. Warfield, LL. D.	23	222	15,000
1909	Winona Col.....	Winona Lake, Ind.	Non-Sect...	H. G. Lawrance, Dean.....	48	719	5,100
1886	Winthrop N. & I. C..	Rock Hill, S. C....	State.....	D. B. Johnson, A. B., LL. D.	102	1,016	20,000
1845	Wittenberg College...	Springfield, Ohio...	Lutheran...	Chas. G. Heckert, D. D....	45	1,196	18,500
1854	Wofford College.....	Spartanburg, S. C.	Meth. Epis..	Henry N. Snyder, LL. D....	17	431	21,428
1906	Woman's Col. of Ala..	Montgomery, Ala..	Methodist..	M. W. Swartz, Ph.D.....	25	260	7,000
1914	Women's Col. of Del..	Newark, Del.....	State.....	W. J. Robinson, Dean.....	29	107	.....
1859	Woman's Col. of Due West.....	Due West, S. C...	Ref'd Pres..	R. L. Robinson, D. D.....	14	150	3,290
1865	Worcester Poly. Inst..	Worcester, Mass...	Non-Sect...	Ira N. Hollis.....	55	510	15,462
1701	Yale University.....	New Haven, Ct.	Non-Sect...	Arthur T. Hadley, LL. D..	478	3,254	1,000,000
1881	Yankton College.....	Yankton, S. Dak..	.....	.....	....	....	.....
1890	York College.....	York, Neb.....	Co-Ed.....	M. O. McLaughlin, A. M..	26	824	.....

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FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

ANNUAL COST OF TUITION AND OTHER EXPENSES OF EDUCATION, AND INCOME FROM PRODUCTIVE FUNDS DURING THE LAST COLLEGE YEAR, COMMUNICATED TO THE WORLD ALMANAC BY THE COLLEGES.

COLLEGES.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Adelphi C.	360-$180	.....	.....	.....
Adrian	75	$160-175	$20,000	$27,000
Agnes Scott C.	120	270	186,948	104,568
Ag. & M. C., Tex.	15	220	209,000	1,000,000
Alabama Poly. I.	48.50	250	284,500	279,423
Albany C.	50	180	265,376	21,900
Albion C.	50	180	406,000	61,554
Albright C.	75	170	300,000	43,914
Alcorn A. & M. C.	25	69.70	211,000	66,992
Alfred U.	75	200	422,865	43,310
Allegheny C.	125	175-200	1,025,595	174,791
Alma C.	40	180	423,685	40,000
Amer. U.	.....	.....	600,000	27,500
Amherst C.	140	.....	2,800,000	237,883
Arkansas C.	75	165	49,000	6,000
Ark. C'berland C.	60	150	30,000	20,000
Atlanta U.	24	112	126,000	48,246
Auburn Th. Sem.	None	170	835,205	46,040
Asbury C.	65	140	.....	.....
Augsburg C.&T.S.	50	150	34,000	36,849
Augustana C.	45	200	453,481	121,461
Austin C.	110	150	6,426	21,588
Baker U.	65	175-245	347,000	67,000
Baldwin-WallaceC	50	140	593,834	c76,069
Barnard C.	200	365 up	1,694,550	788,970
Bates C.	75	91-232	954,000	104,500
Baylor U.	110	207	284,185	138,616
Bellevue C.	100	200	75,749	51,843
Beloit C.	100	250	1,418,494	130,755
Benedict C.	23	68	140,000	40,448
Berea C.	15-25	100	1,181,453	310,649
Bethany C., W. Va.	60	130	420,000	56,490
Bethany C., Kan.	10-120	135	153,000	84,762
Bethel C.	65	135	105,353	17,234
Blackburn C.	.....	.....	107,000	22,000
Bonebrake Th. S.	20	225	210,000	98,779
Boston U.	150	265	2,457,301	423,778
Bowdon C.	50	100	4,500	6,000
Bowdoin C.	125	250 up	2,473,451	166,621
Bridgewater C.	100	125	26,168	33,191
Brigham Young C.	23	162	36,000	68,419
Brigham Young U.	35	255	100,000	127,676
Brown U.	175	55-187	4,581,911	.....
Bryn Mawr C.	200	275-625	2,185,135	387,664
Butler C.	90	185	402,000	63,424
Campion C.	60	250 up	75,000	137,000
Canisius C.	80	.....	.....	.....
Carleton C.	100	250	995,320	130,205
Carroll C.	65	200	250,000	43,000
Carnegie Inst.	85	208	9,150,000	672,558
Carson New. C.	50	95-150	100,000	15,000
Carthage C.	70	180	251,869	50,408
Case Sc. App. Sc.	125	.....	2,458,783	206,513
Catawba C.	75	150	42,000	16,000
Cath. U. of Am.	150	350	.....	.....
Cedarville C.	40	150	95,000	9,315
Central C. of Ia.	40	.....	50,000	.....
Central C., Mo.	40	175	300,000	27,558
Centre C.	90	180	625,000	32,881
Central Wes. C.	50-60	126	248,213	24,360
Chicora C.	80	225	.....	48,000
Christian U.	65	131-156	222,400	44,969
Clark C., Mass.	50	.....	1,300,000	.....
Clark U., Ga.	20-25	80	.....	17,000
Clark U., Mass.	100	250	2,400,000	104,800
Clarkson C. T.	100	250	356,000	29,650
Clemson Ag. C.	40	162	58,534	304,150
Coe C.	75	260	1,000,000	89,000
Colorado Agr. C.	.....	225	13,848	320,247
Col. City of N. Y.	Free	None	.....	.....
Col. of Charleston	66	170	306,300	19,184
Col. of Hawaii	None	360 up	.....	87,099
Col. of the Holy Cross	100	280	73,000	.....
Col. of N. Rochelle	160	280	.....	86,413
Col. of Pacific	50-74	210-250	250,184	76,124
Col. of P. Sound	68	195	273,000	25,601
Col. of Wooster	100	175-300	1,207,391	153,388
Colorado C.	75	230	1,054,586	91,955
Col. Sc. of Mines	150	350	.....	119,380
Columbia T. S.	None	$200	$260,000	$22,500
Columbia U.	.....	450	33,457,136	5,362,554
Conn. Agr. C.	$60	300	.....	214,333
Conn. C.	150	350	1,000,000	77,864
Concordia	40-60	90	.....	35,000
Cooper C.	65	118	120,863	29,499
CooperUn.N.Y.C.	None	None	4,230,111	197,755
Cornell C., Iowa	80	210-280	856,644	110,588
Cornell U., N. Y.	.....	200-500	14,670,993	3,225,258
Cotner U.	45	126	30,000	23,821
Creighton U.	80-150	180-350	2,750,000	263,234
Cumberland U.	40	165	92,939	27,635
Dak. Wes. U.	75	165	225	225,000
Daniel Baker C.	83	170	200,000	20,000
Dartmouth C.	140	205-430	4,184,587	528,963
Davidson C.	75	275-300	350,000	77,094
Davis & Elkins C.	75	163	100,000	16,333
Decatur C. Ind. S.	90-100	200-250	208,277	107,161
Defiance C.	75	115	370,000	40,000
Delaware C.	.....	200	499,651	164,564
Denison U.	90	260	1,250,000	664,000
De Pauw U.	125	.....	23,899	64,442
DePauw U.	None	300	1,298,068	118,322
Des Moines C.	75	200	100,000	65,000
Dickinson C.	150	150	340,265	66,940
Doane C.	52	153	295,768	40,557
Drake U.	120	200	807,299	230,474
Drew Th. Sem.	None	180	850,000	65,000
Drury C.	75	200	250,000	56,500
Dubuque C.	70	250	.....	87,800
Dubuque C.& Sem	40	160	341,622	125,798
Earlham C.	100	225	568,000	113,300
Eastern C., Va.	85	225	75,000	29,865
Elizabeth C.	100	210	.....	20,359
Elmira C.	175	275	175,000	106,219
Elon C.	70	60-135	250,000	78,392
Emory U.	75	175	1,500,000	152,151
Emporia C.	75	175-300	249,260	51,127
Eureka C.	60	.....	182,488	113,736
Fairmount C.	75	160	.....	.....
Fargo C.	50	180-200	90,000	59,534
Findlay C.	75	200-350	144,000	56,000
Florida C.	None	132	153,000	165,000
Fla. St. C. for W.	.....	114	.....	90,000
Fordham U.	.....	300	74,000	290,000
Franklin C., Ind.	175	225	333,000	53,104
Franklin & M. C.	15	180-200	550,000	46,230
Franklin C., Ohio.	75	125	25,000	14,000
Friends' U.	50	.....	210,000	22,596
Furman U.	50	131-146	.....	47,979
Gallaudet C.	$360	.....	.....	100,037
Gen. Th. Sem.	None	225	2,133,907	167,859
Geneva C.	90	250 up	208,101	28,004
Geo. Peabody C.	.....	.....	2,075,000	138,683
G. Washington U.	125-175	250-350	489,982	243,161
Georgetown C.	75	165-200	274,002	40,076
Gr'getown U.,D.C.	120-170	300-400	.....	.....
Ga. School T.	.....	200	150,000	151,778
Goucher C.	165	325	1,265,178	165,736
Graceland C.	60	200-315	.....	24,152
Grand Island C.	48	153 up	51,000	.....
Greenville C.	60	175	18,000	28,500
Grinnell C.	100	250	1,268,199	228,786
Grove City C.	87	45-66	81,802	66,335
Guilford C.	70	192	181,000	42,000
G. Adolphus C.	55	180	250,000	53,810
Hamilton C.	110	240	1,200,000	86,625
Hamline U.	60	175-250	511,342	70,582
Hampden Sid. C.	50	150 up	210,000	26,290
Hamp. Nor. & Ag.	.....	132	2,886,322	426,833
Hanover C., Ind.	60	175	235,000	25,380
H'tsborn Mem. C.	20	74	.....	17,595
Harvard U.	200	170-500	28,448,701	3,019,602
Hastings C.	60	150	300,000	48,000
Haverford C.	150	350	2,517,000	604,000
Hedding C.	75	180	200,000	.....
Heidelberg U.	90	160	358,831	46,887
H'derson-Brown C	60	180-200	.....	25,000
Hendrix C.	90	175	283,000	32,000
Highland C.	60	.....	40,000	54,000

Colleges.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Highland Park C.	$75-150	$250-400	.....	$135,858
Hillsdale C.	39.50	180-250	$343,121	34,261
Hiram C.	80-85	150	420,294	48,292
Hiwassee C.	28	112.50	.....	11,935
Hobart C.	120	400-450	748,891	90,000
Hope C., Mich.	35	250	338,247	40,237
Howard C.	75	150	97,000	38,024
Howard Payne C.	85	126	11,000	60,393
Howard U., D. C.	.....	125	300,000	203,984
Huron C.	60	155	500,000	82,938
Illinois C.	75	175-275	406,190	60,362
Ill. State Nor. U.	.....	175	108,226	176,861
Illinois Wes. U.	75-80	220-250	621,645	49,000
Ill. Woman's C.	125	300	202,500	143,500
Indiana U.	.....	250-350	144,000	730,552
Ia. State C. A. M.	50	350	690,000	1,704,910
Iowa Wes. C.	90	300	650,000	32,085
Jamestown C.	40	200	115,000	353,972
Johns Hopkins U.	150-250	200	7,000,000	550,000
Judson C.	90	175	34,500	73,755
Juniata C.	55-80	180-200	206,510	80,133
Kalamazoo C.	66	176	623,843	146,100
Kansas City U.	250	144	.....	.....
Kan. State Ag. C.	10.50	250-350	525,000	938,147
Kansas Wes. U.	60	160	155,000	.....
Kentucky Wes. C.	65	150	100,000	15,500
Kenyon C.	85	250-350	514,505	62,937
King C.	60	165	75,000	10,000
Knox C.	75	230-280	625,111	81,554
Knoxville C.	21	72	12,000	25,485
Lafayette C., Pa.	150-200	200-450	770,660	170,000
Lake Erie C.	125	275	249,595	77,660
Lake Forest C.	80-250	210-400	854,397	232,080
Lander C.	50-60	140-150	10,500	38,550
Lane C.	30	85	12,000	3,250
Lawrence C.	75	175	907,568	177,229
Leander Clark C.	65	162	203,000	21,663
Lebanon Val. C.	80	200	63,000	63,202
Lehigh U.	100-200	300-400	1,480,000	310,978
Leland Stanford, Jr., U.	54-150	375-600	24,000,000	11,333,172
Lenox C.	65	175	173,000	8,100
Lincoln C.	45	.....	120,000	11,000
Lincoln Mem. U.	24-36	93-125	.....	.....
Lincoln U.	4150	.....	667,684	46,983
Lombard C.	89	190-224	200,000	20,000
Louisiana C.	50	136-141	.....	23,000
Louisiana State U.	.....	130.50	318,313	180,445
Loyola U.	90-200	200-300	.....	.....
Macalester C.	74	200	558,000	69,839
Manhattan C.	140	300	.....	48,915
Marietta C.	90-95	135-200	586,933	49,348
Marquette U.	60-170	128-190	.....	50,920
Maryville C.	24	100	543,676	124,764
Mass. Agri. C.	40-120	234	36,100	728,188
Mass. Inst. Tech.	250	500	4,811,385	754,378
McCor. Th. Sem.	None	275	1,947,042	100,680
McKendree C.	40	162.50	202,823	23,014
McMinnville C.	80	200	75,339	38,517
Mechanics' Inst.	125	225-325	133,046	109,996
Mercer U.	70	140-200	754,035	51,633
Meredith C.	60	100-150	123,945	69,463
Miami U.	15-30	165	.....	352,189
Mich. Ag. C.	.....	500	996,241	1,169,954
Mich. C. of M's.	.....	300-330	None	95,294
Middlebury C.	100	200	547,389	92,782
Midland C.	75	150	85,000	29,300
Mills C.	100	400	350,000	86,378
Millsaps C.	48	54-162	526,393	39,376
Milton C., Wis.	45-60	250-350	151,639	16,051
Milton U.	50-125	250 up	.....	6,500
Miss. Ag. & M. C.	92	100	.....	.....
Missouri Wesl. C.	70	165	150,000	10,000
Monmouth C.	60	180	286,000	50,222
Montana State C.	17	400	542,572	375,844
Montana Wes. C.	50	189	800	17,216
Moore's Hill C.	55	175-200	75,000	12,000
Moravian C. & T. S.	75	275	115,000	17,015
M'vianS.&C.forW	120	300-420	35,000	35,000
Morgan C.	50	108	56,000	36,000
Morningside C.	85	250	500,000	43,587
Mt. Angel	50	250	.....	.....
Mt. Holyoke C.	190	325	1,455,379	431,461
Mt. St. Mary's C.	60	265-470	.....	.....
Mt. Union C.	85	200	307,000	36,423

Colleges.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
Muhlenberg C.	$325	$210	$302,718	$101,363
Municipal U.	100	250	56,000	77,907
Muskingum C.	65	200-225	188,000	275,000
Nebraska Wes. U.	60	200	300,000	62,000
Newberry C.	75	150	151,000	22,655
N. Ham. C.	80	250	1,000,000	250,000
New Orleans U.	10-20	80	.....	19,440
Newton Th. Inst.	None	.....	911,248	48,000
New York U.	125-225	250-400	1,394,657	720,343
N. C. Ag. & M. C	65	129	125,000	306,541
N. Dak. Agri. C.	65	200	.....	383,429
Northern Ill. U.	40-60	.....	None	.....
North-West. C., Ill.	75	125	242,000	45,000
Northw'n U., Ill.	110-175	417-617	4,112,413	1,637,559
Norwich U.	100	300-400	115,000	48,000
Oberlin C.	117-212	138-270	2,802,424	653,802
Occidental C.	100	200-300	480,000	51,260
Ohio Nor. U.	42-48	160-240	45,000	73,000
Ohio State U.	30-150	200 up	935,158	1,730,975
Ohio U., Athens	None	220-290	180,000	403,030
Ohio Wes. U.	85	215	1,095,000	159,600
Okla. A. & M. C.	None	200	289,674	408,623
Olivet C.	75	252	58,150	34,274
Oregon Ag. C.	.....	170	11,615	721,671
Oriental U.	100-150	300-400	.....	.....
Oskaloosa C.	50	175-200	100,000	.....
Ottawa U.	54	250	255,000	57,926
Otterbein U.	85	200	225,000	63,858.57
Ouachita C.	55	190	30,000	50,000
Pacific U., Ore.	75	180	232,729	29,176
Park C.	60	75	400,000	117,063
Paine C.	20	90	28,000	33,679.51
Parker C.	50	180	50,000	10,000
Parsons C.	60	185	241,396	27,042
Payne U.	15	65	.....	6,000
Penn C.	100	153	272,000	18,000
Pennsylvania C.	120	250-350	420,000	83,840
Penna. Col. for W.	125	325	.....	.....
Penna. State C.	None	300	615,139	894,723
Philander Smith C.	28	90	.....	18,000
Polytechnic Inst.	225	.....	400,000	196,000
Pomona C.	100	250	1,105,358	204,957
Presb. C. of S. C.	50	117-135	46,036	34,267
Presb. Th. S. of Ky.	.....	93	527,935	25,570
Princeton Th. S.	None	132	3,208,484	148,692
Proseminar C.	60	100	83,054	53,781
Purdue U.	61	350-400	445,593	1,222,863
Radcliffe C.	200	493	1,045,000	102,340
Ran.-Macon C.	75	175-230	440,000	46,324
Ran.-Macon	120	280	387,100	200,003
Rensselaer P. I.	205	$5 a wk	1,585,433	238,204
Rhode Isl. St. C.	30	.....	92,500	205,870
Rice Inst.	None	300up	10,000,000	500,000
Richmond C.	115-125	200-250	1,025,000	76,907
Rio Grande C.	34	133	80,000	9,736
Ripon C.	75	250-300	500,000	188,377
Roanoke C.	80-90	325-365	242,152	101,365
Rochester Theol. S.	None	.....	1,814,131	75,041
Rockf'd C. for W.	125	325-365	242,152	101,305
Rock Hill C.	100	250	None	33,000
Rollins C.	60	234	241,207	40,961
Rose Poly. Inst.	110	350-400	800,000	60,000
Rutgers C.	170	220	766,388	314,892
Scarritt-M'ville C.	75	145	65,000	10,000
Seton Hall C.	70	260	.....	.....
Shorter C.	80	225	40,000	71,212
Shurtleff C.	66	200	175,908	26,766
Simmons C., Mass.	125	260-325	2,374,939	219,834
Simmons C., Tex.	75	165	400,000	120,000
Simpson C.	85	175	.....	.....
Sioux Falls C.	75	250	.....	20,000
Smith C.	150	300	2,201,883	478,631
S. Dak. St. C.	12	250	1,803,026	356,868
Southern Bap. S.	None	116	1,200,000	58,000
Southern U.	50	135-150	.....	26,320
S. W. C., Kan.	60-75	100-200	130,000	46,370
S. W. Pres. U.	50	225-350	275,000	19,449
S. W. U., Tex.	63	230	112,681	131,715
State C. Wash.	None	300	766,521	649,361
State N. & Ind. C.	50	150	100,000	135,500
State U. of Iowa	20-130	200 up	429,258	1,319,656
State U. of Mont	30	315	.....	233,744
Stevens I. Tech.	225	320-380	1,500,000	193,166
St. Anselm's	75	200	.....	.....
St. John's C., Md.	75	200	.....	53,617

Colleges.	Tuition Cost Per Annum.	Living Expenses, Board, Etc.	Productive Funds—Amount of.	Total Income, Including Tuition or Incidental Charges.
St. John's C.	$100	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence U.	70	$180-200	$747,571	$163,077
St. Louis U.	75-175	225 up	.....	180,000
St. Olaf C.	51-60	128-158	275,000	137,235
Suomi C. & T. S.	35-60	135	.....	17,900
Susquehanna U.	75-90	175-225	72,000	42,000
Swarthmore C.	175	275-375	1,824,561	$185,997
Syracuse U.	75-175	200-300	2,052,781	733,630
Talladega C.	16-20	104-108	256,000	40,000
Tarkio C.	40	205-285	163,433	37,081
Taylor U.	55-60	125	7,000	32,036
Teachers' C., Ind.	100	200	None	.....
Teach. C., N. Y.	222	466	.....	.....
Temple U.	20-220	250	None	215,251
Thiel C.	100	144	50,000	15,000
Throop C. of Tech.	150	.....	592,675	165,394
Toledo U.	.....	.....	122,000	.....
Transylvania C.	65	170	414,936	43,253
Trinity C., Ct.	100	252-352	1,250,000	.....
Trinity C., N. C.	90	200	1,641,000	127,643
Trinity C.	150	.....	.....	.....
Trinity U., Texas	90	200	126,161	30,841
Tri-State C.	60	121	None	28,000
Tufts C.	125-200	250-400	2,200,000	379,000
Tulane U.	100-165	240-300	4,305,187	371,714
Tusculum C.	18	119	177,661	49,889
Tuskegee N. & I. Inst.	.....	120	1,993,724	291,602
Union C., Neb.	75	125	.....	77,300
Union C., N. Y.	110-270	200-300	1,196,802	173,960
Union Tn. S.	.....	90	623,787	41,076
U. of Alabama	25-75	225	700,000	195,000
U. of Arkansas	10	150-250	132,666	248,823
U. of California	20	350 up	5,237,447	3,490,988
U. of Chattanooga	65	.....	500,000	47,000
U. of Chicago	130-200	250-650	23,283,563	2,513,734
U. of Cincinnati	50-150	160 up	.....	.....
U. of Colorado	16-100	200-500	75,000	368,000
U. of Denver	80-150	.....	450,000	150,000
U. of Detroit	75-100	200	100,000	31,000
U. of Georgia	None	135 up	389,306	131,821
U. of Idaho	None	250-350	1,075,468	225,794
U. of Illinois	None	350-475	648,872	3,240,388
U. of Kansas	.....	200-400	150,000	688,700
U. of Kentucky	30	275	.....	218,244
U. of Louisville	100-160	.....	.....	96,000
U. of Maine	40-140	216	218,300	372,000
U. of Maryland	75-170	175 up	150,000	200,000
U. of Michigan	44-129	.....	1,044,840	2,526,573
U. of Minnesota	65-200	250-400	1,647,059	2,622,146
U. of Miss.	a50	115	700,000	199,750
U. of Missouri	None	300	.....	1,180,759
U. of Montana	30	250 up	.....	.....
U. of Nebraska	—	250-400	787,255	1,756,427
U. of Nevada	25	175	306,374	225,474
U. of N. Mexico	None	162	None	90,000
U. of N. Carolina	85	250	205,200	260,465
U. of N. Dakota	.....	174.50	1,721,000	269,158
U. of Oklahoma	None	275-375	3,670,000	413,520
U. of Oregon	None	300-500	150,000	300,000
U. of Penna.	180-255	220-350	6,064,406	1,883,056
U. of Pittsburgh	150-250	.....	562,991	706,909
U. of Porto Rico	49	200	10,205	118,404
U. of Rochester	135	225	2,335,968	160,145
U. of S. Carolina	60	.....	142,298	133,936
U. of S. Dakota	25	186-287	.....	195,733
U. of South. Cal.	110-200	200-250	425,000	264,880
U. of South. Minn.	$35	$250-375	.....	$169,000
U. of the South	45	150-235	$436,367	135,243
U. of Tennessee	80	196 up	425,000	327,387
U. of Texas	None	250 up	2,000,000	975,010
U. of Utah	.....	.....	237,875	263,972
U. of Vermont	110	286	943,423	299,416
U. of Virginia	120-145	205-360	2,526,033	360,468
U. of Washington	65	360	3,000,000	869,978
U. of Wisconsin	.....	450-500	698,302	3,013,899
U. of Wyoming	None	189-225	92,047	258,493
U. S. Mil. Acad.	.....	.....	.....	.....
U. S. Naval Acad.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Upper Iowa U.	70-75	150 up	215,000	25,199
Upsala C.	65	150	None	11,113
Ursinus C.	150	200	238,100	72,475
Utah Ag. C.	40	250	198,000	205,000
Valparaiso U.	65	116-164	134,000	208,338
Vanderbilt U.	150	225	2,420,000	275,000
Vassar C.	150	350	1,800,000	176,925
Villanova	100-150	200	.....	.....
Va. Military I.	125	300	323,000	205,000
Va. Poly. Inst.	$325	.....	.....	372,225
Va. Union U.	25	100	102,000	35,000
Wabash C.	80	300-500	740,000	560,000
Wake Forest C.	100	120-200	507,085	60,000
Washburn C.	50-75	302-50	418,690	80,083
Wash. C., Md.	62	171	None	33,000
Wash. C., Tenn.	37-50	90	85,000	8,500
Wash. & Jeff. C.	118	250	950,000	80,109
Wash. & Lee U.	105-125	300	950,000	121,363
Washington U.	85-175	350	11,983,282	856,499
Waynesburg C.	60	250	90,000	20,000
Wellesley C.	175	325	2,727,159	435,077
Wells C.	175	370	521,720	25,132
Wesleyan C.	70	225	140,000	114,485
Wesleyan U.	140	200-360	2,462,957	202,125
Western C.	150	250	347,000	113,000
Western R. U.	125	300	3,445,127	407,189
Western Th. Sem.	None	200	879,801	81,186
Westminster C.	85-100	162-198	247,219	38,977
Westminster C., Pa	75	225	498,201	76,650
West Virginia U.	50	175-300	115,104	546,914
W. Virginia Wes. C.	75	200	100,000	43,000
Wheaton C., Ill.	65	175	211,653	36,037
Wheaton C., Mass.	150	300	950,000	92,388
Whitman C.	100	212	684,044	87,873
Whittier C.	60	.....	150,000	20,000
Wilberforce U.	42	100	6,000	25,000
Wiley U.	25	90	.....	28,000
Willamette	80	175	480,000	41,000
Wm. Jewell C.	40	188-220	513,330	68,262
Wm. & Mary C.	253	135	151,327	65,192
Wm. & Vashti C.	75	240	125,000	18,000
Wm. Smith C. See Hobart C.				
Wm. Woods C.	60	325	101,189	68,228
Williams C.	150	350-500	506,006	251,791
Wilmington C.	60	150	85,000	22,000
Wilson C.	125	265-350	71,829	83,318
Wittenberg C.	90	185	600,000	54,000
Wofford C.	75	136	194,787	37,343
Woman's C. of Ala.	100	205	25,000	80,000
W'man's C. Due W.	50	135	.....	22,881
Worcester P. I.	190	240	944,090	162,996
Yale U.	125-180	.....	18,431,444	1,872,108
Yankton C.	50	125	.....	.....
York C.	60	144	.....	.....
Woman's C., Del.	.....	250	17,304	40,136

ACADEMIC DRESS.

(From a statement prepared by G. C. Leonard, Albany, N. Y.)

There are three distinct types of gowns and hoods—the bachelor's, the master's, and the doctor's. The bachelor's gown is most commonly worn and has long pointed sleeves: the master's gown has long closed sleeves with a slit through which the forearm protrudes; the doctor's gown has velvet bars on round open sleeves and velvet facings down the front. Caps worn with such gowns are the regulation mortar boards with black silk tassels. Doctors may wear gold tassels on caps.

The hoods indicate the degrees by the size of the hoods and their velvet trimmings and show the institutions granting the degrees by the college colors in distinctive arrangements in the exposed linings of the hoods. The velvet trimmings are two inches wide on the bachelor hoods, three inches wide on masters' hoods, four and a half inches on doctors' hoods. The doctors' hoods are also widened by panels edged with cording of the college colors. The colored velvet trimmings indicate degrees as follows:

White, Arts and Letters; scarlet, Theology; purple, Laws; gold-yellow, Science; brown, Fine Arts; pink, Music; orange, Engineering; olive, Pharmacy; maize, Agriculture; lilac, Dentistry; gray, Veterinary Science; russet, Forestry; lemon, Library Science; light blue, Pedagogy; silver-gray, Oratory; drab, Commerce and Accountancy; sage-green, Physical Education; crimson, Humanics; copper, Economics.

COMMENCEMENT DAYS GRADUATES, ETC.

Colleges.	Commencement Day, 1918.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Agnes Scott C.	May 29	237	Mrs. A. Martin, '93
Agr. & M. C. Tex.	June 12	1,325	L. J. Kopke, 1880.
Agr. C. of Utah	June 4	800	.....
Alcorn A. & M. C.	May 23	332	A. Snodgrass, 1882.
Ala. Poly. I.	June 12	....	Rev. W. F. Glenn, 1860.
Albany C.	June 12	412	Mrs. S. E. Young, '73
Albion C.	June 21	1,100	Mrs. M. G. Briggs, '61
Albright C.	June 13	533	Charles A. Derr, 1893
Alfred U.	June 5	1,122	Mrs. Mary Powell, '50
Allegheny C.	May 6	2,109	2 of Class of 1852.
Alma C.	June 12	296	8 of Class of 1891.
Amer. U.	May 29	....	Bert C. Long
Amherst C.	June 20	4,570	D. E. Barnard, 1846.
Arkansas C.	June 6	212	Mrs. Lawrence, 1876.
Ark.-Cumberl'd C.	May 28	111	Mrs. S. Coffman, '93.
Asbury C.	June 6	....	T. W. Shannon, 1893.
Atlanta U.	May 29	868	Lucy Laney, 1873.
Auburn Theol. S.	May 9	1,805	Edward Lord, 1846.
Austin Col.	June 5	289	W. T. Hill, 1858.
Baker U.	June 6	1,184	2 of Class of 1866.
Bald-Wallace C.	June 14	2,855	Mrs. R. B. Walker, '51
Barnard C.	June 6	1,637	7 of Class of 1893.
Bates C.	June 26	2,193	Arthur Given, 1867.
Baylor U.	June 6	2,118	Mrs. L. Willis, 1856.
Beloit C.	June 13	1,554	A. W. Curtis, 1853.
Berea C.	June 6	618	G. L. Pigg, 1873.
Bethel C.	June 7	270	John P. Isaac, 1895.
Bonebrake Theol. S.	May 5	485	Ed. H. Caylor, 1874.
Boston U.	June 2	9,641	2 of Class of 1870.
Bowdoin C.	June 20	6,425	Rev. W. C. Pond, 1848
Bridgewater C.	May 30	573	D. B. Garber, 1886.
Brigham Young C.	May 31	800	3 of Class of 1887.
Bryn Mawr C.	June 7	1,533	.....
Bucknell U.	June 20	....	J. M. Lyons, 1851.
Butler C.	June 12	475	Mrs. Atkinson, 1856.
Campion C.	June 19	475	Rev. J. Busch, 1884.
Carleton C.	June 13	1,117	Jas. J. Dow, 1874.
Carlisle Indian Ind. School	May 24	600	.....
Carnegie Inst. of T.	June 15	1,593	.....
Carroll C.	June 8	223	2 of Class of 1857.
Carthage C.	June 7	365	J. M. Cromer, 1875.
Case School of App. Science	May 31	1,444	.....
Catawba C.	May 23	100	3 of Class of 1889.
Catholic U., Amer.	June 12	....	.....
Cedarville C.	June 8	154	C. C. Morton, 1897.
Central C., Iowa	June 11	....	H. F. Bousquet, 1861
Central C., Mo.	June 13	431	2 of Class of 1861.
Cen. Wesleyan C.	June 7	710	John H. Frick, 1870.
Centre C.	June 14	4,179	George Cowan, 1851.
Chicora Col., for Women	May 30	547	2 of Class of 1892.
Christian Bro. C.	June 20	....	R. E. Semmes, 1875.
Christian U.	June 7	....	A. B. Chenoweth, '58.
Citadel Military C.	June 15	1,028	Col As. Coward, 1854
Clark C., Mass.	June 20	458	Class of 1905.
Clarkson C. of Tech.	June 7	211	3 of Class of 1900.
Coe C.	June 14	650	S. W. Stookey, 1884
Col. of Charleston	May 14	578	Maj H E. Young, 1851
Col. City of N. Y.	June 20	4,300	James R. Steers, 1853
Col. of Hawaii	June 4	18	4 of Class of 1912.
Clemson Agr. Col.	June 19	1,347	L. A. Sease
Col. of Holy Cross	June 20	1,756	Jos. D. Fallon, 1858.
Col. of the Pacific	May 22	753	Mrs. C. D. Brooke, '58
Col. of Puget S'd	June 17	1,803	4 of Class of 1893
Col. of St. Elizabeth	June 20	250	Class of 1903.
Col. of Wooster	June 14	2,285	John C. Miller, 1871.
Colorado Agr. C.	June 7	710	3 of Class of 1884.
Colorado C.	June 13	939	F. Tuckerman, 1882.
Col. Sc. of Mines	May 31	841	2 of Class of 1883.
Columbia U.	June 6	27,000	R. M. Olyphant, '42.
Ct. Agr. C.	June 12	537	6 of Class of 1893.
Cooper C.	June 6	209	3 of Class of 1894.
Cooper Union, N. Y.	June	3,000	4 of Class of 1864.
Cornell C.	June 5	1,914	Matthew and Mary Cavanagh, 1858.
Cornell U.	June 27	22,850	.....
Cotner U.	June 7	....	E. D. Harris, 1891.
Creighton U.	June 3	1,950	J. Kinsler, 1891.
Cumberland U.	June 5	4,370	Nathan Green, 1845.
Dakota Wesley. U.	June 6	370	O. E. Murray, 1888.
Daniel Baker Col.	June 6	151	John Meade, 1895.
Dartmouth C.	June 20	9,900	J. W. Barstow, 1846.
Davis & Elkins C.	June 13	62	2 of Class of 1910.
Davidson C.	May 29	1,405	J. H. Hill, 1854.
Decatur C. & Ind. Sc	June 12	385	C. F. Record, 1905.
Delaware C.	June 13	725	P. T. Carlysle, 1854.
De Pauw U.	June 15	1,200	M. I. Sheridan, 1899.
Depauw U.	June 6	5,315	J. S. Tarkington, 1852.
Doane C.	June 20	495	D. E. Tromble, 1877.
Drake U.	June 7	4,654	J. E. Denton, 1882.
Drew Theol. S.	....	2,600	S. K. Doolittle, 1869.
Drury C.	June 7	561	4 of Class of 1875.
Earlham C.	June 13	1,319	E. Test, 1863.
Elmira C.	June 6	917	2 of Class of 1859.
Elon C.	May 29	402	C. C. Peel, 1890.
Emory U.	June 13	....	P. W. White, 1844.
Eureka C.	June 15	1,000	E. Dickenson, 1860.
Fairmount C.	June 5	308	W. Fleming, 1899.
Fargo C.	June 12	199	Donald G. Colp, '96.
Findlay C.	June 13	....	J. P. Shelley, 1887.
Fisk U.	June 5	1,067	J. D. Burrus, 1875.
Fordham U.	June 13	1,933	A. M. O'Neill, 1849.
Franklin C.	June 13	748	Barnett Wallace, '60.
Franklin & M.	June 14	1,867	P. C. Paugh, 1849.
Franklin C.	June 14	960	John H. Aughey, 1852.
Friends U.	June 6	275	4 of Class of 1901.
Furman U.	June 6	598	J. H. Nash, 1856.
Gallaudet, C.	June 20	586	3 of Class of 1869.
Gen. Theol. Sem.	May 25	1,911	N. L. Garfield, 1847.
Georgetown C. Ky.	June 6	1,050	J. D. Clardy, 1848.
Georgetown U. D.C.	.....	6,789	F. M. Gunnell, 1844.
G. Washington U.	June 6	6,918	F. M. Gunnell, 1846.
George Peabody C.	June 12	3,597	E. L. Bloomstein, '77.
Geneva C.	June 14	....	J. M. Armour, 1852.
Gouchey College	.....	1,450	Mrs. W. Knipp, '92.
Graceland C.	June 1	325	F. M. Smith, 1898.
Grand Island C.	June 6	107	Mrs. G. B. Paine, 1896.
Grinnell C.	June 13	2,000	Rev. E. O. Tade, 1858.
Grove City C.	June 13	1,590	S. Dodds, 1851.
Guilford C.	May 28	347	J. M. Dixon, '89
Gustavus A. C.	June 7	1,250	J. A. Youngquist, '90
Hamline U.	June 6	915	2 of Class of 1860.
Hampton N. & A. I.	May 24	1,928	J. P. Weaver, 1871.
Hampden-Sidney C.	June 13	1,200	Gen. R. A. Pryor, '46
Hamilton C.	June 18	3,272	A. L. Rhodes, 1841.
Harvard U.	.....	36,335	N. E. Soule, 1815.
Hastings C.	June 13	187	Judge Hewitt, 1882.
Haverford C.	June 15	1,270	A. M. Limber, 1840.
Hedding C.	June 7	400	Mrs. De Groot, 1867.
Heidelberg U.	June 13	829	N. L. Brewer, 1855.
Highland Park C.	Aug. 1	....	U. S. Parker, 1891.
Hillsdale C.	June	1,518	Mrs. E. S. Potter, '56.
Hendrix C.	May 21	234	Mrs. L. Basham, '83.
Hiram C.	June 12	923	Mrs Truesdell, 1869.
Hiwassee C.	May 15	335	O. Muller, 1859.
Hobart C.	June 14	1,640	Thomas Hale, 1853.
Hope C.	June 20	1,493	2 of Class of 1866.
Howard Payne C.	May 30	458	J. D. Robnett, Jr., 1895
Howard U.	June 6	3,500	.....
Hunter C.	June 2	13,328	.....
Illinois C.	June 12	942	G. W. Harlan, 1846.
Ill. State Nor. U.	June 7	2,862	Mrs. E. Christian, '60
Ill. Woman's C.	June 6	1,156	Mrs. A. McE. Griffith, 1852.
Ill. Wesley. U.	June 13	1,080	P. Warner, 1861.
Indiana U.	June 13	6,329	S. C. Parks, 1838.
Iowa State C. of A. & M. A.	June 6	4,780	L. W. Noyes, 1872.
Iowa Wesleyan	June 6	1,058	W. S. Mayne, 1856.
Jackson C.	June 17	79	M. B. Patterson, '11.
Johns Hopkins U.	June 11	3,497	.....
Judson C.	May 28	1,321	Mrs. R. Lee, 1847.
Juniata C.	June 14	1,423	G. M. Brumbough, '79.
Kalamazoo C.	June 20	720	T. R. Palmer, 1851.
Kan. State Agr. C.	June 21	2,964	3 of Class of 1867.
Kan. Wesley U.	June 7	249	Rev. H. M. Mayo, '87
Kentucky Wesley.	May 30	308	B. D. Best, 1868.
Kenyon C.	June 17	1,620	W. G. Le Duc, 1848.

Colleges. Table Two	Commencement Day, 1918.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
King C.	May 29	179	Rev. J. C. Cowan, '70.
Knox C.	June 11	2,252	Mrs. A. Sanderson, '51
Knoxville C.	June 6	571	Mrs. T. Johnson, 1879.
Lake Erie C.	June 20	584	Mrs. Shurtleff, 1860.
Lake Forest C.	June 20	674	T. W. Chapman, 1879.
Lafayette C.	June 10	3,500	J. H. Neighbour, '48.
Lander C.	May 26	388	2 of Class of 1872.
Lawrence C.	June 13	1,211	Rev. H. Colman, 1857.
Leander Clark C.	June 14	617	E. N. Steele, 1864.
Lebanon Valley C.	June 13	586	Mrs. Reitzel, 1870.
Lebanon U.	Aug. 7	5,700	.....
Leland Stanford, Jr.	June 17	6,435	Class of 1892.
Lehigh U.	June 12	2,703	W. J. Kerr, 1870.
Lincoln U.	June 6	1,584	H. Brown, 1867.
Lombard C.	May 30	603	T. W. McNeeley, '56.
Louisiana C.	June 5	43	2 of Class of 1906.
Louisiana State U.	June 4	1,218	Chas. F. Buck, 1870.
Loyola C., Md.	June 14	350	Ed. Milholland, 1854.
Loyola U., La.	June 15	204	.....
Macalester C.	June 13	413	S. M. Kirkwood, 1889
Manhattan C.	June 18	983	J. P. McClancy, '66.
Marietta C.	.....	1,243	C. H. Goddard, 1843.
Maryville C., Tenn	June 7	833	L. L. Stanford, 1854.
Mass. Agr. C.	June 27	1,400	.....
Mass. Inst. Tech.	June 12	6,394	Class of 1868.
McCormick Theo. S.	April 25	2,618	F. P. Shields.
McKendree C.	June 7	877	J. H. Roberts, 1848.
McMinnville C.	June 10	239	J. H. Smith, 1884.
Meadville Theol. S.	Sept. 20	433	G. G. Withington, '54
Mechanics' Inst.	June 14	1,630	C. W. Fertig, 1891.
Mercer U.	June 6	.....	2 of Class of 1848.
Miami U.	June 6	1,976	C. Stewart, 1847.
Mich. Agr. C.	June 19	2,950	A. F. Allen, 1861.
Mich. C. of Mines.	.....	790	Several of Class 1888.
Middlebury C.	June 20	2,172	P. J. H. Myers, 1847
Milligan C.	June 12	260	2 of Class of 1882.
Mills C.	May 15	914	Mrs. M. Vincent, '66.
Millsaps C.	May 30	576	2 of Class of 1895.
Milton C.	June 13	411	L. Dow Harvey, '72
Monmouth C.	June 14	1,654	M. F. Thompson, '58
Montana State C.	June 6	267	Mrs. L. B. Peck, 1896.
Moore's Hill C.	June 6	488	Mrs. G. W. Wood, '60
Moravian C.	June 6	600	C. L. Reinke, 1853.
Moravian Sem.	June 5	.....	Mrs. E. B. Stork, '27.
Morningside C.	June 13	.....	J. B. Trimble, 1894.
Mt. Holyoke C.	June 13	4,100	Mrs. Sarah Lane, '45.
Mt. St Mary's C.	June 19	2,100	Rt. Rev. Chatard, '53
Mt. Union C.	June 20	1,039	S. F. De Ford, 1858.
Muhlenberg C.	June 14	844	3 of Class of 1868.
Municipal U. of	June 20	532	3 of Class of 1873.
Akron	June 14	950	W. G. Waddle, 1855.
Muskingum C.	June 6	750	4 of Class of 1890.
Neb. Wesley. U.	June 6	576	J. E. Houseal, 1869.
Newberry C.	June 17	1,200	J. S. Toralmon, 1855.
New Bruns. Th. S.	June 13	885	W. P. Ballard, 1871.
New Hampshire C.	June 6	24,054	L. B. Reed, 1843.
New York U.	June 12	541	Robert B. Reed, 1915
N. Dak. Agr. C.	June 6	596	2 of Class of 1866.
N'w'n C., Ill.	June 13	16,653	H. M. Kidder, 1859.
Northwestern U.	.....	872	S. M. Preston, 1845.
Norwich U.	June 13	6,375	E. A. West, 1843.
Oberlin C.	June 5	419	Mrs. F. R. Baer, '93.
Occidental C.	June 5	7,202	Dr. A. Townshend, '78
Ohio State U.	June 13	5,100	S. W. Williams, 1848.
Ohio Wesley. U.	June 20	1,918	Wm. H. Young, 1853.
Ohio Univ., Ohio	May 31	795	2 of Class of 1896.
Okla. A. & M. C.	June 20	1,039	Mrs. S. Williams, '63.
Olivet C.	June 5	980	J. Currin, 1870.
Oregon State Agr. C.	June 8	1,200	Rev. G. Riegel, 1907.
Oriental U.	June 12	591	.....
Oskaloosa C.	June 6	1,200	Alice Boomer, 1888.
Ottawa U.	June 14	1,301	Mrs. B. R. Hanby, '57
Otterbein U.	May 30	290	4 of Class of 1888.
Ouachita C.	June 13	435	G. H. Durham, 1866.
Pacific U.	June 5	447	J. W. Gilbert, 1886.
Paine C.	May 31	.....	Mrs. M. Haight, 1892
Parker C.	.....	.....	H. D. Davidson, '93.
Payne University.	June 8	600	John Williams.
Penn C.	June 13	1,242	W. F. Eyster, 1839.
Pennsylvania C.	June 21	590	R. K. Carter, 1867.
Penn. Mil. C.	June 13	3,386	J. N. Banks, 1861.
Penn. State C.	June 6	431	R. C. Childress, 1888.
Philander Smith C.			

Colleges. Table Two	Commencement Day, 1918.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Pomona C., Calif.	June 17	860	Class of 1894
Pratt Inst.	June 18	10,075	.....
Presb. Theol. S., Ky	May 1	700	J. H. Clark, 1857.
Princeton Theol. S.	May 8	6,233	Rev. K. Wight, 1848.
Princeton U.	June 19	13,194	3 of Class of 1846.
Pritchett C.	June 1	400	Mrs. J. Farrington, '68.
Proseminar C.	June 18	872	J. H. Dinkmeier, '72.
Purdue U.	June 12	5,731	C. J. Bonre., 1876.
Radcliffe C.	June 20	1,619	4 of Class of 1883.
Randolph Macon C.	June 9	861	James E. Sebrell, '53.
R'd.-M'con, W.	June 4	730	2 of Class of 1896.
Rens'l'r Poly. Inst.	June 12	2,368	John R. Powell, '46
Rhode Isl. State C.	June 21	313	G. W. Burlingame, '94
Rice Inst.	June 11	68	Class of 1916
Richmond C.	June 6	1,045	Rev. D. W. Gwin, '59
Rio Grande C.	June 21	101	Mrs. H. G. Bowles, '83
Ripon C.	May 31	727	Miss L. Adams, 1867.
Roanoke C.	June 13	771	J. A. Snyder, 1886.
Rochester Theol. S.	May 8	1,286	J. D. Merrell, 1856.
Rockford C.	June 12	854	Mrs. A. S. Moore, '54.
Rock Hill C.	June 15	13	T. A. Whelan, 1872.
Rollins C.	June 6	72	C. L. Guild, 1890.
Rutgers C.	June 11	2,843	2 of Class of 1851.
San Francisco T. S.	April 26	190	J. L. Drum, 1874.
Shaw U.	May 9	1,175	.....
Shorter C.	May 29	460	Mary Darlington, '75.
Simmons C., Boston	June 12	1,249	.....
Smith C.	June 19	6,610	Mrs. E. Brown, 1879.
Southern Female C.	May 21	1,100	Mrs. J. Tichenor, 1845.
Southern U., Ala.	June 4	546	Joseph Atkinson, '61.
S. Dak. State C.	June 5	805	M. A. Sayler, 1886.
Southwestern C.	June 5	344	A. J. Graham, 1889.
Southw'n Pres. U.	.....	384	.....
Southwestern U.	June 18	980	B. D. Dashiel, 1876.
Spring Hill C.	.....	1,695	D. Bienvenu, 1854.
St. Charles's C., Md.	June 20	1,600	Cardinal Gibbons, '57
St. Ignatius C.	June 21	113	R. E. Fisher, 1894.
St. John's, Md.	June 19	907	W. H. Hopkins, 1858.
St. John's C., Wash.	June 10	.....	.....
St. Lawrence U.	June 13	2,373	A. B. Hervey, 1861.
St. Louis U.	June 21	5,408	J. J. Broderick, 1862
St. Mary's C., Cal.	May 31	922	J. A. Graves, 1872.
St. Mary's C., Kan.	.....	822	John F. Conroy, 1885
St. Mary's C., Ky.	June 12	.....	R. N. Washcu, 1852.
St. Mary's C., Ohio.	June 14	5,137	Dr. G. Huebelen, '54.
St. Olaf C.	June 2	668	C. J. Rollefson, 1890.
State C. of Wash.	June 14	1,451	All 1st Class.
State C. for Teach.	June 18	6,157	Mrs. R. Page, '45.
State U. of Iowa.	June 13	9,500	D. E. Smith, 1858.
State U. of Mont.	June 7	403	Mrs. E. R. Glenney, '98
Stevens Inst. Tech.	June 4	1,997	J. Henderson, 1873.
Suomi C. & Theol. S.	May 31	239	S. Ilmoner, 1904.
Susquehanna U.	June 14	1,000	Geo. W. Marsh, 1862.
Swarthmore C.	June 11	1,605	5 of Class of 1873
Syracuse U.	June 13	9,508	M. C. Dean, 1857.
Tabor C.	June 13	303	6 of Class of 1870.
Talladega C.	May 31	515	Rev. T. Benson, 1876.
Tarkio C.	June 12	456	Wm. R. Littel, 1887
Taylor U.	June 13	.....	.....
Teachers' C. of Ind.	June 20	2,444	Mrs. S. J. Lewis, 1884.
Temple U.	.....	5,677	T. T. Myers, 1894.
Throop C. of Tech.	June 15	1,053	Rev. G. F. Doty, 1896
Toledo U.	June 11	.....	.....
Transylvania C.	June 13	3,555	W. D. Pickett, 1843.
Trinity C., Ct.	June 21	1,710	J. T. Huntington, '50
Trinity U.	June 6	452	J. S. Groves, 1871.
Trinity C., N. C.	June 5	.....	J. C. Laprade, 1859.
Tufts C.	June 17	4,816	H. Hersey, 1857.
Tulane Univ.	June 6	8,227	P. N. Cilley, 1848.
Tusculum C.	May 31	.....	Dr. S. W. Butler, 1848.
Tuskegee Inst.	May 30	2,505	J. T. Hollis, 1895.
Union Christian C.	June 6	328	Rev. T. C. Smith, '66.
Union C., Neb.	May 21	555	H. A. Owen, 1894.
Union U., Tenn.	June 6	.....	C. H. Harris, 1852.
Union C., N. Y.	June 13	5,569	Rev. J. Miller, 1843.
Union Theol. S.	May 15	4,006	Rev. W. Porter, 1843.
Union Theol. S., Va.	May 9	1,713	W. T. Price, 1857.
U. of Alabama	Jun. 1-3	2,000	.....
U. of Arizona	May 29	233	M. A. Gould, 1895
U. of Arkansas	June 12	1,375	W. J. Waggener, 1876.
U. of Buffalo	June 8	5,507	.....
U. of California	May 16	12,817	J. A. Daly, 1864.
U. of Chicago	June 12	10,808	.....
U. of Cincinnati	June 16	.....	F. G. McFarland, '77

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Colleges. Table Two.	Commencement Day, 1918.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
U. of Colorado	June 6	2,861	O. E. Jackson, 1882.
U. of Denver	June 7	3,163	John Hipp, 1884.
U. of Detroit	June 21	499	6 of Class of 1883.
U. of Florida	June 5	306	14 of Class of 1906.
U. of Idaho	June 6	618	3 of Class of 1896.
U. of Illinois	June 12	14,847	10 of Class
U. of Georgia	June 20	4,000	.....
U. of Kansas	June 6	6,249	L. D. L. Tosh, 1873.
U. of Kentucky	June 7	1,676	W. B. Munson, 1869.
U. of Louisville	June 6	20,000	.....
U. of Maine	June 12	3,200	E. J. Haskell, 1873.
U. of Maryland	June 1	....	J. Krozer, 1848.
U. of Michigan	June 27	35,544	T. R. Palmer, 1847.
U. of Minnesota	June 14	11,300	H. M. Williamson, '73
U. of Mississippi	May 29	2,600	.....
U. of Missouri	June 5	7,000	John S. Clarkson, '46
U. of Nebraska	June 13	6,907	2 of Class of 1873.
U. of Nevada	May 22	542	F. H. Norcross, 1891.
U. of N. Carolina	June 5	6,750	F. T. Bryan, 1842.
U. of N. Dak	June 20	1,247	7 of Class of 1889.
U. of Oklahoma	June 5	1,212	2 of Class of 1896.
U. of Oregon	June 7	2,649	3 of Class of 1878.
U. of Pennsylvania	June 20	.....	Richard S. Brock, '48.
U. of Pittsburgh	June 12	.....	.....
U. of Porto Rico	June 13	335	F. Zuazaga, 1903.
U. of Rochester	June 26	13,011	J. D. Merrell, 1854.
U. of S. California	June 7	1,947	3 of Class of 1884.
U. of S. Carolina	June 13	3,286	Dr. A. Fuller, 1844.
U. of S. Dakota	June 12	1,075	.....
U. of S. Minnesota	June 7	1,472	.....
U. of Santa Clara	May 23	670	J. M. Burnett, 1858.
U. of Texas	June 11	5,689	S. C. Red, 1885.
U. of The South	June 12	946	2 of Class of 1874.
U. of Utah	June 6	.....	.....
U. of Virginia	June 13	.....	.....
U. of Vermont	June 27	6,000	Rev. G. G. Rice, 1845.
U. of Washington	June 17	3,187	Mrs. C. Wilt, 1876.
U. of Wisconsin	June 26	13,011	J. W. Slaughter, 1858.
U. of Wyoming	June 13	.....	2 of Class of 1891.
U. S. Mil. Acad	June 12	5,601	F. T. Bryan, 1846.
U. S. Naval Acad	June 1	4,650	J. H. Upshur, 1847.
Upsala C.	May 30	239	2 of Class of 1894.
Ursinus C.	June 6	597	.....
Utah Agr. C.	June 5	600	John T. Caine, Jr., '94
Valparaiso U	Aug. 16	16,200	Dr. C. I. Ingerson, '75.

Colleges. Table Two.	Commencement Day, 1918.	Graduates Since Organization.	Earliest Graduates Living and Year of Graduation.
Vanderbilt U	June 13	7,500	H. W. Morgan, 1875.
Vassar C	June 12	5,050	.....
Va. Christian C	May 30	131	Mrs. J. Helsabeck, '04.
Virginia Mil. Inst	June 20	2,460	O. M. Knight, 1842.
Virginia Poly. Inst	June 13	900	.....
Wabash C.	.....	1,615	J. Cowan, 1842.
Wake Forest C	May 25	.....	.....
Washburn C.	June 7	1,035	J. B. Billard, 1870.
Wash. & Jeff. C.	June 19	4,619	.....
Washington C., Md.	June 18	538	F. S. Lockerman, '60
Washington, Mo.	June 13	.....	.....
Wash. & Lee Univ.	June 13	2,227	.....
Waynesburg C	June 20	925	E. W. Crawford, 1853.
Wellesley C	June 19	1,609	.....
Wells C.	June 18	656	Miss J. Daggett, 1869.
Wesleyan F. C.	May 28	2,577	.....
Wesleyan U., Ct	June 17	3,370	A. B. Hyde, 1846.
Western Col. for Women	June 13	1,002	Mrs. D. Clark, 1857
Western Md. C	June 12	1,032	W. S. Crouse, 1871.
Western Reserve U.	June 13	....	G. L. Starr, 1856.
West'n Theo. S., Pa.	May 9	1,463	Silas Hazlett, 1851.
West Virginia U	June 14	1,425	4 of Class of 1872.
W. Va. Wesley. C.	June 6	1,000	3 of Class of 1891.
Westminster Col	May 22	.....	.....
Westminster C., Pa.	June 12	1,800	T. H. Hanna, 1856.
Wheaton C., Ill.	June 13	527	2 of Class of 1860.
Wheaton C., Mass	June 20	677	Mrs. B. R. Almy, 1843.
Whitman C	June 19	371	G. P. Anderson, 1886.
Whittier C	June 6	108	4 of Class of 1904.
Whitworth C	June 14	114	F. W. Whitworth, '96
Wilberforce U	June 21	1,000	Dr. T. H. Jackson, '70.
Wiley U	.....	320	H. B. Pemberton, '88.
Willamette U	June 13	501	3 of Class of 1863.
William & Mary C.	June 14	9,000	.....
Williams C.	June 24	5,871	Prof. W. Porter, 1839.
Wm. S. Woods C	May 31	....	Mrs. J. Richards, '94.
Wilson Col	June 12	880	.....
Winthrop N. I. C.	June 5	1,685	.....
Wittenberg C.	June 6	1,690	W. H. Wynn, 1851.
Wofford C.	June 4	1,125	Samuel Weber, 1895.
Woman's C. of Due West	June 6	1,009	Mrs. L. Y. Neville, '61
Worcester Poly. I.	June 14	1,841	H. P. Armsby, 1871.
Yale U	June 20	30,164	Wm. F. Boles, 1844.

THE VOLUNTEERS OF AMERICA.

THE Volunteers of America is a philanthropic, social, and Christian movement. It was inaugurated in March, 1896. It was incorporated on November 6, 1896, under the Membership Act of the State of New York. It is organized in military style, having as its model the United States Army, but in conjunction with military discipline and methods of work it possesses a thoroughly democratic form of government. Its Constitution and by-laws are framed by a Grand Field Council, which represents the minor councils of officers throughout the country annually. Though only twenty-one years old, the Volunteers have representatives and branches of their benevolent cause in almost all the principal cities of the United States.

The Volunteers have some 57 principal homes and institutions of benevolence, many of which are Volunteer property, and are open for poor and deserving people in different sections of the country. During the past year the commissioned workers in their visitation called upon and aided, in one form or another, no less than 61,985 families. This was primarily in the poorer sections of the large cities. In the different permanent philanthropic homes and institutions no less than 231,819 free lodgings have been given, and 564,459 have been paid for by work and other means, while 752,601 free meals were given, and 372,758 meals were distributed to persons who paid for them, many doing so by work.

The Volunteer Hospital, a separate corporation, is located at Beekman and Water Streets, New York City, near the Brooklyn Bridge. There have been during the past year 2,898 ambulance calls, 12,150 days' treatment given to patients in the surgical and medical wards, in the dispensary department. 12,088 new cases treated, and 21,809 old cases treated.

The Volunteer Prisoners' League has enrolled upward of some 90,000 members since its inauguration. It has leagues in thirty State prisons, and over 70 per cent. of those having left the prisons are, through their Hope Halls, living reformed and honest lives. Through the Fresh Air branch of the work thousands of mothers and children have been taken from crowded cities for a change in the open air amid hills and lakes, rivers and dales. From the regimental reports of Volunteer centres, it is carefully calculated that 898,469 persons were gathered to their indoor services, while 1,847,157 persons were listeners in God's natural cathedral, their open-air stands. By these services 7,652 were led to promise that they would lead a new life.

In addition to the Volunteer reading rooms, thousands of copies of Christian literature are circulated in the State prisons, jails, hospitals, soldiers' homes, and children's homes. In connection with the Volunteers there are also sewing classes, hospital nursing, temporary financial relief departments, fresh air camps, Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners, and many other worthy undertakings. The headquarters of The Volunteers of America is at 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City. The principal officers are General and Mrs. Ballington Booth, Presidents; General Edward Fielding, Vice-President; Colonel Walter J. Crafts, Treasurer, and Colonel James W. Merrill, National Secretary (The above statement was prepared by General Ballington Booth.)

COLLEGE COLORS.

Adelphi Col., brown-gold.
Adrian, canary-black.
Agnes Scott Col., white-royal purple
Agri. & Mech. Col. (Tex.), red-white.
Alabama Poly. Inst., orange-blue.
Albany Col. (Ore.), orange-black.
Albion Col., pink-green.
Albright Col., cardinal red-white.
Alcorn A. M. Col., purple-gold.
Alfred Univ., purple-old gold.
Allegheny Col., blue-gold.
Alma Col., maroon-cream.
American Univ., red-white-blue.
Amherst Col., purple-white.
Ark. Cumberland Col., blue-gold.
Atlanta Univ., gray-crimson.
Auburn Theol. Sem'y., Presbyterian blue-ecclesiastical red.
Baker Univ., orange.
Baldwin-Wallace Col., gold-brown.
Bellevue Col., purple-gold.
Barnard Col., light blue-white.
Bates Col., garnet.
Baylor Univ., green-gold.
Beloit Col., gold.
Benedict Col., purple-gold.
Berea Col., blue-white
Bethany Col. (W. Va.), white-green.
Bethany (Kan.), yellow-blue.
Bethel Col., gray-maroon.
Blackburn Col., black-old rose.
Bonebrake Theol. S., navy blue-gray
Boston Univ., red-white.
Bowdoin Col., white.
Bowdon Col., red-black.
Bridgewater Col., crimson-gold.
Bryn Mawr Col., yellow-white.
Bucknell Univ., orange-blue.
Butler Col., Yale blue-white.
Brigham Young Col., crimson-gold.
Campion Col., crimson-black.
Canisius Col., old gold-blue.
Carleton Col., maize-Yale blue.
Carlisle Indian School, red-gold.
Carnegie Inst., tartan plaid.
Carroll Col., orange-white.
Carthage Col., crimson.
Case Sch. Science, seal brown-white.
Catawba Col., white-blue.
Cathedral Col., maroon-white.
Cath. Univ. of America, black-red.
Cedarville Col., orange-blue.
Central Col. (Iowa), red-white.
Central Col. (Mo.), Nile green-black.
Central Wesl. C., navy blue-white.
Centre Col. of Ky., gold-white.
Christian Bros. Col., purple-old gold.
Christian Univ., dark blue-white.
Citadel Mil. Col., blue-white.
Clark Col., crimson-white.
Clark Univ., crimson-black.
Clark U. (Mass.), em'ld green-white.
Clarkson C. of Tech., old gold-green.
Clemson Agri. Col., purple-orange.
Coe Col., crimson-gold.
Col. of Charleston, maroon-white.
Col. of New Rochelle, blue-white.
Col. City of New York, lavender-black,
Col. of St. Elizabeth, blue-gold.
Col. of the Pacific, purple-gold.
Col. of Wooster, black-gold.
Colorado Agri. Col., green-gold.
Colorado Col., black-gold.
Columbia Univ., light blue-white.
Concordia Col., red-white.
Connecticut Agri. Col., blue-white.
Conn. Col. Women, dark blue-white.
Cooper Col., red-blue.
Cornell Col., purple-white.
Cornell Univ., carnelian-white.
Cotner Univ., dark blue-white.
Creighton Univ., blue-white.
Dakota Wesley. Univ., blue-white.
Dartmouth Col., Dartmouth green.
Davidson Col., red-black.
Decatur Col., blue-white.
Defiance Col., purple-gold.
Delaware Col., old gold-blue.
Denison Univ., Denison red
De Paul Univ., red-blue.
DePauw Univ., black-gold
Des Moines Col., orange-black.
Dickinson Col., red-white.
Doane Col., orange-black.
Drake Univ., blue-white.
Drury Col., scarlet-gray.
Earlham Col., yellow-cream.
Eastern Col., red-white.
Elizabeth Col., old gold-yellow.
Elmira Col., purple-gold.
Elon Col., maroon-old gold.
Emory Univ., blue-gold.
Eureka Col., maroon-gold.
Fairm't C., sunflower yellow-black.
Fargo Col., blue-gold.
Fisk Univ., navy blue-gold.
Florida State Col., garnet-gold.
Fordham Univ., maroon.
Franklin Col. (Ind.), gold-blue.
Franklin Col. (Ohio), red-blue.
Franklin & Marshall C., blue-white.
Furman Univ., purple-white.
Gallaudet Col., buff-blue.
Georgetown C. (Ky.), orange-black.
Georgetown U. (D. C.), blue-gray
George Washington Univ., buff-blue.
Georgia Sch. Tech., old gold-white.
Graceland Col. (Ia.), old gold-blue.
Grand Island Col., orange-blue.
Greenville Col., orange-black.
Grinnell Col., scarlet-black.
Grove City Col., crimson.
Guilford Col., crimson-gray.
Gustavus Adolph. Col., ebony-gold
Hamilton Col., blue-buff.
Hamline, red-gray.
Hampden-Sidney Col., garnet-gray
Hampton N. Agri., navy blue-white.
Hanover Col., red-blue
Hartshorn Mem. Col., blue-white.
Harvard Univ., crimson.
Hastings Col., crimson-white.
Haverford Col. scarlet-black.
Hedding Col., orange-blue
Heidelberg Univ., red-orange-black.
Henderson Brown Col., red-gray.
Hendrix Col., orange-black
Highland Pk C., royal purple-white.
Hillsdale Col., ultramarine-blue.
Hiram Col., sky blue-cherry red.
Hiwassee Col., maroon-old gold.
Hobart Col., orange-royal purple.
Hope Col., orange-blue.
Howard Col., crimson-blue.
How'd Payne C., navy blue-old gold.
Howard Univ., blue-white.
Hunter Col., lavender-white.
Huron Col., purple-gold.
Illinois Col., Yale blue-white.
Illinois State Nor. Univ., red-white.
Illinois Wesley. U., olive green-white.
Indiana Univ., crimson-cream.
Iowa State Col., cardinal-gold.
Iowa Wesley. Univ., white-purple.
Jamestown Col., yellow-red
John B. Stetson Univ. green-white.
Johns Hopkins U. black-old gold.
Juniata Col., blue-gold.
Kalamazoo Col., orange-black.
Kansas City Univ., purple-gold.
Kansas Wesley. U., purple-old gold.
Kenyon Col., mauve purple.
King Col., red-blue
Knox Col., purple-old gold.
Knoxville Col., garnet-blue.
Lafayette Col. (Pa.), maroon-white.
Lake Forest Col., ruby red-black.
Lander Col., dark blue-gold.
La Salle Col., blue-gold.
Lawrence Col., blue-white.
Leander Clark Col., cardinal-white.
Lebanon Univ., blue-gray.
Lehigh Univ., brown-white.
Leland Stanford. Jr., U., cardinal.
Lincoln Col., royal purple-white.
Lincoln Mem'l Univ., blue-gray.
Lombard Col., olive-gold.
Louisiana Col., orange-blue.
Louisiana State, old gold-purple.
Loyola U. (La.), maroon-old gold.
Loyola Univ., gold-blue.
Macalester C., orange-peacock blue.
Manhattan Col., green-white.
Marietta Col., navy blue-white.
Marquette Univ., blue-gold
Maryland Agri. Col., black-orange.
Maryville Col., orange-garnet.
Mass. Agri. Col., maroon-white.
Mass. Inst. Tech., cardinal-gray.
McCormick Theol. S., blue-white
McKendree Col., purple.
McMinnville Col., cardinal-purple.
Mechanics Inst., blue-gray.
Mercer Univ., orange-black.
Meredith Col, maroon-white.
Miami Univ., crimson-white.
Michigan Agri. Col., green-white.
Mich. Col. of Mines, gold-silver.
Midland Col., orange-black
Middlebury Col., Yale blue-white.
Milligan Col., orange-black.
Mills Col., white-blue.
Milton Univ., chocolate-corn.
Millsaps Col., royal purple-white.
Monmouth Col., red-white.
Montana State Col., blue-gold.
Montana Wes. Col., crimson.
Moores Hill Col., purple-white.
Moravian C. & Theol S., blue-gray.
Moravian S.&C. for W., purple-gold.
Morgan Col., orange-navy blue.
Morningside Col., maroon-white.
Mt. Angel Col., white-old gold.
Mount Holyoke Col., light blue.
Mt. St. Mary's C., pale blue-white.
Mount Union Col., royal purple.
Muskingum Col., black-magenta.
Mun. U. of Akron, navy blue-old gold.
Nebraska Wes. U., yellow-brown.
Newberry Col, scarlet-silver gray.
N. H. C. A. & M., blue-white.
New Orleans Univ., tan-blue.
New York Univ., violet.
N. C. Col., A. & M., red-white.
N. C. St. N. & I Col., gold-white.
Niagara Univ., purple-white
North Dakota Agri., green-yellow.
Northern Ill. Univ., light blue.
North-Western (Ill.), red-white.
Norwich Univ., maroon-old gold.
Oberlin Col., crimson-gold.
Occidental Col., orange-black.
Ohio Nor. Univ., orange-black.
Ohio State Univ., scarlet-gray.
Ohio Wes. Univ., red-black.
Ohio Univ., olive green-white.
Oklahoma A. & M. C., orange-black.
Olivet Col., crimson-white
Oregon State Agri. C., orange.
Oriental Univ., mandarin-azure.
Oskaloosa Col., purple-white.
Ottawa Univ., wheat yellow.
Otterbein Univ., cardinal-tan.
Ouachita Col., royal purple-old gold.
Pacific Univ., red-black.
Paine Col., purple-white.
Park Col, canary-wine.
Parker Col., purple.
Parsons Col., old rose-olive green.
Penn Col., old gold-navy blue.
Penna. Col., orange-blue.
Payne Univ., purple-gold.
Penna. Col. for W., purple-white.
Penna. Mil. Col., red-white-yellow
Penna. State Col, navy blue-white
Philander Smith C., old gold-green.
Polytechnic Inst., blue-gray.
Pomona Col., blue-white
Potomac Univ., orange-navy blue.
Pratt I. (Brooklyn), yellow.
Princeton Univ., orange-black.
Purdue Univ., old gold-black.
Radcliffe Col., crimson-white.
Rand.-Macon Col., black-lemon.
Rand.-Macon W. Col., black-lemon.
Rensselaer Poly. Inst., cherry-white.
Rhode Island State Col., blue-white.
Rice Inst., blue-gray.
Richmond Col., dark red-blue.
Ripon Col., crimson-white.
Rockford Col. for W., purple-white.

COLLEGE COLORS—*Continued.*

Rock Hill Col., royal blue-white.
Rose Poly. Inst., old rose-white.
Rutgers Col., scarlet.
Scarrit-Morrisville Col., purple-gold.
Seton Hall Col., blue-white.
Shaw Univ., red-white.
Shorter Col., orange-white.
Simmons Col., purple-gold.
Simmons Col. (Mass.), blue-gold.
Simpson Col., red-old gold.
Sioux Falls Col., purple-white.
Smith Col., white-gold.
S. Dakota State Col., yellow-blue.
Southern Female Col., orange-black.
Southern Univ., purple-white.
Southwestern Col., purple.
Southwestern Pres. U., red-black.
Southwestern Univ., black-gold.
Spring Hill Col., purple-white.
State C. Washington, crimson-gray.
State Univ. of Iowa, old gold.
State U. Mont., silver-copper-gold.
State U. South Dakota, pink-green.
Stevens Inst. Tech., gray-cardinal.
St. Anselm's Col., white-marine-blue.
St. Charles's Col., blue-white.
St. Ignatius's Col., navy blue-gold.
St John's C. (Brooklyn), red-white.
St. John's C. (Md.), black-old gold.
St. John's Col., scarlet-gray.
St. John's Univ., cardinal-blue.
St. Joseph's Col., cardinal-purple.
St. Lawrence Univ., scarlet-brown.
St. Louis Univ., blue-white.
St. Mary's Col. (Kan.), white-blue.
St. Mary's C. (Ky), olive green-cream.
St. Mary's Col. (Cal.), red-blue.
St. Mary s Col. (Ohio), red-blue.
St. Olaf Col., old gold-black.
Suomi Col. & T. S., white-blue.
Susquehanna Univ., orange-maroon.
Swarthmore Col., garnet.
Syracuse Univ., orange.
Talladega Col., crimson-blue.
Taylor Univ., royal purple-old gold.
Teachers Col. (Ind.), green-white.
Temple Univ., cherry-white.
Texas Christ. Univ., purple-white.
Thiel Col., gold-blue.
Throop Col., of Tech., orange-white.
Toledo Univ., blue-gold.
Transylvania Col., crimson.
Tri-State Col., blue-white.
Trinity Col. (Ct.). blue-old gold.
Trinity Col. (N. C.), navy blue.
Trinity U. (Tex.), maroon-white.
Tufts Col., brown-blue.
Tulane Univ., olive green-blue.
Tusculum Col., orange-black.
Tuskegee Inst., crimson-old gold.
Union Christian Col., purple-gold.
Union Col. (N. Y.), garnet.
Union Col. (Neb.), black-red.
Union Theol. Sem. (N. Y.), scarlet.
Union Univ., cardinal-cream.
Univ. of Alabama, crimson-white.
Univ. of Arizona, blue-red.
Univ. of Arkansas, cardinal.
Univ. of Buffalo, blue-white.
Univ. of California, blue-gold.
Univ. of Chattanooga, gold-blue.
Univ. of Chicago, maroon.
Univ. of Cincinnati, red-black.
Univ. of Colorado, silver-gold.
Univ. of Denver, crimson-gold.
Univ. of Detroit, red-white.
Univ. of Florida, blue-orange.
Univ. of Georgia, red-black.
Univ. of Idaho, yellow-white.
Univ. of Illinois, orange-blue.
Univ. of Kansas, crimson-blue.
Univ. of Kentucky, blue-white.
Univ. of Louisville, scarlet-black.
Univ. of Maine, light blue.
Univ. of Maryland, maroon-black.
Univ. of Michigan, maize-blue.
Univ. of Minnesota, old gold-maroon
Univ. of Mississippi, red-blue.
Univ. of Missouri, old gold-black.
Univ. of Nebraska, scarlet-cream.
Univ. of Nevada, blue-white.
Univ. of N. Mex., cherry-silver.
U. of N. Carolina, white-light blue.
Univ. of North Dakota, pink-green.
Univ. of Notre Dame, gold-blue.
Univ. of Oklahoma, crimson-cream.
Univ. of Oregon, green-lemon-yellow
Univ. of Pennsylvania, red-blue.
Univ. of Pittsburgh, blue-gold.
Univ. of Porto Rico, red-white.
Univ. of Rochester, yellow.
Univ. of Santa Clara, red-white.
Univ. of S. Carolina, garnet-black.
Univ. of S. Dakota, vermilion-white.
Univ. of Southern Cal., gold.
Univ. of Southern Minn., pink-green
Univ. of the South, purple.
Univ. of Tennessee, orange-white.
Univ. of Texas, orange-white.
Univ. of Utah, red-white.
Univ. of Vermont, green-gold.
Univ. of Virginia, orange-blue.
Univ. of Washington, purple-gold.
Univ. of Wisconsin, cardinal.
Univ. of Wyoming, brown-yellow.
U. S. Mil. Acad., black-gold-gray.
U. S. Naval Acad., blue-gold.
Utah Agri. Col., white-blue.
Upsala Col., navy blue-silver gray.
Ursinus Col., red-old gold-black.
Valparaiso U., old gold-bright brown.
Vanderbilt University, black-gold.
Villanova Col., navy blue-white.
Vincennes Univ., blue-gold.
Vassar College, rose-gray.
Virginia Chris. Col., crimson-gray.
Virginia Mil. Inst., red-white-yellow.
Virginia Poly. Inst., orange-maroon.
Virginia Union Univ., red-steel.
Wake Forest Col., old gold-black.
Washburn Col., Yale blue.
Wash. & Jefferson Col., red-black.
Washington & Lee Univ., blue-white.
Washington Univ (Mo.), red-green.
Washington C. (Md.), maroon-black.
Washington Col. (Tenn.), buff-blue.
Waynesburg C., deep orange-black.
Wellesley Col., dark blue.
Wells Col., cardinal.
Wesleyan Col.,‡ lavender-purple.
Wesleyan Univ., cardinal-black.
Westminster Col. (Mo.), blue.
Westminster C. (Pa.), blue-white.
Western Col.,‡ Tyrian blue.
Western Maryland Col., green-gold.
Western Reserve U., crimson-white.
West Virginia Univ., old gold-blue.
West Virginia Wes. C., orange-black.
Wheaton Col. (Ill.), orange-blue.
Wheaton Col. (Mass.), blue-white.
Whittier Col., purple-gold.
Whitman Col., blue-maize.
Wilberforce Univ., green-yellow.
Wiley Univ., royal purple-white.
Willamette Univ., red-gold.
William Jewell Col., red-black.
William & Mary C., white-orange.
Williams Col., royal purple.
William Smith Col., green.
William S. Woods Col., green-white
William & Vashti Col., red-gray.
Wilmington Col., Nile green-white.
Wilson Col., silver-blue.
Winona, Col., blue-gold.
Winthrop N. I. C., garnet-gold.
Wittenberg, cream-cardinal.
Wofford, old gold-black.
Woman's Col. of Alabama, gray-red.
W. Col. of Due West., garnet-gray.
Worcester Poly Inst., gray-crimson.
Yale Univ., Yale-blue, known as oxford blue.

‡Women's colleges.

SOME FOREIGN COLLEGES.

Organized.	Colleges.	Location.	Organized.	Colleges.	Location.
1286	Cambridge University	Cambridge, Eng.	1811	Royal Frederick's U	Christiania, Nor.
1348	Charles-Ferdinand's U	Prague.	1905	Sheffield University	Sheffield, Eng.
1530	College of France	Paris, France.	1872	Tohoku I. U. Col. Ag	Sapporo, Japan.
1845	Cork University	Cork, Ireland.	1875	Tokio High Commercial C	Tokio, Japan.
1832	Durham U	Durham and Newcastle, Eng.	...	Univ. of Dublin (Trinity C.)	Dublin, Ireland.
			1583	Univ. of Edinburgh	Edinburgh, Scot.
			1806	Univ. of France	Paris, France.
1440	Eton College	Windsor, Eng.	1450	Univ. of Glasgow	Glasgow, Scot.
1737	Geo. August University	Goettingen, Ger.	1737	Univ. of Goettingen	Goettingen, Ger.
1903	Imp. Col Ag. & Dendrology	Morioka, Japan.	1386	Univ. of Heidelberg	Germany.
...	Imp. Univ. of Tokio	Tokio, Japan.	1904	Univ. of Leeds	Leeds, Eng.
1907	Instituto Nac. de Panama	Panama.	1409	Univ. of Leipzig	Leipzig, Ger.
1901	Japan Women's Univ	Tokio, Japan.	1911	Univ. of Lisbon	Lisbon, Portugal.
1897	Kioto Imp. University	Kioto, Japan.	1851	Univ. of Manchester	Manchester, Eng.
1810	K. Frederick Wilhelm	Berlin, Ger.	1527	Univ. of Marburg	Prussia.
1903	Liverpool University	Liverpool, Eng.	1411	Univ. of St. Andrews	St. Andrews, Scot.
1472	Ludwig-Maximilian's U	Munich, Ger.	1477	Univ. of Tubingen	Germany.
1668	Lund College	Lund, Sweden.	1582	Univ. of Wurzburg	Wurzburg, Ger.
1249	Oxford University	Oxford, Eng.	1889	Victoria University	Manchester, Eng.
1818	Rheinische Fried. W. I. U	Bonn, Ger.	1365	Wiener U	Vienna, Austria.
1863	Robert Col	Constantinople, Turkey.			

COLLEGE CHEERS.

This collection of cheers has been made by THE WORLD ALMANAC, by correspondence with officials of the respective institutions First the name of college, then follows the cheer.

Ala. Pol. Ins.—Auburn! Auburn! Is our cry! V-I-C-T-O-R-Y!

Albany C.—Zip boom bah! Zip boom bah! Albany College! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Allegheny—Alle ge reu, ge reu, ge reu; War who ba za; Hi lx, hi ip, Hi capica, doma nica; Hong pong, lita pica; Hallekah, balakah, ba; Alleghe, Alleghe, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Alma C.—Alma, Alma, Alma, Alma! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Alma Rah!

Amherst—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Amherst!

Armour Inst. Tech.—Arch. Mech. Civ. Elec! Rah! Rah! Armour Tech!

Atlanta U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! At-lan-ta! Atlanta University! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Augustana—Rocky-eye, Rocky-eye. Zip zum zie. Shingerata, Shingerata. Bim, Bum, Bie. Zip-zum, zipzum. Rah! Rah! Rah! Karaborra Karaborra, Augustana!

Baker U.—Rackety cax squax squax! (repeat) Hullabaloo! Old B. U.! Rackety cax squax!

Baldwin U.—U rah rah! U rah rah! U rah rah! Tiger!

Bates—B-A-Rah! Rah! T-E-Rah! Rah! S-Rah! Rah! B-A-T-E-S! Hooray! Hooray! Hooray! Bates!

Berea.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Sis boom bah! Cream and Blue, Be-re-a!

Boston U.—Boston, Boston, B-B-B-Boston! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Bowdoin—B-O-W-D-O-I-N! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times). Bowdoin!

Brown U.—Brunonia! Brunonia! Brunonia! (Siren - - -) B-R-O-W-N! Brown! Brown! Brown!

Bucknell—Yah, yah, yoo! Bucknell B U wah hoo, hoo wah! Bang!

Butler C.—Osky wow wow! Skinny wow wow! Wow, Butler, wow!

Carleton C.—C-A-R-L-E-T-O-N, a la la! A la la! yoh yah! yoh! Yah! Carleton.

Carroll C.—Wah hoo hoo! Wah, Carroll, Carroll! Rah! Rah! (repeat three times). Yea, Carroll!

Case School Applied Sciences—Hoo! Rah! Ki! Rah! S-C-I-E-N-C-E! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Case!

Catholic University of America—C. U., C. U., C. U., C. U. A. A-M-E-R-I-C-A. Catholic U., Catholic U.

Cedarville—Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat three times) and ending with Cedarville.

Central C.—C. U. I. Rah! Rah! C. U. I. Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah! Central, Central, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Central U. of Ky.—Razzledazzle, razzledazzle! Sis, boom! Ah! Central University. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Clark U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! C. U.!

Clarkson C. of T.—Ah! Wah! Wie! Clarkson,! Clarkson! C. C. T.!

Clemson Ag. C.—Ray, ray, ray! C-L-E-M-S-O-N, Clemson, Clemson, Clemson!

Coe C.—C O, rah, rah! E O, rah, rah, etc.

Colgate U.—Colgate! Colgate! Rah! (nine times). Colgate!

C. of the City of N. Y.—Alla garon, garon, garax! Alla garon, garon, garax! E-yah! E-yah! Sis! Boom! Ac! New York! New York! New York!

Col. of the Holy Cross—Holah, Holah! Chu, Chu! Rah, rah! Chu, chu! Rah, rah! Holah! Holy Cross! Rah!

College of the Pacific—Tigers of the Pacific! Tigers, Tigers, Tigers! (repeat). T-I-G-E-R-S! (four times).

College of St. Elizabeth—E-L-I-Z-A-B-E-T-H! Lisbeth, S. E. C.

Colorado—C-O, L-O, R-A, D-O! (repeat). Ho! Ho! Ho! Ha! Ha! Ha! Colorado College, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Colorado Agricultural—Colorado A! Colorado A! State College! Colorado! (repeat).

Columbia U.—Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! C-O-L-U-M-B-I-A! Columbia (repeat three times)!

Concordia—Col-Con-Cor-Dia.

Cooper C.—Ikie, Ikie, Ikie! Zip, zap, zag, reck! Chalk, zay hawk! Whoo, ray, ray, ray! Cooper!

Cornell C.—Zip! Zis! Boom! Caw! Caw-nell! C. C. Tiger la! Zip! Zip! Hurrah! (2) C C Cor, N N E double L (repeat three times). Cornell! Cornell! Cornell!

Cornell U.—Cornell! I Yell, Yell, Yell! Cornell!

Cotner U.—O, Cotner! Cotner! Cotner, the Cotner University, don't you see; white and blue, white and blue; what's the matter with old C. U.! Blue and white, blue and white, Cotner Uni—she's all right!

Creighton—C-R-E-I-G-H-T-O-N!

Cumberland U.—Boom-a-laka! Boom-a-laka! Bow! Wow! Wow! Chicka-laka! Chicka-laka! Chow! Chow! Chow! Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-lacka! Who are we? Cumberland! Cumberland! Can't you see?

Dakota Wesleyan U.—Hi ho whee! Ki Yi Yee! D. U. 'Varsity. Zis Boom Bah! Rah! Rah! Hi ho, hi ho, hi ho whee! Wesleyan, Wesleyan Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Dartmouth—Wah hoo wah! Wah hoo wah! Da-di-di, Dartmouth! Wah hoo wah!

Delaware—D-E-L-aware! Sis! Boom! Tiger! Rah! Rah! Delaware! Delaware! Delaware!

Denison U.—Hieke! Hieke! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Denison! Denison!

De Pauw U.—Zip, rah who! D-P-U! Rip, saw! Boom! Baw! Bully for old De Pauw!

Doane C.—Do, do, do, re, mi; Fa, fa, sol, la, si; D-O-A-N-E; Doane!

Drake U.—White and blue! White and blue! Rah! Rah! D. U.! Blue and white! Blue and white! Drake, Drake, all right!

Drury—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Drury!

Earlham—Rah! Rah! Rah! Ri-Ro-Rem! E-A-R-L-H-A-M! Thee! Thou! Rah!

Elmira C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! El-mi-ra! Elmira College! Boom! Rah!

Elon C.—Roz, Roz, Rah, Rah! Elon, Elon, Elon!

Fairmount—Ki! Yi! Yi! Sis! Boom! Bah! Fairmount! Fairmount! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Rah! Ruh! Zip! Zip! Zoo! Ra-si Ki-Yi! Hot, Cold, Wet or Dry! Getthere Eli! Fairmount!

Fordham U.—Ram! Ram! Ram! F-O-R-D-H-A-M! (Fordham three times.)

Fort Worth U.—Rip! Rah! Ru! The Gold and the Blue! Fort Worth U!

Franklin and Marshall—Wah! Who! Wah! Wah! Who! Wah! F. and M. Nevonia!

Franklin C.—Fr-an-kl-in, Hur-rah, Hur-rah! We Are Her Men! Boom, Rah, Boom! Wah, Hoo, Wah! Franklin College, Rah, Rah, Rah!

Gallaudet C.—Rickety-rackety, Sis, Boom, Bah! Gallaudet, Gallaudet, Rah, Rah, Rah!

Georgetown—Hullaboloo-Kanuck, Kanuck! Belle of the Blue Kentuck! Kentuck! Ho-ack, Ho-ack, Ho-ack, Ho-ack! Coackenjaik. Georgetown!

Georgetown U. (D. C.)—Hoya, Hoya, Saxa! Hoya, Hoya, Georgetown! Hoya!

George Washington U.—G-E-O-R-G-E! George! Washington! Washington! Washington!

Grand Island C.—Rickety! Rackety! Zip! Boom! Bah! Grand Island College! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Grinnell C.—Grinnell we yell! Grinnell we Yell! Scarlet and Black, Grinnell, Grinnell!

Grove City—Hulla Ba Loo! Hulla Baloo! Hoo-rah! Hoo-ree! Hulla-ba-loo! Hoorah! Hooree! Hoorah! Hooree! Crimson! Crimson! G. C. C.!

Gustavus Adolphus—Gustavus Adolphus! Ra! Ra! Ra!

Hamilton—Rah! Rah! Rah! Hamilton!

Hampden-Sidney—Rhay! Rhay! Rah! Rah! Hampden-Sidney! (three times.)

Harvard U.—Rah rah rah! Rah rah rah! Rah rah rah! Harvard.

Hendrix C.—Hendrix, Rah, Siz, Boom, Bah! Hi-o, Hi-o, Rah, Rah, Rah! (three times).

Hiram—Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! Brekekekex! Koax! Koax! Allah! Allah! Siss-si Boom Hiram!

Hobart—Hip Hobart! Hip Hobart! Hip-Ho! Hip-Ho! Hip Hobart!

Howard Payne—Rah, rah, rah, hurrah! See Vivela, Vivela, H. P. C.!

Illinois—Rah who rah, Boom a la ka, kick-a-rick-a-roy! Old Illinois! Boom zip boom! Tiger-zah!

Illinois State Normal U.—Wahoo, wohoo! I. S. N. U!

Illinois Wesleyan U.—Wesleyan! Hoo-rah! Hoorah! Wesleyan! Hoo-rah! Hoorah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! I. W. U.! Rah! Bully for Wesleyan.

Indiana U.—Indiana Rah! Indiana Rah Rah! Gloriana Indiana Rah!

Iowa C.—Grinnell, we yell! Grinnell, we yell! Iowa College! Grinnell! Grinnell!

Iowa State C.—A-M-E-S! Rah! Rah! A-M-E-S! Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! State College! Iowa.

Iowa Wesleyan C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Zip! Boom! Bah! Wesleyan, Wesleyan. Rah! Rah! Rah!

Johns Hopkins U.—Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hullabaloo, canuck, canuck! Hoorah! Hoorah! J. H. U.!

Juniata C.—To-Ke-Sta (repeat)! To-Ka-We-Shog-Na! E-O-Tong, Huya-Huya-Ya-Cha-Cha-Hu-Wala-Wala-Wahu, Puebla!

Kalamazoo C.—Breck ki ki, kex, ko ax! (repeat). Whoa up! Whoa up! Paraballau! Paraballou! Kalamazoo, Kazoo, Kazoo!

Kansas Wesleyan U.—Hi Ki, Wesli Hi Ki Oh!

Kentucky U.—Hoo-gah-hah! Hoo-gah-hah! K. U.! K. U.! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Kenyon C.—Hika, Hika, Hika, K-E-N-Y-O-N! Kenyon! Kenyon!

Lafayette—Rah (nine times)! Lafayette!

Lake Forest—Lake Forest! Lake Forest! L-A-K-E F-O-R-E-S-T! Lake Forest!

Lawrence—Rah! Rah! Bish, Boom, Bah! Lawrence!

Leander Clark C.—Hooray, Hooray, Clark!

Lebanon Valley—Chee-Hee! Chee-Hi! Chee-Ha! Ha! Ha! Lebanon Valley! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Lehigh U.—Hoo-rah-ray! Hoo-rah-ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! Lehigh! Lehigh! Lehigh!

Leland Stanford, Jr., U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times). Stanford!

Lincoln C.—Hi! Ya! Maco! Kon! Rah! Rah! Lincoln!

Lombard C.—L-O-M-B-A-R-D, Lombard. Hallo, Baloo, Kanuck, Kanuck. Haloo, Baloo, Kanuck, Kanuck. Who Rah! Who Rah! Wahoo! Lombard.

Louisiana State U.—Hobble, Gobble! Razzle, Dazzle! Siss, Boom, Bah! Louisiana! Louisiana! Rah! Rah! Rah!

McKendree C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Hip, hi, kee! Rip boom, Zip boom! McKendree-e!

Macalester C.—Oskie, wow, wow! Wiskie, we we! Olie, mac, ai! Olie mac ai! Macalester, Wow!

Manhattan—M-A-N-man hattan hattan hattan! Manhattan! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Marietta—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Mari-et-ta! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Maryville—Howee-how! Chilhowee! Maryville, Maryville, Tennessee! Hoo-rah, Hoo-rah, Maryville! Maryville! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Mass. Ins. Tech.—M. I. T.! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times). Technology!

Mercer U.—Y-E-A, Mercer! Y-E-A, Mercer! Y-E-A, Mercer! M-E-R-C-E-R, Mercer!

Miami U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! M-I-A-M-I! Mi-am-i! Miami!

Michigan Agricultural—Rah! Rah! Rah! Uzz! Uzz! Uzz! M. A. C. Tiger!

Midland C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Midland, Ah! Zip Can, Boomerang! Rah, Um, Ah, R-A-Y!

Millsaps C.—Siss-s, Boom-m, Ray-y! Millsaps.

Milton C.—M-I-L-T-O-N, M-I-L-T-O-N, M-I-L-T-O-N, Milton!

Milton U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! M-I-L-T-O-N!

Mississippi A. and M.—A. and M. C.! A. and M. C.! Miss! Miss! A. and M. C.!

Monmouth—Hoo Rah, Hoo Roo! Depala, Depaloo! Rah se ki yi! Hot, cold, wet or dry! Get there, Eli! Monmouth!

Montana Wesleyan C.—Oh you Wesleyan, Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Oh you Wesleyan, Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Mt. Holyoke—Song, Alma Mater.

Mt. Union—Karo, Kero, Kiro, Kee! Rah! Rah! Rah! for M. U. C.! Alikezenian, Alikezunion! Rah! Rah! Rah! for old Mt. Union!

Municipal U. of Akron—Yea-a, Akron! (three times). A-K-R-O-N, Akron, Akron, Akron.

Muskingum C.—M. C., Rah! Rah! M. C., Rah! Rah! Muskingum, Muskingum, Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Nebraska Wesleyan U.—Boom, rah, boom rah an! We, We, Wes-ley-an! Ne, Ne, Ne-braskan! O-o-o-oh, man!

New Hampshire—Locomotive "New Hampshire."

New York U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! N. Y. U.! Siss, Siss, Siss! Boom, Boom, Boom! Ah, Ah, Ah! New York, New York, New York!

North Carolina C. Agri. and Mech.—Wau-gu-rac-rac-rac! (repeat). Carolina Polytech! Boom Rah! Room Re! A. and M. N. C.!

North Dakota Agricultural—Da-Ko-Tah! (repeat) N. D. A. C.! Zip, Boom, Bah! (repeat) Boomerang, Boomerah, Da-Ko-Tah! A. C., A. C.! Rah, Whoo, Rah!

Northwestern C. (Ill.)—U Rah, Rah! Northwestern! (five times). Rah!

Northwestern U. (Ill.)—Rah! Rah! Rah! U. Northwestern! (Rah: five times)!

Norwich U.—N-O-R-W-I-C-H, Rah, Rah, Rah! N-O-R-W-I-C-H, Rah, Rah, Rah! N-O-R-W-I-C-H, Rah, Rah, Rah! Norwich! Norwich! Norwich!

Oberlin—Hi-O-Hi, O-Hi-O! Hi-Hi-O-Hi, Oberlin!

Ohio State U.—Ohio Rah! Ohio Rah! Rah! Rah-Ohio!

Ohio U.—O. U.! O. U.! Rah Rah! Rah Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Bully for old O. U.!

Ohio Wesleyan U.—O-we-wi-wow! A-la-ka, zu-zi-zow! Ra-zee-zi-zu! Viva! Viva! W. U.!

Oklahoma A. and M. C.—Bomerah! Bomerah! Ki Yi, Ki Ye! Rip, Zip, Hooray!

Olivet—O. C. Rah, Rah! O. C. Rah, Rah! Hoo-Rah! Hoo-Rah! Olivet! Rah! Rah!

Otterbein U.—Whoop, Hip! Whoop, Whoo! Ott, Ott! Hi-O-mine, Otterbein! Whoop, Hip, Whoo!

Pacific U.—Boom-gig-a-boom! Boom-gig-a-boom! Boom-gig-a-rig-a-gig-a Boom! Boom! Boom! Rip! Rah! Ree! Rip! Rah! Ree! P-A-C-I-F-I-C!

Parker C.—P-A-R-K-E-R! P-A-R-K-E-R! Parker! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Parsons C.—Hi Yi; Hi Yi; Hippicanuri, Hi Yi! Parsons.

Payne U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Payne Sis, Boom! Skyrocket B-A-H!

Penn—La! La! Lala Garoo! Hi! Hi! Hullabaloo! Booma La Who? Penn!

Pennsylvania—Bracky Corax, Corix, Coree! (repeat). Heigh Oh! Umpty Ah! Hulla Bellii, belle, bellah! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Rah! Rah! Rah-rah-rah! Bing! Bang! S-s-s-s-s! Boom-boom! Gettysburg! Gettysburg! Gettysburg!

Pennsylvania Military—Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! P. M. C. C. C.! Attention! Halt!

Pennsylvania State—Hoo-rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times). Penn State! Penn State! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State! Hoo-rah! Penn State!

Philander Smith—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rip! Rip! Roar! Philander Smith! Philander Smith! in the fore!

Polytechnic Ins. (Brooklyn)—Rah! Rah! Rah! Poly! (three times).

Princeton U.—'Ray, 'Ray, 'Ray! Tiger, Tiger, Tiger! Siss, Siss, Siss! Boom, Boom, Boom! Ah, Ah, Ah! Princeton, Princeton, Princeton!

Purdue—Purdue! Purdue! Rah-rah! (twice). Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Bully for old Purdue!

Randolph-Macon—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah! Randolph-Macon! Virginia! Calero! Calero! Yah! Yah! Yah!

Rensselaer Poly. Ins.—Rah, rah, rah! Rensselaer!

Rice Inst.—Y-E-A Rice! Y-E-A Rice! Y-E-A Rice! R-I-C-E! Rice!

Ripon C.—U Rah, Rah! Ripon!

Roanoke C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! R. O. A., Rah! Rah! Rah! N. O. K., Roanoke!

Rutgers—Rah! Bow! Rutgers!

St. John's (Md.)—S-A-I-N-T J-O-H-N-S! St. John's! St. John's! St. John's!

St. Lawrence U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! St. Lawrence! St. Lawrence! St. Lawrence!

St. Louis U.—S! T! L! U! Rah! Rah! Rah!

St. Mary's (Kan.)—S. M. C. Rah! Rah! Hur-rah! Hur-rah! S. M. C. Rah! Rah!

St. Olaf—E! Ah! ah! oh! Yah! Yum! Yoh! Ani keneck! Keneck! Waho Manilton! Rick! Rick! Rick! Arrapah! Arrapah! Ahamaba! St. Olaf, St. Olaf! Hi! Hurrah!

Simmons C.—Rah! Rah! Cis boom bah! Yah! Wah! Sim! Sim! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Simmons. Simons! (repeat).

Simpson—Hip! Haec! Tra! Boom! Quae! Bissum! Yah! Zoom! Hulla-ba-loo-ba-lonia-Rah! Zoo! Simpsonia!

Sioux Falls—Brakety, Yakety, Yakety, Yak! (repeat). Hallobolu, Hallobolu, How do you do! (repeat). Soo Falls! Soo Falls! Soo Falls!

South Dakota C.—Hurrah, Hurroo, the Yellow, the Blue! Haw-gee, Haw-gee, S. D., S. C.! Whoo-oo!

Southern Univ.—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, ree! Southern University!

Southwestern Kansas—Hip! Hip! For our Col. Boom-er-al! Hawker Jay. Who'd you say? Southwestern!

State C. of Washington—Rah! Rah! Ree! Rah! Rah! Ree! Washington, Washington, W. S. C.!

State U. of Iowa—Haw, Haw, Hawk! Hi, Hi, Hi! Hawkeye, Hawkeye! S. U. I.!

State U. of Montana—However, wherever, always together! Whatever, whenever, Montana forever!

Stevens Ins. of Tech.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Ray! Ray! Ray! Ray! S-T-E-V-E-N-S! Ste-vens! Ste-vens! Ste-vens!

Swarthmore—Ray! Ray! Ray! S-W-A-R-T-H-M-O-R-E! Swarthmore! Swarthmore! (twice).

Syracuse U.—Rah, rah, rah, rah! (seven times). Syr-acuse, Syr-acuse, Syr-acuse!

Talladega—T. C., T. C., Rah! Rah! (repeat). Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Talladego! Rah! Rah!

Temple U.—T-E-M-P-L-E! (repeat) Temple. (Locomotive) Rah, rah, rah! Temple, Temple, Temple!

Texas Christian U.—Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-laca! Boom-a-laa Boo! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! T. C. U.!

Thiel C.—T. C. Rah! Thielio, Collegio, Zis, boom, bah! Rah, rah, rah, rah, rah, rah! Thiel, Thiel, Thiel!

Throop C. of Technology—T. C. T., Rah, Rah! T. C. T. Rah, Rah! Hoo, Rah, Hoo, Rah! Throop Tech., Rah, Rah!

Transylvania C.—T-R-A-N-S-Y-L-V-A-N-I-A, Transylvania, Transylvania, Transylvania, Yah!

Trinity (N. C.)—Rah, rah, rah, hip-poo-pee-phiz-boom-tiger-hipporah-hipporah! Trinity!

Trinity C. (Ct.)—Trin, Trin, Trin, Trin, I-T-Y! Trinity!

Tufts—T-U-F-T-S! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times).

Tulane U.—Rah! Rah! Siss! Boom! Ah! Rah! Rah! Tulane!

Tusculum C.—Whoop! Rah! Unica, Nolachucky, Chum! Whoop! Rah! Rah! Rah! Tusculum.

Tuskegee Ins.—Tuskegee! Rah! Rah! Tuskegee! Rah! Rah! Hoorah! Hoorah! Tuskegee! Rah! Rah!

Union C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! U-N-I-O-N! Hika! Hika! Hika!

Union Christian—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Re! Liberty, Equity, Charity, U. C. C.

U. of Arizona—A-R-I-Z-O-N-A! Forty-eighth Star in the U. S. A.! A-R-I-Z-O-N-A, Arizona 'Varsity, Wow!

U. of Arkansas—A-A-Ark, K-K-Kan, S-S-Sas, A-R-K-A-N-S-A-S, Arkansas!

U. of California—Oski! Wow! Wow! Wiskey! Wee! Wee! Oley-muck-el! Oley-Berkeley-el! California! Wow!

U. of Chicago—Chicago! Chicago! Chicago-go! Co-Chica! Go-Chica, Go-Chica-go!

U. of Cincinnati—U. C., Rah, Rah! U. C. Rah, Rah! Hoorah, Hoorah, Cincinnati, Rah!

U. of Colorado—Colorado! Rah! Colorado! Rah! Rah! Rah! Colorado! (twice).

U. of Dakota—Da Kota, Rah! (three times). Da! Ko! Ta! Dakota!

U. of Florida—Florida, Rah! Rah! (repeat). Whoo-rah; Whoo-rah, Florida! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Rah! Rah! Rah! R. A. H.! Team! Team! Team!

U. of Georgia—Rah! Rah! Rah! Georgia!

U. of Idaho—Idaho! Idaho! Rah! Rah! (twice). Hoo! Rah! Hoo! Rah! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! Rah! Rah!

U. of Illinois—(1) Os-kee-wow-wow! Skin-nee-wow-wow! Illinois! Illinois! Wow! (2) Che-hee! Che-ha! Che-ha-ha-ha! Illinois (three times).

U. of Kansas—Rock-Chalk! Jay-Hawk! K. U.!

U. of Louisville—U. L., Rah! Rah! U. L., Rah! Rah! Louisville, Louisville, Louisville! (three times).

U. of Maine—M-A-I-N-E! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat three times). Maine! Maine! Maine!

U. of Michigan—U. of M.! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Mich-i-gan! Rah! Rah!

U. of Minnesota—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Min-ne-so-ta! (repeat). Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Minnesota! Tiger!

U. of Missouri—Rah! Rah! Rah! Missouree! M. U-ni-ver-si-ty! Hurrah! Hurrah! Yes, Siree!

U. of Nashville—Rickety ix! Ski ix! Ski ix! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rickety ix! Ski ix! Ski ix! Rah! Ha! Rah! Nashville!

U. of Nebraska—U-U-Uni-Ver-Ver-Versity! N-e-Braska-Oh-h My!

U. of Nevada—Nev-ada, Nevada; Ne-va-da, Ne-va-da; Nevada, (Nevada), Nevada, (Nevada); Nevada, Nevada, Nevada!

U. of North Dakota—Odz-dzo-dzi! Ri-ri-ri! Hy-ah! Hy-ah! North Dakota!

U. of Notre Dame—U. N. D.! Rah! Rah! U. N. D.! Rah! Rah! Who rah? Who rah? U. N. D.! Rah! Rah!

U. of Oklahoma—Hi! Rickety! Whoop! Te! Do! Boomer; Sooner; Okla. U.!

U. of Oregon—Rah, rah, rah! Rah, rah, rah, rah! Oregon! Rah, rah, rah, rah! Oregon! Oskey! wow, wow! Wiskey wee wee! Olee muckéi Olee 'Varsiti! Oregonei! Wow!

U. of Pennsylvania—Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Penn-syl-va-ni-a!

U. of Pittsburgh—Alle-gonne-genac-genac! Alle-genee-genac-genac! Hoorah! Hoorah! Pitt!

U. of Porto Rica—U. P. R.! U. P. R! Rah! Rah! Rah! (three times).

U. of Rochester—Hoi! Hoi! Hoi! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rochester! (three times).

U. of South Carolina—Carolina, Rah, Rah! (repeat). Hoorah! Hoorah! South Carolina!

U. of Southern California—Rackety-Hackety, Wah-Who-Wah! (repeat). Zip Boom Bah (repeat). U. S. C.! Rah, Rah, Rah, Br-r-r-r-r Boom, Ah, 'Varsity!

U. of Tennessee—U. of T.! Rah! Rah! (twice). Hur-rah! Hur-rah! Tennessee! Rah! Rah!

U. of Texas—Hullabaloo! Hooray! Hooray! (twice). Hooray! Hooray! 'Varsity! 'Varsity! U. T. A.!

U. of the Pacific—Hi! Ho! He! Old U. P. P-A-C-I-F-I-C! University!

U. of Vermont—Siss, Boom, Ah! V-E-R-M-O-N-T! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Vermont! Vermont! Vermont!

U. of Washington—(Indian war whoop.) U. of W., Hiah, Hiah! U. of W., Siah, Siah! Skookum, Skookum, Washington! (Indian war whoop).

U. of Wisconsin—U-Rah-Rah-Wis-con-sin! (repeated three times, with a tiger).

U. of Wooster—Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Deke! Deke! Rah! Rah! Hoo-rah! Hoo-rah! Wooster 'Varsity! Rah! Rah! Rah!

U. of Wyoming—Rah, Rah, Rah! Zip, Boom, Zee! Let 'er go, let 'er go, 'Varsity! Wyoming!

U. S. Military Academy—Rah! Rah! Ray! Rah! Rah! Ray! West Point, West Point, Army! Ray! Ray! Ray! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! West Point!

U. S. Naval Academy—Rah! Rah! Rah! Hi! Ho! Ha! U. S. N. A.! Boom! Sis! Bah! Navy!

Utah Agricultural—A-G-G-I-E-S! Aggies!

Valparaiso U.—V, V, V-A-L-po, A R A-I-s-o; V-A-L-P-A-R-A-I-S-O! Rah!

Virginia Military Ins.—Rah, rah, rah! Vir-gin-i-a Mil-itary Institute! Rah, rah, rah! Rah-hoo-ri, Rah-hoo-ri, Ri-Ri, V-M-I! Team! Team! Team!

Virginia Polytechnic Ins.—Hoki, Hoki, Hoki! Hi! Tech! Techs! V. P. I., Sola-Rex, Sola Rah, Polytechs, Vir-gin-i-a! Rae! Ri! V. P. I.!

Walden U.—Ray, Ray, Walden! Ray, Ray, Ray!

Washburn—(Nine Rahs). Washburn!

Washington—Maroon and Black! Maroon and Black! These are the colors we will back! Sis! Boom! Bah! Sis! Boom! Bah! Washington! Washington! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Washington and Jefferson—Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! Wich-i-Koax, Koax, Koax! W. and J.! Boom!

Washington and Lee U.—Washington and Lee U-ni-ver-si-tee! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hoorah! Rah! Rah! Hoorah! Wash-Lee Rah! Wash-Lee Rah! Hullaballo! Hullabalaa! Wash-and-Lee, Virginia! Team! Team! Team!

Washington U.—Sizzie, Sazzle, Razzle-Dazzle U-ni-v! Washington! Washington 'Var-si-ty!

Waynesburg—"Locomotive" spelling the word Waynesburg slowly at first, then gradually increasing speed, ending in a yell.

Wesleyan (Female)—Boom-a-lacka! Boom-a-lacka! Bow-wow, wow! Chick-a-lacka! Chick-a-lacka, Chow, Chow, Chow! Boom-a-lacka, Chickalaca! Who are we? Wesleyan! Wesleyan! W. F. C.!

Wesleyan U.—Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wes-lei-an-a! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah!

COLLEGE CHEERS—*Continued.*

Western C. for Women—Western, Western College! Western, Western Oxford! Western College!

Western Maryland C.—Western Maryland, Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! (repeat twice).

Western Reserve U.—Oh! Skethiol! Pompai! Foo, Foo! Apoiusai! Ai, ai! Ai, ai! Rah, rah! Rah, rah! Reserve.

Western U. of Penn.—Alle-ga-ne-ga-noc-ga-noc! (twice). Hurrah! Hurrah! Wup!

Westminster C. (Mo.)—Hoo-rah! Hoo-ray! Blue Jay! (three times).

Westminster C. (Pa.)—Ki-yi Blue; Ki-yi White! How's Westminster? She's all right! Oh, yes, yes! Oh, yes, sir! Vive la, vive la, Westminster!

West Va. U.—Rah! Rah! Rhu! W. V. U.! Siss, Boom, Ah! Tiger!

Wheaton C. (Ill.)—Yea, Wheaton! Yea, Wheaton! W-H-E-A-T-O-N, Wheaton!

Whitman—Breke-Ke-Koax, Koax, Koax! Whoa-up, whoa-up. Parabaloo! Whitman!

Wilberforce U.—Rah, rah! Rah, rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Wilberforce, Wilberforce, Rah! Rah! Rah! Zip, boom! Zip, boom! Zip, boom, bah! Wilberforce, Wilberforce, Rah! Rah! Rah!

Willamette U.—Rah, rah, rah, rah! W. U.! W. U.! (repeat four times). Willamette!

William Jewel C.—I yell! You yell! All yell! William Jew-el!

Williams—Williams! Williams! Williams! Rah! (nine times). Williams!

Wilson C.—Rah! Rah! Rah! W-I-L-S-O-N! Rah for the Silver and the Blue! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah! Rah for the Silver and the Blue! (Tune U. of P. Red and Blue.)

Winona C. of Liberal Arts—Rickety! Boom! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Whoorah! Whoorah! Wi-no-na! W-I-N-O-N-A, Winona! (Whistle) Boom! Winona!

Wittenberg—U.! U.! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Who rah, who rah! Wittenberg! Rah! Rah!

Worcester Poly. Ins.—P. I.! P. I.! Rah! Rah! (repeat). Hooray! Hooray! Worcester! Worcester! Rah! Rah! Rah!

Yale U.*—Brek-ek-ek-ex Coax! Coax! Brek-ek-ek-ex Coax, Coax! O-op! O-op! Parabalou! Yale! Yale! Yale! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Rah, Rah, Rah! Yale! Yale! Yale!

Yankton—O! Y! Hah! Hah! Hah! Yankton! Yankton! Rah! Rah! Rah! Hah! Wah! Bish! Boom! Bah! Yankton! Yankton! I-Lank-ton-wah!

York—Yor, Yor! Yell, Yell, Yell, Yor! Ye, York-l'l, U U B! Col-le-ge!

*The difference between the cheers of Harvard and Yale lies in the length of time it takes to give them. Harvard's cheer is long and deep; Yale's quick and sharp.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES.

THERE are 135 living members, comprising investigators in every department of science. The geographical distribution of members, embracing all parts of the United States, corresponds closely with the educational and scientific facilities of different sections of the country. The National Academy has often been called into the service of the Government. Committees appointed in accordance with acts of Congress at the request of joint commissions and committees of Congress, of the President of the United States, and of the various Departments of the National Government, have reported on a great variety of subjects. From time to time trust funds have been established, the incomes of which are devoted to the award of medals or to grants for research. The will of Alexander Dallas Bache, first President of the Academy, directed that the residue of his estate, after the death of his wife, should be paid over to the National Academy of Sciences for the "prosecution of researches in physical and natural science by assisting experimentalists and observers." In all more than $120,000 has been disbursed by the Academy in direct aid of scientific research. In addition, the late Mrs. Henry Draper has left to the Academy a bequest of $25,000, the income of which is to be used for publication or other purposes.

Officers: *President*—William H. Welch, Johns Hopkins Medical School, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-President*—Charles D. Walcott, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. *Home Secretary*—Arthur L. Day, Geophysical Laboratory, Washington, D. C. *Foreign Secretary*—George E. Hale, Solar Observatory Office, Pasadena, Cal. *Treasurer*—Whitman Cross, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Founded 1892. *President*—Dr. Cyrus Adler, Broad and York Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. *Vice-President*—Prof. Richard J. H. Gottheil, New York. *Corresponding Secretary*—Albert M. Friedenberg. *Recording Secretary*—Samuel Oppenheim, New York. *Treasurer*—Hon. N. Taylor Phillips, 114 West Seventy-fourth Street, New York. *Curator*—Leon Hühner, 531 West 123d Street, New York. Office of Secretary, 38 Park Row.

THE AMERICAN ASIATIC ASSOCIATION.

Organized 1898. Offices, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City. *President*—Lloyd C. Griscom. *Vice-President*—Eugene P. Thomas. *Treasurer*—Joseph R. Patterson (H. E. Arnhold, New York and London). *Secretary*—John Foord.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Broadway, between 155th and 156th Streets, New York City. Society founded in 1858 for the promotion of numismatics. Total membership 400. Officers: *President*—Edward T. Newell. *Secretary*—Sydney P. Noe. *Curator*—Howland Wood. *Treasurer*—John Reilly, Jr. *Librarian*—Sydney P. Noe.

Meetings for the reading of papers, discussion of numismatic subjects and exhibition of coins and medals are held on the evenings of the first Thursday of each month except June, July, August, and September. Collectors and students are invited to use the library of the society. Assistance will be offered to numismatists. Open to public daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays, 1 to 5 P. M.

DURATION OF SUNSHINE ON UNITED STATES TERRITORY.

THE acquisition of Porto Rico, the Sandwich and Philippine Islands, and a portion of the Navigator or Samoan Group has very considerably affected the duration of continuous sunshine on our territory. The mathematical discussion of this subject would be out of place here, but any one who desires to inform himself on this matter can easily and satisfactorily do so by using a terrestrial globe having an artificial horizon attached to it, and carefully complying with the following instructions: Place the globe so that the North Pole shall be directed toward the north, and elevate it 23° above the horizon as indicated by the brass meridian. Assuming of course, that the sun is in the zenith, this will be the position of the earth in reference to the sun at the Summer solstice, June 22. As we turn the globe on its axis from west to east, the sun will be rising at all places on the western and setting at all places on the eastern horizon, and we shall find on turning the globe through an entire revolution that some portion or other of our territory—including the islands named above—will always be above the horizon or will have continuous sunshine during the twenty-four hours. If we now depress the North Pole 23° below the horizon we shall have the relative position of things at the Winter solstice, December 22, and we shall find the opposite conditions to prevail; that is to say, the sun will not now shine continuously on our territory, but some portion of it will always be involved in darkness or *below* the horizon.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS, NEW YORK STATE, 1916-1917.

(Summary of Returns of Vital Statistics During First Half of 1917 as Compared with Preceding Five Year Period, 1912-1916.)

	First Half, 1917.		First Half, 1912-1916.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—) 1917 over 1912-1916.	
	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
Population	10,490,680	.....	9,917,477	.....	573,203	.....
Births	122,029	23.3	117,492	23.7	+4,537	—0.4
Deaths	83,364	15.9	77,330	15.6	+6,034	+0.3
Deaths under 1 year	11,044	91.0	11,569	98.0	—525	—7.0
Typhoid fever	238	4.5	326	6.6	—88	—2.1
Measles	639	12.2	708	14.3	—69	—2.1
Scarlet fever	173	3.3	451	9.1	—278	—5.8
Whooping cough	299	5.7	401	8.1	—102	—2.4
Diphtheria	928	17.7	1,064	21.5	—136	—3.8
Influenza	1,410	26.9	1,142	23.0	+268	+3.9
Tuberculosis (all forms)	9,074	173.0	8,965	180.8	+109	—7.8
Tuberculosis, lungs	8,065	153.7	7,865	158.6	+200	—4.9
Tuberculosis, other	1,009	19.2	1,100	22.2	+91	—3.0
Cerebrospinal meningitis	185	3.5	171	3.4	+14	+0.1
Cancer	4,910	93.6	4,390	88.5	+520	+5.1
Pneumonia (all forms)	12,579	239.8	10,807	217.9	+1,772	+21.9
Bronchopneumonia	4,327	82.5	4,466	90.1	—139	—7.6
Lobar pneumonia	8,252	157.3	6,341	127.9	+1,911	+29.4
Diarrhœa enteritis (under 2 years)	1,407	26.8	1,532	30.9	—125	—4.1
Accidents	4,156	79.2	3,530	71.2	+626	+8.0
Suicides	752	14.3	762	15.4	—10	—1.1
Homicides	192	3.7	204	4.1	—12	—0.4
Poliomyelitis	43	0.8	38	0.8	+5	0

*Rates for births and deaths per 1,000 population; deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births; for specified causes of deaths per 100,000 population.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND COMPARATIVE MORTALITY FROM IMPORTANT CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1916 AND 1915.

	1916.		1915.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—), Over 1915.	
	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*	Number.	Rate.*
Population	10,299,702	.....	10,108,713	.....	+190,989	.....
Births†	240,329	23.3	242,950	24.0	—2,621	—.7
Deaths	150,732	14.6	146,892	14.5	+3,840	+.1
Deaths under 1 year	22,552	94	24,079	99	—1,527	—5
1-4 years	10,854	.....	9,505	.....	+1,349	.....
Total under 5 years	33,406	.....	33,584	.....	—178	.....
65 and over	41,030	.....	40,083	.....	+947	.....
Deaths—all causes	150,732	1,463.5	146,892	1,453.1	+3,840	+10.4
Typhoid fever	593	5.8	775	7.7	—182	—1.9
Measles	913	8.9	844	8.3	+69	+.6
Scarlet fever	176	1.7	415	4.1	—239	—2.4
Whooping cough	745	7.2	759	7.5	—14	—.3
Diphtheria	1,518	14.7	1,770	17.5	—252	—2.8
Influenza	2,217	21.5	1,414	14.0	+803	+7.5
Tuberculosis—all forms	15,721	152.6	16,445	162.7	—724	—10.1
Pulmonary	14,000	135.9	14,512	143.6	—512	—7.7
Other forms	1,721	16.7	1,933	19.1	—212	—2.4
Cancer	9,285	90.1	9,301	92.0	—16	—1.9
Cerebrospinal meningitis	284	2.8	263	2.6	+21	+.2
Pneumonia—all forms	17,209	167.1	17,209	170.2	0	—3.1
Bronchopneumonia	6,903	67.0	7,208	71.3	—305	—4.3
Lobar and unqualified	10,306	100.1	10,001	98.9	+305	+1.2
Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	5,269	51.2	6,510	64.4	—1,241	—13.2
Accidents	7,805	75.8	7,400	73.2	+405	+2.6
Suicides	1,585	15.5	1,680	16.6	—95	—1.1
Homicides	371	3.6	426	4.2	—55	—.6
Acute anterior poliomyelitis (infantile paralysis)	3,331	32.3	50	.5	+3,281	+31.8
All other causes	83,710	812.8	81,631	807.5	+2,079	+5.3

*Rates for total births and deaths per 1,000 population; deaths under 1 year (infant mortality) per 1,000 living births; for individual causes of death per 100,000 population.

†Births incomplete, all delayed returns for October, November and December not included.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF ELECTROTHERAPEUTICS AND RADIOLOGY.

(*Formerly the American Electro-Therapeutic Association.*)

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INFANT MORTALITY RATE IN AMERICAN CITIES.

(Compiled by the New York Milk Committee.)

THE infant mortality rate is the number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 living births reported during the calendar year.

City.	Population, 1910.	Total Deaths, 1916.	Gen'l Death Rate, 1916.*	Deaths Under One Year.		Infant Mortality Rate.		Per Cent. of Total Mortality.	
				Average, 1906-10.	1916.	Average, 1906-10.	1916.	Average, 1906-10.	1916.
New York City, N. Y.	4,766,883	77,802	13.89	16,609	12,818	135.8	93.1	21.9	16.5
Manhattan Borough, N. Y. C.	2,331,542	35,822	13.60	9,196	6,235	141.2	102.2	23.5	17.4
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	36,410	14.58	6,581	6,907	123.4	111.9	21.1	19.0
Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. C.	1,634,351	27,082	15.14	5,190	4,272	130.2	87.9	20.7	15.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	27,621	16.16	5,336	4,155	142.4	101.0	19.9	15.0
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	11,241	14.2	1,734	1,272	115.8	89.4	16.7	11.3
Boston, Mass.	670,585	12,724	16.7	2,372	2,055	132.2	104.1	20.7	11.6
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	9,987	14.8	1,896	2,034	156.8	107.0	25.5	20.4
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	10,719	18.18	2,167	1,783	228.6	118.2	20.2	16.6
Pittsburgh, Pa.	533,905	*a*	*a*	2,019	1,874	*c*	111.8	23.8	*d*
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	11,005	*a*	1,781	2,732	190.3	112.8	28.1	24.8
Bronx Borough, N. Y. C.	430,980	7,675	13.33	1,028	1,197	114.3	74.1	15.9	15.6
Buffalo, N. Y.	423,715	7,499	16.00	1,358	1,488	146.5	113.9	20.9	19.8
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	7,171	14.60	789	601	*c*	79.4	12.2	8.3
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	5,545	12.8	1,275	1,247	137.1	113.2	26.6	22.5
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	6,735	16.41	949	730	138.8	97.3	14.7	10.8
Newark, N. J.	347,469	6,359	16.5	1,183	1,026	132.0	89.6	21.3	16.1
New Orleans, La.	339,075	6,847	18.11	1,133	788	*c*	96.6	15.8	11.4
Washington, D. C.	331,069	6,494	18.01	1,114	766	161.5	105.5	17.6	11.8
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	6,222	11.31	467	555	*c*	69.4	11.5	8.9
Minneapolis, Minn.	301,408	4,512	12.41	505	724	91.4	87.9	16.0	16.0
Queens Borough, N. Y. C.	284,041	5,547	17.12	872	885	141.8	93.6	23.1	16.0
Jersey City, N. J.	267,779	4,472	14.3	999	805	*c*	102.8	22.1	18.0
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	2,443	7.06	297	275	91.7	57.7	*d*	11.2
Indianapolis, Ind.	233,650	4,301	14.8	497	487	115.7	86.9	14.7	11.3
Providence, R. I.	224,326	4,027	15.8	812	657	142.5	*c*	21.4	16.3
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	3,602	14.12	543	439	143.5	108.4	14.1	12.2
Rochester, N. Y.	218,149	3,716	14.57	515	565	117.7	82.9	*d*	15.2
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	2,785	10.4	452	356	112.3	67.8	19.7	12.8
Denver, Col.	213,381	3,031	*a*	468	298	*c*	84.3	13.2	9.8
Portland, Ore.	207,214	2,367	8.01	262	221	*c*	55.1	14.1	9.3
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	3,337	15.5	348	390	*c*	89.0	13.9	11.7
Toledo, Ohio	168,497	3,587	18.24	399	594	*c*	111.5	20.6	16.6
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	2,106	10.53	258	200	133.8	65.1	14.6	9.5
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	2,901	16.50	495	512	*c*	*c*	20.8	17.6
Syracuse, N. Y.	137,249	2,306	16.1	411	381	167.9	98.9	20.8	16.1
New Haven, Ct.	133,605	2,532	15.87	419	446	121.1	89.4	19.9	17.6
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	2,560	14.70	*b*	368	*c*	110.8	*d*	14.4
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	2,100	*a*	514	328	*c*	85.9	25.3	15.6
Richmond, Va.	127,628	3,091	19.73	507	533	214.5	136.3	19.3	17.2
Paterson, N. J.	125,600	2,010	13.15	399	313	*c*	110.2	21.1	15.6
Omaha, Neb.	124,096	2,431	12.2	268	230	118.8	61.8	17.3	9.5
Fall River, Mass.	119,249	2,180	16.6	819	653	*c*	163.2	37.2	29.9
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	1,950	14.3	288	303	*c*	98.4	18.2	15.5
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	1,686	11.17	257	354	96.8	115.4	16.8	21.0
Lowell, Mass.	106,294	1,964	18.19	546	483	204.5	155.8	27.5	24.6
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	1,051	*a*	207	112	110.6	57.7	18.1	10.6
Bridgeport, Ct.	102,054	2,352	15.4	357	445	134.4	96.5	23.9	18.9
Albany, N. Y.	100,253	2,040	10.8	224	221	183.2	96.9	12.4	10.8
Hartford, Ct.	98,915	2,261	16.27	311	397	132.5	101.1	23.7	17.6
Trenton, N. J.	96,815	2,428	23.5	387	464	*c*	124.8	23.2	19.1
New Bedford, Mass.	96,652	1,810	15.31	549	485	151.0	132.8	34.7	26.8
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	2,469	19.75	408	499	*c*	246.0	22.2	22.2
Reading, Pa.	96,071	1,743	13.90	311	446	*c*	174.8	22.5	25.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	1,340	10.72	200	235	96.4	80.7	16.6	17.5
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	1,252	12.21	225	187	97.1	80.7	18.8	14.9
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	1,741	16.36	236	311	103.1	86.4	18.3	17.9
Richmond Borough, N. Y. C.	85,969	1,676	13.89	323	229	162.9	93.6	21.3	13.7
Des Moines, Iowa	86,368	1,353	*a*	*b*	201	*c*	*c*	*d*	14.8
Lawrence, Mass.	85,892	1,334	13.3	452	324	*c*	*c*	31.9	24.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	79,803	1,227	13.1	283	224	155.3	89.6	25.4	18.3
Somerville, Mass.	77,236	1,081	12.01	171	132	99.7	*c*	18.6	12.2
Troy, N. Y.	76,813	1,512	19.0	249	127	267.3	94.5	15.9	8.4
Utica, N. Y.	74,419	1,633	20.0	295	269	183.3	110.2	24.3	16.5
Elizabeth, N. J.	73,409	1,189	13.72	303	226	225.5	94.1	26.9	19.0
Fort Worth, Tex.	73,312	1,003	.....	*b*	103	*c*	84.4	*d*	10.3
Schenectady, N. Y.	72,826	954	11.7	260	166	145.4	77.7	26.7	17.4
Hoboken, N. J.	70,324	1,000	13.33	269	133	*c*	77.1	19.7	13.3
Manchester, N. H.	70,063	1,200	15.3	*b*	334	*c*	155.2	*d*	27.8
Akron, Ohio	69,067	1,610	*a*	*b*	337	*c*	90.2	*d*	20.9
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	67,105	1,208	*a*	231	296	*c*	143.5	22.7	24.5

City.	Population, 1910.	Total Deaths, 1916.	Gen'l Death Rate, 1916.*	Deaths Under One Year. Average, 1906-10.	Deaths Under One Year. 1916.	Infant Mortality Rate. Average, 1906-10.	Infant Mortality Rate. 1916.	Per Cent. of Total Mortality. Average, 1906-10.	Per Cent. of Total Mortality. 1916.
Erie, Pa.	66,525	1,234	16.41	206	255	132.0	113.6	26.0	20.7
Harrisburg, Pa.	64,186	1,127	15.3	158	153	c	104.2	18.1	13.6
Fort Wayne, Ind.	63,933	a	a	119	108	c	c	15.1	d
Portland, Me.	58,571	1,159	12.8	b	145	c	101.9	d	12.5
Holyoke, Mass.	57,730	1,053	16.50	336	296	196.5	181.6	34.3	28.1
Brockton, Mass.	56,878	786	11.92	143	138	102.1	93.8	22.3	17.6
South Bend, Ind.	53,684	872	a	169	203	c	110.5	24.7	23.3
Wichita, Kan.	52,450	a	a	91	89	c	74.7	15.7	d
Altoona, Pa.	52,127	705	a	153	151	111.4	84.0	23.5	21.4
Springfield, Ill.	51,678	983	a	128	124	c	c	15.8	12.6
Mobile, Ala.	51,521	1,097	a	174	110	141.3	102.8	15.7	10.0
Canton, Ohio	50,217	863	11.90	90	174	c	109.1	19.9	20.2
Binghamton, N. Y.	48,443	1,171	21.4	131	210	c	139.3	15.5	17.9
Lancaster, Pa.	47,227	822	16.44	116	120	c	97.5	17.1	14.6
Springfield, Ohio	46,921	799	a	b	96	c	80.4	d	12.0
Rockford, Ill.	45,401	661	11.9	b	127	c	99.2	d	19.2
Sacramento, Cal.	44,696	1,025	a	107	109	c	82.1	15.4	10.6
Malden, Mass.	44,404	579	11.84	107	67	c	55.8	19.4	11.6
Haverhill, Mass.	444,115	725	14.89	105	107	108.2	89.2	16.5	14.8
Lincoln, Neb.	43,973	688	12.08	97	97	c	80.5	18.6	14.1
New Britain, Ct.	43,916	598	11.5	204	187	c	94.8	34.7	31.2
Salem, Mass.	43,697	631	a	170	112	c	99.5	23.5	17.7
Topeka, Kan.	43,684	703	15.0	b	92	c	84.6	d	13.1
Wheeling, W. Va.	41,641	783	18.24	b	105	c	134.8	d	13.4
Augusta, Ga.	41,040	880	14.5	b	83	c	c	d	9.4
Macon, Ga.	40,665	663	12.05	b	89	c	129.7	d	13.4
Berkeley, Cal.	40,434	458	6.73	49	34	91.7	47.8	12.1	7.4
Superior, Wis.	40,384	444	a	99	90	c	119.2	d	20.3
Newton, Mass.	39,806	470	10.71	76	54	91.5	67.5	16.8	11.5
San Diego, Cal.	39,578	1,050	11.41	55	77	c	69.7	8.7	7.3
Kalmazoo, Mich.	39,437	808	11.2	82	65	111.0	70.2	12.6	8.0
Flint, Mich.	38,550	872	16.0	b	204	c	111.2	d	23.4
Racine, Wis.	38,002	625	12.17	b	142	c	115.6	d	22.7
Tampa, Fla.	37,782	657	13.1	b	135	c	107.3	d	20.7
Elmira, N. Y.	37,176	667	15.1	b	92	c	93.2	d	13.8
Galveston, Tex.	36,981	728	a	95	67	c	74.7	15.2	9.2
Quincy, Ill.	36,587	610	a	b	56	c	94.9	d	9.1
Springfield, Mo.	35,201	641	16.0	b	108	c	133.0	d	16.8
Roanoke, Va.	34,874	684	15.4	b	143	c	122.3	d	20.9
Auburn, N. Y.	34,668	561	21.1	89	73	c	85.5	17.0	13.0
East Orange, N. J.	34,371	390	9.2	45	35	c	59.6	14.2	8.9

TABLE SHOWING, BY YEAR, THE CITY HAVING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

CITIES WITH OVER 100,000 POPULATION.

Year.	Infant Mortality Rate. Lowest Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate. Highest Rate.	Per Cent. Under 1 Year of Total Deaths. Lowest Per Cent.	Per Cent. Under 1 Year of Total Deaths. Highest Per Cent.
1906-10	Minneapolis, Minn. 91.4	Baltimore, Md. 228.6	Los Angeles, Cal. 11.5	Fall River, Mass. 37.2
1911	Seattle, Wash. 69.9	Baltimore, Md. 210.9	San Francisco, Cal. / Los Angeles, Cal. 10.3	Fall River, Mass. 37.9
1912	Seattle, Wash. 61.2	Lowell, Mass. 183.3	San Francisco, Cal. / Los Angeles, Cal. 10.5	Fall River, Mass. 35.3
1913	Omaha, Neb. 61.4	Richmond, Va. 162.1	San Francisco, Cal. 9.2	Fall River, Mass. 32.4
1914	Omaha, Neb. 57.3	Nashville, Tenn. 203.8	San Francisco, Cal. 8.5	Fall River, Mass. 35.2
1915	Omaha, Neb. 47.1	Nashville, Tenn. 182.3	Omaha, Neb. 7.3	Fall River, Mass. 31.9
1916	Portland, Ore. 55.1	Fall River, Mass. 163.2	San Francisco, Cal. 8.3	Fall River, Mass. 29.9

CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION.

1906-10	S. Lake City, Utah 96.4	Troy, N. Y. 267.3	Fort Wayne, Ind. / Jacksonville, Fla. 15.1	Passaic, N. J. 38.6
1911	S. Lake City, Utah 54.1	Trenton, N. J. 269.0	S. Lake City, Utah 12.6	Passaic, N. J. 40.6
1912	S. Lake City, Utah 60.7	Passaic, N. J. 162.4	Fort Wayne, Ind. 11.7	Passaic, N. J. 37.8
1913	S. Lake City, Utah 69.6	Holyoke, Mass. 198.1	Fort Wayne, Ind. 10.9	Passaic, N. J. 38.6
1914	S. Lake City, Utah 57.5	Holyoke, Mass. 173.6	Fort Worth, Tex. 9.3	Passaic, N. J. 35.4
1915	S. Lake City, Utah 62.1	Passaic, N. J. 193.5	Jacksonville, Fla. 10.3	Passaic, N. J. 42.6
1916	Hoboken, N. J. 77.1	San Antonio, Tex. 246.0	Troy, N. Y. 8.4	Holyoke, Mass. 28.1

CITIES UNDER 50,000 POPULATION.

1906-10	Waltham, Mass. 83.2	McKeesport, Pa. 163.3	San Diego, Cal. 8.7	P'th Amboy, N. J. 36.4
1911	Berkeley, Cal. 50.8	Wilmington, N. C. 334.5	San Diego, Cal. 7.0	P'th Amboy, N. J. 36.3
1912	Madison, Wis. 44.2	Wilmington, N. C. 208.8	San Diego, Cal. 7.3	New Britain, Ct. 34.7
1913	Malden, Mass. 55.2	Wilmington, N. C. 262.5	Sioux Falls, S. Dak. 6.3	Lorain, Ohio 38.2
1914	La Crosse, Wis. 33.3	P'th Amboy, N. J. 190.3	San Diego, Cal. 7.1	Lorain, Ohio 38.5
1915	La Crosse, Wis. 30.6	Montgomery, Ala. 185.1	San Diego, Cal. 5.3	P'th Amboy, N. J. 37.9
1916	Brookline, Mass. 32.2	Austin, Tex. 182.4	Brookline, Mass. 5.1	Lorain, Ohio 37.7

INFANTILE PARYLYSIS CASES BY STATES 1916.

(By the United States Public Health Service.)

FOLLOWING is a summary of the reported cases by States:

STATE.	Jan. 1 to Apr. 30.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total Cases.	Case Rate Per 1,000 Pop'lat'n.
Alabama	4	3	8	77	65	13	8	4	4	186	0.080
Arizona	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	2	.....	.....	6	.023
California	14	2	4	12	19	14	21	25	21	132	.045
Colorado	1	.....	1	2	2	4	6	.....	.....	16	.017
Connecticut	8	1	4	165	367	274	91	30	11	951	.764
District of Columbia	1	1	.....	8	18	6	5	.....	.....	39	.107
Indiana	.....	1	1	25	38	64	57	16	5	207	.073
Iowa	8	.....	4	32	86	66	32	25	6	259	.117
Kansas	5	.....	2	12	23	21	26	8	6	103	.056
Louisiana	18	3	6	25	9	5	3	5	3	77	.042
Maine	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	56	42	30	6	149	.193
Maryland	5	.....	.....	10	65	103	121	43	5	352	.258
Massachusetts	16	4	10	106	252	622	701	179	36	1,926	.518
Michigan	16	4	7	62	183	195	101	29	19	616	.202
Minnesota	6	9	19	232	337	193	90	19	4	*909	.389
Mississippi	36	36	57	59	31	14	10	8	18	269	.138
Montana	.....	.....	1	11	28	33	13	6	2	94	.205
New Jersey	7	2	4	647	2,126	964	258	41	6	4,055	1.376
New York	30	16	345	4,054	5,773	2,201	643	122	39	13,223	1.287
Ohio	31	2	7	100	172	147	62	18	7	546	.106
Oregon	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	26	4	1	38	.045
Pennsylvania	10	3	9	120	747	804	379	83	26	2,181	.256
South Carolina	1	1	.....	20	58	24	13	6	.....	123	.076
Texas	.....	.....	6	22	25	19	6	1	7	86	.019
Vermont	5	.....	1	.....	11	20	22	2	3	64	.176
Virginia	51	28	11	24	44	64	48	46	14	330	.151
Washington	1	.....	1	5	2	12	5	2	2	30	.020
West Virginia	7	.....	.....	5	13	18	18	4	17	*82	.059
Wisconsin	3	.....	.....	20	174	163	87	19	9	475	.190
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.039

* The health officer states that cases are known not to be completely reported.

ACCIDENT RATE PER 100,000 EXPOSED LIVES.

THIS table gives the accident mortality among the policyholders of one of the largest New York life insurance companies.

CAUSES OF ACCIDENTAL DEATH—	1916.		1915.	
	No. of Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000.	No. of Deaths.	Rate Per 100,000.
Accidents and unspecified violence (total)	6,635	73.5	5,861	68.9
Burns	754	8.4	687	8.1
Absorption of deleterious gases	270	3.0	214	2.5
Accidental drowning	858	9.5	1,008	11.9
Traumatism by firearms	140	1.6	122	1.4
Traumatism by cutting or piercing	17	.2	11	.1
Traumatism by fall	1,241	13.7	1,051	12.4
Traumatism in mines and quarries	91	1.0	81	1.0
Traumatism by machines	143	1.6	118	1.4
Traumatism by steam railroads	685	7.6	622	7.3
Traumatism by street cars	237	2.6	192	2.3
Traumatism by automobiles	795	8.8	486	5.7
Traumatism by other crushing and other vehicles	303	3.4	299	3.5
Electricity	63	1.0	62	.7
Other accidental and unspecified external causes	1,008	11.2	908	10.7

Mortality from automobile accidents and injuries showed by far the largest increase in the rate for any of the specified causes of accidental mortality. In fact, these automobile accidents were alone responsible for three-fifths of the increase in the total accident rate in 1916. In 1916 the rate was 8.8 per 100,000 as compared with 5.7 per 100,000 in 1915. Deaths from electricity also showed a slight increase in the rate, from 0.7 per 100,000 in 1915 to 1.0 per 100,000 in 1916. Accidental deaths caused by vehicles other than steam railroads, street railways and automobiles had slightly less mortality in 1916 than in 1915, the two figures being 3.4 for 1916 and 3.5 for 1915.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY.

THE Bureau of Plant Industry studies plant life in all its relations to agriculture. It investigates the diseases of fruit and forest trees, truck crops and other plants, and carries on field tests and demonstrations of their control and prevention. It studies the bacteriological problems connected with plant production and also the factors of plant nutrition and distributes cultures of nitrogen-gathering bacteria for the inoculation of the seed of leguminous crop plants. It is engaged in the improvement of crops by breeding and selection and the acclimatization and adaptation of new crops and varieties. It is encouraging the production of drug-producing crops and other special crops, and is studying the general physiological problems influencing the growth of plants. In co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Forest Service it is conducting a campaign for the eradication of poisonous plants, especially in the vast stock-grazing areas of the West. It is investigating various technological problems in connection with crop production, particularly with reference to fibre and paper-producing plants and to the standardization and handling of grain. It is engaged in the study of various phases of economic botany and in the devising of methods for the improvement of forest-grazing areas. It is carrying on a propaganda in the interest of good seeds for the farmer and the improvement in the quality of farm seeds. It is conducting extensive work in the breeding and testing of the principal field crops, such as the small grains, corn, cotton, tobacco, forage crops, and sugar-producing plants, with special reference to the improvement of these crops.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

LEPER COLONIES.

On February 3, 1917, the President approved an act appropriating $250,000 for the establishment of a national home for lepers, to be administered by the Public Health Service, but on account of war and the coincident high cost of materials, the construction of this institution has not yet been commenced. Various estimates place the number of lepers in the United States as high as 500. Institutions for the care and treatment of lepers in the United States and its dependencies are located in the following places:

San Francisco, Cal., Leper Home, administered by the Health Officer, San Francisco.

Louisiana State Leper Home, administered by the Board of Control for Leper Home, New Orleans.

Massachusetts Leper Station, Penikese Island, administered by the State Commissioner of Health, Boston, Mass.

County Hospital, Leper Ward, Los Angeles, Cal.

Hawaiian Leper Colony, Molokai, administered by the Secretary Territorial Board of Health, Honolulu, T. H.

Philippine Leper Colony, Culion Island, administered by the Director of Health, Manila.

Porto Rico Leper Colony, Cabras Island, administered by the Insular Director of Sanitation, San Juan.

GENERAL WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The United States Public Health Service is a branch of the Treasury Department, and is under a commissioned medical officer, with the title of Surgeon-General. The headquarters is in Washington. The Division of Scientific Research supervises field and laboratory investigations of filariasis, hookworm disease, leprosy, infantile paralysis, malaria, pellagra, trachoma, tuberculosis, and typhoid fever, industrial and school hygiene, rural sanitation, public health administration, coastal waters, shellfish pollution, and water supplies and sewage. For this purpose field headquarters and laboratories are located at convenient places throughout the country. Purely technical studies are carried on at the Hygienic Laboratory in Washington, where are also conducted the tests of preparations necessary for the enforcement of the law regulating the sale of biological products in interstate traffic.

IMMIGRATION DIVISION.

The Foreign and Insular Quarantine and Immigration division of the bureau has under its immediate supervision the sixty-one quarantine stations in the United States, twenty-six stations in its insular possessions, and eighty-nine stations for the medical inspection of immigrants. Eighteen officers are also stationed at American consulates abroad to assist in the administration of the quarantine laws and the medical inspection of emigrants. During the fiscal year 1917 there was an increase in the number of vessels inspected at quarantine stations, a total of 12,431 such inspections having been made, as compared with 12,120 in 1916. These vessels carried 709,770 passengers and crews, as compared with 1,477,055 in 1916. Fumigations to the number of 2,796 were made in 1917, as compared with 1,794 in 1916. The total immigrants inspected during the year 1917 were 528,648, as compared with 481,270 in 1916, and the number certified for rejection on account of mental and physical defects was 20,261, whereas in 1916, 16,327 such certifications were made. The service, through the Division of Domestic (Interstate) Quarantine, has supervision of measures for the prevention of the spread of infectious and contagious diseases in interstate traffic and the administration of the interstate quarantine regulations relating to food and drink furnished passengers on common carriers. Under the direction of the Domestic Quarantine Division the Public Health Service cooperates with State and local health authorities in the suppression and eradication of such epidemic diseases as plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox, and leprosy. Details of officers are also made, on request from State or municipal health authorities, to assist in the suppression of the more common epidemic diseases, such as typhoid fever, infantile paralysis, cerebrospinal meningitis, and other infections. The work of sanitation of the areas in contiguity with national cantonments, in order to prevent the spread of disease to the military forces, also is supervised by this division.

The Marine Hospital and Relief Division of the service has charge of the twenty marine hospitals and 119 other relief stations of the service located throughout the country. During the fiscal year 1917, 64,033 patients were treated—17,991 in hospitals and 46,031 as dispensary or out-patients.

Among the notable achievements of the service in recent years have been the suppression of yellow fever in the South; the control of bubonic plague in California, Porto Rico, and New Orleans; the discovery of an effective method for the prevention and treatment of pellagra; demonstrations of how malaria may be prevented in practically any locality at a comparatively small cost; the establishment of a series of trachoma hospitals and the institution of educational measures to combat the spread of trachoma in the Appalachian Mountains, and the beginning of a nation-wide campaign for the improvement of rural sanitation, which has already resulted in great diminution of disease in the districts where the methods advocated have been applied. During the year 1917 the service has had charge of the sanitation of extra cantonment zones, co-operating with the military and State and local health authorities in bringing about the elimination of any insanitary conditions which might threaten the health of the military forces and the civilian population.

NATIONAL FIRST AID ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

As a perpetual tribute to the memory of its noble founder and President, this association has made the office of president a memorial one to be held in name and for all time by Clara Barton.

Officers: *Acting President*—Mrs. J. Sewall Reed. *Vice-President and Treasurer*—Roscoe G. Wells. *Medical Director*—Frederick H. Morse, M. D. *Secretary*—Mrs. Mary Kensel Wells.

Incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia. Executive offices located at Arlington, Mass.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR MENTAL HYGIENE.

Organized 1909. Incorporated 1916. Chief purposes—To work for the conservation of mental health and for improvement in the treatment of those suffering from nervous or mental diseases and mental deficiency and for the prevention of any of these disorders; to conduct or to supervise surveys of the care of those suffering from mental diseases or mental deficiency; to co-operate with other agencies which deal with any phases of these problems; to enlist the aid of the Federal Government and to help organize and aid affiliated State and local societies or committees for mental hygiene.

President—Dr. Lewellys F. Barker, Baltimore, Md. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge, Mass., and Dr. William H. Welch, Baltimore, Md. *Treasurer*—Otto T. Bannard, New York. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Dr. William L. Russell, White Plains, N. Y. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Prof. Russell H. Chittenden, New Haven, Conn. *Chairman War Work Committee*—Dr. Pearce Bailey, New York. *Chairman Committee on Mental Deficiency*—Dr. Walter E. Fernald, Waverley, Mass. Executive Officers: *Medical Director*—Dr. Thomas W. Salmon. *Associate Medical Director*—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams. *Secretary*—Clifford W. Beers, 50 Union Square, New York. General offices, 50 Union Square, New York City.

AMERICAN PROCTOLOGIC SOCIETY.

President—Jerome M. Lynch, M. D., New York City. *Vice-President*—E. H. Terrell, M. D., Richmond, Va. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Collier F. Martin, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa. Offices, 601-3-5 Professional Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

(Official Government Figures. Year Ended June 30, 1917.)

NOTE—Arriving aliens whose permanent residence has been outside the United States, who intend to reside permanently in the United States, are classed as immigrant aliens. Departing aliens whose permanent residence has been in the United States, who intend to reside permanently outside, are classed as emigrant aliens. All alien residents of the United States making a temporary trip abroad and all aliens residing abroad making a temporary trip to the United States are classed as non-immigrant aliens on the inward journey and non-emigrant on the outward.

INWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)

Sex.	Year Ended June 30, 1917. Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	Non-Immigrant Aliens Adm'ed.	United States Citizens Arr'ed.	Aliens Debarred.	Grand Total.
Male	174,477	44,734	87,664	9,858	316,733
Female	120,926	22,740	39,756	6,170	189,592
Total	295,403	67,474	127,420	16,028	506,325

OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT. (Includes both permanent and temporary.)

Sex.	Year Ended June 30, 1917. Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	Non-Emigrant Aliens Dep't'd.	United States Citizens Dep't'd.	Grand Total.
Male	48,427	52,341	85,441	186,209
Female	17,850	27,761	40,570	86,181
Total	66,277	80,102	126,011	272,390

INWARD AND OUTWARD BY OCCUPATIONS.

Occupations.	Immigrant Aliens Admitted. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Year Ended June 30, 1917.	Emigrant Aliens Departed. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Year Ended June 30, 1917.
PROFESSIONAL.				
Actors	632	576	181	154
Architects	189	157	46	22
Clergy	837	716	237	192
Editors	170	116	31	32
Electricians	638	526	74	59
Engineers (prof.)	1,808	1,233	335	270
Lawyers	260	252	40	46
Literary and scientific persons	262	214	48	53
Musicians	695	449	130	89
Officials (Gov't)	327	528	112	251
Physicians	326	326	116	112
Sculptors, artists	311	301	67	62
Teachers	1,640	1,583	216	243
Other professional	1,700	1,426	464	345
Total	9,795	8,403	2,097	1,930
SKILLED.				
Bakers	759	777	141	68
Barbers, h'rdr'sers	934	817	819	108
Blacksmiths	921	771	162	59
Bookbinders	72	53	16	3
Brewers	19	15	2	3
Butchers	588	514	76	44
Cabinetmakers	241	143	37	21
Carp'nters, joiners	4,824	4,282	811	501
Cigarette makers	19	12	2	2
Cigar makers	774	750	785	687
Cigar packers	30	56	9	2
Clerks, acco'nt'nts	8,369	9,212	1,638	924
Dressmakers	1,610	2,031	227	159
Engineers (locomar., stat'y)	791	979	100	150
Furriers, fur w'kers	199	145	3	6
Gardeners	424	353	118	73
Hat, cap makers	127	121	17	15
Iron, steel workers	822	817	90	69
Jewelers	194	152	22	22
Locksmiths	67	44	2	2
Machinists	1,892	2,272	422	412
Mariners	3,088	5,229	516	466
Masons	1,496	1,204	250	87
Mechanics (not specified)	685	832	3,315	3,356
Metal workers other than iron, steel, and tin)	395	289	43	26
Millers	124	69	8	7
Milliners	388	346	30	23
Miners	2,407	2,678	1,189	1,049
Painters, glaziers	1,047	839	306	123
SKILLED—*Cont.*				
Pattern makers	33	36	5	4
Photographers	194	150	22	16
Plasterers	276	178	40	10
Plumbers	411	336	103	21
Printers	459	402	164	48
Saddlers and harness makers	114	79	28	3
Seamstresses	1,577	2,512	80	74
Shoemakers	1,280	1,173	754	119
Stokers	795	1,438	166	162
Stonecutters	326	249	55	45
Tailors	2,799	2,591	370	194
Tanners, curriers	68	54	8	6
Textile workers (not specified)	228	192	403	149
Tinners	195	169	33	7
Tobacco workers	34	26	14	4
Upholsterers	74	65	5	5
Watch and clock makers	125	88	29	19
Weavers, spinners	770	648	77	85
Wheelwrights	19	19	1	4
Woodworkers (not specified)	194	147	6	6
Other skilled	2,251	2,427	355	326
Total	45,528	48,781	13,874	9,774
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Agents	1,538	1,342	181	357
Bankers	235	183	54	54
Draymen, hackmen, and teamsters	429	399	249	37
Farm laborers	26,250	22,328	1,810	1,869
Farmers	6,840	7,764	2,460	2,801
Fishermen	741	714	117	116
Hotel keepers	243	298	38	38
Laborers	55,816	51,115	78,599	24,801
Manufacturers	315	238	48	40
Merchants, dealers	7,017	6,568	2,790	3,053
Servants	29,258	31,885	8,001	4,005
Other miscel'neous	10,055	10,967	2,058	1,478
Total	138,737	133,801	96,405	38,649
No occupation (including women and children)	104,766	104,418	17,389	15,924
Grand total	298,826	295,403	129,765	66,277

MONTHS—YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1917.

Months.	Admitted. Immigrant.	Admitted. Non-Immigrant.	Admitted. Total.	Departed. Emigrant	Departed. Non-Emigrant	Departed. Total.	Increase (+).
July	25,035	5,932	30,967	5,429	7,294	12,723	+ 18,244
August	29,975	6,372	36,347	7,686	7,248	14,934	+ 21,413
September	36,398	6,900	43,298	6,177	7,811	13,988	+ 29,310
October	37,056	7,006	44,062	7,153	8,570	15,723	+ 28,339
November	34,437	6,139	40,576	7,164	9,171	16,335	+ 24,241
December	30,902	5,062	35,964	7,005	10,168	17,173	+ 18,791
January	24,745	5,002	29,747	4,285	5,899	10,184	+ 19,563
February	19,238	4,453	23,691	3,359	5,587	8,946	+ 14,745
March	15,512	4,618	20,130	2,318	3,687	6,005	+ 14,125
April	20,523	5,406	25,929	2,777	4,331	7,108	+ 18,821
May	10,487	5,535	16,022	5,462	5,247	10,709	+ 5,313
June	11,095	5,049	16,144	7,462	5,089	12,551	+ 3,593
Total	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+216,498

INWARD AND OUTWARD.

BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Coming From. Immigrant Aliens Admitted. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Coming From. Immigrant Aliens Admitted. Year Ended June 30, 1917.	Going To. Emigrant Aliens Departed. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Going To. Emigrant Aliens Departed. Year Ended June 30, 1917.
Austria	3,171	857	230	126
Hungary	2,020	401	592	112
Belgium	986	398	24	15
Bulgaria, Serbia, and Montenegro	764	151	250	191
Denmark	3,322	2,744	513	489
France, including Corsica	4,156	3,187	2,231	2,064
German Empire	2,877	1,857	439	315
Greece	27,034	23,974	4,829	2,034
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	33,665	34,596	72,507	12,542
Netherlands	2,910	2,235	351	227
Norway	5,191	4,659	1,359	1,633
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore Isl'ds	12,259	9,975	2,398	1,353
Roumania	90	66	49	16
Russian Empire and Finland	7,842	12,716	5,259	5,947
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands	5,769	10,232	1,816	2,491
Sweden	6,248	6,368	1,412	969
Switzerland	663	911	201	159
Turkey in Europe	313	152	18	24
United Kingdom:				
England	12,896	8,354	5,130	2,798
Ireland	8,639	5,406	1,394	1,027
Scotland	2,655	1,868	1,332	678
Wales	512	513	118	69
Other Europe	1,717	1,463	49	88
Total Europe	145,699	133,083	102,409	35,367
China	2,640	2,237	2,203	1,871
Japan	8,680	8,991	770	750
India	112	109	128	176
Turkey in Asia	1,670	393	14	8
Other Asia	282	1,026	867	356
Total Asia	13,204	12,756	3,977	3,161
Africa	894	566	93	108
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	1,484	1,014	445	382
Pacific Islands (not specified)	90	128	10	35
British North America	101,551	105,399	15,712	18,994
Central America	1,135	2,073	495	530
Mexico	18,425	17,869	532	812
South America	4,286	6,931	987	993
West Indies	12,027	15,507	5,059	5,893
Other countries	31	77	36	4
Grand total	298,826	295,403	129,765	66,277

BY STATES.

States.	Coming To. Immigrant Aliens Admitted. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Coming To. Immigrant Aliens Admitted. Year Ended June 30, 1917.	Going From. Emigrant Aliens Departed. Year Ended June 30, 1916.	Going From. Emigrant Aliens Departed. Year Ended June 30, 1917.
Alabama	235	290	144	46
Alaska	550	580	54	52
Arizona	3,501	5,433	258	340
Arkansas	110	90	11	6
California	17,101	16,354	6,252	4,208
Colorado	1,119	977	496	198
Connecticut	6,788	7,389	2,992	1,430
Delaware	182	194	259	58
Dist. of Columbia	728	772	266	229
Florida	3,634	4,369	2,481	2,388
Georgia	225	192	51	23
Hawaii	3,194	3,607	394	405
Idaho	1,012	1,016	209	149
Illinois	12,104	10,690	6,612	2,182
Indiana	1,866	1,195	344	129
Iowa	2,264	1,335	517	312
Kansas	696	630	75	67
Kentucky	129	105	31	14
Louisiana	913	1,270	401	342
Maine	6,766	8,878	371	225
Maryland	790	911	620	158
Massachusetts	30,814	29,606	9,837	3,697
Michigan	26,591	26,407	1,836	1,170
Minnesota	7,619	6,412	1,019	748
Mississippi	103	71	20	11
Missouri	1,746	1,320	657	199
Montana	4,123	4,690	284	194
Nebraska	921	619	366	120
Nevada	402	381	114	129
New Hampshire	3,737	4,302	395	267
New Jersey	8,369	8,554	4,404	1,399
New Mexico	418	912	79	32
New York	79,968	84,639	47,935	20,377
North Carolina	175	132	24	12
North Dakota	2,413	1,848	150	165
Ohio	8,796	6,908	3,994	1,153
Oklahoma	281	252	31	23
Oregon	1,882	1,878	530	187
Pennsylvania	17,369	14,603	12,682	3,318
Philippine Islands	20	20	3	15
Porto Rico	763	630	636	875
Rhode Island	4,589	4,486	1,216	655
South Carolina	73	67	26	8
South Dakota	786	426	96	76
Tennessee	146	175	105	13
Texas	13,288	9,088	279	222
Utah	1,168	965	260	161
Vermont	2,247	2,193	212	204
Virginia	1,003	1,396	633	125
Virgin Islands	.....	3	.....	1
Washington	9,978	11,842	1,433	768
West Virginia	2,168	1,695	1,166	241
Wisconsin	2,592	2,297	1,002	329
Wyoming	371	309	45	53
Unknown*	.....	.....	15,458	16,300
Total	298,826	295,403	129,765	66,277

* Departed via Canadian border. Reported by Canadian Government.

INWARD AND OUTWARD BY RACES.

Races.	Immigrant Aliens Admitted.			Emigrant Aliens Departed.		
	1916.	1917.	June, 1917.	1916.	1917.	June, 1917.
African (black)	4,576	7,971	943	1,684	1,497	209
Armenian	964	1,221	28	659	133	29
Bohemian and Moravian	642	327	13	42	59	1
Bulgarian, Serbian, Montenegrin	3,146	1,134	46	290	325	120
Chinese	2,239	1,843	140	2,148	1,799	130
Croatian and Slovenian	791	305	3	76	24	.....
Cuban	3,442	3,428	238	1,454	2,395	214
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	114	94	2	4	6	.....
Dutch and Flemish	6,443	5,393	346	742	742	62
East Indian	80	69	1	91	136	3
English	36,168	32,246	1,221	7,826	6,316	853
Finnish	5,649	5,900	331	543	1,256	341
French	19,518	24,405	583	2,297	2,829	919
German	11,555	9,682	196	872	767	69
Greek	26,792	25,919	251	4,855	2,082	139
Hebrew	15,108	17,342	752	199	329	177
Irish	20,636	17,462	403	1,851	1,736	202
Italian (north)	4,905	3,796	63	4,020	3,478	89
Italian (south)	33,909	35,154	554	68,981	10,016	800
Japanese	8,711	8,925	896	780	722	52
Korean	154	194	1	29	45	1
Lithuanian	599	479	14	28	38	28
Magyar	981	434	3	394	123	3
Mexican	17,198	16,438	84	559	759	87
Pacific Islander	5	10	2	3	4	.....
Polish	4,502	3,109	39	358	119	26
Portuguese	12,208	10,194	350	2,185	1,313	3
Roumanian	953	522	20	138	61	3
Russian	4,858	3,711	137	4,716	6,393	1,745
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,365	1,211	2	17	21	8
Scandinavian	19,172	19,596	1,544	3,954	4,550	405
Scotch	13,515	13,350	398	2,096	1,618	198
Slovak	577	244	.....	74	34	21
Spanish	9,259	15,019	1,016	2,792	3,524	293
Spanish-American	1,881	2,587	254	516	612	46
Syrian	676	976	11	120	110	17
Turkish	216	454	3	41	54	21
Welsh	983	793	29	214	130	17
West Indian (except Cuban)	948	1,369	146	603	520	30
Other peoples	3,388	2,097	32	769	504	101
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	10,744	9,098	.....
Total	298,826	295,403	11,095	129,765	66,277	7,462

ALL CLASSES OF ALIENS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED, DEPORTED, AND CITIZENS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED, YEAR OF JUNE 30, 1917.

Ports.	Admitted.		United States Citizens Arrived.	Aliens Debarred.	Departed.			Deported After Landing.
	Immigrant.	Non-Immigrant.			Emigrant.	Non-Emigrant.	U. S. Citizens.	
Atlantic ports:								
New York, N. Y.	129,446	29,100	39,958	1,671	37,052	40,006	42,619	219
Boston, Mass.	11,828	528	790	100	3	24	53	37
Philadelphia, Pa.	274	42	125	58	.....	.....	.....	17
Baltimore, Md.	231	25	47	62	.....	.....	.....	4
Canadian Atlantic ports	290	102	305	.....	250	85	58	3
Portland, Me.	19	122	10	8	.....	187	.....	.....
New Bedford, Mass.	952	54	18	94	180	22	6	5
Providence, R. I.	5,070	122	212	36	447	137	119	4
Newport News, Va.	372	356	314	44	.....	.....	.....	8
Norfolk, Va.	576	59	21	39	.....	1	.....	1
Savannah, Ga.	17	.....	96	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miami, Fla.	1,123	4,918	427	14	796	1,244	238	4
Key West, Fla.	1,885	5,898	14,792	27	1,672	7,364	15,384	1
Other Atlantic	62	22	138	9	6	21	233	2
Ports of Gulf of Mexico:								
Tampa, Fla.	2,636	1,453	2,397	6	1	28	18	7
Pensacola, Fla.	5	2	5	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mobile, Ala.	53	48	65	15	.....	1	4	4
New Orleans, La.	2,191	2,778	7,066	100	789	1,943	6,679	12
Galveston, Tex.	307	34	1,448	8	1	.....	5	2
Other Gulf	32	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pacific ports:								
San Francisco, Cal.	7,270	3,245	5,032	310	3,161	5,920	5,418	39
Portland, Ore.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Seattle, Wash.	4,955	2,384	567	77	762	2,150	810	36
Canadian Pacific Ports	865	1,256	2,665	24	909	1,831	2,356	2
Alaska	559	177	1,332	11	11	1	.....	2
Border stations:								
Canadian border	104,466	5,154	43,661	8,286	18,801	12,886	44,531	794
Mexican border	15,389	8,214	1,021	4,775	208	547	324	630
Insular possessions:								
Honolulu, Hawaii	3,654	1,656	996	208	338	3,302	2,060	7
Porto Rico	866	2,723	3,910	24	890	2,402	5,096	7
Total	295,403	67,474	127,420	16,028	66,277	80,102	126,011	1,853

DEPORTED AFTER LANDING, BY CAUSES AND RACES.

Causes.	1916.	1917.
Insanity	282	145
Other mental conditions	38	25
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	100	63
Chronic alcoholism	.....	2
Professional beggars	1	2
Paupers	2	1
Likely to become a public charge	1,081	718
Public charges because of—		
Pregnancy	2	4
Physical conditions	26	6
Dependent members of family	1	.....
Public charges not otherwise specified	6	6
Entered without inspection	360	180
Contract laborers	116	62
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	24	16
Criminals	114	95
Polygamists	.....	.....
Anarchists	.....	.....
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	272	301
Supported by proceeds of prostitution	76	59
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	89	82
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	.....	1
Without passport	.....	3
Chinese Exclusion Law—		
By immigration officers	191	82
By U. S. marshals	125	65
Total deported after landing	2,906	1,918

Races.	1916.	1917.
African (black)	75	46
Armenian	6	2
Bohemian and Moravian	1	3
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	7	2
Chinese	395	164
Croatian and Slovenian	5	3
Cuban	4	3
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	5	.....
Dutch and Flemish	30	18
East Indian	38	6
English	383	337
Finnish	55	20
French	186	130
German	58	36
Greek	56	24
Hebrew	79	46
Irish	192	143
Italian (north)	22	10
Italian (south)	153	59
Japanese	44	63
Korean	5	7
Lithuanian	4	1
Magyar	1	2
Mexican	495	505
Pacific Islander	.....	.....
Polish	73	20
Portuguese	23	15
Roumanian	15	4
Russian	38	17
Ruthenian (Russniak)	94	5
Scandinavian	134	55
Scotch	130	96
Slovak	2	.....
Spanish	27	37
Spanish-American	6	5
Syrian	15	7
Turkish	4	2
Welsh	11	2
West Indian (except Cuban)	7	.....
Other peoples	28	13
Total deported after landing	2,906	1,918

DEBARRED, BY CAUSES AND RACES.

Causes.	1916.	1917.
Idiots, imbeciles, and feeble-minded	246	252
Insanity, epileptics	151	146
Constitutional psychopathic inferiority	.....	3
Surgeon's certificate of mental defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living; other than idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, epileptics, and insanity	46	55
Tuberculosis (non-contagious)	3	7
Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	1,153	1,495
Surgeon's certificate of physical defect which may affect alien's ability to earn a living; other than loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases	1,657	1,679
Chronic alcoholism	.....	10
Likely to become a public charge	10,383	7,871
Paupers	9	10
Professional beggars	35	12
Contract laborers	2,080	1,116
Assisted aliens	521	250
Stowaways	.....	38
Accompanying aliens	478	563
Under 16 years of age and unaccompanied by parent	643	600
Criminals	245	257
Polygamists	2	2
Anarchists	.....	12
Prostitutes and females coming for any immoral purpose	439	510
Supported by proceeds of prostitution	8	6
Aliens who procure or attempt to bring in prostitutes or females for any immoral purpose	307	371
Unable to read (over 16 years of age)	.....	391
Without passport	84	87
Under provisions of Chinese Exclusion Act	377	279
Alien enemies	.....	6
Total	18,867	16,028

Races.	1916.	1917.
African (black)	380	508
Armenian	49	60
Bohemian and Moravian	19	12
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	258	79
Chinese	437	321
Croatian and Slovenian	68	17
Cuban	31	20
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	7	5
Dutch and Flemish	155	156
East Indian	44	26
English	1,949	1,854
Finnish	255	121
French	1,694	1,491
German	599	439
Greek	780	414
Hebrew	949	607
Irish	1,018	1,035
Italian (north)	193	130
Italian (south)	1,232	964
Japanese	200	296
Korean	10	27
Lithuanian	70	25
Magyar	39	31
Mexican	4,979	4,673
Pacific Islander	.....	.....
Polish	441	265
Portuguese	229	117
Roumanian	96	63
Russian	610	268
Ruthenian (Russniak)	280	201
Scandinavian	365	343
Scotch	746	810
Slovak	7	6
Spanish	251	331
Spanish-American	47	31
Syrian	127	93
Turkish	13	16
Welsh	45	47
West Indian (except Cuban)	22	9
Other peoples	164	117
Total	18,867	16,028

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION BY ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF ALIENS.

RACE.

Races.	Year Ended June 30, 1917. Admitted. Immigrant Aliens.	Non-Immigrant Aliens.	Total.	Departed. Emigrant Aliens.	Non-Emigr'nt Aliens.	Total.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
African (black)	7,971	3,431	11,402	1,497	2,075	3,572	+ 7,830
Armenian	1,221	119	1,340	133	28	161	+ 1,179
Bohemian and Moravian	327	52	379	59	36	95	+ 284
Bulgarian, Servian, Montenegrin	1,134	43	1,177	325	148	473	+ 704
Chinese	1,843	913	2,756	1,799	2,763	4,562	— 1,806
Croatian and Slovenian	305	7	312	24	8	32	+ 280
Cuban	3,428	4,951	8,379	2,395	6,832	9,227	— 848
Dalmatian, Bosnian, Herzegovinian	94	4	98	6	2	8	+ 90
Dutch and Flemish	5,393	2,096	7,489	742	1,903	2,645	+ 4,844
East Indian	69	50	119	136	52	188	— 69
English	32,246	11,286	43,532	6,316	20,642	26,958	+ 16,574
Finnish	5,900	477	6,377	1,256	653	1,909	+ 4,468
French	24,405	3,057	27,462	2,829	2,845	5,674	+ 21,788
German	9,682	1,534	11,216	767	1,363	2,130	+ 9,086
Greek	25,919	539	26,458	2,082	730	2,812	+ 23,646
Hebrew	17,342	717	18,059	329	535	864	+ 17,195
Irish	17,462	2,136	19,598	1,736	2,983	4,719	+ 14,879
Italian (north)	3,796	622	4,418	3,478	904	4,382	+ 36
Italian (south)	35,154	1,884	37,038	10,016	2,747	12,763	+ 24,275
Japanese	8,925	4,363	13,288	722	8,440	9,162	+ 4,126
Korean	194	9	203	45	37	82	+ 121
Lithuanian	479	23	502	38	2	40	+ 462
Magyar	434	15	449	123	21	144	+ 305
Mexican	16,438	9,442	25,880	759	1,938	2,697	+ 23,183
Pacific Islander	10	16	26	4	9	13	+ 13
Polish	3,109	101	3,210	119	89	208	+ 3,002
Portuguese	10,194	410	10,504	1,313	708	2,021	+ 8,583
Roumanian	522	46	568	61	26	87	+ 481
Russian	3,711	391	4,102	6,393	1,184	7,577	— 3,475
Ruthenian (Russniak)	1,211	13	1,224	21	12	33	+ 1,191
Scandinavian	19,596	6,547	26,143	4,550	8,581	13,131	+ 13,012
Scotch	13,350	2,779	16,129	1,618	3,176	4,794	+ 11,335
Slovak	244	11	255	34	10	44	+ 211
Spanish	15,019	4,761	19,780	3,524	4,000	7,524	+ 12,256
Spanish-American	2,587	2,046	4,633	612	2,341	2,953	+ 1,680
Syrian	976	392	1,368	110	324	434	+ 934
Turkish	454	55	509	54	68	122	+ 387
Welsh	793	242	1,035	130	191	321	+ 714
West Indian (except Cuban)	1,369	1,731	3,100	520	1,524	2,044	+ 1,056
Other peoples	2,097	163	2,260	504	172	676	+ 1,584
Not specified	.....	.....	.....	9,098	.....	9,098	— 9,098
Total	295,403	67,474	362,877	66,277	80,102	146,379	+216,498

RECAPITULATION OF IMMIGRATION FROM 1820.

Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.	Period.	Number.
Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended Sept. 30—		Year ended June 30—		Year ended June 30—	
1820	8,385	1844	78,615	1864	191,114	1892	579,663
1821	9,127	1845	114,371	1865	180,339	1893	439,730
1822	6,911	1846	154,416	1865	332,577	1894	285,631
1823	6,354	1847	234,968	1867	303,104	1895	258,536
1824	7,912	1848	226,527	1868	282,189	1896	343,267
1825	10,199	1849	297,024	1869	352,768	1897	230,832
1826	10,837	1850	310,004	1870	387,203	1898	229,299
1827	18,875	Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1850	59,976	1871	321,350	1899	311,715
1828	27,382	Year ended Dec. 31—		1872	404,806	1900	448,572
1829	22,520	1851	379,466	1873	459,803	1901	487,918
1830	23,322	1852	371,603	1874	313,339	1902	648,743
1831	22,633	1853	368,645	1875	227,498	1903	857,046
Oct. 1, 1831, to Dec. 31, 1832	60,482	1854	427,833	1876	169,986	1904	812,870
Year ended Dec. 31—		1855	200,877	1877	141,857	1905	1,026,499
1833	58,640	1856	195,857	1878	138,469	1906	1,100,735
1834	65,365	Jan. 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123	1879	177,826	1907	1,285,349
1835	45,374	Year ended June 30—		1880	457,257	1908	782,870
1836	76,242	1858	191,942	1881	669,431	1909	751,786
1837	79,340	1859	129,571	1882	788,992	1910	1,041,570
1838	38,914	1860	133,143	1883	603,322	1911	878,587
1839	68,069	1861	142,877	1884	518,592	1912	838,172
1840	84,066	1862	72,183	1885	395,346	1913	1,197,892
1841	80,289	1863	132,925	1886	334,203	1914	1,218,480
1842	104,565			1887	490,109	1915	326,700
Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1843	52,496			1888	546,889	1916	298,826
				1889	444,427	1917	295,403
				1890	455,302		
				1891	560,319	Total	32,948,353

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

NUMBER OF FEDERAL POSITIONS.

Department.	Competitive Positions, June 30, 1916.	Excepted and Noncompetitive Positions.	Unclassified Positions, June 30, 1916.	Total Positions on June 30, 1916.		
				Presidential.	All Others.	Total.
(In Washington, D. C.)						
White House		36	3		39	39
State Department	195	79	4	5	278	283
Treasury Department	7,569	58	616	26	8,243	8,269
War Department	2,144	28	87	7	2,259	2,266
Navy Department	1,251	9	2	2	1,262	1,264
Post-Office Department	1,479	13	84	6	1,576	1,582
Interior Department	4,561	151	279	44	4,991	5,035
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	828	3			831	831
Miscellaneous	135		74		209	209
Department of Justice	256	300	36	857	592	1,449
Department of Agriculture	3,889	408	370	3	4,667	4,670
Department of Commerce	2,217	13	739	21	2,969	2,990
Interstate Commerce Commission	762	133	23	10	918	928
Civil Service Commission	204		6	5	210	215
Bureau of Efficiency	26			1	26	27
Smithsonian Institution and bureaus	458	5	321		784	784
State, War, and Navy Departments Bldg.	116	1	100		217	217
The Panama Canal	126	15	12		153	153
Government Printing Office	3,648	5	374	1	4,027	4,028
Federal Trade Commission	156	77		5	233	238
Total	30,020	1,334	3,130	993	34,484	35,477
(Outside Washington, D. C.)						
Treasury Department:						
Assistant custodian and janitor service and contingent force on public bldgs.	2,549	51	2,827		5,427	5,427
Mint and assay service	710	30	140	16	880	896
Sub-Treasury service	408		2	9	410	419
Public Health Service *a*	1,954	1,369	129	192	3,452	3,644
Coast Guard Service *b*	46				46	46
Customs Service	5,721	225	522	109	6,468	6,577
Internal Revenue Service *c*	3,077	1,772	6	64	4,855	4,919
Miscellaneous	176	250	6		432	432
War Department:						
Quartermaster Corps	4,852	1,179	2,709		8,740	8,740
Ordnance Department (at large)	3,941	89	1,168		5,198	5,198
Engineer Department (at large)	8,318	905	6,087		15,310	15,310
Miscellaneous	1,033	673	720		2,426	2,426
Navy Department:						
Exclusive of trades and labor positions	3,175	15	1		3,191	3,191
Trades and labor positions *d*	20,000		5,000		25,000	25,000
Post-Office Department *e*	520				520	520
Post-Offices, except Fourth-Class Postmasters *f*	76,830	97,466	1,574	9,175	175,870	185,045
Fourth-Class Postmasters	46,796				46,796	46,796
Rural Carrier Service	42,749				42,749	42,749
Railway Mail Service	20,989				20,989	20,989
Department of the Interior: *g*						
Land Service	1,033	24	14	210	1,071	1,281
Pension-Examining Surgeons		4,521			4,521	4,521
Indian Service	2,436	4,480	855	6	7,771	7,777
Reclamation Service	3,304	6	4		3,314	3,314
Miscellaneous	522	353	18	7	893	900
Department of Justice *h*	656	1,907	7	176	2,570	2,746
Department of Agriculture	8,201	5,026	839		14,066	14,066
Department of Commerce *i*		204			204	204
Lighthouse Service	2,993	2,416	1,195		6,604	6,604
Immigration Service	1,366	214	173	8	1,753	1,761
Steamboat-Inspection Service	314	6		10	320	330
Miscellaneous	52	804	1,643		2,449	2,449
Interstate Commerce Commission	1,290	25			1,315	1,315
Civil Service Commission	35				35	35
Panama Canal Service	860	83			943	943
Total *j*	266,906	124,093	25,639	9,982	416,638	426,620
Grand total of table	296,926	125,427	28,769	10,975	451,122	462,097
Isthmian Canal Service, unclassified and excepted working force on June 30, 1916 *k*						18,230
Grand total						480,327

a Presidential appointees in the Public Health Service are Surgeon-General and assistant, 13 senior surgeons, 70 surgeons, 70 assistant surgeons, and 37 passed assistant surgeons. *b* Positions in the Coast Guard Service not transferred to military service. *c* Positions of deputy collector transferred from the excepted to the competitive class by expiration of the two-year exception contained in the tariff act of October 3, 1913 (38 Stat., 180), and accordingly transferred from the excepted to the competitive column in this table, 550. *d* The number of trade and labor positions in the navy-yard service is estimated at 25,000, of which about one-fifth are those of unskilled laborers. The number appointed was 12,296, and the figures in the table are based upon these data. *e* Post-Office inspectors, 420; clerks at headquarters, division of

THE CIVIL SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Post-Office inspectors, 100. *f* The 9,175 positions in the Presidential column are those of first, second, and third class postmasters. *g* Presidential appointees in the Interior: Field Service, 99 registers and 98 receivers of land offices; 13 surveyors-general, Governors of Alaska and Hawaii, Secretary of Hawaii, 6 miscellaneous in Indian Service, 3 members Alaska Engineering Commission, and 1 mine inspector for Alaska. *h* The number of competitive employés under the Department of Justice in the field is smaller by 176 than printed in the 32d report because 176 deputy marshals excepted by the deficiency act of October 22, 1913, have been deducted, 186 deputy marshals were appointed from October 22, 1913, to June 30, 1915, making a net gain of 23, which, added to the 176 originally excepted, increased the number excepted on June 30, 1915, as published in the 32d report, by 199. *i* It has not been found practicable to separate the employés in the Department of Labor from those in the Department of Commerce. *j* The total number of competitive positions in the field service on July 1, 1915, is 127 less than printed in last year's table; 49 civilians in the Coast Guard Service were added and 176 deputy marshals, excepted by the deficiency act of October 22, 1913, were deducted, making a net diminution of 127. The total number of excepted positions in the field service is larger by 199 than printed in last year's report, the increase being made up of the said 176 deputy marshals plus 23 appointed from October 22, 1913, to June 30, 1915. *k* Only changes in the force of canal employés subject to examination are included in the body of this table.

UNITED STATES EXECUTIVE CIVIL SERVICE.

(Revised for this issue of THE WORLD ALMANAC by the Secretary of the National Civil Service Commission.)

PROVISIONS OF THE RULES.

The act requires the rules to provide, as nearly as the conditions of good administration will warrant, for open competitive practical examinations for testing the fitness of applicants for the classified service; for the filling of all vacancies by selections from among those graded highest; for the apportionment of appointments at Washington among the States upon the basis of population, for a period of probation before absolute appointment; that no person in the public service shall be obliged to contribute service or money for political purposes; that persons in the competitive service, while retaining the right to vote as they please or to express privately their political opinions, shall take no active part in political campaigns, and that no person in said service has any right to use his official authority or influence to coerce the political action of any person or body.

EXTENT OF THE SERVICE.

There were on June 30, 1916, 480,327 positions in the Executive Civil Service, about 296,926 were subject to competitive examination. The expenditure for salaries in the Executive Civil Service is over $200,000,000 a year. The Civil Service act does not require the classification of persons appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate or of persons employed merely as laborers or workmen. Many positions are excepted in part from the provisions of the rules for various reasons.

APPLICATIONS.

Persons seeking to be examined must file an application blank. The blank for the Departmental Service at Washington, Railway Mail Service, the Indian School Service, and the Government Printing Service should be requested directly of the Civil Service Commission at Washington. The blank for the Customs, Postal, or Internal Revenue Service should be requested of the Civil Service Board of Examiners at the office where service is sought.

Applicants for examination must be citizens of the United States and of the proper age. No person using intoxicating liquors to excess may be appointed. No discrimination is made on account of sex, color, or political or religious opinions. The limitations of age vary with the different services, but do not apply to any person honorably discharged from the military or naval service of the United States by reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty.

PREFERENCE CLAIMANTS.

Persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States, and were discharged by reason of disabilities resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty, are, under the Civil Service rules, given certain preferences. They are released from all maximum age limitations, are eligible for appointment at a grade of 65, while all others are obliged to obtain a grade of 70, and are certified to appointing officers before all others. Subject to the other conditions of the rules, a veteran of the rebellion or of the war with Spain, or the widow of any such person, or any army nurse of either war, may be reinstated without regard to the length of time he or she has been separated from the service.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

Examinations are also held for positions in the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii, and also for the Panama Canal service.

THE UNCLASSIFIED SERVICE.

Under an executive order unclassified laborers are appointed after open, competitive examination upon their physical condition. This action is outside the Civil Service act.

A NEW AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

PRESIDENT WILSON, in May, 1917, amended the Federal Service rules by adding the following:

"A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public service of a State, county, municipality, or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service."

As amended the rule will read:

"1. A person separated without delinquency or misconduct from a competitive position, or from a position which he entered by transfer or promotion from a competitive position, may be reinstated in the department or office in which he formerly served upon certificate of the commission, subject to the following limitations:

"(a) The separation must have occurred within one year next preceding the date of the requisition of the nominating or appointing officer for such certificate; but this limitation shall not apply to a person who served in the Civil War or the war with Spain and was honorably discharged, or his widow, or an army nurse of either war.

"(b) No person may be reinstated to a position requiring an examination different from that required for the position from which he was separated without passing an appropriate examination.

"2. A person resigning a scientific, professional, or technical position in the competitive service in which he has acquired training and experience not to be acquired elsewhere, to enter the public service of a State, county, municipality, or foreign government in a similar capacity, may immediately upon the completion of such service be reinstated in the department in which he formerly served upon the certificate of the commission issued upon the requisition of the department dated within three years from the date of his separation from the competitive service."

NEW YORK STATE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

FOLLOWING are the regulations for marking and grading examination papers:

So soon as practicable after an examination the papers of the competitors shall be marked and the general average of each ascertained. Such marking and ascertainment shall be under the direction of the Chief Examiner, and, so far as practicable, shall be made at the office of the commission. The marking of each competitor's papers shall be made on the scale of 100, which maximum shall represent the highest attainable accuracy, and 0 shall represent entire ignorance. The average of the marking of the several answers upon any one subject shall be the standing on that subject. No person shall have his name entered upon an eligible list who fails to attain an average percentage of 75, or over, on all the obligatory subjects in the examination, and a percentage of 60 or over on every such obligatory subject. The absolute or general average standing of each competitor will then be made up in form substantially as follows, in accordance with the respective weights accorded to the subjects:

SUBJECTS.	Relative Weights.	Standing on Subjects.	Products.	SUBJECTS.	Relative Weights.	Standing on Subjects.	Products.
1. Writing from dictation.	3	95	285	7. Constitutional questions	1	63	63
2. Copying from m'uscript.	2	78	156	8. Making a summary	2	75	150
3. Handwriting	4	80	320				
4. Spelling	3	98	294	Total weight and pr'd'ct.	20		1,586
5. Arithmetic	4	62	248				
6. Geography and history	1	70	70	General average standing			79.30

The standing on each subject is multiplied by the weight given that subject and the product placed in the third column, and the sum of these products, divided by the sum of the weights, gives the general average standing.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

SYNOPSIS of regulations governing the admission of persons into the Civil Service of the City of New York. Information may also be had by applying to the Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Municipal Building, 14th floor.

Under the White Civil Service Law, Chapter 370, Laws of 1899, April 19, the rules apply to all positions in the service of the City of New York except officers elected by the people, all legislative officers and employés, heads of any department, or superintendents, principals, or teachers in a public school, academy, or college. This requires "examinations, wherever practicable, to ascertain the fitness of applicants for appointment to the Civil Service of said city." The Constitution requires that these examinations shall be competitive, "so far as practicable."

The entire Administration of the City of New York is divided into two general services, namely: The Unclassified Service and the Classified Service. The Unclassified Service includes all elective officers; the officers and employés of the Board of Aldermen; members of the Board of Elections; the head, or heads, of any department of the City Government; or any person appointed by name in any statute.

The Classified Service includes all positions not in the Unclassified Service.

The Classified Service is divided into four classes, namely:

EXEMPT CLASS—The Exempt Class includes the deputies of principal executive officers authorized by law to act generally for and in place of their principals; one secretary of each officer, board, and commission authorized by law to appoint a secretary; one clerk and one deputy clerk, if authorized by law, of each court, and one clerk of each elective judicial officer. In addition thereto there may be included in the Exempt Class all other subordinate offices for the filling of which competitive or non-competitive examination may be found to be not practicable.

NON-COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all those positions of a minor nature, in the city institutions or elsewhere, that it is not practicable to fill through competitive examination.

LABOR CLASS—Includes all unskilled laborers and such skilled laborers as are not included in the competitive or non-competitive classes.

COMPETITIVE CLASS—Includes all positions in the Classified Service (excepting those in the Exempt, Non-Competitive or the Labor Class) for which it is practicable to determine the merit and fitness of the applicant by competitive examination.

Vacancies in the Exempt Class may be filled without examination, appointments being made by the Mayor or other official having jurisdiction over the department where the vacancy exists.

Positions in the Non-Competitive Class are filled as a result of the examinations held by the department where the person is to be employed.

FILING APPLICATIONS FOR POSITIONS IN COMPETITIVE CLASS—Applications for positions in the Competitive Class will be issued and received only for the position or positions advertised, and only during the period specified by the commission in such advertisement. Advertisements for the various examinations appear in the prominent daily papers and in the *City Record*. The *City Record* is on file in the reading room of any of the city libraries.

All applications for an examination must be on a prescribed form addressed to the "Secretary of the Municipal Civil Service Commission." When an examination is advertised application blanks may be obtained at the office of the commission, Room 1400.

Application blanks will be mailed upon request provided a self-addressed stamped envelope or sufficient postage is enclosed to cover the mailing. The commission will not guarantee the delivery of the same. Postage on applications forwarded by mail must be fully prepaid.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States and residents of the State of New York. The requirement as to residence may be waived by the commission, but only with the proviso that applicants become residents of the State of New York prior to the date of their appointment.

Applicants for patrolmen must have resided within the State of New York at least one (1) year prior to the date of appointment.

The prescribed application form filled out in the applicant's handwriting sets forth the following;

The applicant's name, age, residence, statement regarding citizenship or naturalization, statement regarding arrests or previous service in a City Department, if any, and also the certificate for citizens whose residences or places of business are within the City of New York.

In examinations for positions requiring previous experience, applicants must fill in and file with their application an experience paper. In some examinations where experience is a qualifying subject, applicants receiving less than the minimum passing mark in this paper are barred from the remainder of the examination.

Applications for positions in the Labor Class are issued and received continually.

Applicants for all positions in the Competitive and the Labor Classes are required to take a medical and physical examination.

Applicants for Labor Class positions that require previous training or experience must take an oral or practical test; no written examination is given to applicants.

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATIONS.

Applicants shall be admitted to examination upon the production of the official notification to appear for that purpose.

All paper upon which examinations are to be written shall be furnished to the applicants by the examining board and shall bear some suitable official indorsement, stamp, or mark, for the purpose of identifying the same.

CIVIL SERVICE RULES IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

All examinations shall be in writing, except such as refer to expertness or physical qualities, and except as herein otherwise provided.

The sheets of questions shall be numbered and shall be given out in the order of their numbers each, after the first, being given only when the competitor has returned to the examiners the last sheet given to him. In general, no examination shall extend beyond five hours without intermission; and no questions given out at any session, to any candidate, shall be allowed to be answered at another session.

Each examiner shall exercise all due diligence to secure fairness and prevent all collusion and fraud in the examinations.

The time allowed for completing the examination shall be announced before the first paper is given out.

The following municipal departments and offices come under jurisdiction of Civil Service rules:

Accounts, Com. of.
Armory, Board of.
Art Commission.
Assessors, Board of.
Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.
Board of Ambulance Service.
Board of Inebriety.
Board of Water Supply.
Borough President in each Borough, Office of the.
Buildings, Bureau of.
Central Purchase Committee.
Charities, Dept. of Public.
Child Welfare, Board of.
City Chamberlain.
City Record, Supervisor of the.
Civil Service Commission.
College of the City of New York.
Coroners.
Correction, Dept. of.
Court, City.
Court, City Magistrate.
Court House Board.
Court, Municipal.
Court of Special Sessions.
Docks and Ferries, Dept. of.
Education, Dept. of.
Elections, Board of.
Estimate and Apportionment, Board of.
Finance Dept.
Fire Dept.
Health Dept.
Hunter College.
Law Dept.
Licenses, Dept. of.
Mayor's Office.
Normal College.
Parks, Dept. of.
Parole Commission.
Personal Service, Bureau of.
Plant and Structures.
Plumbers, Examining, Board of.
Police Dept.
Public Works Bureau.
Revision of Assessments, Board of.
Sinking Fund Commission.
Standards and Appeals, Board of.
Street Cleaning, Dept. of.
Taxes and Assessm'ts, Dept. of.
Tenement House Dept.
Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, Dept. of.
Weights and Measures.

Inspectors of Elections and Poll Clerks are not subject to competitive examination.

FISHERIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, Department of Commerce.)

Sections.	Vessels Employed.		Persons Employed. (1)	Capital Invested. (2)	Value of Products.
	No.	Tons.			
South Atlantic States (1908)*	534	5,029	17,961	$2,324,000	$4,034,000
Gulf States (1908)*	915	13,665	15,387	3,901,000	4,824,000
Middle Atlantic States (1908)*	3,165	45,208	54,163	11,105,000	16,302,000
New England States (1908)*	1,623	44,219	22,157	11,970,000	15,139,630
Great Lakes (1908)*	319	4,499	8,533	4,814,000	8,767,000
Mississippi River and Tributaries (1908)*	39	273	11,825	1,440,000	3,125,000
Pacific Coast States (1915)	1,038	24,683	28,936	24,025,172	9,300,672
Alaska Territory (1916)	541	95,979	23,994	39,569,612	†26,156,559
Total	8,174	233,555	182,956	99,148,784	82,648,861

(1) The figures for persons employed are not comparable with those of prior reports compiled by the Bureau of Fisheries, as the figures for 1908 do not include those employed in packing and canning establishments. (2) The figures for amount of capital invested are not comparable with prior reports, as the figures for 1908 do not include the investment in packing houses and canneries.

The Pacific Fishermen's (January, 1917, issue) estimate of Pacific Coast (including Alaska) canned salmon pack in 1916: Chinook or King, 579,615 cases; sockeye or Alaska red, 2,217,259 cases; coho or silversides, 529,096 cases; humpback, 1,755,433 cases; chum, 1,260,131 cases; steelhead, 19,013 cases. Total, 6,360,547 cases. 1 case = 48 pounds.

VALUE OF THE WORLD'S FISHERY PRODUCTS.‡

(a) United States (including Alaska)	$82,648,861	Italy (1913)	$3,848,227
United States insular possessions	15,800,000	Denmark (1914)	4,669,147
Canada (1915-1916)	35,860,708	Austria-Hungary (1911-1912)	2,078,535
Newfoundland (1914)	7,971,355	Belgium (1912)	1,114,375
South and Central America and West Indies	13,035,000	All other European countries	4,800,000
England and Wales (1916)	36,686,011	Japan (1911)	63,147,550
Scotland (1916)	15,583,235	India, Ceylon, Persia, Asiatic Turkey, Arabia, Burma, and East India	20,000,000
Ireland (1915)	1,423,085	China, Korea, and all other Asiatic countries	34,000,000
France, including Algeria (1913)	33,034,497	Africa	5,000,000
Russia (1911)	50,034,825	Australia, New Zealand and all other Pacific islands	5,561,000
Norway (1913)	14,517,281		$491,963,950
Spain (1914)	13,895,172		
Portugal (1915)	9,307,071		
Holland (1912)	7,183,410	Total	
Germany (1913)	10,764,605		

* Bureau of Census Report, "Fisheries of United States, in 1908." † Does not include the value of 7,061 seal skins taken in 1916, none of which have been sold to date. ‡ Estimated. (a) United States figures for 1908 and 1915 as designated; Alaska for 1916.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF FISHERIES—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The work of the Bureau of Fisheries comprises (1) the propagation of useful food fishes, including lobsters, oysters, and other shellfish, and their distribution to suitable waters; (2) the inquiry into the causes of decrease of food fishes in the lakes, rivers and coast waters of the United States, the study of the waters of the coast and interior in the interest of fish culture, and the investigation of the fishing grounds of the Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific Coasts, with the view of determining their food resources and the development of the commercial fisheries; (3) the collection and compilation of the statistics of the fisheries and the study of methods of capture; apparatus and boats employed, of the methods of preservation of fishery products and the development of uses for the little used or neglected products. The bureau also has jurisdiction over the fur-seal herds and the salmon fisheries of Alaska. Office, Sixth and B Streets, Washington, D. C. The official force of the bureau is as follows: *Commissioner*—Hugh M. Smith. *Deputy Commissioner*—Henry F. Moore. *Chief Clerk*—I. H. Dunlap. Assistants in charge of division: *Inquiry Respecting Food Fishes*—Robert E. Coker. *Fish Culture*—Henry O'Malley. *Statistics and Methods*—Lewis Radcliffe. *Architect and Engineer*—Henry von Bayer.

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE.

THE following statement has been revised by the Patent Office for THE WORLD ALMANAC:

Patents are issued in the name of the United States, and under the seal of the Patent Office, to any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter or any new and useful improvement thereof, or any new, original and ornamental design for an article of manufacture, not known or used by others in this country before his invention or discovery thereof, and not patented or described in any printed publication in this or any foreign country, before his invention or discovery thereof or more than two years prior to his application, and not in public use or on sale in the United States for more than two years prior to his application, unless the same is proved to have been abandoned; upon payment of the fees required by law and other due proceedings had.

Every patent contains a grant to the patentee, his heirs or assigns, for the term of seventeen years, except in the case of design patents, of the exclusive right to make, use, and vend the invention or discovery throughout the United States and the Territories, referring to the specifications for the particulars thereof.

If it appear that the inventor, at the time of making his application, believed himself to be the first inventor or discoverer, a patent will not be refused on account of the invention or discovery, or any part thereof, having been known or used in any foreign country before his invention or discovery thereof, if it had not been before patented or described in any printed publication.

Joint inventors are entitled to a joint patent; neither can claim one separately. Independent inventors of distinct and independent improvements in the same machine cannot obtain a joint patent for their separate inventions; nor does the fact that one furnishes the capital and another makes the invention entitle them to make application as joint inventors; but in such case they may become joint patentees by means of a deed of assignment.

No person otherwise entitled thereto will be debarred from receiving a patent for his invention or discovery, by reason of its having been first patented or caused to be patented by the inventor or his legal representatives or assigns in a foreign country, unless the application for said foreign patent was filed more than twelve months prior to the filing of the application in this country, and four months in cases of designs, in which case no patent shall be granted in this country.

APPLICATIONS.

If an inventor wishes to file an application for patent, a copy of the Rules of Practice, containing forms and instructions, will be sent upon request. It is advisable, however, in every case, that the services of a competent registered patent attorney be secured, as the value of patents depends largely upon the skilful preparation of the specification and claims. The Patent Office cannot recommend any particular attorney or firm, but advises applicants to avoid doing business with those who advertise the possession of unusual facilities for obtaining patents.

Applications for patents must be made in writing to the Commissioner of Patents. The applicant must file in the Patent Office a written description of the invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, constructing, compounding, and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art or science to which it appertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make, construct, compound, and use the same; and in case of a machine, he must explain the principle thereof, and the best mode in which he has contemplated applying that principle, so as to distinguish it from other inventions, and particularly point out and distinctly claim the part, improvement, or combination which he claims as his invention or discovery. The specification and claim must be signed by the inventor.

When the nature of the invention admits of drawings, the applicant must furnish a drawing of the required size, signed by the inventor or his attorney in fact. The applicant, if required by the Patent Office, shall furnish a model of convenient size to exhibit advantageously the several parts of his invention or discovery, but a model should not be sent unless first called for by the Patent Office.

The applicant shall make oath that he verily believes himself to be the original and first inventor or discoverer of the art, machine, manufacture, composition, or improvement for which he solicits a patent; that he does not know and does not believe that the same was ever before known or used, and shall state of what country he is a citizen and where he resides, and whether he is the sole or joint inventor of the invention claimed in his application. In every original application the applicant must distinctly state under oath that the invention has not been patented to himself or to others with his knowledge or consent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application, or on an application for a patent filed in any foreign country by himself or his legal representatives or assigns more that twelve months prior to his application in this country, or four months in cases of designs. If any application for patent has been filed in any foreign country by the applicant in this country or by his legal representatives or assigns, prior to his application in this country, he shall state the country or countries in which such application has been filed, giving the date of such application, and shall also state that no application has been filed in any other country or countries than those mentioned; that to the best of his knowledge and belief the invention has not been in public use or on sale in the United States nor described in any printed publication or patent in this or any foreign country for more than two years prior to his application in this country. Such oath may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Chargé d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in that country whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States, except that no acknowledgment may be taken by any attorney appearing in the case.

On the filing of such application and the payment of the fees required by law, if, on examination, it appears that the applicant is justly entitled to a patent under the law, and that the invention is sufficiently useful and important, the Commissioner will issue a patent therefor.

Every patent of any interest therein shall be assignable in law by an instrument in writing; and the patentee or his assigns or legal representatives may, in like manner, grant and convey an exclusive right under his patent to the whole or any specified part of the United States.

REISSUES.

A reissue is granted to the original patentee, his legal representatives, or the assignees of the entire interest when, by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of the patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more that he had a right to claim as new, the original patent is inoperative or invalid, provided the error has arisen from inadvertence, accident, or mistake, and without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. Reissue applications must be made and the specifications sworn to by the inventors, if they be living.

FEES.

Fees must be paid in advance, and are as follows: On filing each original application for a patent, $15. On issuing each original patent, $20. In design cases: For three years and six months, $10; for seven years, $15; for fourteen years, $30. On every application for the reissue of a patent, $30. On filing each disclaimer, $10. For certified copies of patents and other papers in manuscript, ten cents per hundred words and twenty-five cents for the certificate; for certified copies of printed patents, eighty cents. For uncertified printed

copies of specifications and drawings of patents, five cents each. For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper, of three hundred words or under, $1; of over three hundred and under one thousand words, $2; for each additional thousand words, or fraction thereof, $1. For copies of drawings, the reasonable cost of making them. The Patent Office is prepared to furnish positive photographic copies of the drawings of pending, patented or abandoned cases, in sizes and at rates as follows: Large size, 10x15 inches, twenty-five cents; medium size, 8x12½ inches, fifteen cents. Negative photographic copies of specifications and drawings of foreign patents, or of any page or part of page of any printed publication in the possession of the office, will be furnished on paper 7x11 inches for fifteen cents per sheet. Stamps cannot be accepted by the Patent Office in payment of fees. Stamps and stamped envelopes should not be sent to the office for replies to letters, as stamps are not required on mail matter emanating from the Patent Office.

The most important changes in Patent Office practice put in effect in the past year are as follows:

In Rule 93. "An interference is a proceeding instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. In order to ascertain whether any question of priority arises the Commissioner may call upon any junior applicant to state in writing the date when he conceived the invention under consideration. All statements filed in compliance with this rule will be returned to the parties filing them. In case the applicant makes no reply within the time specified, not less than ten days, the Commissioner will proceed upon the assumption that the said date is the date of the oath attached to the application. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for, although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent, he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the prior inventor."

In Rule 77. "If an applicant neglect to prosecute his application for one year after the date when the last official notice of any action by the office was mailed to him, the application will be held to be abandoned, as set forth in Rule 171.

PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

The receipts of the Patent Office during the year ended December 31, 1916, were $2,343,540.94, and expenditures $2,115,367.91. Receipts over expenditures, $228,173.03. Total net surplus to December 31, 1915, $7,785,506.48.

The following is a statement of the business of the office for the year ended December 31, 1916:

Applications for patents for inventions	68,075
Applications for patents for designs	2,684
Applications for reissues of patents	274
Total	71,033
Applications for registration of trade-marks	8,628
Applications for registration of labels	939
Applications for registration of prints	469
Disclaimers filed	32
Appeals on the merits	1,991
Total	12,059

Patents issued, excluding designs	43,970
Design patents issued	1,759
Patents reissued	198
Total	45,927
Trade-marks registered	6,791
Labels registered	864
Prints registered	432
Total	8,087
Patents expired during the year	23,296
Applications forfeited for non-payment of final fees	11,174
Applications allowed, awaiting final fees	19,835
Trade-mark applications passed for publication	6,804

There is now no law permitting the filing of a caveat, the old law having been repealed July 1, 1910. Patent No. 1,000,000 was granted August 8, 1911, to F. H. Holton, of Akron, Ohio, for an automobile tire.

DELAYS OCCASIONED BY THE WAR.

The act of August 17, 1916, extended by nine months the time for filing applications, paying fees, and taking necessary action in cases in the Patent Office where the war in Europe prevented filing within the time heretofore allowed. This act operates to relieve default occurring between August 1, 1914, and January 1, 1918, and is reciprocal with citizens or subjects of countries extending similar privileges to citizens of the United States.

PATENTS ISSUED.

Patents issued to citizens of the United States, with the ratio of population to each patent granted:

STATES.	Patents and Designs.	One to Every—	STATES.	Patents and Designs.	One to Every—
Alabama	220	9,719	North Carolina	218	10,121
Arizona	104	1,965	North Dakota	164	3,518
Arkansas	155	10,158	Ohio	2,992	1,593
California	2,120	1,122	Oklahoma	330	5,022
Colorado	454	1,760	Oregon	424	1,587
Connecticut	1,112	1,002	Pennsylvania	3,862	1,985
Delaware	80	2,529	Rhode Island	320	1,696
Florida	184	4,082	South Carolina	125	12,123
Georgia	221	11,806	South Dakota	188	3,106
Idaho	104	3,131	Tennessee	240	9,103
Illinois	4,601	1,225	Texas	699	5,574
Indiana	992	2,723	Utah	137	2,725
Iowa	880	2,528	Vermont	98	3,632
Kansas	473	3,575	Virginia	335	6,154
Kentucky	307	7,459	Washington	780	1,464
Louisiana	234	7,078	West Virginia	315	3,876
Maine	163	4,554	Wisconsin	1,075	2,171
Maryland	388	3,339	Wyoming	66	2,211
Massachusetts	2,644	1,273	Alaska	4	16,089
Michigan	1,528	1,839	Canal Zone	5	.....
Minnesota	716	2,899	District of Columbia	339	977
Mississippi	111	16,190	Hawaii	32	6,492
Missouri	1,258	2,618	Philippine Islands	6	1,272,571
Montana	191	1,969	Porto Rico	7	169,025
Nebraska	381	3,129	United States Army	9	.....
Nevada	49	1,671	United States Navy	9	.....
New Hampshire	137	3,143	United States Revenue Cutter Service	1	.....
New Jersey	2,227	1,139			
New York	6,998	1,302			
New Mexico	56	5,845	Total	*a*41,869	.....

a Not including 198 reissues and 93 patents withdrawn.

PATENT OFFICE PROCEDURE—*Continued.*

PATENTS ISSUED FROM THE BEGINNING.

Number of patents issued by the United States to December 31, 1916, and by foreign countries to December 31, 1915.

Countries.	To 1870, Inclusive.	1871 to 1915.	Total.	Countries.	To 1870, Inclusive.	1871 to 1915.	Total.
Argentina *a*	83	13,799	13,862	Netherlands	4,535	1,025	5,560
Australia		16,955	16,955	Newfoundland *a*	40	495	535
Austria-Hungary	15,350	67,583	82,933	New South Wales	236	11,740	11,976
Austria		89,392	89,392	New Zealand	109	17,371	17,480
Bahamas *a*		2	2	Norway	737	27,529	28,266
Barbados		154	154	Paraguay *a*		102	102
Belgium *b*	35,044	242,267	277,311	Peru *a*		160	160
Bolivia	42	65	107	Portugal	245	8,776	9,021
Brazil	185	9,416	9,601	Queensland	67	6,368	6,435
British Guiana	32	94	126	Russia *a*	1,464	30,844	32,308
British Honduras	1	19	20	St. Helena *a*		4	4
Canada	4,081	166,199	170,280	South African Republics		1,262	1,262
Ceylon *a*	58	829	887	South Australia	123	6,221	6,344
Chile	266	2,850	3,116	Spain *a*		54,390	54,390
Colombia *a*		1,077	1,077	Straits Settlements		350	350
Congo Free State *a*		294	294	Sweden	1,629	41,588	43,217
Costa Rica *a*		74	74	Switzerland		72,275	72,275
Cuba		2,205	2,205	Tasmania	43	2,426	2,469
Denmark	464	27,972	28,436	Trinidad *a*	6	262	268
Ecuador		10	10	Tunis		1,099	1,099
Fiji Islands *b*		47	47	Turkey *a*		2,560	2,560
Finland	112	5,508	5,620	Union South Africa		4,187	4,187
France	103,934	404,514	508,448	Uruguay *a*		455	455
Germany	9,996	296,514	306,510	Venezuela		306	306
Great Britain	53,408	450,440	503,848	Victoria	822	12,463	13,285
Guatemala		57	57	West Australia		3,524	3,524
Hawaii		148	148				
Hongkong		246	246				
Hungary		64,088	64,088	Total foreign	238,437	2,366,777	2,605,214
India	445	13,557	14,002	United States	120,573	1,055,802	1,176,375
Italy and Sardinia	4,723	129,428	134,151				
Jamaica	22	256	278	Total to 1870	359,010		
Japan		28,722	28,722	Total, 1871-1915		3,422,579	3,781,589
Leeward Islands		29	29	United States, 1916			43,970
Liberia		2	2				
Luxemburg		10,587	10,587	Grand total, including 1916, United States			3,825,559
Malta *b*		106	106				
Mauritius *b*	113	311	424				
Mexico	22	13,199	13,221				

a Information for 1915 lacking or incomplete. *b* Estimated; no report received since before 1914.

Down to 1882 there had been granted 250,000 patents and 10,000 reissues, or about 1 in 25. From 1882 to 1916 there were granted 900,000 patents and less than 4,000 reissues, or about 1 in 225.

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS

IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE following are extracts from the new "Act to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States or Indian tribes, and, to protect the same," approved February 20, 1905, and later amendatory acts.

"The owner of a trade-mark used in commerce with foreign nations, or among the several States, or with Indian tribes, provided such owner shall be domiciled within the territory of the United States, or resides in or is located in any foreign country, which, by treaty, convention, or law, affords similar privileges to the citizens of the United States, may obtain registration for such trade-mark by complying with the following requirements: First, by filing in the Patent Office an application therefor, in writing, addressed to the Commissioner of Patents, signed by the applicant, specifying his name, domicile, location, and citizenship; the class of merchandise and the particular description of goods comprised in such class to which the trade-mark is appropriated; a statement of the mode in which the same is applied and affixed to goods and the length of time during which the trade-mark has been used; a description of the trade-mark itself shall be included, if desired by the applicant or required by the Commissioner, provided such description is of a character to meet the approval of the Commissioner. With this statement shall be filed a drawing of the trade-mark, signed by the applicant, or his attorney, and such number of specimens of the trade-mark, as actually used, as may be required by the Commissioner of Patents. Second, by paying into the Treasury of the United States the sum of ten dollars, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act and such regulations as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"A certificate of registration shall remain in force for twenty years, except that in the case of trade-marks previously registered in a foreign country such certificates shall cease to be in force on the day on which the trade-mark ceases to be protected in such foreign country, and shall in no case remain in force more than twenty years, unless renewed. Certificates of registration may be, from time to time, renewed for like periods on payments of the renewal fees required by this act, upon request by the registrant, his legal representatives, or transferees of record in the Patent Office, and such request may be made at any time not more than six months prior to the expiration of the period for which the certificates of registration were issued or renewed. Certificates of registration in force at the date at which this act takes effect shall remain in force for the period for which they were issued, but shall be renewable on the same conditions and for the same periods as certificates issued under the provisions of this act, and when so renewed shall have the same force and effect as certificates issued under this act.

"The registration of a trade-mark under the provisions of this act shall be prima facie evidence of ownership. Any person who shall, without the consent of the owner thereof, reproduce, counterfeit, copy, or colorably imitate any such trade-mark and affix the same to merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in the registration, or to labels, signs, prints, packages, wrappers, or receptacles intended to be used upon or in connection with the sale of merchandise of substantially the same descriptive properties as those set forth in such registration, and shall use, or shall have used, such

REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS—*Continued.*

reproduction, counterfeit, copy, or colorable imitation in commerce among the several States, or with a foreign nation, or with the Indian tribes, shall be liable to an action for damages therefor at the suit of the owner thereof; and whenever in any such action a verdict is rendered for the plaintiff, the court may enter judgment therein for any sum above the amount found by the verdict as the actual damages, according to the circumstances of the case, not exceeding three times the amount of such verdict, together with the costs."

No trade-mark will be registered which consists of or comprises immoral or scandalous matter, or which consists of or comprises the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, or any simulation thereof, or of any State or municipality, or of any foreign nation, or which consists of or comprises any design or picture that has been adopted by any fraternal society as its emblem, or of any name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner adopted by any institution, organization, club, or society which was incorporated in any State in the United States prior to the date of the adoption and use by the applicant; Provided, That said name, distinguishing mark, character, emblem, colors, flag, or banner was adopted and publicly used by said institution, organization, club, or society prior to the date of adoption and use by the applicant; unless it shall be shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Patents that the mark was adopted and used as a trade-mark by the applicant or applicant's predecessors, from whom title is derived, at a date prior to the date of its adoption by such fraternal society as its emblem, or which trade-mark is identical with a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties, or which so nearly resembles a registered or known trade-mark owned and in use by another, and appropriated to merchandise of the same descriptive properties as to be likely to cause confusion or mistake in the minds of the public, or to deceive purchasers; or which consists merely in the name of an individual, firm, corporation, or association, not written, printed, impressed, or woven in some particular or distinctive manner or in association with a portrait of the individual, or merely in words or devices which are descriptive of the goods with which they are used, or of the character or quality of such goods, or merely a geographical name or term; no portrait of a living individual will be registered as a trade-mark, except by the consent of such individual evidenced by an instrument in writing; and no trade-mark will be registered which is used in unlawful business, or upon any article injurious in itself, or which has been used with the design of deceiving the public in the purchase of merchandise, or which has been abandoned.

Any mark, used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, may be registered if it has been in actual and exclusive use as a trade-mark of the applicant, or his predecessors from whom he derived title, for ten years next preceding the passage of the act of February 20, 1905.

By Act of Congress approved February 18, 1909, the second section of the trades-mark act was amended so as to read as follows:

"The application prescribed in the foregoing section, in order to create any right whatever in favor of the party filing it, must be accompanied by a written declaration verified by the applicant, or by a member of the firm or an officer of the corporation or association applying, to the effect that the applicant believes himself or the firm, corporation, or association in whose behalf he makes the application to be the owner of the trade-mark sought to be registered, and that no other person, firm, corporation, or association, to the best of the applicant's knowledge and belief, has the right to use such trade-mark in the United States, either in the identical form or in such near resemblance thereto as might be calculated to deceive; that such trade-mark is used in commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, and that the description and drawing presented truly represent the trade-mark sought to be registered. If the applicant resides or is located in a foreign country, the statement required shall, in addition to the foregoing, set forth that the trade-mark has been registered by the applicant, or that an application for the registration thereof has been filed by him in the foreign country in which he resides or is located, and shall give the date of such registration, or the application therefor, as the case may be, except that in the application in such cases it shall not be necessary to state that the mark has been used in commerce with the United States or among the States thereof. The verification required by this section may be made before any person within the United States authorized by law to administer oaths, or, when the applicant resides in a foreign country, before any Minister, Charge d'Affaires, Consul, or commercial agent holding commission under the Government of the United States, or before any notary public, Judge, or Magistrate having an official seal and authorized to administer oaths in the foreign country in which the applicant may be whose authority shall be proved by a certificate of a diplomatic or consular officer of the United States."

A fee of $10.00 is required by law to be paid with each application for the registration of a trade-mark, and this fee will include the certificate of registration, if the trade-mark be determined to be registrable.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION IN UNITED STATES IN 1916.

THE Bureau of the Mint, Treasury Department, and the Geological Survey, Interior Department, have issued the following joint final statement of the production of gold and silver in the United States during the calendar year 1916. As indicated in the new year's estimates of the Mint and Survey, the joint figures on the final returns show increases in the production of silver.

State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.		State or Territory.	Gold.		Silver.	
	Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.*		Fine Ounces.	Value.	Fine Ounces.	Value.*
Alabama	358	$7,400	.....	.....	Oklahoma	.....	.....	606	$400
Alaska	780,037	16,124,800	1,266,317	$833,000	Oregon	91,985	$1,901,500	221,887	146,000
Arizona	197,989	4,092,800	6,680,252	4,394,600	Philippine Isl.	73,249	1,514,200	17,643	11,600
California	1,063,302	21,980,400	1,936,910	1,274,200	Porto Rico	29	600	.....	.....
Colorado	928,075	19,185,000	7,551,761	4,967,900	South Carolina	15	300	.....	.....
Georgia	987	20,400	.....	.....	South Dakota	361,444	7,471,700	210,100	138,200
Idaho	51,195	1,058,300	11,570,399	7,611,500	Tennessee	276	5,700	93,837	61,700
Illinois	.....	.....	5,782	3,800	Texas	24	500	664,319	437,000
Maryland	.....	.....	153	100	Utah	186,679	3,859,000	13,545,802	8,911,000
Michigan	.....	.....	759,068	499,300	Vermont	14	300	1,964	1,300
Missouri	.....	.....	128,860	81,800	Virginia	21	500	508	300
Montana	209,386	4,328,400	14,046,054	9,240,100	Washington	28,087	580,600	294,516	193,700
Nevada	438,505	9,064,700	13,682,067	9,000,600	Wyoming	977	20,200	3,407	2,200
New Hampshire	.....	.....	935	600					
New Mexico	65,306	1,350,000	1,729,917	1,138,000	Total	4,479,056	$92,590,300	74,414,802	$48,953,000
North Carolina	1,113	23,000	1,738	1,100					

* Based on the average New York dealers' buying price of silver per fine ounce for the calendar year 1916, viz, $0.65784.

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Including Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1917.) Data supplied by the Department of Commerce.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Groups.	Twelve Months Ending June— 1915.		1916.		1917.	
IMPORTS.	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*	*Dollars.*	*Per Cent.*
Free of duty:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	506,611,830	49.02	851,888,721	57.07	1,009,093,349	54.58
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	196,762,824	19.04	217,203,290	14.55	268,597,470	14.52
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	51,073,388	4.94	36,230,492	2.43	40,610,720	2.20
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	161,780,841	15.65	255,617,750	17.12	359,518,511	19.45
Manufactures ready for consumption	106,875,997	10.34	120,257,025	8.06	161,205,424	8.72
Miscellaneous	10,421,795	1.01	11,450,072	.77	9,815,046	.53
Total free of duty	1,033,526,675	100.00	1,492,647,350	100.00	1,848,840,520	100.00
Dutiable:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	68,745,314	10.73	96,936,779	13.74	100,571,691	12.41
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	27,166,740	4.23	34,683,456	4.92	66,975,572	8.26
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	234,651,703	36.63	274,707,689	38.96	302,863,667	37.36
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	75,395,681	11.77	101,239,387	14.35	115,806,835	14.29
Manufactures ready for consumption	229,000,631	35.75	191,613,937	27.17	218,456,905	26.96
Miscellaneous	5,682,996	.89	6,054,912	.86	5,839,995	.72
Total dutiable	640,643,065	100.00	705,236,160	100.00	810,514,665	100.00
Free and dutiable:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	575,357,144	34.38	948,825,500	43.17	1,109,665,040	41.73
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	223,929,564	13.38	251,886,746	11.46	335,573,042	12.62
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	285,725,091	17.07	310,938,181	14.14	343,474,387	12.91
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	237,176,522	14.17	356,857,137	16.24	475,325,346	17.87
Manufactures ready for consumption	335,876,628	20.04	311,870,962	14.19	379,662,329	14.28
Miscellaneous	16,104,791	.96	17,504,984	.80	15,655,041	.59
Total imports of merchandise	1,674,169,740	100.00	2,197,883,510	100.00	2,659,355,185	100.00
Per cent. of free	.....	61.70	.....	67.91	.....	69.52
Duties collected from customs	209,268,109	.....	211,866,222	.....	225,981,934	.....
Average ad valorem rate of duty, based on imports for consumption	.....	12.69	.....	9.72	.....	8.47
Remaining in warehouse at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
EXPORTS.						
Domestic:						
Crude materials for use in manufacturing	510,455,540	18.79	535,952,043	12.55	732,388,652	11.75
Foodstuffs in crude condition, and food animals	506,993,179	18.67	380,638,102	8.91	532,017,592	8.54
Foodstuffs partly or wholly manufactured	454,575,404	16.73	599,059,151	14.02	739,037,884	11.86
Manufactures for further use in manufacturing	355,862,329	13.10	657,923,305	15.40	1,191,787,857	19.13
Manufactures ready for consumption	807,465,511	29.73	1,998,298,249	46.77	2,943,923,212	47.25
Miscellaneous	80,826,502	2.98	100,306,729	2.35	91,613,998	1.47
Total domestic	2,716,178,465	100.00	4,272,177,579	100.00	6,230,769,295	100.00
Total foreign	52,410,875	.....	61,305,306	.....	63,036,795	.....
Total exports	2,768,589,340	.....	4,333,482,885	.....	6,293,806,090	.....
Excess of exports	1,094,419,600	.....	2,135,599,375	.....	3,634,450,905	.....
Total imports and exports	4,442,759,080	.....	6,531,366,395	.....	8,953,161,275	.....

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF GOLD AND SILVER.

	Twelve Months Ending June— 1916.	1917.		Twelve Months Ending June— 1916.	1917.
Gold:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	Silver:	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Imports	494,009,301	977,176,026	Imports	34,154,375	35,003,563
Exports	90,249,548	291,921,225	Exports	59,791,523	78,279,931

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED.

Entered:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	Cleared:	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
American	17,927,674	18,724,710	American	17,902,068	19,145,754
Foreign	33,622,223	31,738,569	Foreign	34,520,940	32,924,316
Total	51,549,897	50,463,279	Total	52,423,008	52,072,070

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Founded in 1889 to promote the political and social sciences. Membership 6,790, distributed among every State and 33 foreign countries. Annual meeting held in April. *President*—L. S. Rowe, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Secretary*—J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Editor of The Annals*—Clyde Lyndon King, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania. *Clerk*—Alice E. Roché, West Philadelphia Post-Office, Pa.

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

BY COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Twelve Months Ending June— Imports. 1915.	1916.	1917.	Exports. 1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary	9,794,418	1,430,935	225,452	1,238,669	146,302	.....
Azores and Madeira Islands	531,538	793,449	1,442,006	91,812	293,495	365,832
Belgium	10,222,860	1,478,579	1,029,261	20,662,315	21,848,114	37,348,319
Bulgaria	280,845	95,395	725	12,490	44,223	.....
Denmark	3,160,699	3,421,921	2,001,963	79,824,478	55,872,312	56,728,524
Finland	143,491	36,838	8,308	329,030	420,493	578,932
France	77,158,740	102,077,620	108,069,706	369,397,170	628,851,988	1,011,529,095
Germany	91,372,710	13,945,743	1,524,693	28,863,354	288,899	2,199,440
Gibraltar	3,774	7,045	63,134	3,499,975	4,399,827	7,939,273
Greece	4,226,003	9,138,934	7,423,465	23,499,646	31,039,672	20,860,645
Iceland, Faroe Isl'nds	83,866	56,273	444,359	183,140	251,447	1,402,681
Italy	54,973,726	57,432,436	46,374,368	184,819,688	269,246,105	360,529,625
Malta, Gozo, etc.	21,237	64,695	77,115	1,258,857	1,334,228	489,637
Netherlands	32,518,800	38,534,509	31,842,144	143,267,019	97,476,328	109,504,109
Norway	10,668,864	6,851,714	7,108,311	39,074,701	53,645,295	82,017,054
Portugal	5,121,939	7,171,295	8,933,878	5,080,037	15,325,193	13,681,623
Roumania	97,881	20,079	1,285	391,001	112,437	.....
Russia in Europe	2,512,381	3,613,986	5,446,095	37,474,380	178,694,800	428,284,663
Serbia, Montenegro and Albania	411,423	50	.....	909,195	388,434	3,540
Spain	18,027,492	27,864,130	36,862,571	38,112,969	52,836,721	76,992,609
Sweden	11,661,337	11,846,881	23,642,433	78,273,818	51,979,745	45,116,443
Switzerland	19,335,483	21,775,413	20,252,954	2,735,788	8,082,516	22,325,779
Turkey in Europe	5,673,373	151,606	21,591	640,201	41,421	.....
United Kingdom:						
England	214,801,285	261,883,661	256,729,573	835,588,279	1,417,797,944	1,867,786,833
Scotland	23,214,941	26,448,964	29,688,632	53,612,156	66,129,661	152,548,154
Ireland	18,335,449	20,110,598	21,256,648	22,594,519	42,757,497	27,210,856
Total United Kingdom	256,351,675	308,443,223	307,674,853	911,794,954	1,526,685,102	2,047,545,843
Total Europe	614,354,645	616,252,749	610,470,670	1,971,434,687	2,999,305,097	4,325,443,735
NORTH AMERICA.						
Bermuda	500,912	708,680	947,969	1,485,950	2,227,231	2,723,162
British Honduras	1,343,300	1,246,957	1,386,079	1,382,596	1,595,714	1,910,509
Canada	159,571,712	204,018,227	320,949,492	300,686,812	468,784,793	787,529,729
Cen. American States:						
Costa Rica	3,545,167	4,335,415	5,620,145	2,413,318	3,568,206	3,914,244
Guatemala	6,558,546	8,724,728	10,057,330	2,769,270	3,848,030	5,391,348
Honduras	2,593,524	2,978,473	4,687,155	5,004,443	4,609,415	5,697,620
Nicaragua	2,201,910	2,394,824	3,026,058	2,087,678	3,169,104	4,533,763
Panama	4,388,136	5,336,299	7,585,331	19,209,053	23,460,811	28,788,916
Salvador	1,947,382	2,129,868	5,010,855	2,101,966	3,048,340	4,402,433
Total Cen. Am. States	21,234,665	25,899,607	35,986,874	33,585,728	41,703,906	52,728,324
Greenland	91,340	82,750	163,475	.....	2,203	2,300
Mexico	77,612,691	97,676,544	112,138,677	34,164,447	47,945,519	78,659,893
Miquelon, Langley, etc.	55	.....	.....	72,065	125,258	153,801
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,391,668	1,866,688	2,993,430	5,352,628	7,123,841	9,936,870
West Indies:						
Brit. West Indies—						
Barbados	386,743	395,318	621,389	1,281,700	1,650,207	2,345,129
Jamaica	5,561,585	4,767,025	4,239,940	4,564,703	6,484,207	8,074,445
Trinidad and Tobago	5,535,558	7,009,834	8,223,613	3,257,188	4,372,516	6,234,165
Other British	1 768,476	2,232,577	3,674,524	2,776,000	3,723,109	5,190,462
Total Brit. W. Indies	13,252,362	14,404,754	16,759,466	11,879,591	16,230,039	21,844,201
Cuba	185,706,901	228,977,567	253,395,410	75,530,382	127,198,578	178,883,248
Danish West Indies (Virgin Islands of the U. S.)	350,822	63,496	1,259,607	703,354	850,377	1,416,342
Domin. Republic	9,826,397	13,456,653	14,892,299	5,680,299	7,627,503	13,795,068
Dutch West Indies	598,972	844,784	900,275	1,110,588	1,569,604	1,978,067
Fr'ch West Indies	55,163	88,496	104,953	2,256,669	3,497,129	5,530,279
Haiti	1,542,836	2,560,340	4,234,531	3,184,618	6,542,979	7,359,391
Total W. Indies	211,333,453	260,396,090	291,546,541	100,345,501	163,516,209	230,806,596
Total N. Amer.	473,079,796	591,895,543	766,112,537	477,075,727	733,024,674	1,164,451,184

Countries.	Twelve Months Ending June— Imports. 1915.	1916.	1917.	Exports. 1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina	73,776,258	112,512,420	152,612,411	32,549,606	66,378,366	82,382,884
Bolivia	290	204,904	44,161	550,600	1,314,676	2,900,545
Brazil	99,178,728	132,663,984	151,638,245	25,629,555	40,572,197	56,761,252
Chile	27,689,780	64,154,859	113,789,130	11,377,181	24,239,826	44,573,185
Colombia	18,953,023	21,458,029	28,965,920	6,675,564	11,666,932	14,906,786
Ecuador	4,478,757	5,848,290	10,667,783	2,845,913	3,630,738	6,079,896
Falkland Islands	1	95	.....	668	100	34,926
Guiana:						
British	353,397	261,290	976,451	1,841,037	2,189,794	3,815,102
Dutch	686,509	607,681	1,648,537	583,092	713,064	1,241,845
French	28,159	52,514	64	421,297	493,617	625,713
Paraguay	28,126	53,337	66,003	40,205	73,452	174,793
Peru	12,596,648	24,326,689	36,379,016	5,873,474	9,526,230	18,885,174
Uruguay	10,492,649	14,475,478	30,406,532	5,171,323	10,287,384	14,292,135
Venezuela	13,227,238	14,942,448	15,018,567	5,764,442	9,088,998	12,885,222
Total S. America	261,489,563	391,562,018	542,212,820	99,323,957	180,175,374	259,559,458
ASIA.						
Aden	1,190,205	2,600,559	2,125,086	1,587,676	1,184,107	1,359,420
China	40,156,139	71,655,045	105,905,531	16,402,475	25,131,459	37,306,388
China, leased ter't'ry:						
British	.....	.....	10,648	.....	25,813	342
French	.....	.....	.....	316,547	375,427	203,187
German	221,685	41,187	105,330	.....	317	244,060
Japanese	451,886	709,046	6,000,595	821,776	720,337	4,061,753
Total China	40,829,710	72,405,278	112,022,104	17,540,798	26,253,353	41,815,730
Chosen	8,753	64,487	301,223	1,188,444	675,454	2,108,690
East Indies:						
British—						
British India	51,982,703	71,745,626	102,106,682	11,696,094	19,297,016	28,373,145
Straits Set'ments	24,989,878	82,114,598	89,984,946	3,845,765	4,585,231	7,739,918
Other British	10,204,656	23,563,122	25,518,428	438,875	814,625	977,367
T't'l Br. E. Indies	87,177,237	177,423,346	217,610,056	15,980,734	24,696,872	37,090,430
Dutch East Indies	9,245,784	27,716,589	62,011,236	2,771,779	7,401,026	21,194,275
French East Indies	.....	60,030	.....	18,911	17,235	117,060
P't'guese E. Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	137	75,296
Hongkong	2,044,589	5,401,174	7,512,396	8,185,315	12,008,975	14,071,232
Japan	98,882,638	147,644,228	208,127,478	41,517,780	74,470,931	130,472,189
Persia	641,081	583,456	1,027,659	1,352,279	13,495	420,230
Russia in Asia	881,659	2,302,858	4,018,169	23,353,151	131,111,792	130,300,542
Siam	242,391	237,250	109,442	619,707	774,956	1,127,709
Turkey in Asia	6,555,334	712,879	313,999	353,919	748	167,515
Other Asia	70,722	29,330	38,615	.....	1,800	400
Total Asia	247,770,103	437,181,464	615,217,463	114,470,493	278,610,881	380,320,718
OCEANIA.						
British Oceania:						
Australia	23,705,010	54,174,324	12,718,788	43,620,676	58,830,510	65,204,003
New Zealand	3,539,029	10,379,117	6,155,783	8,365,973	15,172,016	16,839,466
Other British	263,989	648,530	1,301,458	225,193	215,123	375,901
Total Br. Oceania	27,508,028	65,201,971	20,176,029	52,211,842	74,217,649	82,419,370
French Oceania	938,968	2,346,263	2,067,039	676,180	996,639	1,056,464
German Oceania	55,387	445,508	649,064	121,383	140,368	262,818
Philippine Islands	24,020,169	28,232,249	42,436,247	24,755,320	23,421,172	27,545,476
Total Oceania	52,522,552	96,225,991	65,328,379	77,764,725	98,775,828	111,284,128
AFRICA.						
Abyssinia	157	.....	.....	.....	252	145
Belgian Kongo	130,524	72,859	35,154	289,471	42,288	107,942
British Africa:						
West	394,751	6,439,412	9,578,160	2,924,575	4,552,749	6,996,454
South	4,947,311	19,823,862	15,512,157	14,727,964	22,227,400	23,960,719
East	748,795	496,696	203,350	618,546	1,619,228	1,737,928
Total Br. Africa	6,090,857	26,759,970	25,293,667	18,271,085	28,399,377	32,695,101
Canary Islands	116,227	130,631	219,307	985,411	832,214	754,488
Egypt	17,371,992	33,254,943	29,728,445	2,879,241	7,764,353	11,935,425
French Africa	652,253	2,011,222	1,318,157	2,490,204	2,376,364	2,948,584
German Africa	.....	.....	417,079	103,662	68,788	3,292
Italian Africa	66,651	169,192	230,382	121,344	155,137	92,490

TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE, BY COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Countries	Twelve Months Ending June— Imports. 1915.	1916.	1917.	Exports. 1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Liberia	37,178	89,900	1,000	152,648	86,355	103,315
Madagascar	45,733	104,566	186,432	57,269	395,286	97,454
Morocco	60,674	313,666	159,870	69,732	365,736	307,168
Portuguese Africa	380,835	1,856,341	2,423,437	3,089,460	3,087,822	3,594,335
Spanish Africa	.....	2,455	386	10,224	17,059	107,119
Total Africa	24,953,081	64,765,745	60,013,316	28,519,751	43,591,031	52,746,867
Grand total	1,674,169,740	2,197,883,510	2,659,355,185	2,768,589,340	4,333,482,885	6,293,806,090

IMPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30—	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904	498,697,379	198,778,952	120,364,113	163,820,151	9,426,776	991,087,371
1905	540,773,092	227,229,145	150,795,800	187,371,412	11,343,622	1,117,513,071
1906	633,292,184	235,353,322	140,422,876	204,865,329	12,628,735	1,226,562,446
1907	747,291,253	263,576,349	160,165,537	242,260,820	21,127,466	1,434,421,425
1908	608,014,147	238,815,898	124,998,590	206,222,482	16,290,675	1,194,341,792
1909	654,322,918	253,999,920	163,878,724	224,610,035	15,108,627	1,311,920,224
1910	806,270,280	306,767,486	196,164,786	230,255,139	17,489,739	1,556,947,430
1911	768,167,760	305,496,793	182,623,750	243,724,182	27,213,620	1,527,226,105
1912	819,585,326	334,072,039	215,089,316	261,932,365	22,585,888	1,653,264,934
1913	892,866,384	361,943,659	217,734,629	314,038,218	26,425,344	1,813,008,234
1914	895,602,868	427,399,354	222,677,075	329,096,884	19,149,476	1,893,925,657
1915	614,354,645	473,079,796	261,489,563	300,292,655	24,953,081	1,674,169,740
1916	616,252,749	591,895,543	391,562,018	533,407,455	64,765,745	2,197,883,510
1917	610,470,670	766,112,537	542,212,820	680,545,842	60,013,316	2,659,355,185

EXPORTS.

Fiscal Year Ending June 30—	Europe.	North America.	South America.	Asia and Oceania.	Africa.	Total.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1904	1,057,930,131	234,909,959	50,755,027	93,002,028	24,230,126	1,460,827,271
1905	1,020,972,641	260,570,235	56,894,131	161,584,056	18,540,603	1,518,561,666
1906	1,200,166,036	308,382,982	75,159,781	140,593,361	19,562,340	1,743,864,500
1907	1,298,452,380	349,840,641	82,157,174	133,889,857	16,511,026	1,880,851,078
1908	1,283,600,155	324,674,719	83,583,874	148,574,033	20,340,565	1,860,773,346
1909	1,146,755,321	309,475,694	76,561,680	113,182,975	17,035,434	1,663,011,104
1910	1,135,914,551	385,520,069	93,246,820	111,751,900	18,551,380	1,744,984,720
1911	1,308,275,778	457,059,179	108,894,894	151,483,241	23,607,107	2,049,320,199
1912	1,341,732,789	516,837,597	132,310,451	189,398,148	24,043,424	2,204,322,409
1913	1,479,074,761	617,413,013	146,147,993	194,159,465	29,088,917	2,465,884,149
1914	1,486,498,729	528,644,962	124,539,909	196,994,033	27,901,515	2,364,579,148
1915	1,971,434,687	477,075,727	99,323,957	192,235,219	28,519,651	2,768,589,340
1916	2,999,305,097	733,024,674	180,175,374	377,386,709	43,591,031	4,333,482,885
1917	4,325,443,735	1,164,451,184	259,559,458	491,604,846	52,746,867	6,293,806,090

IMPORTS FROM SOUTH AMERICA JUMP IN PAST YEAR.

(Figures compiled by the Department of Commerce.)

Imports from South America and Asia in 1917 showed a gain of more than 100 per cent. over 1914, the increase from South America being 143 per cent. and from Asia 114 per cent. Imports from South America were $222,677,075 in 1914, $391,562,018 in 1916, and $542,212,820 in 1917. Imports from Asia were $286,962,486 in 1914, $437,181,464 in 1916, and $615,217,463 in 1917. Imports from Oceania in 1917 showed a decrease from 1916, but an increase over 1914. In 1914 the imports from Oceania were $42,144,398; in 1916, $96,225,991; and in 1917, $65,328,379. Imports from Africa in 1917 gained 213 per cent. over 1914. They amounted to only $19,149,476 in 1914, as against $64,765,745 in 1916 and $60,013,316 in 1917.

Of North American countries, Canada showed the greatest gain in 1917 imports, as compared with those of 1914. The increase amounted to $160,000,000, and was due to large imports of wheat, copper, paper, boards, and wood pulp. Imports from Cuba gained $122,000,000, owing chiefly to the rise in the value of sugar, which increased from $98,394,782 in 1914 to $204,521,140 in 1917, although the quantity decreased from 4,926,606,243 to 4,669,079,398 pounds in the same period.

Imports from Argentina increased by over $100,000,000 in value, chiefly in wool and hides. Imports from Chile showed a large increase, from $25,750,000 in 1914 to $113,750,000 in 1917, a gain of 350 per cent., chiefly in nitrate of soda, copper, and tin. Imports from Brazil in 1917 showed a gain over 1914 of $51,000,000, principally in coffee, hides, rubber, and manganese.

Imports from China increased by more than $60,000,000, chiefly in hides, silk, and wool, while imports from the Japanese leased territory in China, which amounted to only $230,000 in 1914, rose to $6,000,000 in 1917, representing principally soya-bean oil. Imports from the British East Indies increased from $112,000,000 in 1914 to $217,500,000 in 1917, the gain being chiefly in burlaps, hides, rubber, and tin. Imports from Japan increased from $107,300,000 in 1914 to $208,000,000 in 1917, more than half of the increase being in raw silk. Imports from the Philippines increased from $18,125,000 in 1914 to $42,500,000 in 1917, the gain being in manila hemp, sugar, copra, and cocoanut oil. Imports from Australia showed a decrease of $4,500,000 in 1917, as compared with 1914.

AMERICAN WOOD-PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION.

President—John Foley, Philadelphia, Pa. *First Vice-President*—M. K. Trumbull, Kansas City, Mo. *Second Vice-President*—J. B. Card, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary-Treasurer*—F. J. Angier, Baltimore, Md.

The fourteenth annual meeting will be held in Chicago, Ill., January 22, 23 and 24, 1918.

CHIEF ARTICLES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED BY THE UNITED STATES.

EXPORTS.

Exports.	Value.	Exports.	Value.
Agricultural implements	$26,552,826	Meat and dairy products, this includes:	
Aluminum	20,299,982	Beef, canned	$16,966,030
Animals, horses	59,525,329	" Fresh	26,277,271
" Mules	27,800,854	Bacon	117,221,683
Automobiles, commercial	42,337,315	Hams and shoulders	50,474,041
" Passenger	48,620,928	Lard	77,012,830
Brass, and manufactures of	383,291,964	Butter	8,749,170
Breadstuffs, corn	72,497,294	Cheese	15,244,364
" Wheat	298,179,725	Milk	25,129,983
" wheatflour	93,202,069	Nickel	12,270,854
" Oats	55,034,981	Naphthas, gasoline, etc	87,971,263
" Rye	21,694,666	Oil, cakes	31,286,840
Cars, railway	29,747,291	" Illuminating	54,662,095
Chemicals	187,846,351	" Lubricating	48,649,557
Coal, anthracite	25,763,930	" Vegetable	26,280,019
" Bituminous	57,356,203	Paints	15,118,146
Copper	322 284 174	Paper, and manufactures of	43,161,701
Cotton raw	543,100,542	Photographic goods	14,321,578
" Manufactured	136,253,858	Rosin	10,731,972
Electrical machinery	52,158,773	Rubber, auto tires	12,330,201
Engines, gas	18,954,667	Skins, leather, etc	153,711,912
" Steam	18,198,368	Spirits, including alcohol	20,875,950
Explosives	802,789,437	Steel, and manufactures of	1,129,341,616
Fibres	27,343,572	Sugar, refined	77,080,608
Fire arms	95,470,009	Tobacco, leaf	59,787,266
Fish (canned) salmon	12,963,425	" Cigarettes	12,178,391
Fruits total, including apples	37,653,160	" Cigars	1,536,968
Furs	15,729,160	Vegetables	22,290,710
Lumber, boards, etc	27,109,582	Wool, manufactures of	18,423,556
Machinery, all kinds	262,241,278	Zinc, and manufactures of	66,108,586

IMPORTS.

Imports.	Value.	Imports.	Value.
Animals, cattle ..... Number 374,826	$13,021,259	Iron and steel, manufactures of	$27,899,829
" Horses ..... " 12,584	1,888,363	Manganese	10,545,986
" Sheep ..... " 160,422	856,645	Meat and dairy products	18,540,811
Automobiles ..... " 1,037	20,029,274	Mineral oils (petrol, etc.)	17,839,976
Art works	23,399,966	Molasses	10,946,571
Brass ..... pounds, 52,273,104	8,735,797	Olive oil	10,502,671
Cereals, oats ..... bushels, 761,644	478,476	Paper, and manufactures of	34,715,305
" Rice ..... pounds, 216,048,858	5,773,797	Precious stones	47,270,689
" Wheat and other breadstuffs	58,883,124	Seeds, flax or linseed	25,149,669
Chemicals	187,846,351	" All other	35,879,665
Cocoa	39,843,279	Silk, unmanufactured	160,571,808
Coffee	133,184,000	" Manufactured	40,322,840
Copper ore	32,576,082	Soya beans	11,410,606
" Manufactures	93,703,230	Spices	7,744,143
Cotton, unmanufactured	40,429,526	Spirits, wines and malt liquors	17,679,132
" Manufactures	56,181,684	Sugar	230,945,694
Explosives	8,696,476	Tea	19,265,264
Feathers	3,455,577	Tin, in bars, etc	54,996,998
Fertilizers	4,769 734	Tobacco, leaf	5,298,995
Fibres, manufactures of	78,955,185	" All other	20,182,984
Fish	22,531,476	" Manufactures of	6,817,896
Fruits, including bananas	25,315,943	Vegetables	29,150,889
Furs	21,553,375	Wood, for pulp	6,889,123
Hats and bonnets	12,810,523	" Boards, etc	24,509,908
Hides and skins, raw	216,363,609	" Pulp	42,461,994
Leather and cured skins	20,111,666	Wool, unmanufactured	131,137,170
India rubber	194,688,303	" Manufactures of	18,862,463

CROPS IN INDIA IN 1917.

[*Indian (Government) Trade Journal.*]

THE following preliminary statement, showing the estimated total yield, the acreage, and the yield per acre of the principal crops in India in 1916-17, with comparisons for 1915-16, has been compiled from the several official forecasts published during the season:

Crops.	Estimated Total Yield.		Area.		Average Yield Per Acre.		
	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	1915–16	1916–17	Average 1906–7 to 1915–16.
			Acres.	*Acres.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Rice ..... tons	32,824,000	34,079,000	78,152,000	79,700,000	941	958	914
Wheat ..... tons	8,518,000	10,160,000	30,143,000	33,040,000	633	689	687
Sugar cane ..... tons	2,634,000	2,626,000	2,391,000	2,414,000	2,468	2,437	2,175
Linseed ..... tons	476,000	520,000	3,334,000	3,533,000	320	330	280
Rape and mustard .. tons	1,102,000	1,186,000	6,437,000	6,507,000	384	408	401
Sesame ..... tons	482,000	493,000	5,108,000	5,015,000	211	220	206
Groundnut ..... tons	1,058,000	1,147,000	1,673,000	2,317,000	1,417	1,109	1,024
Indigo ..... cwt.	55 000	95,000	353,000	756,000	17	14	17
Cotton ..... bales	3,738,000	4,273,000	17,746,000	21,212,000	84	81	77
Jute ..... bales	7,341,000	8,266,000	2,376,000	2,686,000	1,236	1,231	1,105
Tea ..... pounds	371,837,000	368,529,000	635,000	651,000	586	566	487

VACANT PUBLIC LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Prepared for THE WORLD ALMANAC by the General Land Office.)

Statement showing the area of land unappropriated and unreserved on July 1, 1917.

STATE.	AREA IN ACRES.			STATE.	AREA IN ACRES.		
	Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.		Surveyed.	Unsurveyed.	Total.
Alabama	33,120	.....	33,120	Nebraska	130,016	.....	130,016
Arizona	6,402,270	15,906,830	22,309,100	Nevada	30,923,338	24,323,493	55,246,831
Arkansas	316,560	40	316,600	New Mexico	14,625,669	6,437,496	21,063,165
California	15,103,078	4,402,139	19,505,217	North Dakota	141,514	.....	141,514
Colorado	8,479,934	1,936,383	10,416,317	Oklahoma	42,133	.....	42,133
Florida	119,464	.....	119,464	Oregon	12,776,589	1,074,166	13,850,755
Idaho	7,970,227	6,345,881	14,316,108	South Dakota	956,992	53,781	1,010,773
Kansas	9,363	.....	9,363	Utah	13,846,826	17,693,845	31,540,671
Louisiana	38,839	.....	38,839	Washington	1,002,884	280,435	1,283,319
Michigan	80,319	.....	80,319	Wisconsin	6,329	.....	6,329
Minnesota	587,576	.....	587,576	Wyoming	24,754,837	2,004,663	26,759,500
Mississippi	32,038	.....	32,038				
Missouri	274	.....	274	Grand total	144,255,864	86,401,891	230,657,755
Montana	5,875,675	5,942,739	11,818,414				

The unappropriated lands in Alaska are not included herein. The total area of Alaska is 378,165,760 acres, of which about 23,884,000 acres are reserved. Approximately 850,000 acres have been surveyed under the rectangular system.

Cash receipts of the General Land Office during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917: From disposal of public lands, $3,632,021.14; sales of Indian lands, $2,445,429.64; leases of power permits, etc., $4,996.93; depredations on the public lands, $38,639.43; copies of records and plats, $25,395.61; and sales of Government property, etc., $3,147.79; total receipts for the year, $6,149,630.54.

Area of public and Indian lands originally entered during the fiscal year, 16,201,794.38 acres; area of lands patented, 11,313,362,242 acres.

The total number of entries, acres sold and amount received therefor under the Timber and Stone acts of June 3, 1878, and August 4, 1892, were:—From June 3, 1878, to June 30, 1917, entries, 102,861; acres, 13,386,002.58; amount, $33,912,444.17.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES AND OFFICERS AS OF OCTOBER 18, 1916.

STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.	STATE.	Office.	Register.	Receiver.
Ala.	Montg'ery	Cato D. Glover	John S. Hunter	Mont.	Miles City	G. W. Myers	J. T. Hamilton
Alaska	Fairbanks	J. E. Clark	Lewis T. Erwin		Missoula	F. M. MacHaffie	W. E. McMurry
	Juneau	C. B. Walker	F. A. Boyle	Neb.	Alliance	T. J. O'Keefe	J. C. Morrow
	Nome	G. A. Adams	E. R. Jordan		Brok'nBow	M. C. War'gton	J. P. Robertson
Ariz.	Phœnix	John L. Irvin	John J. Birdno		Lincoln	H. A. Meier	G. G. Beams
Ark.	Camden	R. D. Newton	O. B. Gordon		N. Platte	E. J. Eames	A. F. Beeler
	Harrison	J. L. Clendenin	W. L. Snapp		O'Neil	J. P. Golden	F. Campbell
	Little Rock	John W. Allen	A. M. Ward		Valentine	C. A. Rosseter	F. M. Broome
Cal.	El Centro	Finis C. Farr	P. W. Brooks	Nev.	CarsonCity	S. J. Rogers	Edmund James
	Eureka	F. P. Wheeler	G. D. Little		Elko	J. E. Robbins	A. G. Dawley
	Inde'd'nce	O. C. Harper	A. T. Force	N.Mex.	Clayton	Paz Valverde	Thos. E. Owen
	Los Angeles	J. D. Roche	Alex. Mitchell		Ft. Sumner	A. J. Evans	R. Harrison
	Sac'mento	H. P. Andrews	Sam. Butler		Las Cruces	J. L. Burnside	S. P. Ascarate
	S. Fran'co	J. B. Sanford	Mrs.G.B.Caukin		Roswell	Emmett Patton	Wm. G. Cowan
	Susanville	Jas. A. Nutting	J. B. Alvord		Santa Fé	F. Delgado	Juan N. Vigil
	Visalia	Frank Laning	Joseph Allen		Tucumcari	R. P. Donohoo	F. S. y Baca
Col.	Del Norte	H. H. Abbott	Lee A. Ruark	N.Dak.	Bismarck	P. E. Byrne	F. L. Brant
	Denver	Mrs. M. Dargin	W. A. Maxwell		Dickinson	W. B. Dickson	E. J. Hughes
	Durango	J. T. Joyce	George Weaver		Minot	F. F. Fritz	Wm. O'Leary
	Glenw'd S.	D. C. Weyand	F. H. Selhorst		Williston	W. E. Byerly	C. A. Mansfield
	Hugo	J. R. Beavers	J. J. Missemer	Okla.	Guthrie	J. Y. Callahan	A. X. Campbell
	Lamar	A. L. Beavers	R. J. McGrath	Ore.	Burns	V. G. Cozad	S. Mothershead
	Leadville	E. J. Hoefnagels	Mrs. A. Rogers		La Grande	C. S. Dunn	N. Skiff
	Montrose	O. C. Skinner	Geo. W. Bruce		Lakeview	J. F. Burgess	A. J. Foster
	Pueblo	G. M. Dameron	J. B. Orman		Portland	N. Campbell	G. I. Smith
	Sterling	A. F. Browns	John W. Cloyd		Roseburg	W. H. Cannon	R. R. Turner
Fla.	Gainesville	R. W. Davis	P. M. Colson		The Dalles	H. F. Woode'ck	L. A. Booth
Idaho	Blackfoot	J. T. Carruth	C. E. Harris		Vale	T. Jones	M. N. Fegtly
	Boisé	F. S. Heer	F. B. Kinyon	S. Dak.	Belief'che	J. A. Ross	K. E. Baxter
	C. d'Alene	Frank Langley	Arthur J. Ewing		Gregory	E. M. Starcher	D. F. B'kholder
	Hailey	Ben. R. Gray	Wm. U. Hews		Lemmon	J. C. Stoner	J. K. Clark
	Lewiston	H. Heitfeld	B. F. Hoar		Pierre	J. E. Kelley	LeR.E.C'm'ngs
Kan.	Dodge City	R. R. Wilson	J. V. Killion		Rapid City	J. W. Mee	W.H.Tompkins
	Topeka	H. C. Green	J. E. Barrett		T'ber Lake	W. Healey	W. W. Sparks
La.	Bat. Rouge	E. D. Gianelloni	W. W. Ventress	Utah	S. L. City	G. B. Blakely	H. C. Jex
Mich.	Marquette	J. L. Hefferman	P. H. Ross		Vernal	P. Hanson	S. L. Page
Minn.	Cass Lake	A. G. Swindleh't	Fred. A. King	Wash.	N. Yakima	R. Strobach	C. E. Rusk
	Crookston	P. M. Ringdal	J. P. O'Connell		Seattle	G.A.C.Roch'ter	J. W.Oyen
	Duluth	J. Winczewski	J. L. Travers		Spokane	J. L. Wiley	W. F. Page
Miss.	Jackson	W. F. Cummins	H. C. Sharkey		Vancouver	Henry A. Porter	J. J. O'Keane
Mo.	Springfield	J. H. Bowen	(Abolished.)		W. Walla	F. M. Hedger	W. A. White
Mont.	Billings	F. H. Foster	E. J. McLean		Waterville	B. Spear	S. S. Beggs
	Bozeman	F. W. Appleton	J. P. Bole	Wis.	Wausau	H. Schmidt	K. A. Beyreis
	Glasgow	T. R. Jones	E.C.Hargadine	Wyo.	Buffalo	R. R. Read	G. T. Stahl
	Great Falls	R. N. Sutherlin	Thos. Corbally		Cheyenne	W. Reid	L. Voorhees
	Havre	M.W. H'chins'n	J. A. Mayer		Douglas	W. H. Fowler	Julia M. Cross
	Helena	Jos. Oker	F. F. Steele		Evanston	A. Nisbet	J. P. Folger
	Kalispell	F. O. Williams	O. E. Thomas		Lander	R. Connagham	W. H. Edley
	Lewiston	H. J. Kelly	A. Hogeland		Sundance	W. J. Wood	C. R. Yeoman

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY MONTHS.
(Exclusive of Postal Revenues and Disbursements paid from Postal Revenues. Preliminary figures.)

Months.	Ordinary Receipts.					Ord'y Disbursements.	
	Customs.	Internal Revenue.			Total Receipts	Interest on Public Debt.	Total.
		Income Tax.	All Other.	Total.			
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1916—July	15,527,680.77	7,799,750.25	32,154,331.06	39,954,081.31	61,540,545.84	3,381,671.46	68,568,151.16
August	17,477,157.78	2,021,811.35	35,722,941.45	37,744,752.80	65,366,441.19	1,941,569.92	83,146,242.24
September	16,831,433.43	1,982,286.38	34,422,228.66	36,404,515.04	57,591,263.76	446,476.59	82,977,182.68
October	18,901,940.79	1,488,686.41	35,251,991.81	36,740,678.22	60,142,268.48	3,331,759.03	85,991,968.62
November	16,851,258.15	1,913,494.10	32,615,675.03	34,529,169.13	55,673,561.84	1,969,184.88	81,163,837.97
December	17,205,032.71	5,030,749.50	34,074,339.98	39,105,089.48	62,190,227.07	459,243.31	81,252,171.65
1917—January	18,419,059.47	4,381,615.19	32,438,108.80	36,819,723.99	61,063,398.06	3,473,657.86	79,910,713.98
February	16,324,871.90	2,722,765.87	29,487,775.63	32,210,541.50	52,323,744.23	1,925,337.39	75,844,497.79
March	20,154,128.38	4,694,571 87	36,267,106.62	40,961,678.49	66,360,065.61	445,128.08	72,773,903.20
April	20,911,335.88	24,814,125.51	40,238,672.65	65,052,798.16	93,257,553.99	3,421,213.29	81,599,598.22
May	28,660,148.60	107,601,090.34	50,009,778.45	157,610,868.79	197,632,967.71	1,963,492.99	114,102,809.68
June	18,717,886.09	195,555,194.93	56,526,905.82	252,082,100.75	289,433,192.02	470,441.86	134,304,040.35

Months.	Panama Canal.			Public Debt.			
				Receipts.		Disbursements.	
	Receipts—Tolls, Etc.	Disbursements. *	Excess Disbursements.	Deposits. †	Proceeds of Sale. ‡	Bonds. §	Notes. **
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
1916—July	329,053.84	1,798,864.03	1,469,810.19	1,012,997.50	*a*906,700.00	970.00	3,846,951.50
August	206,532.47	1,130,776.29	924,243.82	744,497.50	.....	2,440.00	3,728,423.00
September	663,027.31	1,644,951.23	981,923.92	2,549,485.00	.....	130.00	3,366,365.50
October	356,519.47	1,592,308.85	1,235,789.38	2,516,795.00	.....	470.00	2,597,545.50
November	451,981.78	1,413,750 77	961,768.99	6,792,100.00	.....	6,587.00	2,835,135.50
December	528,304.35	1,560,048 01	1,031,743.66	6,039,445.00	.....	50.00	2,893,204.50
1917—January	383,451.90	1,681,045.05	1,297,593.15	3,390,605.00	*a*887,960.00	3,510.00	4,408,356.00
February	667,994.52	1,487,637.13	819,642.61	1,157,197.50	.....	223.75	4,520,806.50
March	857,634.48	2,176,896.12	1,319,261.64	12,041,542.50	950,000,000.00	190.00	2,929,187.50
April	377,677.70	2,346,334.78	1,968,657.08	294,047.50	*c*269,390,000.00	938.00	7,679,510.00
May	634,421.46	2,030,451.28	1,396,029.82	313,495 00	*d*403,625,000.00	20.00	3,291,267.50
June	415,644.98	919,445.78	503,800.80	450,837.50	*f*1,585,018,756.38	626,199,714.66	*j*2,867,362.50

* Checks paid (less balances repaid, etc.). † Deposits for retirement of National Bank Notes and Federal Reserve Bank Notes (acts of July 14, 1890, and Dec. 23, 1913). ‡ Of bonds and certificates of indebtedness redeemed, including accrued interest receipts. § Interest-bearing notes, and certificates retired. ** One-year Treasury Notes, National Bank Notes, and Federal Reserve Bank Notes redeemed or retired and certificates of indebtedness redeemed. *a* Proceeds of Postal Savings bonds. *b* Sale of certificates of indebtedness. *c* Includes $365,000,000 for sale of certificates of indebtedness and $4,390,000 deposits for purchase of one-year Treasury notes of April 1, 1917. *d* Certificates of indebtedness. *f* Includes $200,000,000 sale of certificates of indebtedness. *j* Includes interest paid.

TOTAL RECEIPTS, EXCEPT POSTAL, AND DISBURSEMENTS, EXCEPT POSTAL, PAID FROM POSTAL REVENUES DURING YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1911, TO 1917, INCLUSIVE.

	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*	*Dollars.*
Ordinary receipts	724,111,229.84	734,673,166.71	697,910,827.58	779,664,552	‡1,122,576,230
Ordinary disbursements	682,770,705.51	700,254,489.71	731,399,759.11	724,492,999	1,041,635,117
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	+41,340,524.33	+34,418,677.00	—33,488,931.53	+5,5171,553	+80,941,113
Panama Canal receipts	.....	.....	.....	2,869,995	5,872,244
Panama Canal disbursements	41,741,258.03	34,826,941.76	29,187,042.22	17,503,728	19,782,509
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	—41,741,258.03	—34,826,941.76	—29,187,042.22	—14,633,733	—13,910,265
Public-debt receipts *	23,400,850.00	23,021,222.50	22,486,955.00	58,452,403	†2,346,711,461
Public-debt disbursements *	24,191,610.50	26,961,327.00	17,253,491.00	24,668,913	‡671,179,359
Excess of receipts (+) or disbursements (—)	— 790,760.50	— 3,940,104.50	+ 5,233,464.00	+33,783,490	+1,675,532,102
Special disbursements	.....	.....	.....	.....	$918,800,315
Excess of all receipts (+) or all disbursements (—)	— 1,191,494.20	— 4,348,369.26	—57,442,509.75	+74,321,310	+823,682,635

* Issues and redemptions of certificates and notes not affecting the cash in general fund are excluded from the public-debt figures in this statement. † Includes $1,385,018,756, sale of Liberty-Loan bonds, and $918,205,000, sale of certificates of indebtedness. ‡ Includes $626,196,845 certificates of indebtedness redeemed. § Includes $25,000,000 payment for West Indian Islands and $885,000,000 purchase of obligations of foreign governments.

AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Founded in 1727 for the promotion of knowledge. *President*—William W. Keen, M. D., Sc. D., LL. D. *Secretaries*—I. Minis Hays, A. M., M. D.; Arthur W. Goodspeed, A. B., Ph. D.; Amos P Brown, B. S., Ph. D.; Harry F. Keller, Nat. Ph. D., Sc. D. *Curators*—Charles L. Doolittle, C. E., Sc. D., LL. D.; William P. Wilson, Dr. Sc.; Leslie W. Miller. *Treasurer*—Henry La Barre Jayne, A. B. Office of society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN IMPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS PASS BILLION DOLLAR MARK.

(By the Department of Commerce.)

For the first time in the history of American trade the imports of raw materials passed the billion-dollar mark during the fiscal year 1917. The quantities and values of these imports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, as compared with the normal year 1914, follow:

Articles.	1914.		1917.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Hides.....pounds	561,070,686	$120,289,781	700,207,497	$216,363,609
India rubber.....pounds	131,995,742	71,219,851	333,373,711	189,328,674
Silk, raw.....pounds	28,594,672	97,828,243	33,868,885	156,085,649
Wool, unmanufactured.....pounds	247,648,869	53,190,767	372,372,218	131,137,170
Fibres, unmanufactured.....tons	418,432	54,349,995	408,618	67,709,758
Cotton, raw.....pounds	123,346,899	19,456,588	147,061,635	40,429,526
Copper ore.....tons	478,679	13,696,984	613,593	32,576,082
Flaxseed.....bushels	8,653,235	10,571,410	12,393,988	25,149,669
Fur skins, undressed.....	.....	8,840,321	.....	21,553,375
Gums, crude.....	.....	11,992,777	.....	18,644,347
Mineral oils.....gallons	773,052,480	11,776,737	1,034,590,849	14,109,035
Diamonds, uncut.....	.....	7,519,688	.....	11,717,175
Manganese ore.....tons	288,706	1,841,451	656,088	10,545,986
Nickel ore.....tons	36,420	6,109,547	60,132	9,970,957
Zinc ore.....tons	18,280	251,479	324,767	7,596,930
Dyewoods.....tons	37,725	486,992	131,689	4,326,576

Only a few crude materials show decreases in 1917 compared with 1914. The principal classes follow:

Articles.	1914.		1917.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Leaf tobacco.....pounds	60,107,512	$35,029,055	46,136,347	$25,481,979
Wood, unmanufactured.....	.....	18,038,678	.....	14,876,214
Iron ore.....tons	2,167,662	6,984,577	1,149,958	3,986,742
Feathers, crude.....	.....	4,871,663	.....	1,479,216

PHILIPPINE MANILA HEMP EXPORTS.

The official figures of the hemp exported from the Philippines for the last two years by grades and countries of destination follow:

Grades.	Total.				Average Export Price.	
	Tons.		Value.			
	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.	1916.	1917.
A. Extra prime.....	822	1,018	$393,951	$630,328	$479	$619
B. Prime.....	1,612	1,716	548,695	938,355	340	547
C. Superior current.....	3,627	3,265	912,866	1,531,103	252	469
D. Good current.....	5,800	4,295	1,292,076	1,652,557	223	385
E. Midway.....	13,098	8,949	2,678,975	2,866,284	205	320
F. Current.....	17,140	17,129	3,441,186	4,733,108	201	276
S-1. Streaky No. 1.....	3,188	1,686	601,139	433,794	189	257
S-2. Streaky No. 2.....	3,528	3,076	614,486	733,998	174	239
S-3. Streaky No. 3.....	1,227	1,619	196,604	366,795	160	227
G. Seconds.....	5,232	5,242	874,108	1,063,008	167	203
H. Brown.....	3,350	2,981	521,154	572,443	156	192
I. Good fair.....	17,477	16,450	3,118,781	3,608,782	178	219
J. Fair.....	21,301	21,872	3,481,641	4,219,122	163	193
K. Medium.....	7,547	8,048	1,122,887	1,428,280	149	177
L. Coarse.....	21,995	18,498	2,892,959	3,001,765	132	162
M. Coarse brown.....	10,221	5,341	1,245,112	835,669	122	156
DL. Daet coarse.....	1,682	5,215	258,978	848,895	154	163
DM. Daet coarse brown.....	884	2,122	127,824	319,301	145	150
O-OO-Y-T. Other grades.....	3,561	3,955	251,878	475,963	71	120
Total.....	143,292	132,477	$24,575,300	$30,259,550	$172	$228

Of the 1917 exports, 69,868 tons went to the United States; 39,143 tons to Great Britain, and 9,715 tons to Japan.

UNITED SOCIETY OF CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Founded by Rev. Francis E. Clark, of Portland, Me., 1881. Purposes: Definite standards of service, and definite commitment to those standards. Open confession of Christ, and speaking for Him according to ability and apportunity. The cultivation of the devotional life by regular prayer and Bible study. Training in Christian service by a variety of committee work. Loyalty to the church and regular attendance upon the church services. Generous giving to Christian work. Christian citizenship. Interdenominational fellowship and the promotion of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world.

The statistics which follow are for the United States and Canada for the two years ending July 1, 1917. New societies organized, 8,206. New members enrolled, more than 718,435.

The total number of Christian Endeavor societies now actually enrolled in the Boston office is 78,039. Of these 52,462 are in the United States, 4,094 in Canada, 21,483 in foreign lands.

More than $850,000 has been contributed by the Christian Endeavor societies of the United States and Canada toward missions. The following are the five leading States: Pennsylvania, $75,000.00; Illinois, $62,785.00; New York, $61,938.43; Ohio, $54,000.00; California, $44,144.49.

The officers: *President*—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., L.L. D. *General Secretary*—William Shaw, L.L. D. *Editorial Secretary*—Amos R. Wells, Litt. D. *Treasurer and Publication Manager*—A. J. Shartle. *Associate President and Citizenship Superintendent*—Daniel A. Poling, L.L. D. *Extension Secretary*—Ira Landrith, D. D., L.L. D. *Southern States Secretary*—Karl Lehmann. General offices, Mt. Vernon and Hancock Streets, Boston, Mass.

INDEBTEDNESS AND FINANCES OF NATIONS.

(From latest available data by the Department of Commerce.)

Country.	Revenue and Expenditure.			Debt.			
	Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Year.	Total in U. S. Currency.	Rates of interest.	Interest and Other Annual Charges.
		Dollars.	*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*	*Per ct.*	*Dollars.*
Argentina	1915	106,798,000	149,174,000	1915	798,837,000	4 -6	36,737,000
Australasia:							
Commonwealth of Australia	1915-16	118,163,000	286,702,000	1916	417,115,000	3½-4½	8,437,000
Australia, States	1914-15	228,815,000	236,489,000	1914	1,545,595,000	3 -4½	59,183,000
New Zealand	1915-16	70,601,000	60,798,000	1916	533,550,000	3 -4	15,528,000
Austria-Hungary	1914-15	160,487,000	160,487,000	1914	1,043,675,000	3 -5	47,960,000
Austria	1914-15	702,581,000	702,527,000	1914	1,515,871,000	3 -4	63,851,000
Hungary	1914-15	459,624,000	459,612,000	1913	1,338,348,000	3 -4½	64,268,000
Belgium	1914	155,812,000	155,704,000	1914	825,518,000	2½-3	41,978,000
Congo, Belgian	1914	5,877,000	12,174,000	1912	54,741,000	3 -4	1,490,000
Bolivia	1915	6,613,000	8,352,000	1914	19,737,000	3 -8	1,944,000
Brazil	1916	161,330,000	177,670,000	1915	1,083,122,000	4 -6	40,121,000
Bulgaria	1915	53,148,000	53,146,000	1915	223,056,000	4½-6	14,851,000
Canada	1914-15	133,073,000	135,523,000	.....	700,474,000	2½-4	23,649,000
Central American States:							
Costa Rica	1916	3,517,000	3,608,000	1915	17,450,000	4 -5	727,000
Guatemala	1914	2,987,000	1,767,000	1915	16,652,000	4 -8	208,000
Honduras	1914-15	2,670,000	2,670,000	1915	125,492,000	5 -10	142,000
Nicaragua	1914-15	2,205,000	2,204,000	1915	13,787,000	6	896,000
Panama	1916	5,311,000	5,823,000	1915	290,000	.....	.....
Salvador	1915	4,250,000	5,291,000	1915	11,157,000	2 -6	1,509,000
Chile	1915	45,457,000	48,604,000	1916	221,711,000	4½-5	13,578,000
China	1916	241,091,000	252,532,000	1916	1,066,649,000	4 -5	73,447,000
Colombia	1915	20,319,000	17,611,000	1915	23,758,000	3 -6	2,975,000
Cuba	1915-16	41,829,000	40,263,000	1915	69,204,000	4½-5	4,458,000
Denmark	1914-15	32,637,000	41,843,000	1915	105,226,000	3 -4	4,246,000
Dominican Republic	1916	4,468,000	4,407,000	1916	21,743,000	5 -6	1,560,000
Ecuador	1916	8,774,000	8,774,000	1916	23,615,000	4 -10	1,565,000
Egypt	1915-16	72,939,000	78,594,000	1915	457,591,000	3 -4	22,730,000
France	1915	749,606,000	4,238,562,000	1914	6,347,540,000	2¼-3	252,171,000
Algeria	1915	32,830,000	32,817,000	1913	34,787,000	3½	4,004,000
Tunis	1914	12,228,000	12,157,000	1911	68,936,000	3 -3½	2,989,000
French Indo-China	1913	29,444,000	29,444,000	1913	47,461,000	2½-3½	2,153,000
French Colonies, n. e. s.	1911	26,413,000	25,313,000	1912	59,533,000	3 -4	2,335,000
German Empire	1915-16	810,052,000	3,180,971,000	1915	6,191,544,000	3 -5	303,172,000
German States	1913-14	1,551,493,000	1,532,714,000	1913	3,854,795,000	3 -4	169,859,000
German Colonies	1913-14	14,297,000	35,375,000	1913	32,410,000	.....	2,506,000
Greece	1915	44,671,000	134,863,000	1915	258,219,000	2½-5	12,291,000
Haiti	1914-15	5,724,000	6,164,000	1914	39,373,000	2½-5	4,029,000
India, British	1915-16	402,062,000	411,738,000	1914	1,495,919,000	3 -3½	49,267,000
Italy	1914-15	763,701,000	1,131,752,000	1914	3,043,926,000	3 -5	113,920,000
Japan	1916-17	299,267,000	299,267,000	1916	1,239,639,000	4 -5	59,083,000
Formosa	1916-17	19,910,000	19,910,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chosen	1916-17	24,533,000	29,805,000	1916	32,852,000	6 -6½	2,496,000
Liberia	1914	535,000	535,000	1915	1,710,000	5	198,000
Luxemburg	1916	3,376,000	5,469,000	1910	2,091,000	3½	359,000
Mexico	1914-15	72,687,000	75,798,000	1913	221,773,000	3 -5	15,531,000
Montenegro	1914	1,990,000	2,455,000	1914	1,218,000	5	61,000
Netherlands	1916	90,331,000	109,607,000	1916	617,292,000	2½-3	22,683,000
Dutch East Indies	1916	130,153,000	147,662,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutch possessions in America	1916	3,033,000	3,508,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norway	1915-16	45,335,000	48,516,000	1914	95,782,000	3 -3½	4,747,000
Paraguay	1915	2,401,000	1,824,000	1915	11,429,000	3 -7	487,000
Peru	1916	13,076,000	14,211,000	1915	44,112,000	1 -6	542,000
Portugal	1915-16	84,287,000	95,738,000	1915	970,213,000	3 -5	35,685,000
Portuguese Colonies	1913-14	17,186,000	17,186,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roumania	1915-16	106,413,000	93,744,000	1913	316,693,000	4 -5	17,582,000
Russia	1915	1,482,376,000	6,034,255,000	1916	8,649,425,000	3 -6	298,866,000
Finland	1914	32,751,000	35,896,000	1915	33,039,000	3 -4½	1,549,000
Serbia	1914	41,364,000	41,364,000	1913	126,232,000	2 -5	8,873,000
Siam	1915-16	26,084,000	26,081,000	1915	30,452,000	4½	1,411,000
Spain	1916	256,107,000	293,009,000	1915	1,816,301,000	4 -5	84,504,000
Sweden	1916	92,998,000	107,383,000	1915	186,484,000	3 -4	10,161,000
Switzerland	1916	29,707,000	36,875,000	1916	98,627,000	3	4,888,000
Turkey	1914-15	107,311,000	201,461,000	1914	843,286,000	3½-5	71,913,000
Union of South Africa	1914-15	69,207,000	79,959,000	1916	734,027,000	3 -4	23,986,000
United Kingdom	1915-16	1,638,877,000	7,587,642,000	1915	5,673,374,000	2½-3½	293,202,000
British Colonies, n. e. s.	1914-15	118,935,000	143,237,000	1914	234,209,000	3 -4	11,620,000
United States	1915-16	1,153,045,000	1,072,894,000	1916	989,220,000	2 -4	22,900,000
Philippine Islands	1915	13,480,000	12,922,000	1916	16,125,000	4	713,000
Uruguay	1915-16	28,749,000	28,651,000	1915	145,943,000	3½-5	8,900,000
Venezuela	1915-16	7,642,000	7,642,000	1915	33,124,000	3	1,685,000
Total		13,306,953,000	30,558,725,000	.....	56,904,079,000	.....	2,471,350,000

EXPLANATORY.

Argentina—Of the sterling debt given as per date, December 31, 1915, £70,797,702 represented ordinary issues, £30,219,122 special issues, and £47,378,356 "cedulas" of the National Mortgage Bank. The latter are certificates to bearer issued by the bank, in lieu of cash, to borrowers on real estate. They are guaranteed by the nation. The sterling debt includes the loan of $25,000,000; issued in the United States in May, 1915.

Australia—The total revenue of the Commonwealth for the year was £30,627,943, of which £6,346,995 were paid over to the States. The combined State revenues are thus inclusive of the amount received from the Commonwealth treasury. The funded debt of the Commonwealth given as per date, June 30, 1916, includes £39,545,430 of inscribed stock and bonds; war loan from the United Kingdom, £36,774,269; South Australian debts transferred to the Commonwealth, viz, £2,778,266 on account of the Northern Territory and £1,896,132 on account of the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway. The figure is exclusive of the value of properties transferred from the States, estimated at £10,781,797, and deferred military pay, £4,759,730. The net debt of the States aggregated £309,813,828, there being various sinking funds on hand totalling £7,754,960.

New Zealand—The revenues and expenditures stated were on account of the consolidated fund only. The expenditure from the public-works fund was £2,737,364 in 1915. The net amount of public debt on March 31, 1916, was £105,957,433, the sinking fund accrued amounting to £3,679,964 on that date.

Brazil—The items under "Funded debt" represent the consolidated debt, external and internal. The items under "Unfunded debt" represent the internal floating debt and paper money in circulation. Debts of the several States are not included.

Bulgaria—Against the total debt outstanding the Government holds assets amounting to 86,378,616 francs. The net debt, therefore, amounts to 828,407,367 francs.

Canada—The receipts and expenditures stated were on account of the consolidated fund only. The expenditures for railways, canals, and public works amounted to $41,447,320, railway subsidies to $5,191,507, and bounties on lead, binder twine, and crude petroleum to $124 272, making the total expenditures for the year equal to $182,286,306. The total gross debt of the Dominion on March 31, 1915, stood at $700,473,814, against which the Government held assets amounting to $251,097,731. The net debt amounted to $449,376,083.

Costa Rica—The figures of the public debt of Costa Rica on December 31, 1914, have been compiled from data given in the report of the Minister of Finance. They are exclusive of £413,340 of bonds of the English loan, held by bankers or otherwise disposed of. It is not stated whether or not any of these bonds have been amortized.

Guatemala—The paper peso has been converted at the rate of 3.625 cents. Administrative expenditure only is shown under the heading of "Expenditure."

Honduras—Of the total external debt stated by the Council of the Corporation of Foreign Bondholders, £25,407,858, arrears of interest since 1872 constitute £20,009,288.

Salvador—The official Anuario Estadistico for 1915 gives the area of the Republic as 34,126 square kilometers, equal to 13,176 square miles. The liabilities of the Republic on December 31, 1915, were 27,560,288 silver pesos.

Chile—The 150,000,000 gold pesos of unfunded debt represent the issues of paper money. The paper peso has been converted at the rate of 8¼d. for 1915.

China—In the budget presented to the Legislative Chamber (Tsan-Cheng-Yuan) by the Minister of Finance the revenues were estimated at 471,946,710 yuans, including an internal loan of 20,000,000 and the expenditures of 471,519,436 yuans. The yuan has been converted at the rate of 53.345 cents. The funded debt includes war and indemnity loans, £33,795,871; railway loans, £37,466,607; general loans, £34,958,336. The unfunded debt represents the Boxer indemnities, principal and interest. The principal outstanding on December 31, 1915, amounted to £63,847,268. The figures of debt are exclusive of short-term debts, foreign and domestic, amounting to 76,365,298 yuans on June 30, 1914, and of domestic loans amounting approximately to 57,284,000 yuans.

Denmark—The area shown is that of Denmark proper, exclusive of the Faroe Islands and other outlying possessions. Against the total debt the assets of the State are given as 844,505,862 kroner, of which 301,519,069 kroner represent the value of the State railways.

Egypt—Against the total debt the "Caisse de la dette publique" and the Government held bonds amounting to £5,569,820, reducing thus the net debt outstanding to £88,459,020. The interest charges include £E665,041 paid as tribute to Turkey. The Eygptian pound is equivalent to $4.943.

France—The public debt charges include pensions, annuities, etc., comprised under the general caption of "rente viagère" amounting to 340,431,880 francs in 1914.

German States—The revenues appearing in the table are exclusive of transfers (Ueberweisungen) but inclusive of compensatory payments (Verguetungen) from the imperial treasury; expenditures are exclusive of matrikularbeitrage.

German Colonies—The revenues are exclusive of 29,312,000 marks subsidy from the imperial treasury.

Greece—The unfunded debt includes 60,949,315 drachmas of paper money in circulation.

Italy—The funded debt, given as per date June 30, 1914, includes 10,051,167,362 lire of the consolidated and perpetual debt, and 4 788,592,593 lire of the redeemable debt. The unfunded debt is made up of 490,513,090 lire of treasury bills in circulation, 379,984,500 lire of treasury bonds, and 61,381,356 lire of interest bearing current accounts. On the above date the treasury was reported to hold 1,304,768,739 lire of the public debt securities, thus reducing the net debt outstanding to 14,466,870,162 lire.

Paraguay—On June 30, 1915, the foreign debt amounted to 5,907,894 gold pesos. The unfunded debt includes 115,000,000 pesos of paper and nickel money in circulation. The paper peso has been converted at the rate of 3.86 cents.

Portugal—Of the total gross debt the Government is reported to hold £59,604,145. The cash held by the Government on June 30, 1915 totalled 4,030,427 escudos. No account taken of exchange.

Russia—The area given is exclusive of internal waters. The total debt is exclusive of 8,305,036,000 rubles of credit notes of the Government Bank in circulation on November 23 (December 6), 1916, partly covered by the gold reserve of the bank. At the end of August, 1916, there were due to depositors of the Government savings banks 3,337,000,000 rubles. The Government is also liable for the mortgage bonds issued by the Governmental Noblemen's and Peasants' Land Banks.

Sweden—The revenue is exclusive of loans amounting to 53,675,000 kronor, including a loan of 20,200,000 kronor for the establishment of the tobacoo monopoly.

United Kingdom—The British budget figures are made up of gross exchequer receipts and issues, the latter exclusive of £2,570,000 made to meet capital expenditure. The assets of the British exchequer on March 31, 1915, were composed of £29,993,000, estimated value of Suez Canal shares; £3,242,906 other assets, and £83,450,952 bank balances.

United States—The total receipts include the ordinary receipts, $779,664,552; public debt receipts, $58,452,403; Panama Canal receipts, $2,869,995; and the postal revenues, $312,057,689. The total disbursements include the ordinary disbursements, $718,992,999; public debt disbursements, $24,668,913; Panama Canal disbursements, $17,503,728; and disbursements on account of the Postal Service, $311,728,453. The item in the column "Funded debt" is the total interest bearing debt of the United States under date of July 1, 1916. The remainder represents all other indebtedness of the United States less cash in the Treasury on that date.

Philippine Islands—The total of the funded debt is inclusive of the municipal debts of the cities of Manila and Cebu, amounting to $4,000,000 and $125,000, respectively, and guaranteed by the Insular Government. The Government also guarantees 4 per cent. interest for a period not to exceed thirty years on the first lien bonds issued by the Philippine Railway Company and on the 4 per cent first lien bonds of the southern lines of the Manila Railroad Company. The annual liability of the insular Government under this guarantee amounts to $765,040.

STATES WITH TWO OR MORE TAX RATES.

(By the Census Bureau. Data is for 1916.)

In the majority of States all classes of property subject to the general property tax are taxed at the same rate. In a limited number of States, however, this tax is levied at different rates upon different classes of property.

State, and Parts of State, or Classes of Property.	Assessed Valuation.	Rate.	Levy.
Arizona	$422,102,389	$5.44	$2,296,340
Property in general	420,532,412	5.40	2,270,875
Private car lines	1,569,977	16.22	25,465
Idaho	396,627,324	2.04	810,608
Property in general	396,627,324	2.00	795,000
Sheep	4,507,591	3.00	13,523
Other live stock	4,170,056	0.50	2,085
Iowa	1,220,681,055	3.59	4,376,978
Property in general	945,061,505	4.51	4,258,694
Moneys and credits	275,361,750	0.39	106,250
Freight lines, transportation companies	257,800	46.68	12,034
Maine	498,487,849	5.15	2,567,788
Cities and towns	400,872,253	5.00	2,006,374
Wild lands	48,807,798	5.00	244,039
Forestry districts	48,807,798	6.50	317,375
Maryland	1,099,790,464	2.88	3,164,358
Property in general	873,849,328	3.23	2,825,446
Securities	225,941,136	1.50	338,912
Michigan	3,053,040,200	4.81	14,672,958
Property in general	2,800,000,000	3.40	9,507,091
Railroad (*a*)	253,040,200	20.42	5,165,867
Minnesota	1,673,625,522	4.25	7,109,811
Property in general	1,475,999,608	4.75	7,010,998
Money and credits	197,625,914	0.50	98,813
Montana	439,785,918	3.12	1,370,110
Property in general	393,549,425	2.80	1,101,938
Live stock	46,236,493	5.80	268,172
Nebraska	482,269,724	6.82	3,291,687
Property in general	481,931,242	6.80	3,277,132
Car-line tax and rolling stock	338,482	43.00	14,555
Nevada	151,138,752	5.82	878,982
Property in general	148,008,451	5.65	836,251
Sheep	3,130,301	13.65	42,731
New Hampshire	437,812,189	3.00	1,315,382
Property in general	390,877,626	2.05	800,000
Railroad property	41,986,613	10.30	432,257
Telephone (*b*)	4,947,950	16.80	83,125
New Jersey	2,711,978,241	4.24	11,487,168
Property in general	2,481,605,039	2.75	6,824,414
Railroad and canal property	$230,373,202	$20.24	$4,662,754
New Mexico	90,634,040	12.22	1,107,835
Property in general	78,124,110	11.60	906,240
Cattle	7,587,296	15.10	114,568
Sheep and goats	2,821,079	19.60	55,293
Horses, mules, burros	2,101,555	15.10	31,734
New York	12,070,420,887	1.79	21,552,160
Prop'ty in N. Y. City	8,320,601,014	1.71	14,256,305
Property outside N. Y. City	3,749,819,873	1.95	7,295,855
South Carolina	334,008,938	6.55	2,188,007
Property in general	310,907,101	7.00	2,176,350
Foreign corporations	23,101,837	0.50	11,657
South Dakota	1,271,604,031	1.00	1,275,284
Property in general	1,271,193,734	1.00	1,271,194
Private car companies (*c*)	410,297	9.97	4,090
Utah	229,265,693	8.13	1,863,842
Property in general	222,529,059	8.00	1,780,233
Sheep and goats	2,769,172	13.00	35,999
Horses and cattle	3,967,462	12.00	47,610
Vermont	280,573,416	3.26	913,563
Organized towns	231,571,877	1.30	301,044
Unorganized towns and gores	852,901	12.50	10,661
Power plants (*d*)	48,148,636	12.50	601,858
Virginia	1,039,503,843	2.36	2,455,340
Real estate and tangible personal	662,873,144	1.00	663,390
Intangible personal	179,959,075	6.50	1,169,768
Virginia county, city, and town bonds (*e*)	152,505,179	3.50	533,767
Money on deposit	44,166,445	2.00	88,415
West Virginia	1,286,755,394	1.45	1,862,338
Property in general	965,854,455	1.40	1,352,196
Public service corporations	320,900,939	1.59	510,142
Wisconsin	3,794,117,220	2.57	9,739,955
Property in general	3,426,797,220	1.43	4,900,777
Railroad (*f*)	367,320,000	13.17	4,839,178

(*a*) Sleeping car, express, car loaning, telegraph, and telephone companies. (*b*) Telegraph, express, sleeping car, dining car, and private car companies. (*c*) Including sleeping cars. (*d*) And transmission lines; railroad transportation, sleeping car, and telephone companies. (*e*) Also railroad and canal, steamboat, express, telegraph and telephone, sleeping, dining, and parlor car, and water, heat, light, and power companies. (*f*) Express, sleeping-car, and telegraph companies, and freight lines and equipment.

AVERAGE TREE SIZES AND LUMBER PER TREE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Estimates of Logging Companies on Timber Holdings.		Kind of Timber.	Estimate of United States Bureau of Forestry.		
Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber.		Average Yield Per Tree in Board Feet, Lumber Measure.	Average Length in Feet of Portion of Tree Used for Lumber.	Average Diameter of Tree in Inches.*
175	38	White spruce, red spruce	150	40	14
300	48	Eastern white pine	350	64	18
		Norway pine	350	64	18
474.4	60	Western yellow pine:			
		Rocky Mountains	500	66	22
750	80–90	California	3,000	110	36
550	48	Western white pine, long-leaf yellow pine	400	50	20
		Short-leaf yellow pine	370	64	18
660	50–70	Eastern hemlock	500	50	24
1,200–2,000	†	Western hemlock	650	88	22
235	24	White Oak	560	48	24
350	50	Poplar, yellow	1,000	64	30
600	65	Cypress	750	72	28
222	42	Western fir, Douglas fir:			
		Rocky Mountains	500	64	22
2,500	†	California, Oregon	3,000	120	36
6,962	140	Washington			
7,000–8,000	80–85	Redwood	4,000	144	40
2,500	†	Western red cedar	800	80	30

* Diameter outside bark 4.5 feet above ground. † Not specified.

EMPLOYMENT IN AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS.

(IN AUGUST, 1916, AND AUGUST, 1917.)

Industry.	Establishments to Which Inquiries Were Sent.	Establishments Reporting for August, Both Years.	Period of Pay Roll.	Number on Pay Roll in August — 1916.	Number on Pay Roll in August — 1917.	Per Cent. of Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	Amount of Pay Roll in August — 1916.	Amount of Pay Roll in August — 1917.	Per Cent. of Increase (+) or Decrease (—).
Boots and shoes	85	68	1 week	57,904	55,062	— 4.9	$738,829	$806,981	+ 9.2
Cotton manufacturing	88	52	1 week	40,945	40,542	— 1.0	390,047	470,225	+20.6
Cotton finishing	19	13	1 week	9,803	10,165	+ 3.7	121,139	148,483	+22.6
Hosiery and underwear	82	56	1 week	28,805	29,448	+ 2.2	266,752	322,532	+20.9
Woollen	56	43	1 week	37,743	39,754	+ 5.3	440,834	585,162	+32.7
Silk	65	34	2 weeks	10,215	9,727	— 4.8	228,179	229,207	+ .5
Men's ready-made clothing	86	37	1 week	13,522	15,187	+12.3	187,462	223,267	+19.1
Iron and steel	143	109	½ mo.	186,601	206,604	+10.7	6,897,489	9,503,260	+37.8
Car building and repairing	78	21	½ mo.	25,942	25,447	— 1.9	800.659	933,968	+16.6
Cigar manufacturing	103	61	1 week	19,332	18,720	— 3.2	208,176	230,520	+10.7
Automobile manufacturing	66	42	1 week	104,001	107,024	+ 2.9	2,028,049	2,305,983	+13.7
Leather manufacturing	46	32	1 week	14,532	13,713	— 5.6	204,331	226,016	+10.6
Papermaking	80	50	1 week	24,881	23,671	— 4.9	339,891	385,172	+13.3

COAL INDUSTRY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

(Number and occupations of employés.)

Anthracite. Occupations of Employes.	Totals.
INSIDE.	
Mine foremen	460
Assistant mine foremen	1,493
Fire bosses	787
Miners	43,706
Miners, laborers	27,751
Machine miners	363
Machine runners and scrapers	311
Drivers and runners	8,929
Motormen and assistants	2,558
Doorboys and helpers	1,985
Trackmen and bratticemen	3,839
Timbermen and rockmen	5,350
Pumpmen and pipemen	1,305
Electricians and helpers	364
All other employés	16,971
Total	116,092
OUTSIDE.	
Superintendents	137
Foremen	397
Blacksmiths and carpenters	3,041
Engineers and firemen	6,217
Machinists and helpers	1,046
Trackmen and helpers	600
Slate pickers (boys)	4,921
Slate pickers (men)	2,370
Office employés	952
All other employés	23,396
Total	43,077
Grand total inside and outside	159,169

Bituminous. Occupations of Employes.	Totals.
INSIDE.	
Mine foremen	1,373
Assistant mine foremen	1,313
Fire bosses	963
Pick miners	49,019
Machine miners	48,579
Machine runners and scrapers	8,235
Shot firers	556
Drivers and runners	7,359
Motormen and assistants	4,719
Doorboys and helpers	879
Trackmen and bratticemen	5,176
Timbermen and rockmen	3,106
Pumpmen and pipemen	1,849
Electricians and helpers	997
All other employés	6,812
Total	140,935
OUTSIDE.	
Superintendents	836
Foremen	694
Blacksmiths and carpenters	3,379
Engineers and firemen	3,421
Coke employés	9,342
Machinists and helpers	996
Trackmen and helpers	631
Office employés	1,264
All other employés	12,816
Total	33,379
Grand total inside and outside	174,304

FARMERS' NATIONAL CONGRESS, U. S. A.

President—H. E. Stockbridge, Atlanta, Ga. *Vice-Presidents*—J. A. Devanney, Morris, Minn.; John W. Barger, Waverly, O. *Treasurer*—D. K. Unsicker, Wright, Ia. *Secretary*—J. F. Griffin, Tiptonville, Tenn. *Assistant Secretaries*—J. H. Patten, Belton, S. C.; Jefferson G. Brown, Avoca, Mich.; Mrs. Florence R. S. Phillips, Tallahassee, Fla. *Legislative Agent*—J. H. Kimble, Port Deposit, Md.

The Farmers' National Congress, a pioneer national agricultural body, was organized in 1881 to voice by resolution the wishes of the farmers of the country on questions related to agriculture.

The membership of the congress is composed of delegates from each State appointed preferably by the Governors of the respective States, but should a Governor for any reason fail or refuse to make appointments, a certificate of appointment by the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture or State Agricultural Society, or by the State Vice President of the congress, is sufficient. The number of delegates from each State is unlimited.

Men of national and State reputation and of acknowledged ability are always found among the members, all of whom are actually engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The congress has devoted thirty-two years of aggressive effort in behalf of the American farmers, and has been of material service in securing much valuable legislation for the agricultural interests of the country. The congress has been a power in urging and a strong influence in securing such beneficial legislation as rural free mail delivery, interstate commerce commission, oleomargarine laws, free denatured alcohol, postal savings banks, river and harbor improvements and inland waterways appropriations, pure food laws, parcel post, etc.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

THE Department of Labor, through the Division of Information of the Bureau of Immigration, has established Distribution Branches throughout the country for the purpose, on the one hand of developing the welfare of the wage-earners of the United States and improving their opportunities for profitable employment, and on the other hand of affording to employers a method whereby they may make application for such help as they need, either male or female, citizens or alien residents, and have their wants supplied through said Distribution Branches. No fee is charged employer or employé for this service.

Manufacturers, contractors, farmers, and, in fact, all employers of labor, may now utilize the Government machinery to supply their wants in this direction.

A sufficient number of offices have been established to bring the distributing points near to the places where help is needed. The applications for laborers of all kinds and the applications for employment are cleared through one office in each State. Many of these head offices have sub-branches under their jurisdiction.

Application for workers should be addressed to the United States Employment Service, in the city named in this list as the headquarters of the zone in which the help is required.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT SERVICE.

Secretary of Labor—William B. Wilson. *Assistant Secretary of Labor*—Louis F. Post. *Commissioner-General*—A. Caminetti. *Chief, Division of Information*—T. V. Powderly, Washington.

ZONE.	Headquarters.	Name and Title of Officer in Charge.	Sub-Branches.
Maine	Portland, Custom House	Timothy Elliott, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
N. H.			
Vermont			
Mass.	Boston, 1151 Washington St	Wm. J. Burke, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	New Bedford.
R. I.	Providence, 222 Federal Bldg	James A. Sullivan, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Conn.			
N. Y.	New York, Room 8, U. S. Barge Office.	P. A. Donahue, Dir. Emp'nt	Buffalo (Room 8, Federal Bldg.)
N. J.	Newark, 9 Franklin St., Women's and Girls' Div.	Thomas J. Burns, Dir. Emp'nt; Margaretta Neale, Act. Supt.	Jersey City, Orange.
Pa.	Philadelphia, 132 S. Third St	J. L. Hughes, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	Pittsburgh (Berger Bldg.)
Del.	Wilmington, Old Federal Bldg	A. G. Benkhart, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Md.	Baltimore, Stewart Bldg., Women's and Girls' Div.	Geo. A. Mahone, Dir. Emp'nt; Nannie Irvine, In Charge.	
D. C.	Washington, Dept. of Labor Bldg., Women's and Girls' Div.	E. M. Kline, Act. Dir. Emp'nt; Grace Porter Hopkins, Act. Supt.	
Va.	Norfolk, 119 West Main St	W. R. Morton, Insp. in Charge	
W. Va.			
N. C.			
S. C.	Charleston, Custom House	W. V. Howard, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Ga.	Savannah, Custom House	Edgar T. Whatley, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Fla.	Jacksonville, Federal Bldg	Gideon B. Travis, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	Miami.
Ala.	Mobile, Federal Bldg	Henry C. Brownlow, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Miss.	Gulfport, P. O. Bldg	Hunter M. Course, Insp. in Charge	
La.	New Orleans, City Hall	H. A. M. Jacobsen, Insp. in Charge	
Tenn.	Memphis, P. O. Bldg	J. H. Ware, Insp. in Charge	
Ark.	Little Rock, 27 P. O. Bldg	Robert B. Keating, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Ohio	Cleveland, P. O. Bldg	J. A. Fluckey, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Ky.			
Ind.	Indianapolis, 319 Federal Bldg., Women's and Girls' Div.	John S. Sherman, Dir. of Emp'nt; Morna Hickman, In Charge.	
Ill.	Chicago, 845 S. Wabash Ave., Women's and Girls' Div.	P. L. Prentis, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Mich.	Detroit, Old P. O. Bldg	Benjamin J. Sand, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	Sault Ste. Marie.
Wis.	Madison, Capitol Bldg	J. C. Hise, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Minn.	Minneapolis, Federal Bldg	Chas. W. Seaman, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
N. D.			
S. D.			
Iowa			
Mo. (E. Dist.)	St. Louis, 19 N. Eighth St	W. R. King, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Mo. (W. Dist.)	Kansas City, 804 Grand Ave	A. L. Barkman, Dir. Emp'nt	
Neb.	Omaha, County Court House	M. A. Coykendall, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	Lincoln.
Kansas			
Okla.			
Tex. (S. Dist.)	Galveston, Am. Nat. Ins. Co. Bldg.	James B. Bryan, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	*a* Big Spring
Tex. (W. Dist.)	El Paso	Perry P. Young, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	*b* San Antonio.
Tex. (N. Dist.)	Fort Worth	Wm. H. Robb, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	Amarillo, Houston.
N. Mex.	Sante Fe, 261 San Francisco St	Karl W. Greene, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	*c* Albuquerque.
Col.	Denver, 355 Federal Bldg., Women's and Girls' Div.	H. H. Moler, Insp. in Charge; Katherine M. Herring, Clerk in Charge.	
Utah	Salt Lake City, Federal Bldg	D. Arthur Plumly, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Wyo.			
Mont.	Helena, Power Bldg	Chas. K. Andrews, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	
Idaho	Moscow	Wm. J. McConnell, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Wash.	Seattle, First Ave. and Union St	Lawrence Wood, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	*d* Spokane.
Oregon	Portland, 249 Ankeny St	R. P. Bonham, Dir. Emp'nt	Astoria.
Cal. (N. Dist.)	San Francisco, 2 Appraisers Bldg., Women's and Girls' Div., 108 Custom House.	William Greenblatt, Act. Dir. Emp'nt; Estelle Barfield, Act. Supt.	Sacramento, Fresno, Eureka, Monterey.
Cal. (S. Dist.)	Los Angeles, P. O. Bldg	Charles T. Connell, Insp. in Charge	*e* San Diego.
Nev.	Reno	Nell McGee, Insp. in Charge Emp'nt	
Arizona	Phœnix, 14 Wall St. (Co-op'tive)	Frank Brown, Act. Dir. Emp'nt	*f* Tucson.

UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT OFFICES—*Continued.*

a Brownsville, Laredo, Eagle Pass. *b* Del Rio, San Angelo. *c* Tucumcari, Deming. *d* Walla Walla, Tacoma, Aberdeen, Everett, Bellingham, North Yakima, Friday Harbor, Nooksack, Lynden, Custer, Port Townsend, Port Angeles. *e* Santa Ana, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Bakersfield, San Bernardino, Calexico, Indio. *f* Douglas, Naco, Nogales, Phœnix, Yuma.

All the postmasters throughout the United States are co-operating in this work by distributing application blanks both to employers and employés. The appropriate blanks may, therefore, be had on request to any postmaster. However, in those cities designated as zone headquarters, application for blanks or information should be made direct to the United States Employment Service, at the address indicated in the foregoing table.

The present system of distribution has only been in operation since the first of February, 1915. The number of applications for positions during the five months (February 1 to June 30, 1915) was 76,503. The number directed to employment during the same period was 10,916. For the fiscal year July 1, 1915, to June 30, 1916, the number of applications for positions was 184,481. The number directed to employment during the same period was 84,955. During the year ending June 30, 1917, approximately 290,000 were directed to employment.

CONSTANCY OF EMPLOYMENT OF WAGE-EARNERS.

THE Federal Census of Manufactures of 1914 shows that the average number of wage-earners employed in all manufacturing industries during that year was 7,036,337. The largest number, 7,242,752, was employed in March and the smallest number, 6,640,284, in December, equal to 91.7 per cent. of the maximum. The statistics are embraced in the following tables.

INDUSTRIES IN WHICH LARGEST NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS ARE EMPLOYED.

INDUSTRIES.	Average Number of Wage-Earners.	MAXIMUM MONTH.		MINIMUM MONTH.		
		Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Month.	Number of Wage-Earners.	Per Cent. of Maximum.
United States	7,036,337	Mar.	7,242,752	Dec.	6,640,284	91.7
Automobiles and bodies and parts	127,092	Apr.	137,954	Nov.	117,990	85.5
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings	206,088	Feb.	219,045	Nov.	196,833	89.9
Bread and other bakery products	124,052	Oct.	126,772	Jan.	118,545	93.5
Car and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies	339,518	Sept.	347,031	Dec.	331,207	95.4
Clothing, men's, including shirts	225,719	Feb.	238,439	Nov.	213,626	89.3
Clothing, women's	168,907	Mar.	188,526	July	145,362	77.1
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares	393,404	Jan.	404,647	Aug.	382,702	94.6
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	118,078	Jan.	128,766	Dec.	107,277	83.3
Furniture, including refrigerators	133,498	Mar.	142,702	Dec.	125,344	87.6
Hosiery and knit goods	150,520	Mar.	157,636	Aug.	142,779	90.6
Printing and publishing	272,092	Mar.	276,848	Aug.	266,932	96.4
Tobacco manufactures	178,872	Mar.	181,483	Dec.	175,236	96.6
Woollen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats	163,976	Apr.	170,570	Dec.	154,066	90.3
IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES SHOWING LARGE VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS.						
Brick and tile, terra-cotta, and fire-clay products	100,182	June	123,877	Feb.	76,458	61.7
Canning and preserving	74,671	Sept.	185,724	Jan.	27,917	15.0
Ice, manufactured	23,011	July	32,526	Jan.	15,144	46.6
Oil, cottonseed and cake	21,810	Nov.	36,838	June	7,063	19.2

Figures for carpets and rugs other than rag were deducted from woolen, worsted, felt goods, and wool hats, as they are not included in this combination in the Census reports.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen, 45 Rose Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—W. A. Walters. *Representative on International Socialist Bureau*—Boris Reinstein. *National Executive Committee*—Sidney Armer, 417 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal.; J. P. Johnson, 101 Greenwood Street, New Haven, Ct.; John M. Francis, 266 North East Street, Duquoin, Ill.; John Sweeney, 10 Ashley Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Samuel Johnson, 1023 Fremont Street, St. Paul, Minn.; Charles Rogers, 1609 Penn Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Rudolph Katz, Maywood, N. J.; P. E. De Lee, 152 Fourth Street, Troy, N. Y.; John D. Goerke, 306 Superior Avenue N. E., Cleveland, Ohio; G. G. Anton, 4310 Otter Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; Donald L. Munro, 1020 Bay Street, Portsmouth, Va.; John C. Schaefer, care of J2 D. Camp, Granite Falls, Wash.; Albert Schnabel, 1397 Sixteenth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; Joseph Czapko, 216 East Third Street, South Bethlehem, Pa.; Joseph Schlossberg, 2068 Daly Avenue, New York, N. Y.; J. Salaneck, 12 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; F. Hanson, 89 Kenmore Road, Medford, Mass.

The party is organized in local organizations known as "sections," such sections existing in thirty States. Seven persons, five of whom must be actual wage-workers, may form a section, providing they acknowledge the platform, constitution and resolutions of the Socialist Labor Party and do not belong to any other political party. But if more than seven propose to organize a section then at least three-fourths must be actual wage-workers. In places where no section exists, or where none can be formed, any person complying with the aforesaid provisions may become a member-at-large upon application to the National Executive Committee. Sections are not permitted to charge initiation fees. All questions of importance arising within the party are decided by general vote. At each meeting of the section a Chairman is elected, and the same rule holds good with all standing committees.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION.

ORGANIZED 1885. Has about 3,000 members, and its objects are to promote the study of economic conditions and prepare papers thereon for publication.

President—John R. Commons, University of Wisconsin. *Vice-Presidents*—James E. Le Rossignol, University of Nebraska; Murray S. Wildman, Stanford University; George Ray Wicker, Dartmouth College. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

UNITED STATES TRADE, JANUARY-AUGUST, 1917.

(TOTAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE BY COUNTRIES.)

COUNTRIES.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	*Dollars.*
EUROPE.		
Austria-Hungary	52,361	
Azores, & Madeira Isls.	1,036,699	162 744
Belgium	157,735	17,258,557
Bulgaria	8,569	
Denmark	550,326	30,824,530
Finland	2,896	398,630
France	71,992 554	653,766,081
Germany	155,993	3,275
Gibraltar	61,383	5,517 102
Greece	3,402,496	6,784,048
Iceland, & Faroe Islands	362,487	1,259,369
Italy	26,843,745	237.773,709
Malta, Gozo, etc.	51.274	65,800
Netherlands	15,990,386	58,392,383
Norway	5 150,523	56,523,050
Portugal	6,549,817	13,599,350
Roumania	1,285	279,522
Russia in Europe	4.393,667	239,696.766
Spain	26.978,730	53,955.208
Sweden	15.796,025	20 623,892
Switzerland	13,626,479	14,615,904
Turkey in Europe		
United Kingdom:		
England	180 295,965	1.218.434,920
Scotland	21 205,861	121.206,327
Ireland	14,301,901	19.037.079
Total Unit. King'm	215.803.727	1,358 678.326
Total Europe	408,969 157	2.770 181 786
NORTH AMERICA.		
Bermuda	871,634	1.604.225
British Honduras	972,669	1.286.072
Canada	251,889,694	575 378 106
Cent'l American States:		
Costa Rica	4.725.766	2.314 683
Guatemala	9 014.185	3.614 273
Honduras	3.334,771	3,589.549
Nicaragua	2 836 485	3.460.988
Panama	5 120,903	18 842 866
Salvador	4 705,645	2.965,934
Total Cent'l American States	29 737.755	34,788,293
Greenland		4.500
Mexico	84.807 925	65.827,485
Miquelon, Langley, etc.		111,952
Newf'nd'nd & Labrador	1.951,832	6.591.834
Cuba	205,234,682	113 806 297
Dominican Republic	10,612,787	9 954 751
Danish W. Ind's (Virgin Isl's of the U.S.)	597,233	1,057 785
Hayti	2,900,499	4.048 443
Total West Indies	231,738,388	149.557 240
Total N. America	601,969,897	835,149,707
SOUTH AMERICA.		
Argentina	133,868,842	62,255 607
Bolivia	10,153	2,183 122
Brazil	106,334,520	40,156,607
Chile	96,625,767	32.971,480
Colombia	19,723,675	8,873,782
SO. AMERICA—*Cont'd.*		
Ecuador	7,388,149	3,788,424
Guiana—British	107,166	3,086,883
Dutch	1,161,710	855,244
French		559,154
Paraguay	67,318	196,909
Peru	27,803,295	13,363,309
Uruguay	28,389,041	11,440,055
Venezuela	11,974,956	7,750,880
Total S. America	433,454,592	187,504,667
ASIA.		
Aden	1,125,897	837,070
China	89,212,120	25,286,176
China, leased territory:		
British	5,922	342
French		181,867
German	35,888	243,658
Japanese	7,504,119	3,210,525
Total China	96,758,049	28,922,568
Chosen	96,047	1,447,275
East Indies: British—		
British India	72,555,194	20,012,873
Straits Settlements	79,492,311	4,957,548
Other British	17,315,026	796,418
Dutch East Indies	60,978,339	15,197,315
Hongkong	6,912,989	10,402,763
Japan	154,265,757	93,352,704
Persia	747,086	148,021
Russia in Asia	1,815,847	86,449,626
Siam	60,294	648,046
Total Asia	492.336,181	263,263,668
OCEANIA.		
Total Oceania	54,174,301	64,193,766
AFRICA.		
Abyssinia		
Belgian Congo		102,865
British Africa—West	11,388,671	4,301,864
South	15,715,160	17,788,821
East	101,949	1,258,923
Total British Africa	27,205,780	23,349,608
Canary Islands	173,788	538,481
Egypt	24.871,077	1,594,741
French Africa	819,093	2,201,704
German Africa	466,987	2,120
Italian Africa	151,700	8,523
Liberia		126,334
Madagascar	132,738	52,199
Morocco	122,156	213,859
Portuguese Africa	1,749,772	3,055,182
Spanish Africa	386	76,401
Total Africa	55,693,477	31,322,017
Grand total	2,046,597,605	4,151,615,611

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(By Consul General J. I. Brittain, Sydney.)

Under the provisions of the new Workmen's Compensation Act, which went into effect on July 1, 1917, every employer (which term includes the legal personal representatives of a deceased employer) shall make provision for compensating persons injured in his employ. All employés (which term includes, among others, clerks, typists, messengers, domestic servants and all manual workers) come within the scope of the act, except—(a) Any person employed whose remuneration exceeds $1,518 per annum; or (b) A person whose employment is of a casual nature and who is employed otherwise than for the purposes of the employer's trade or business. The act covers accidents happening anywhere, whether on or off the employer's premises, provided the person injured was on the business of the employer at the time of the accident. The compensation provided in case of death by accident or specified diseases is minimum $1,460 (an increase of approximately $586 over the old law) and maximum $2,435 (an increase of approximately $488 over the old law). In cases of permanent disability by accident or specified diseases the compensation is $3,650; for temporary total or partial disablement, weekly payments of half the weekly wages, not exceeding $9.75 per week ($4.87 under the old law), with a maximum payment of $3,650 ($973.30 under the old law).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(Report of Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and of the American Association for Labor Legislation.)

In order to facilitate the study and comparison of the Compensation laws of the various States, they are analyzed in the following pages according to a uniform outline designed to show clearly the most important features of the several plans.

ALASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1915; in effect July 28, 1915; amended, chapter 44, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Mining operations in which five or more persons are employed, unless election to the contrary is made (includes development and construction work, stamp and roller mills, reduction work and processes, coke ovens, etc.).

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, contractors and sub-contractors excluded. Public employment: Not included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) If married, $3,000 to widow, $600 additional to each child under sixteen years of age, posthumous child, or child over 16, dependent by reason of physical or mental incompetency, and to dependent parent or parents if any; if no widow, $3,000 to any minor orphans, and $600 additional to any under sixteen; no total to exceed $6,000.

(b) If unmarried, and dependent parent or parents, $1,200 to each.

(c) If no dependents, funeral expenses not to exceed $150, and other expenses, if any, to same amount.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Total permanent, $3,600 to workman alone; $1,200 additional if wife is living; $600 additional for each child under sixteen; total not to exceed $6,000. If no wife or children, $600 to each dependent parent.

(b) Total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for not over six months.

(c) Partial permanent disability, fixed sums for specified injuries, varying with conjugal condition and number of children.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment must be made if within two years an injury develops or proves to be such as to warrant a different award from any previously made.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Attachment may be had pending result of action, or employer may deposit cash or bond with court. Payments are exempt from execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By courts, either with or without jury trial.

ARIZONA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 8, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended, chapter 7, acts of 1913.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All accidental injuries causing disability of at least two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of the employment, caused in whole, or in part, or contributed to, by a necessary risk or danger of, or inherent in the nature of the employment, or by failure of the employer or his agents to exercise due care or to comply with any law affecting the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All especially dangerous employments, including the construction, operation and maintenance of steam and street railroads, using or working near explosives, building work using iron or steel frames or hoists, derricks, or ladders or scaffolds twenty or more feet above ground; telegraph, telephone or other electrical work; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, etc.; all mills, shops and factories using power machinery. Industries declared especially dangerous are specified in law. Elective as to other industries.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a lump sum equal to 2,400 times one-half the daily wages or earnings of the deceased employee, but not to exceed $4,000. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years.

(b) If no dependents, the reasonable expenses of medical attendance and burial of deceased employee.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the employee's semi-monthly earnings during the time he is unable to work at any gainful occupation.

(b) For partial disability, a semi-monthly payment equal to one-half the wage decrease.

(c) The total amount of payments for total or partial disability caused by a single injury not to exceed $4,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Examinations as to the nature of injury and degree of incapacity, etc., may be required by either party at intervals of not less than three months.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure provided the liability for compensation is not less than the compensation fixed by law.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—A judgment for compensation issued by a court is collectible without relief from valuation or appraisement laws and has the same preferential claim as is allowed by law for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by (a) written agreement between the parties, (b) arbitration, or (c) by reference to the Attorney-General of the State, in case of failure or refusal to agree by any of the modes above provided, then by a civil action at law.

CALIFORNIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 8, 1911; in effect September 1, 1911; new act, chapter 176, acts of 1913, in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapters 541, 607, 662, acts of 1915; new act, chapter 586, acts of 1917, in effect January 1, 1918.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries, including diseases, arising out of the employment causing disability for more than ten days, or death, and not the result of the intoxication of the injured employee or his intention to injure himself.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting agriculture and domestic service, which may come under the act by joint election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of an employer for hire, including apprentices and aliens. Persons whose employment is both casual and not in the course of the employer's trade or business are excluded. Public employment: Persons employed by the State and its political sub-divisions (except unsalaried deputies appointed for their own convenience), and by all public corporations.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF DEATH:

(a) The reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, three times the annual earnings of the deceased employee; not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000, payable at least monthly in instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the wages. Payments to children cease on reaching the age of eighteen years, unless

mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, three times the annual contribution of the deceased to their support, subject to the same limitations as above.

Any disability payments made and burial expenses paid are to be considered as parts of the above totals.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Such medical, surgical and hospital treatment as may reasonably be required to cure and relieve from the effects of the injury.

(b) For temporary total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability.

(c) For temporary partial disability, 65 per cent. of weekly loss of wages during such disability.

(d) The aggregate amount of benefits for a single injury causing temporary disability is limited to three times the annual earnings of the injured person, with a maximum benefit period of 240 weeks.

(e) For permanent disability, 55 per cent. of average weekly earnings, for periods varying from four to 240 weeks, according to the degree of disability. After the expiration of 240 weeks a further benefit varying from 10 to 40 per cent. of the weekly earnings is payable during the remainder of life, when the degree of disability reaches or exceeds 70 per cent.

In case of permanent incapacity or death, a lump sum may be substituted for benefits, such lump sum to equal the present value of the benefits computed at 6 per cent.

Average weekly earnings shall be considered as not less than $6.41 nor more than $32.05.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be reviewed at any time during the first 245 weeks, after legal notice received.

INSURANCE—Insurance is required, either in the State insurance fund or in an authorized company, unless the employer furnishes proof of ability to carry his own insurance. Municipalities are required to insure in the State fund, unless the risk is refused.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policies inure directly to the benefit of employees, who also have a first lien on any amount due the employer from the insurance company. Self-insurers may be required to give bond or deposit securities. A claim for injury or death of an employee or any award shall have the same preference over other unsecured debts as is given by law to claims for wages, but not so as to impair a lien of a previous award.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Accident Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

COLORADO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 10, 1915; in effect August 1, 1915; amended, chapter 155, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries caused by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not intentionally self-inflicted or intentionally inflicted by another, and causing death within two years or disability for more than two weeks.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate commerce and domestic and agricultural labor in which four or more persons are employed in which employers elect to come under the act; others may elect, but lose no defences if they do not. Public service under State, municipalities, school or irrigation districts, etc.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person in the service of another under any contract of hire, express or implied, casual employees excepted. Public employees: All under any appointment or contract of hire; elective officials and officers and enlisted men in the National Guard excluded.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for six years, $8 maximum, total not to exceed $2,500 nor to be less than $1,000. If death occurs from any cause during receipt of disability benefits, any unaccrued and unpaid remainder goes to dependents.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $8 maximum, for such part of six years as the commission may determine, total not to exceed $2,500. If death occurs from any cause during the receipt of disability benefits, partial dependents shall receive not more than four times the amount contributed by the deceased during his last year of employment, the aggregate of disability and death benefits not to exceed $2,500.

(c) If no dependents, $75 funeral expenses.

(d) Payments to any beneficiary cease on death; to widow or dependent widower, on remarriage, but a lump sum equal to one-half the unpaid balance shall be paid the spouse if there are no children; to children, on reaching the age of eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

Payments lapsing for any reason go to surviving dependents, if any.

Benefits to aliens are one-third the amounts payable to citizens, and may not exceed $1,000.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical assistance for first thirty days, not more than $100 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages during continuance, $5 minimum, $8 maximum; full wages if less than $5.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage decrease, $8 maximum; total not to exceed $2,080. Special schedule for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for periods ranging from four to 208 weeks. Facial disfigurements may be compensated for in an amount not exceeding $500.

Payments may be commuted to a lump sum after six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be changed within fifteen days after making on discovery of mistake, and may be appealed from within sixty days.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability to make payments is required. Public employees must be insured in the State fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurers are primarily liable to a workman or his beneficiaries entitled to benefits; notice to employer is notice to insurer; insolvency of employer does not release insurer. Claims are not assignable, and payments are exempt from attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Commission, with limited appeal to courts.

CONNECTICUT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 29, 1913; in effect January 1, 1914; amended, chapter 288, acts of 1915; chapter 368, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries arising out of and in the course of employment, disability of more than seven days or death, except when injury is caused by wilful and serious misconduct of the injured employee, or by his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries in which five or more persons are employed, in absence of contrary election by employer.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees of employers accepting the act, in absence of contrary election, outworkers and casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of the State and any public corporation within the State using the services of another for pay.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for burial expenses.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a weekly compensation, determined according to the measure of dependence, not exceeding one-half the earnings of the deceased employee.

(d) Compensation shall in no case be more than $14 or less than $5 weekly, and shall not continue longer than 312 weeks.

A widow's or widower's dependence ceases with remarriage, and a child's upon reaching eighteen years of age, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

If a widow or dependent widower remarries or dies during the term of benefit payments, subsequent payments go to other dependents, if any.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical aid and hospital service during such time as needed.

(b) For total disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the employee's earnings, not more than $14 or less than $5 weekly, or for longer than 520 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, a weekly compensation equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $14 per week, or for longer than 312 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, one-half the average weekly earnings for fixed periods in lieu of all other payments.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commissioner, provided they equal the value of the compensations.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Review may be had upon request of either party, whenever it shall appear to the compensation commissioner that the incapacity or the measure of dependence has changed. The commissioner retains control over awards during their whole period.

INSURANCE—Approved schemes may be substituted provided the benefits are equivalent to those provided by law. Insurance may be taken in approved stock or mutual companies or associations.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employer must furnish the insurance commissioner satisfactory proof of his solvency and financial ability to pay awards, file satisfactory security with the insurance commissioner, or insure in approved stock or mutual companies or associations. Payments are not assignable, are exempt from execution, and are entitled to the same preference as wage debts.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the compensation commissioners. Appeals from findings and awards of any commissioner may be made to the Superior Court of the county without cost to either party.

DELAWARE.

This is a new act, taking effect January 1, 1918. An elective compensation law is provided for all employers of five or more employees. Exception is made for domestic servants, farm laborers, casual laborers, out workers, contractors and sub-contractors, officers and servants of the State or its agencies, and employees in interstate or foreign commerce. The act is to be administered by an industrial accident board of three members appointed by the Governor at $2,500 and expenses, whose award is final unless an appeal is taken to the Supreme Court of the county within ten days. Insurance in a stock or mutual company is required unless the employer can furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to pay compensation direct, in which case the board may require the deposit of an acceptable security, indemnity or bond. The act gives compensation for "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of" employment within the State, and diseases resulting therefrom; but excludes injuries resulting from intoxication, deliberate and reckless indifference to danger, wilful intention to bring about the injury or death of oneself or another, wilful failure or refusal to use a reasonable safety appliance provided or to perform a duty required by statute, or from the wilful act of another having no relation to the employment. There is a waiting period of fourteen days, during which medical care up to $25 is provided. For total disability compensation for 270 weeks is 50 per cent. of wages and thereafter 20 per cent. In death cases $100 is allowed for burial and 25 per cent. of wages for a dependent widow or widower, with additional percentages up to 60 per cent. in proportion to the number of dependents and children under sixteen.

HAWAII.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 28, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915; amended, No. 227, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment, including occupational diseases, causing disability for more than seven days or death within two years, and not due to the employee's intention to injure himself or another or to his intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All public and all industrial employment for pecuniary gain.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons under contract of employment or apprenticeship, other than casual employees, whose pay does not exceed $36 per week. Public employment: All except elective officials and employees who receive salaries in excess of $1,800 per year.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses if death occurs within six months after the injury.

(b) 40 per cent. of average weekly wages to widow or dependent widower alone, 50 per cent. if one or two dependent children, 60 per cent. if three or more; 30 per cent. to one or two orphans, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 50 per cent. If no consort or child, but other dependents, 25 to 40 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage, and to widower on termination of disability or remarriage; to child on reaching age of sixteen, unless incapable of self-support, when they may continue to eighteen; to other beneficiaries, on termination of disability; no payments except to children to continue longer than 312 weeks. Basic wages not less than $5 nor more than $36 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services during disability, not exceeding $150 in amount.

(b) For total disability, 60 per cent. of weekly wages, $3 minimum, $18 maximum, for not longer than 312 weeks; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid unless disability is permanent, when $3 will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, $12 maximum, not over 312 weeks, total not to exceed $5,000; fixed awards for specified injuries, in lieu of all other benefits.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed at any time, not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Private employers must carry insurance, secure guarantee insurance, deposit security, or furnish proof of financial ability to make payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments are preferred claims, the same as wage debts. Employees have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Industrial accident boards for each county; appeals to courts.

IDAHO.

The Compensation Law of Idaho went into

effect, as to a State Insurance Fund, on July 1, 1917. The remainder becomes operative January 1, 1918.

A compulsory law is provided for all public employments, and for private employments carried on for pecuniary gain. Employees injured outside the State are covered, as well as those hired outside the State if they would be entitled to compensation under the law of the State where hired. Exception is made in case of employees whose remuneration is more than $2,400 a year, employees in interstate commerce, and public officials elected by popular vote or receiving more than $2,400 a year. Agricultural, domestic and casual employees, outworkers, employees of charitable organizations and members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, although excluded, may be included by agreement. The act is to be administered by an industrial accident board of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate at $3,000 and expenses. An award of the board is final unless an appeal is taken to the District Court within thirty days. Public corporations must insure in the State Insurance Fund, which is to be administered by a State insurance manager appointed by the Governor with the approval of the Senate at $4,000. Private employers must either insure in the State Insurance Fund or deposit with the State insurance manager satisfactory security in the form of a surety bond or guaranty contract. The act gives compensation for "personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment," and diseases resulting therefrom, but not including injuries resulting from the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another or from intoxication. Medical care must be furnished for a reasonable time, charges being limited to those which "prevail in the same community for similar treatment of injured persons of a like standard of living." Hospital agreements may be entered into by employers and workmen, in which case the employer must not profit by the arrangement or levy an assessment of more than $1 a month, except with the approval of the board. Such agreements must provide for sickness "contracted during the employment (except venereal diseases and sickness as a result of intoxication)," as well as for injuries, and the care given shall be under supervision of the board. The waiting period is seven days. For total disability compensation is 55 per cent. of average weekly wages for 400 weeks and $6 a week thereafter. In death cases $100 is allowed for burial, and if there are no dependents the employer must pay to the industrial administration fund $1,000. A dependent widow or widower is allowed 45 per cent. of average weekly wages, with additional percentages up to 55 per cent. in proportion to the number of dependents and children under eighteen.

ILLINOIS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 10, 1911; in effect May 1, 1912. New act, June 28, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended June 28 (p. 400), 1915; May 31, June 25, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing permanent disfigurement, disability of over six working days, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—The building trades; construction, excavating and electrical work; transportation; mining and quarrying; work with or about explosives, molten metals, injurious gases or vapors, or corrosive acids, and all enterprises in which the law requires protective devices. Other employers may elect, but forfeit no defenses if they do not. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except those not engaged in the usual trade or business of the employer. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, county, municipality, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, not less than $1,650 (to a widow with one child under sixteen, $1,750, and if two or more children, $1,850), nor more than $3,500 (to a widow with one child under sixteen, $3,750, and if two or more children, $4,000).

(b) If only dependent collateral heirs survive, such a percentage of the above sum as the support rendered during the last two years was of the earnings of the deceased.

(c) If no dependents, a burial benefit not exceeding $150.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical aid for not over eight weeks, not over $200 in value.

(b) For total disability, beginning with eighth day (second day of permanent), a weekly sum equal to 50 per cent. of the employee's earnings, $6 minimum, $12 maximum, during disability or until payments equal a death benefit; thereafter, if the disability is permanent, a sum annually equal to 8 per cent. of a death benefit, but not less than $10 per month.

(c) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity, not more than $12 per week.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a benefit of 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods, in addition to temporary total disability.

(e) The basis of 50 per cent. is to be increased 5 per cent. for each child under sixteen years of age, maximum 65 per cent. The minimum of $6 per week is to be increased for each such child, the total not to exceed $7.50. The maximum of $12 is to be increased $1 for each such child, the total not to exceed $15.

(f) For serious and permanent disfigurement, not causing incapacity and not otherwise compensated, a sum not exceeding one-fourth the death benefits.

No payments are to extend beyond eight years, except in case of permanent total incapacity.

Lump sum payments for either death or disability may be substituted by the Industrial Board for periodic payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Medical examination may be had not oftener than every four weeks. The Industrial Board may, on request, review instalment payments within eighteen months after the award or agreement thereon.

INSURANCE—The employer must insure, give proof of ability to pay, or make other provision to secure compensation payments, or he may maintain a benefit system, but may not reduce his liability under the act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, awards constitute liens upon all property of the employer within the county, paramount to all other claims, except wages, taxes, mortgages or trust deeds.

The rights of an insolvent employer to insurance indemnities are subrogated to injured employees.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Board through an arbitrator or arbitration committee, subject to review by the board. Questions of law may be reviewed by the courts.

INDIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915; amended, chapters 62, 81, 165, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than seven days, or death by accident arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful misconduct, intention to injure self, intoxication, or wilful failure or refusal to use safety appliance or perform duty required by statute.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except interstate and foreign commerce, for which Federal laws make provision; railroad employees engaged in train service, and domestic and agricultural labor, unless employer makes contrary election; compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees and contractors' employees engaged upon the subject matter of the contract; casual employees are excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses, if death from the injury occurs within 300 weeks.

(b) 50 per cent. of weekly wages to persons wholly dependent; to those partially dependent, amounts proportionate to decedent's contributions to their support. The term of payment is limited to 300 weeks from the receipt of the injury.

(c) Payments cease on remarriage of widow or dependent widower, or on children attaining the age of eighteen years, unless mentally or physically disabled for earning. Wages are to be considered as not above $24 nor less than $10 weekly, no total to exceed $5,000.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first thirty days, and longer at option of employer; employee must accept unless otherwise ordered by Industrial Board.

(b) For total disability, 55 per cent. of wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 55 per cent. of wages for designated periods ranging from 15 to 200 weeks.

Wage basis and total amounts are limited as for death benefits.

Any payments may be commuted to a lump sum after twenty-six weeks.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be viewed at any time by Industrial Board on its own motion or the request of either party, but without retroactive effect.

INSURANCE—Required unless satisfactory proof of financial ability to meet payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Contracts of insurance must inure directly to the benefit of the person entitled to payments under an award. Payments have same preference and priority as unpaid wages, and are exempt from claims of creditors.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by the Industrial Board, with appeal to courts on questions of law.

IOWA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 18, 1913; in effect (a) establishing industrial commission and providing for insurance of employees, July 4, 1913; (b) compensation features, July 1, 1914; amended, chapters 188, 270, 336, 409, 418, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries arising out of and in the course of the employment causing disability of more than two weeks, or death; except when caused by the injured employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, or by the intoxication of the employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except agriculture and domestic service, in absence of contrary election by employer. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered in absence of contrary election, except clerks not subjected to the hazards of the industry and casual employees, or those not employed for the purpose of the employer's trade or business. Public employment: All employees of the State and its subdivisions except policemen and firemen entitled to benefits from pension funds.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire burden is on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable expenses of the employee's last sickness and burial, not to exceed $100.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to 50 per cent. of the wages of the deceased employee, but not more than $10 nor less than $5 per week, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, such a proportion of the above as the amounts contributed by the employee to such partial dependents bear to his annual earnings.

(d) If the employee was a minor whose earnings were received by the parent, a sum to the parent equal to two-thirds of the amount provided for persons wholly dependent.

If the spouse dies during the compensation period, unpaid benefits go to other dependents, if any; if she remaries and there are no dependent children, payments cease.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable surgical, medical and hospital services and supplies for first four weeks, not exceeding $100.

(b) For total temporary disability 50 per cent. of wages; not more than $15 nor less than $6 (unless wages are less than $6, then full wages), for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, the same compensation as for temporary disability, to be paid for a period of not more than 400 weeks.

(d) For partial permanent disability (specified maimings), 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for fixed periods beginning with the date of injury.

Payments under (b) and (c) for the fifth, sixth and seventh weeks are 83⅓ per cent. of the weekly earnings, if disability continues beyond those dates respectively, but only 50 per cent. after the seventh week.

Lump sum payments may be substituted on approval of the Industrial Commissioner and an order of the court.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Commissioner at the request of either party.

INSURANCE—Employers must insure in approved companies or mutual associations, furnish satisfactory proof of financial ability to make payments, deposit security with the State Insurance Department, or contract with employees to maintain approved scheme in lieu of the compensation provided by law, provided there is no diminution of benefits.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency of the insurer, a claim for compensation becomes a first lien, and in case of legal incapacity of insured to receive the amount due, the insurer must settle directly with the beneficiary.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by committees of arbitration, with the Industrial Commissioner as chairman; limited appeals to courts.

KANSAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended, chapter 216, acts of 1913; chapter 226, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment not due to intoxication or deliberate intention of injured employee, or caused by his wilful failure to use safeguards provided by statute or furnished by employer, causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Railways, factories, quarries, electrical, building or engineering work, laundries, natural gas plants, county and municipal work, employments requiring the use of dangerous, explosive or inflammable materials, if employing five or more persons; and mines without reference to the number of employees, in absence of contrary election; employers in other industries and those employing less than five persons may also elect.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including apprentices, but excluding casual employees. Public employment: Workmen on county and municipal work.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to three years' earnings of the deceased

employee, not less than $1,400 nor more than $3,800. For non-resident alien beneficiaries (except in Canada) the maximum is $750.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the injury to such dependents.

(c) If no dependents are left, a reasonable expense for burial, not exceeding $150. Compensation ceases upon the marriage of any dependent, or when a minor, not physically or mentally incapable of wage earning, shall become eighteen years of age.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) On demand, medical, surgical and hospital treatment, not over $150 in value, for not more than fifty days.

(b) For total incapacity, payments during incapacity, after the first week, equal to 60 per cent. of earnings, but not less than $6 nor more than $15 per week.

(c) For partial incapacity, 60 per cent. of wage loss, during incapacity, after the first week. Lump sums equal to 50 per cent. of the wages for specified periods are to be paid for designated injuries, in lieu of all other compensation. No payments for total or partial disability shall extend over more than eight years. After six months lump sum payments may be substituted at the employer's option, the sum to be agreed upon or determined by the court; or the workman may apply at any time.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Any award may be modified at any time by agreement. After one year either party may demand a revision. Employees must submit to medical examination at reasonable periods to determine their physical condition.

INSURANCE—The employer may insure in any approved insurance scheme which provides compensation not less favorable than is provided in this act.

SECURITY OF PAYMENT—Lump sums awarded by the court may be secured by order of the court by a good and sufficient bond when there is doubt of security of payment. If the employer was insured, the insurer shall be subrogated to the rights and duties of the employer. Claims and awards are not assignable or subject to execution, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes not settled by agreement may be referred to arbitrators, subject to an appeal to courts.

KENTUCKY.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 23, 1916; in effect August 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED — Personal injuries by accident arising out of and in course of employment, causing incapacity for more than two weeks, or death, not self-inflicted, or due to intoxication or wilful misconduct. Results of pre-existing diseases are not included.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic service and farm labor where five or more persons are employed; excepted industries may become subject to the act, by joint application by employers and employees.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in establishments coming under the act, if the employees elect. Public employment: All employees of municipalities coming under the act, if the employees elect.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable burial expenses, not to exceed $75.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings, not more than $12 nor less than $5 per week, for 335 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the amount for total dependency, determined by the degree of dependence.

(d) If no dependents, $100 payable to the personal representative.

Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage and to a child on reaching the age of 16, unless incapacitated for wage earning.

Payments thus terminated go to other beneficiaries, if any.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital aid for 90 days, unless another period is fixed by the board, the cost not to exceed $100.

(b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly wages for eight years, not more than $12 nor less than $5, total not to exceed $5,000.

(c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not to exceed $12, for not more than 335 weeks, total not to exceed $4,000.

Compensation periods are fixed for specified injuries.

Lump sum awards may be made after six months, if approved by the board.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Review may be had on the request of either party or on the motion of the board, changing or revoking any previous order.

INSURANCE—Employers accepting the act must insure in a stock or mutual company or the State Employees' Insurance Association, or give proof of financial ability to pay compensation direct.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance policies must provide for direct liability to the beneficiaries. Self-insurers must furnish bond or other security. Benefits have the same priority as wage debts and are not subject to assignment or attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Workmen's Compensation Board, or a member thereof, or a referee appointed by it; limited appeals to courts.

LOUISIANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 18, 1914; in effect January 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident arising out of and in course of employment causing disability for more than two weeks, or death within one year, and not due to wilful intention to injure, to intoxication, to deliberate failure to use safeguards, or to deliberate breach of safety laws.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Hazardous trades, businesses or occupations in absence of contrary election; extensive list, and others may be so adjudged or brought within the act by voluntary agreement. Compulsory as to employees of the State and its municipalities and public boards.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Every person performing services arising out of and incidental to his employer's trade, business or occupation, if the same is within the act. Public employment: Every person in the service of the State, etc., except officials.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 25 per cent. of weekly wages, 40 per cent. if one child, and 50 per cent. if two or more. If one child alone, 25 per cent., 40 per cent. for two, and 50 per cent. for three or more. For one dependent parent, 25 per cent.; for two, 50 per cent.; if one brother or sister, 25 per cent., and 10 per cent. additional for each other. The total in no case may exceed 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum payment, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks. Payment to any beneficiary ceases on death or marriage, to children on reaching the age of eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital service, not to exceed $100 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages, $3 minimum, $10 maximum, for not more than 400 weeks.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 400 weeks.

(d) Fixed schedule for specified injuries, for periods from 10 to 150 weeks. Payments in any case may be commuted to a lump sum on agreement of the parties and approved by the courts.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Judgments may be modified at any time by agreement of the parties and approval by the courts; or after one year, they may be reviewed by the court on application of either party.

INSURANCE—Not required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policy of insurance must give claimants right to direct payment regardless of the default or bankruptcy of the employer. Compensation payments have the same preference as wage debts.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by Judges of the courts in simple, summary procedure.

MAINE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916; amended, chapters 230, 241, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury sustained in course of employment, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, not due to wilful intention to injure himself or another, and not due to intoxication unless fact or habit of intoxication was known or cognizable to employer.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except agricultural and domestic labor, and seamen in interstate or foreign commerce, in which more than five persons are employed, if employer elects. Abrogation of defences does not affect cutting, hauling, driving or rafting of logs.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons in industries covered, casual employees excepted. Public employment: Employees of State, cities and counties, and of towns accepting the provisions of the act, other than officials; but cities and towns may continue injured firemen on the pay roll at full pay, in lieu of compensation.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer. If employees contribute to substitute scheme, additional proportionate benefits must be paid.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 300 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, amounts proportionate to their degree of dependency, for 300 weeks.

(c) If only one wholly dependent and more than one partly dependent person survives, payments are to be divided according to the relative extent of dependency.

(d) If no dependents, not above $200 expenses of last sickness and burial. Payments to children cease at age of eighteen unless mentally or physically incapacitated for earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services during first two weeks, not over $30 in value, unless by agreement or order of commission a larger amount is provided for.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for not more than 500 weeks, $4 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $3,000.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the weekly wage loss, not over $10, for not more than 300 weeks. For specified injuries causing permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wages for various fixed periods, then compensation on basis of wage loss, if any, for not more than 300 weeks in all.

Lump sum payments may be approved by the commission after weekly payments for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements or awards may be reviewed at the instance of either party at any time within two years.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is required unless the employer gives satisfactory proof of solvency and makes deposit or bond to secure payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance as above. Claims have same preference over unsecured debts as do wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeals to courts on questions of law.

MARYLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1914; in effect November 1, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental personal injury arising out of and in course of employment, not due to wilful intention or intoxication, and causing disability for more than two weeks or death within two years.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Extra hazardous (enumerated list); others by joint election of employers and employees. Farm and domestic labor, country blacksmiths and wheelwrights are excluded.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All in industries covered, except casual employees and those receiving more than $2,000 annually. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in extra-hazardous work, unless the municipality makes other equal or better provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Funeral expenses not over $75.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for eight years; not more than $4,250 nor less than $1,000.

(c) To persons partly dependent, 50 per cent. of the weekly wages for such portion of eight years as the commission may fix, the amount not to exceed $3,000.

(d) If no dependents, funeral expenses only.

(e) Payments to widow close on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of sixteen years, unless mentally or physically incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, etc., expenses, not above $150 in value.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, $5 minimum, $12 maximum, for not over eight years; total not to exceed $5,000. If wages are less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $12 maximum, total not over $3,000; specific periods for specified maimings.

Where the injured employee is a learner, with prospect of increase of wages, this fact may be considered in fixing awards.

Payments may, in the discretion of the commission, be made in part or in whole in lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify its findings and orders at any time for justifiable cause.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund, stock or mutual company, or proof of financial ability, is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Policies must permit action by commission to secure payments to any person entitled. Payments may not be assigned, nor are they subject to execution or attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are to be settled by the Industrial Accident Commission, with appeal to courts.

MASSACHUSETTS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—July 28, 1911; in effect July 1, 1912; amended chapters 571, 1912; 48, 448, 568, 696, 746, 1913; 338, 708, 1914; 123, 275, 314, 1915; 72, 90, 1916; 198, 249, 269, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for ten days, or death, unless the injury is due to the serious and wilful misconduct of the injured employee.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries if the employer so elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, except masters of vessels and seamen engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and casual employees, where the employer is an insurer under the act. Public employment: The State shall, and any county, city, town or district having power of taxation and accepting the act may, compensate its laborers, workmen, and mechanics.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) The reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100. If dependents survive, this sum shall be deducted from the compensation payable.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10, for a period of 500 weeks, the total not to exceed $4,000.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the portion of earnings contributed to their support by the deceased employee.

Children cease to be dependents at eighteen, unless mentally or physically incapacitated from earning a living.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services, and medicines as needed, for the first two weeks after injury, and in unusual cases, for a longer period, in the discretion of the board.

(b) For total disability, a sum equal to two-thirds the average weekly wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $14 per week, not exceeding 500 weeks nor $4,000 in amount.

(c) For partial disability, two-thirds the wage loss, but not to exceed $10 per week, and for not longer than 500 weeks.

(d) In specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), two-thirds the weekly wages, not exceeding $10 nor less than $4 per week, for fixed periods, in addition to other compensation.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted in whole or part, after payments for injury or death have been made for not less than six months.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Either party may demand a revision of payment at any time. Employees must submit to medical examination to determine their physical condition when requested by the employer.

INSURANCE—Employer must become a subscriber of the State Employees' Insurance Association or insure in some authorized liability insurance company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—All risks must be insured in approved companies. Payments are not subject to assignment, attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTE—On request of either party, the Industrial Accident Board calls for a committee of arbitration, whose decision is subject to review by the Industrial Accident Board.

MICHIGAN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 20, 1912; in effect September 1, 1912; amended, chapters 50, 79, 156, 259, 1913; 104, 153, 170, 171, 1915; 41, 206, 235, 249, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing incapacity to earn full wages for a period of two weeks, or death, arising out of and in the course of employment, unless such injuries resulted from intentional and wilful misconduct of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Compulsory as to the State and its municipalities, and each incorporated public board and commission authorized to hold property and to sue and be sued. All industries having one or more persons in service under contract of hire if the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees except officials of the State or of a municipality.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the deceased workman's earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above as the amount of previous contributions bears to such earnings.

(c) If no dependents, the reasonable expense of the last sickness and burial, not exceeding $200.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first three weeks.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the earnings, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, nor for a period longer than 500 weeks from the date of the injury, and not exceeding $4,000.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wage loss, but not more than $10 per week, and for not longer than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilation, etc.) 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods.

(e) Payments begin with the fifteenth day after the injury, but if the disability continues for eight weeks or longer compensation is computed from the date of injury.

After six months lump sums may be substituted for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Weekly payments may be reviewed by the Industrial Accident Board at the request of either party. An injured employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employer must furnish proof of financial ability to pay the required compensation, or insure in an authorized employers' liability company, or in an employers' insurance association organized under State laws, or become a member of a State insurance fund administered by the State Commissioner of Insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of insolvency, claims constitute a first lien upon all property of the employer. Employers must furnish proof of financial ability to pay compensation, or insure in approved companies or with the State.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may request the Industrial Accident Board to appoint a committee of arbitration, whose decisions are subject to review by the board. The Supreme Court may review questions of law.

MINNESOTA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 24, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended, chapters 193, 209, 1915; 302, 351, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability for more than one week, or death, unless intentionally caused, or due to the intoxication of the injured person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All excepting common carriers by steam railroad and farm and domestic service, in the absence of contrary election by employers.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, in the absence of contrary election, casual

employees excepted. Public employment: All persons in the service of a county, city, town, village, or school district, excluding public officials elected or appointed for regular terms.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow alone, 35 per cent. of monthly wages of deceased, increasing to 60 per cent. if four or more children; to a dependent husband alone, 25 per cent.; to a dependent orphan, 40 per cent., with 10 per cent. additional for each additional orphan, with a maximum of 60 per cent.; to the dependent parent or parents, if no dependent widow, widower, or children, 30 per cent., if one parent and 40 per cent. if both survive; if none of the foregoing, but a brother, sister, grandparent, mother-in-law, or father-in-law is wholly dependent, if but one such relative, 25 per cent., or if more than one, 30 per cent., divided equally.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, that proportion of benefits provided for actual dependents which contributions bore to wages earned.

(d) When no dependents are left, expense of last sickness and burial not exceeding $100, in addition to medical and hospital services provided in case of disability.

Payments continue for not more than 300 weeks, and cease when a minor child reaches the age of eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated from earning, and upon the death or marriage of other dependents, unless otherwise specified.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and surgical treatment, not exceeding 90 days nor $100 in value, unless ordered in exceptional cases, when $200 is the limit.

(b) For total disability, 60 per cent. of wages.

(c) For temporary partial disability, 60 per cent. of the wage loss.

(d) For specified permanent partial disability (mutilations, etc.), 50 per cent. of the earnings for fixed periods.

Payments for death may not be more than $11 per week, and for disability not more than $12; nor may they be less than $6.50 unless the wages were less than $6.50, when the amount of wages is paid. Payments may not extend beyond 300 weeks, except for permanent total disability, when the maximum is 400 weeks, with payments of not more than $6.50 per week thereafter for 150 weeks, the total not to exceed $5,000.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodical payments, but in case of compensation for death, permanent total disability, or certain maimings the consent of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—After six months from the date of an award either party may apply to the court for revision. The employee must submit to medical examination when requested.

INSURANCE—Employers may insure in any authorized company, stock or mutual, or maintain co-operative schemes, assuming other and greater risks, and other classes of industrial insurance.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insured workmen have an equitable lien upon any policy becoming due, and in case of the employer's incapacity the insurer shall make payment directly to them. Claims to compensation have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the District Court, who shall determine such dispute in a summary manner, subject to review by the Supreme Court as to questions of law.

MONTANA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 8, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, resulting from some fortuitous event, causing death or disability of more than two weeks' duration.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"All inherently hazardous works and occupations," including manufactures, construction work, transportation and repair of the means thereof, and any hazardous occupation or work not enumerated, in which employers elect, but not including agricultural, domestic or casual labor.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons other than independent contractors, employed in the industries covered, whether as manual laborers or otherwise, except casual employees. Public employment: All employees in the industries covered.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer, except that contributions may be arranged for hospital fund.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $75 for funeral expenses, if death occurs within six months of injury.

(b) To beneficiaries (widow, widower, child or children under 16, or invalid child above 16) 50 per cent. of wages of the deceased if residents of the United States, if not, 25 per cent., unless otherwise required by treaty. To major dependents (father or mother) in case there are no beneficiaries, 40 per cent. To minor dependents (brothers or sisters actually dependent), if no beneficiary or major dependent, 30 per cent. Non-resident alien dependents receive nothing unless required by treaty, nor do beneficiaries if citizens of a Government excluding citizens of the United States from equal benefits under compensation laws. Term of payments may not exceed 400 weeks, $10 maximum, $6 minimum; if wages less than $6, then full wages. Payments cease on remarriage of widow or widower, or when child, brother or sister reaches the age of sixteen, unless an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during first two weeks after happening of injury, not over $50 in value, unless there is a hospital contract.

(b) For total temporary disability, 50 per cent. of wages during disability, $10 maximum, $6 minimum, unless wages are less than $6, when full wages will be paid, for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For total permanent disability, same scale as above for 400 weeks, then $5 per week, while disability continues.

(d) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of the wage loss, wages and benefits not to exceed $10 nor fall below $6 in amount, unless wages at time of injury were less than $6; payments to continue not more than 150 weeks for permanent cases, and 50 weeks where disability is temporary.

(e) For maimings, compensation of same scale and limits as in (b) for terms ranging from 3 to 200 weeks.

Periodical payments may in any case be converted in whole or part to lump sums.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Decisions and awards may be rescinded or amended at any time by the Industrial Accident Board for good cause.

INSURANCE—The employer may carry his own risk on a showing of financial ability; security may be required for probable liabilities and must be given when a continuing payment is ascertained. Insurance may be carried in any company authorized to do business in the State, or the employer may contribute to a State fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—In case of bankruptcy, etc., liabilities under this act are a first lien upon any deposit made by an employer, and if this is not sufficient, then on any property of

the employer or insurer within the State, and shall be prorated with other lienable claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Proceedings to determine disputes under the act must be instituted before the board and not elsewhere; limited appeal to courts.

NEBRASKA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 21, 1913; in effect December 1, 1914 (delayed by referendum); amended, chapter 85, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury causing disability for more than seven days, or death, caused by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, except accident caused by or resulting in any degree from wilful negligence or intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries where one or more persons are employed by the employer in the regular trade, business or occupation of the employer, except domestic service, agriculture and interstate or foreign commerce, in the absence of contrary election. Exempt employees may make an affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, including aliens and minors, but excluding casual employees and home workers. Public employment: All persons employed by the State, or any Government agency created by the State, not having been elected or appointed for a regular term.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) In addition to any other benefits, a reasonable amount not exceeding $100 to cover expenses of last sickness and burial.

(b) to persons wholly dependent, 66⅔ per cent. of the employee's wages, but not less than $6 nor more than $12 per week during dependency, but not exceeding 350 weeks; if the wages of the deceased were less than $6 per week, then full wages are to be paid as compensation

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportion of the above corresponding to the relation the contribution of the deceased to their support bore to his wages. Compensation to children ceases when they reach the age of sixteen years, unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated from earning.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services during the first twenty-one days, not exceeding $200 in value. The time may be extended in cases of dismemberment or major operations.

(b) For total disability, 66⅔ per cent. of the weekly wages, but not less than $6 nor more than $12 per week for 300 weeks; thereafter while disability lasts, 45 per cent. of such wages, but not less than $4.50 nor more than $9 per week. Provided, however, if weekly wages are less than the minimum, compensation to the amount of full wages is to be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent. of loss of earning capacity, but not exceeding $12 per week, nor exceeding 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), 66⅔ per cent. of wages for fixed periods in lieu of other payments, $12 maximum, $6 minimum, unless the wages are less than $6, when full wages are to be paid. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues six weeks or longer compensation is computed from the date of injury.

Lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments, but if for death or permanent disability, the approval of the court must be obtained.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Benefits running for a period of six months or longer may be revised at any time by agreement of the parties, with the approval of the Compensation Commissioner, or after six months by application of either party to a court.

INSURANCE—An employer under the act must insure his liability for compensation in an authorized stock or mutual insurance company, or furnish proof of financial ability to make payments.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance policies must inure directly to the benefit of beneficiaries, and be enforceable in an action by them. Compensation rights and awards have the same preference against the assets of the employer as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All disputed claims must be submitted to the Compensation Commissioner, from whose award either party may appeal to the District Court of county, to be heard and determined as a cause in equity, with the right of further appeal to the Supreme Court.

NEVADA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 15, 1913; in effect July 1, 1913; amended, chapter 190, 1915; 233, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries arising out of and in course of employment, causing incapacity to earn full wages for more than seven days, or death, except when caused by the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another or the injury is sustained while intoxicated.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic and farm labor, provided the employer elects; compulsory as to the State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in the industries covered. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests on the employer, except that he may deduct one-half the cost of an "accident benefit fund," not more than $1 per month, from each employee's wages for medical, etc., expenses.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $125.

(b) To widow or dependent widower, 30 per cent. of the average wages, with 10 per cent. additional for each child under eighteen years of age, the total not to exceed 66⅔ per cent. If only children survive, they receive 15 per cent. each, the total not to exceed 66⅔ per cent. If there are none of the foregoing, dependent parents may receive 25 per cent. of the average monthly wage during dependency; if dependent brothers or sisters under eighteen, 20 per cent. for one and 30 per cent. if more than one; other cases according to the facts. Payments to a widow or dependent widower cease on remarriage, but the widow shall receive two years' benefits in a lump sum. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of eighteen unless they are incapable of self-support. Payments to nonresident alien beneficiaries are 60 per cent. of the above amounts. No excess of wages above $120 per month shall be considered in awarding benefits. No lump sum settlements are allowed in case of a widow, dependent children or other persons wholly dependent.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital aid for more than ninety days, but may be extended to one year by the Industrial Commission.

(b) For total disability, an amount equal to one-half the average monthly wages, but not less than $20 nor more than $70 for twelve months, and not over $60 thereafter.

(c) For partial disability, one-half the loss of earning capacity, but not more than $40 per month for not more than sixty months; wages in excess of $140 not to be considered.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) a monthly payment equal to one-half the monthly wages, not less than $20 nor more than $60, for fixed periods, in addition to payments for temporary total disability.

No compensation is payable for the first week of disability, but if it continues three

weeks or longer compensation is paid from the date of the injury.

The Industrial Commission may permit the substitution of lump sums for monthly payments in an amount not exceeding $5,000.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Readjustment of compensation may be made by the commission on application therefor.

INSURANCE—Employers coming under this act must insure in the State insurance fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—State management of the insurance fund and collection of premiums by the State. Payments are not assignable and are exempt from attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All matters relating to the amount of compensation to be paid are determined by the Industrial Commission.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Any injury to an employee arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless due to wilful misconduct, intoxication or violation of law.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—Industries dangerous to life or limb, including the operation and maintenance of steam and electric railroads, work in shops, mills, factories, etc., employing five or more persons; work about lines or cables charged with electricity; operations dangerously near explosives used in the industry, or to a steam boiler owned and operated by the employer, and work in or about any quarry, mine or foundry, provided the employer elects.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All workmen engaged in any of the employments covered by this law. Public employment: Government employees are not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to 150 times the average weekly earnings of the deceased, not to exceed $3,000.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, such proportion of the above compensation as corresponds to the portion of wages contributed to their support.

(c) If no dependents are left, expenses of medical care and burial to a reasonable amount, not in excess of $100.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total disability a sum, beginning with the fifteenth day, not exceeding 50 per cent. of average weekly earnings.

(b) For partial disability, a sum not in excess of 50 per cent. of the loss of earning capacity. In no case is compensation to exceed $10 a week nor run for a longer period than 300 weeks. The court may determine the amount of lump sums payable as a substitute for weekly payments.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The injured person, when requested by the employer, must submit to medical examination not oftener than once a week.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must satisfy the Commissioner of Labor of his ability to pay the required compensation or file a bond conditioned on the discharge of all liability incurred under this act. Weekly payments have the same preferential claim against the assets of the employer as is allowed for unpaid wages or personal services.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—All questions not settled by agreement are determined by an action in equity.

NEW JERSEY.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 4, 1911; in effect July 1, 1911; amended May 2, 1911; April 1, 1912; March 27, 1913; April 17, 1914.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment causing disability of over two weeks, or death, unless intentionally self-inflicted or due to intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All employments in the absence of contrary election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except casual. Non-resident aliens receive no benefits. Public employment: Every employee of the State, county, municipality, board or commission, or other governing body, including boards of education, except persons receiving a salary greater than $1,200 per year, and those holding an elective office.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) The expense of the last sickness and of burial, not exceeding $100 for burial.

(b) To one dependent, 35 per cent. of the wages of the deceased person, and for each additional dependent 5 per cent. additional, the total not to exceed 60 per cent.; payable for not more than 300 weeks. Compensation not to be less than $5 nor more than $10 per week, unless the earnings were less than $5, when full wages are paid.

Payments to widows cease on remarriage, and to orphans on reaching the age of 18, unless physically or mentally deficient.

A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical and hospital services for the first two weeks of incapacity, not exceeding $50 in value.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of wages, payable during disability, but not beyond 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of wages during such disability, not beyond 400 weeks.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.) producing partial but permanent disabilities, 50 per cent. of wages during fixed periods. All weekly payments are subject to the same rule as to minimum and maximum as for death benefits.

A lump sum payment may be substituted at the discretion of the Court of Common Pleas.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—At any time after one year from the time an award becomes operative, either party may demand a revision of benefits.

INSURANCE—No provision in the principal act. A supplemental act (chapter 178, acts of 1917) requires every employer subject to the provisions of the principal act to furnish proof of ability to carry his own insurance, or be insured in an authorized company; this act does not apply to farm laborers or domestic service.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance policies must be for the benefit of the employees, and be directly available on suits by them for their enforcement. The right of compensation has the same preference against the assets of the employer as are now or may hereafter be allowed by law for a claim for unpaid wages.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Either party may submit a claim to the Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, who shall hear and determine such disputes in a summary manner, subject to review of questions of law by the Supreme Court.

NEW MEXICO.

The act took effect on March 13, 1917. An elective law is provided for all employers in certain enumerated extra-hazardous employments where four or more are employed or where work is carried on upon a derrick, scaffolding, pole or other structure ten or more feet above the surface of the ground. Other employers and workmen may become subject to the act by written agreement. Casual laborers and employees in interstate commerce are not covered. No provision is

made for administration except through district courts. An employer electing the act must file with the Clerk of the District Court satisfactory bond or certificate of guarantee, mutual, or other insurance unless he can satisfy the Judge that he is solvent. The act gives compensation to those "injured by accident arising out of and in the course of" employment. Compensation is increased 50 per cent. if caused by employer's failure to provide safety devices required by law, and decreased 50 per cent. if caused by the employee's failure to observe a statutory regulation concerning safety, or to use a safety device provided. No compensation is payable to an employee for injuries caused by intoxication, or wilfully suffered by him, or intentionally inflicted by himself or another, or for injuries received while going to and from work unless caused by the employer's negligence. There is a waiting period of twenty-one days, during which medical care up to $50 is provided. Compensation for total disability is 50 per cent. of earnings for 520 weeks. In case of death $50 is allowed for funeral expenses, and to a dependent widow or widower 40 per cent. of earnings. Five per cent. additional is allowed for each child up to 60 per cent. and proportionate amounts for other dependents.

NEW YORK.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—December 16, 1913; in effect July 1, 1914; amended, chapters 41, 316, 1914; 167, 168, 615, 674, 1915; 622, 1916; 705, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Accidental injuries arising out of and in course of employment, and disease or infection naturally and unavoidably resulting therefrom, causing disability for more than two weeks, or death, unless caused by the wilful intention of the injured employee to bring about the injury or death of himself or another, or by his intoxication while on duty.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous employments," including construction, maintenance and operation of steam and street railroads; telegraph, telephone and other electrical construction, installation, operation or repair; foundries, machine shops and power plants; stone cutting, crushing, grinding or dressing; manufacture, storage or handling of explosives, dangerous chemicals, etc.; manufactures, tanneries, laundries, printing and bookbinding; hotels having fifty or more rooms; employment as keeper, guard, nurse or orderly in a prison, reformatory, public hospital or asylum; shipbuilding and repair, and the use of vessels in intrastate commerce; work in mines, quarries, tunnels, subways, shaft sinking, etc.; engineering work, and the construction, repair and demolition of buildings and bridges; lumbering, draying, loading and unloading, coal yards, ice harvesting, freight and passenger elevators, operating hand trucks, etc.; others by election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered; farm laborers and domestic servants not included. Public employment included.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses.

(b) To a widow or dependent widower alone, 30 per cent. of wages of deceased, 10 per cent. additional for each child under eighteen; dependent orphans under eighteen receive 15 per cent. each, and dependent parents, brothers or sisters receive 15 per cent. each; aggregate payments in no case to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(c) Payments to widow or widower cease on death, or remarriage, or when dependence of widower ceases, with two years' compensation on remarriage; payments to children, brothers and sisters cease at eighteen, and to parents when dependence ceases. In computing the above benefits no wages in excess of $100 monthly are considered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and surgical treatment and hospital services for sixty days, costs to be approved by the commission.

(b) For total disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wages during continuance.

(c) For partial disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of wage loss; for specified permanent partial disabilities (mutilations, etc.), 66 2-3 per cent. of wages for fixed periods; separate provision for disfigurements. The foregoing payments may not be less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, except for certain maimings the maximum may be $20.

Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if the disability continues for more than forty-nine days compensation is allowed from the beginning.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time, and ended or increased or decreased within the limits fixed.

INSURANCE—Employer must give proof of financial ability to make payments (deposit of securities may be required), or must insure in State fund or mutual or stock company.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance must be made to inure directly to the benefit of claimants; insolvency of employer does not release insurance company. Payments have same preference as unpaid wages for labor.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the State Industrial Commission, with limited appeals to courts.

OHIO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 15, 1911; in effect January 1, 1912; amended pp. 72, 396, 1913; 193, 1914; 508, 1915; 6, 157, 450, 528, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All injuries not self-inflicted received in the course of employment causing disability beyond one week, or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries employing five or more persons regularly in the same business; also establishments with less than five workmen if the employer elects to pay the premiums provided by this act.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees, excluding persons whose employment is but casual and not in the usual course of the trade or business of the employer, but including aliens and minors lawfully employed. Public employment: Persons in the service of the State, or its political subdivisions, excepting the officials of the State or municipal governments, and policemen and firemen in cities where pension funds are established and maintained by municipal authority.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $150.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, 66⅔ per cent. of the average weekly earnings of the deceased workman for eight years after the date of the injury, not less than $2,000 nor more than $5,000.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a proportionate sum to continue for all or such portion of the period of eight years as the Industrial Commission may determine in each case, not exceeding a maximum of $5,000.

(d) If no dependents, medical and hospital services not exceeding $200 in value, and burial expenses as above.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, hospital, etc., services, not to exceed $200, but more may be allowed in case of actual necessity.

(b) For total temporary disability, a weekly payment of 66⅔ per cent. of average weekly wages, during disability, not less than $5 nor more than $12 per week, but not for longer than six years, nor exceeding $3,750.

(c) For total permanent disability, a weekly payment as above, continuing until death.

(d) For partial disability, 66⅔ per cent. of loss of earning capacity during the continuance thereof, but not exceeding $12 per week or a total of $3,750.

(e) In certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), compensation of 66⅔ per cent. of wages for fixed periods, with the same maximum and minimum limitations as noted above, in addition to payments during temporary total disability. In all cases, if wages are less than prescribed minimum, then total wages are paid as compensation; an expected increase in wages may be given consideration.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Industrial Commission may from time to time make such modification or change in its former findings of fact as it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—The law creates a State insurance fund, under control of an Industrial Commission, in which employers under the act must insure, or give proof of ability to provide benefits equal to those provided by the State insurance fund. Non-insuring employers may be required to give security or bond to guarantee the payment of benefits falling due.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance is under State control. Claims for compensation under this law have the same preference against the assets of the employer as are or may be allowed by law on judgments rendered for claims for taxes.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The commission hears and determines all cases within its jurisdiction, limited right of appeal to the civil courts being reserved to the claimant.

OKLAHOMA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 22, 1915; in effect September 1, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries causing disability for more than two weeks arising out of and in course of employment not due to the wilful intention of the injured employee to injure himself or another, intoxication, or wilful failure to use statutory safeguard. Fatal injuries not covered.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—"Hazardous" (enumerated list and general clause), in which more than two persons are employed, including work by State or municipalities; agriculture, stock raising, retail stores, and interstate railways not included.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employments: Persons engaged in manual or mechanical work or labor in industries covered. Public employment: Workmen employed for wages in any hazardous work within meaning of this act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH—Fatal injuries not covered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Necessary medical, surgical, or other treatment for first fifteen days.

(b) For temporary total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 300 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, 50 per cent. of average weekly wages for not more than 500 weeks.

(d) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage loss for not more than 300 weeks; for specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for fixed periods in lieu of other compensation.

Payments may not exceed $10 per week nor be less than $6 unless wages were less than $6, when full wages will be paid. Periodical payments may be commuted to lump sums, and aliens who are non-residents may have payments commuted to lump sums equal to one-half of the value of the present worth.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time on application of any party in interest.

INSURANCE—Insurance, the maintenance of a benefit fund, or proof of ability to make compensation payments is required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance companies or fund systems must be approved by the commission. Claims cannot be assigned, and payments are exempt from levy, execution, etc. Deposits with the commission to secure payments may be required of employers or insurers.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes may be settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to appeals to the Supreme Court.

OREGON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 25, 1913; in effect June 30, 1914 (deferred by referendum); amended, chapter 271, 1915; 288, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment, except those brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All hazardous occupations, including factories, mills and workshops employing machinery; mines, quarries, wharves and docks, dredges, engineering works; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light and power plants or lines, steamboats, tugs and ferries; all in absence of contrary election. Other employers may accept the law by affirmative election.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: Any workman employed as above in absence of contrary election. Non-resident alien beneficiaries other than parent, spouse or child are not included unless otherwise provided by treaty. Public employment: The State and its municipalities, irrigation districts, etc., may elect.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The employer deducts one cent from employee's daily earnings, and himself contributes this sum and a percentage of his monthly payroll, fixed according to industry. The State gives a subsidy.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not to exceed $100.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $30, and to each child under sixteen (daughters eighteen), $6 a month; the total monthly not to exceed $50.

(c) To orphans under sixteen years of age (daughters eighteen), a monthly payment of $15 each; the total not to exceed $50.

(d) To other dependents, there being none of the foregoing, a monthly payment to each of 50 per cent. of the average support received during the preceding year, but not to exceed $30 a month in all.

(e) To parents of an unmarried minor, a monthly payment of $25, until such time as he would have been 21, after which time compensation shall be paid according to (d) above. Payments to widow or widower continue until death or remarriage. On remarriage of widow she receives a lump sum of $300. Payments to a male child cease at sixteen and to a female at eighteen, unless the child is an invalid.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Transportation, medical, surgical and hospital expenses not exceeding $250 in value.

(b) For permanent total disability, monthly payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at the time of the injury, $30; (2) if with wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years, $35; if the husband is not an invalid, the sum is $30; (3) if married or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $6 additional to the provision under (2) above, for each child until sixteen years of age, the total monthly payments not to exceed $50.

(c) For temporary total disability, the above payments apply during disability, increased 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(d) For partial temporary disability, a proportionate amount, corresponding to loss of earning power for not exceeding two years.

(e) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) monthly payment of $25 per month payable for fixed periods, less any time for which compensation was paid for total disability.

A lump sum at the option of the injured person is provided in some cases. Partial lump sum payments to any beneficiary may be substituted at the discretion of the commission.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The rate of compensation may be readjusted either upon the application of the beneficiary or by the State Industrial Accident Commission upon its own initiative.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through the State Industrial Accident Fund, under supervision of the State Industrial Accident Commission.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Any decision of the commission is subject to review by the Circuit Court, and appeals lie from the Circuit Court as in other civil cases.

PENNSYLVANIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—June 2, 1915; in effect January 1, 1916.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident in the course of employment, causing disability for more than fourteen days or death within 300 weeks, not intentionally self-inflicted or due to the intentional act of a third person for reasons not connected with the employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, unless employer makes election to the contrary. A supplemental act (No 359, acts of 1917) requires all contracts with the State or any municipality to contain a provision that the contractor shall accept the provisions of the Compensation Law. (Agricultural and domestic employees are excluded by a separate act.)

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All persons rendering service to another for a valuable consideration, casual employees and those working on material given out to be made up, repaired, etc., on premises not under the control of the employer excepted. Public employment: All employees.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH.

(a) $100 funeral expenses.

(b) 40 per cent. of weekly wages to widow or dependent widower, 5 per cent. additional for each child, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no parent, 25 per cent. if one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 60 per cent.; if no consort or child under sixteen, but dependent parent, brothers, or sisters, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments cease on death, remarriage of widow or widower, cessation of dependence of widower, or child, brother, or sister attaining the age of sixteen, not to continue beyond 300 weeks, unless for children under sixteen, when 15 per cent. will be paid for one and 10 per cent. additional for each additional child, total not to exceed 50 per cent. Basic wages are not less than $10 nor more than $20 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical, and hospital expenses for first fourteen days after disability begins, cost not to exceed $25, unless major surgical operation is necessary, when $75 is the maximum.

(b) For total disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wages for 500 weeks, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000; if wages less than $5, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of weekly wage loss, $10 maximum, for not over 300 weeks; fixed periods for specified injuries, $5 minimum, $10 maximum, full wages if less than $5.

Payments may be commuted to lump sum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Agreements and awards may be reviewed by the board at any time for proper cause.

INSURANCE—Employers must insure in the State fund, a stock or mutual company, or give proof of financial ability.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Agreements or claims may be filed with a prothonotary, who enters them as a judgment, and if approved by the board they become a lien on the property of the employer. A separate act provides for direct payments from insurance companies to the beneficiaries, in case of the employer's failure to make payment of benefits.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by a workmen's compensation board, with appeal to courts.

PORTO RICO.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 13, 1916; in effect July 1, 1916; amended, act No. 9, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries by accident arising out of and during the course of employment causing death or disability, excepting injuries due to wilful intent to commit crime, intoxication or gross negligence, or wilful criminal act of a third person.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries employing five or more persons except domestic service and agricultural work without mechanically driven machinery, and common carriers by railroad.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: all employees of employers not rejecting the provisions of the act, clerical employees in offices and commercial establishments where machinery is not used excepted; also excepting employees whose earnings exceed $1,200 per year. Public employment: Not mentioned.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Burial expenses not exceeding $40.

(b) Any balance of the sums the deceased workman would have received if the injuries had not proved fatal.

Benefits may be apportioned among the dependent legal heirs by the Workman's Relief Commission.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Necessary medical attendance and such medicines and necessary food as the Workman's Relief Commission may prescribe; but food supplies granted shall be deducted from the compensation awarded.

(b) For temporary disability, an amount equal to three-fourths of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for not more than 104 weeks.

(c) For permanent total disability, the sum of $1,500 and an amount equal to three-fourths of the weekly wages, not less than $3 nor more than $7, for a maximum of 208 weeks.

(d) For permanent partial disability payment is to be made in proportionate amounts under the provisions of (c), following payments under (b) for any period of temporary total disability.

The time and manner of payments are to be determined by the Workman's Relief Commission.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be modified at any time during the period for which they were originally made.

INSURANCE—All payments are made from the Workman's Relief Trust Fund established by the act, to which all employers covered by the act contribute.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Fund is administered by the Treasurer of the Island, rights not assignable nor subject to attachment.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Workman's Relief Commission, with limited appeals to the courts.

RHODE ISLAND.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 29, 1912; in effect October 1, 1912; amended, chapters 937, 1913; 1268, 1915; 1534, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries by accidents arising out of and in the course of employment causing incapacity for earning full

wages for a period of more than two weeks, or death, except where the injury resulted from the wilful intention of the injured person to injure himself or another, or from intoxication.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industries except domestic service and agriculture if the employer elects. Defences in suits for damages are not abrogated unless more than five persons are employed.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in establishments covered by this act in absence of contrary election, casual employees and those earning above $1,800 a year excepted. Public employment: Employees of the State and such classes of employees of cities and towns electing to accept the act as are designated in the act of acceptance, but not including members of regularly organized fire and police departments.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To persons wholly dependent, a weekly payment equal to one-half the average weekly earnings of the deceased employee, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for a period of 300 weeks.

(b) If only partial dependents survive, a sum proportionate to the amount which the annual contributions bore to the annual earnings of the deceased, for not exceeding 300 weeks.

(c) If no dependents, the expense of the last sickness and burial of the deceased employee, not exceeding $200. Payments to children cease on their reaching the age of eighteen years unless they are physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) The necessary medical and surgical care and hospital services for the first two weeks after the injury.

(b) For total incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the wages, but not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, during such incapacity, but not for a longer period than 500 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a weekly payment equal to one-half the loss of earning power, but not exceeding $10 per week, during such incapacity, and not for a longer period than 300 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.), in addition to the above, one-half the wages, weekly payments to be not less than $4 nor more than $10 per week, for fixed periods.

Payments begin on the fifteenth day, but if the incapacity extends beyond four weeks they begin with the date of the injury.

Lump sum payments may be substituted by order of the Superior Court after compensation has been paid for six months for either death or injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Amounts payable may be reviewed and modified by the Superior Court at any time within two years, if the time for payments has not expired.

INSURANCE—The employer must insure, give proof of financial ability to make direct payments, or furnish security or bond. If employees contribute to any approved scheme or insurance plan, proportionate added benefits must be provided.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurers are directly liable to claimants; beneficiaries have a first lien on any sum due from insurers to the employer on any policy.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Superior Court on a petition in the nature of a petition in equity, filed by any party in interest. Appeals may be carried to the Supreme Court by any aggrieved person.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

The new Compensation Law went in on July 1, 1917. An elective compensation law is provided for all public and private employments. Domestic, farm and casual laborers, or those not in the usual course of the employer's business, are excepted, as well as employees in interstate and foreign commerce if provided for under the laws of the United States.* The act is administered by the South Dakota Industrial Commissioner, which office shall for the present be filled by the Commissioner of Immigration. The Industrial Commissioner is also instructed to maintain a free employment exchange. Disputes are to be settled by an arbitration committee composed of the Industrial Commissioner and one representative of each side. From its decision there is no appeal on questions of fact. Insurance in a mutual, stock or reciprocal company is required, unless an employer can satisfy the Insurance Department of his financial ability to pay compensation, in which case security may be required. The act gives compensation for "personal injury or death by accident arising out of and in the course of employment," but not for diseases not resulting from the injury or for injuries due to wilful misconduct, including intentionally self-inflicted injuries, intoxication, and wilful failure to use a safety appliance or perform a duty required by statute. There is a waiting period of fourteen days unless the disability extends beyond eight weeks, in which case compensation is paid from the date of injury. Medical care must be provided up to $100 for four weeks. Total disability compensation is 50 per cent. of earnings up to a maximum of $3,000, or four times average annual earnings. In death cases compensation is practically the same, but if there are no dependents it is limited to $150 for burial expenses. Formation of mutual workmen's compensation insurance companies is provided for. The reserves to be maintained by companies writing workmen's compensation insurance are prescribed. The provisions to be contained in workmen's compensation insurance policies, such as that policies shall cover the employer's entire liability and that the insurance company shall be directly liable to the injured party, are stipulated.

TEXAS.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 16, 1913; in effect September 1, 1913; amended, chapter 103, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury sustained in the course of employment causing incapacity to earn full wages for at least one week, or death, not due to the act of God, unless the employment is especially exposing, nor to the intentional act of a third person committed for personal reasons not connected with the employment, nor to the injured man's wilful intent to injure himself or another, nor received while intoxicated.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic and farm labor, railways operated as common carriers, and vessels in interstate or foreign commerce, in which three or more persons are employed, if the employer elects; also establishments in which not more than five persons are employed. Applies to other industries if the employer subscribes to the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries included, except those not in the usual course of the employer's trade or business. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) To the legal beneficiary of the deceased employee, a weekly payment equal to 60 per cent. of his wages, not less than $5 nor more than $15 for a period of 360 weeks, distributed according to law governing property distribution.

* The New York case of Southern Pacific Company vs. Jensen, 244 U. S. 205 (1917), in which the United States Supreme Court on May 21, 1917, decided that State workmen's compensation acts do not apply to employees in longshore work or in interstate or foreign commerce, was pending when this law was enacted.

(b) If no beneficiaries or creditors are left, the expenses of the last sickness and in addition a funeral benefit not to exceed $100.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital care for the first two weeks and hospital care for two weeks additional if necessary.

(b) For total incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person, but not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week during such disability, but not exceeding a period of 401 weeks.

(c) For partial incapacity, a compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the loss of earning power during such disability, in no case to exceed $15 per week, but not exceeding 300 weeks, or for both partial and total disability, 401 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries (mutilations, etc.) an additional compensation equal to 60 per cent. of the average weekly wages of the injured person for fixed periods, not less than $5 nor more than $15 per week, in lieu of all other compensation.

A lump sum payment may be substituted for weekly payments in cases of death or total permanent disability, subject to the approval of the Industrial Accident Board.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The Industrial Accident Board may review an award at any time, either on its own motion or on application of an interested party.

INSURANCE—Employers come under the law only by taking insurance, which may be effected through the Texas Employers' Insurance Association, or in any company admitted to do business in the State.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Compensation is payable directly by the Insurance Association. All benefits are unassignable, and are exempt from garnishment, attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are referable to the Industrial Accident Board, whose decisions are subject to appeal to any court of competent jurisdiction.

UTAH.

Part of the new act took effect March 15, 1917, creating an Industrial Commission, the rest on July 1, 1917. The act applies to public employers and private employers of four or more, others being permitted to come under the act by agreement. Employees hired outside the State are entitled to compensation if entitled to compensation in the State where hired. Aliens are included, but agricultural, domestic and casual laborers, officials who are elected or whose salary exceeds $2,400, and employees in interstate and foreign commerce are excluded. An Industrial Commission of three members, appointed by the Governor at $4,000 and expenses, is created. The commission is not only to administer the compensation act and State insurance fund, but to administer factory and mine legislation, promote arbitration and conciliation, establish free and supervise private employment agencies, publish statistical reports, and provide for the welfare and safety of employees. With the exception of municipal bodies, employers must insure or be liable to respond in damages for injuries resulting in incapacity. For injuries resulting in death the dependents may elect to sue, in which case they must prove negligence on the employer's part or accept compensation. The State must insure in the State fund; other public bodies may choose between State and self-insurance. In the latter case acceptable security, indemnity or bond may be required. Private employers may insure in either of the former ways or with a stock or mutual insurance company. Compensation is given for personal injuries by accident arising out of and in the course of employment, including injuries occurring outside the State and injuries caused by the wilful act of a third person directed against an employee because of his employment. Diseases not resulting from the injury, and injuries purposely self-inflicted, are excluded. Waiting period is ten days. Medical care up to $200 must be provided; but employers and workmen may enter into contracts to provide medical services, provided no profit shall be made from assessments collected from employees. For total disability compensation for five years is 55 per cent. of average weekly wages, and 40 per cent. thereafter. In fatal cases $150 is provided for burial, and, if there are no dependents, employers not insured in the State fund must pay $750 into the fund. Dependents are paid 55 per cent. of wages for a maximum period of six years from date of injury.

VERMONT.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—April 1, 1915; in effect July 1, 1915; amended, Acts Nos. 171, 173, 174, 175, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than seven days (fourteen days until July 1, 1918), or death within two years, arising out of and in course of employment, not due to the employee's wilful intention to injure himself or another, his intoxication, or failure to use a safety appliance.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All industrial establishments in which more than ten persons are employed, and commerce as far as permissible under Federal laws, domestic and casual labor excepted, unless election to the contrary is made. Public service under municipalities which elect compensation system.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All under contract with or in service of an employer, domestic and casual employees and those receiving more than $2,000 excepted. Public employees: All except those elected by popular vote or receiving in excess of $2,000 annually.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 for funeral expenses if death occurs within two years.

(b) 33 1-3 per cent. of weekly wages to dependent widow or widower, 40 per cent. if there be one or two children, and 45 per cent. if more than two; if no parent; 25 per cent. to one or two children, 10 per cent. additional for each child in excess of two, total not to exceed 40 per cent.; if no consort or child under eighteen, and dependent parent, grandparent, or grandchild, 15 to 25 per cent. of wages.

(c) Payments to widow cease on death or remarriage; to widower on remarriage or cessation of dependency; to children on reaching age of eighteen unless incapable of self-support, in no case to exceed 260 weeks or $3,500 in amount; payments to other classes of beneficiaries end in 208 weeks at most. Basic wages are not less than $5 weekly.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical and hospital services for first fourteen days, not to exceed $100.

(b) For total disability 50 per cent. of weekly wages for not more than 260 weeks, $3 minimum, $12.50 maximum, total not to exceed $4,000. If wages are less than $3, full wages will be paid.

(c) For partial disability, 50 per cent. of wage decrease, maximum $10, for not more than 260 weeks.

(d) For certain specified injuries, 50 per cent. of weekly wages, but not more than $10, for designated periods ranging from four to 170 weeks, following the period of total disability.

Payments may be commuted to one or more lump sums in any case.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed on application at any time, but not oftener than once in six months.

INSURANCE—Required unless deposit of security is made, or satisfactory proof of financial responsibility.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Employees may have direct recourse to insuring company; insolvency of employer does not release insurer; compensation rights are preferred claims.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are determined by a Commissioner of Industries, with appeal to courts.

WASHINGTON.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—March 14, 1911; in effect October 1, 1911; amended, chapters 138, 1913; 188, 1915; 28, 120, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Injuries causing disability for more than eight days, or death, whether received upon the premises or at the plant or in the course of employment while away from the establishment, except injuries brought about intentionally.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All extra-hazardous employment, including mills, factories and workshops where machinery is used; blast furnaces, mines, quarries and wharves; engineering work; logging, lumbering and shipbuilding; building trades; telegraph, telephone, electric light or power plants or lines; steamboats, tugs and ferries; State, county and municipal undertakings involving extra hazardous work in which persons are employed for wages. Railroads doing interstate business are excluded.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered by the act; any working employer or salaried employee on the payroll at a rate not greater than the average named in such payroll. Public employment: All employees in industries covered by the act.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—The entire burden rests upon the employer, except as to the medical fund, to which the employer contributes one-half; or an approved relief fund may be maintained at the joint charge of employers and employees.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Expenses of burial not exceeding $75.

(b) To widow or invalid widower, a monthly payment of $20; to each child under sixteen, $5 per month, the total not to exceed $35.

(c) If no parent survives, a monthly payment of $10 to each child under sixteen years of age, the total not to exceed $35.

(d) To other dependents, if none of the above survive, a monthly payment to each equal to 50 per cent. of the average amount previously contributed to the dependent, the total not to exceed $20.

(e) To the parent or parents of an unmarried minor a monthly payment of $20 until the time he would have been twenty-one. In case of dependence, payments to parents of minors are governed by (d). Payments to a widow or widower continue until death or remarriage, and to a child until reaching the age of sixteen years. If a widow remarries she receives a lump sum of $240.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Proper and necessary medical and surgical services and hospital care during the period of disability, if temporary; if permanent, until awards are made on the basis of the nature of the disability.

(b) For permanent total disability, payments as follows: (1) If unmarried at time of the accident, $20 per month; (2) if with a wife or invalid husband, but no child under sixteen years of age, $25 a month; if the husband is not an invalid, $15 per month; (3) if married, or a widow or widower with a child or children under sixteen years, $5 a month additional for each child, the total not to exceed $35; if so helpless as to require a constant attendant, $20 per month in addition to other benefits.

(c) For total temporary disability, payments as for permanent total disability during disability, increased by 50 per cent. for first six months, but in no case to exceed 60 per cent. of monthly wages.

(d) For temporary partial disability, the payment as for total disability continues in proportion to the loss of earning power, provided this shall exceed 5 per cent.

(e) For specified permanent partial disabilities, lump sums ranging from $500 to $2,000; others to be compensated proportionately; if the injured person is a minor the parents receive an additional sum equal to 10 per cent. of the award to the injured person. Monthly payments may be converted into a lump sum payment not over $4,000, in case of death or permanent total disability.

No benefits are to be paid for the first eight days unless the disability continues for more than thirty days.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Revision may be had upon application of the beneficiary or upon the motion of the department.

INSURANCE—Insurance is required in a State accident fund.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Accident fund under State control.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—By Industrial Insurance Department, whose decisions are subject to review by the Superior Court, from which appeal lies as in other civil cases.

WEST VIRGINIA.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 22, 1913; in effect October 1, 1913; amended February 20 and May 21, 1915.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—All personal injuries not the result of wilful misconduct or intoxication of the injured employee, or self-inflicted, causing incapacity for more than one week or death.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All except domestic or agricultural labor, if the employer becomes a member of the State insurance fund.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered, including aliens, except persons casually employed, and the officers of corporations. Public employment: No provision.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Employer, 90 per cent.; employees, 10 per cent.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) Reasonable funeral expenses not to exceed $75.

(b) To the widow or invalid widower, $20 per month and $5 per month additional for each child under the age of legal employment, the total not to exceed $35 per month.

(c) To orphan child or children, $10 each per month until the age of fifteen, total not to exceed $30 per month.

(d) To other persons wholly dependent, if no widow, invalid widower, or child under the age of legal employment is left, 50 per cent. of the average monthly support received from the deceased during the preceding year, not exceeding $20 per month, for six years.

(e) If the deceased was a single minor, to a dependent parent, 50 per cent. of the earnings, not to exceed $6 per week, until the time when he would have become twenty-one.

(f) If only partial dependents survive, a compensation computed as in (d), with the same maximum.

Payments to a widow or widower cease on remarriage, and to children on reaching the age of fifteen years. If widow or invalid widower remarry within two years of death of employee, to be paid 20 per cent. of balance of ten years' benefits.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, nurse, and hospital services, not exceeding $150 ($300 in special cases).

(b) For temporary partial disability, during such disability, 50 per cent. of loss of his earning capacity, not more than $10 per week nor exceeding twenty-six weeks, except that for certain ununited fractures, etc., the period may be fifty-two weeks.

(c) For permanent partial disability, 50 per cent. of wages for periods varying with degree of disability (from 10 to 70 per cent.), periods ranging from thirty to 210 weeks; from 70 to 85 per cent. disability, 40 per cent. of wages for life.

(d) For permanent total disability (85 per cent. or above), 50 per cent. of the average weekly wages, during life.

Lump-sum payments may be substituted for periodic payments in case of either injury or death. Payments under (c) and (d), $4 minimum, $8 maximum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be modified at any time.

INSURANCE—Insurance is effected through a State fund under the control of the compensation commissioner, or employers of approved ability may carry own risks, giving bond for performance of requirements not less than those of the law, without contributions from their employees.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Payments may be made only to beneficiaries, and are exempt from claims of creditors or attachment or execution.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the commissioner; limited appeal to the Supreme Court.

WISCONSIN.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—May 3, 1911; in effect same date; amended, chapters 599, 707, 772, 1913; 121, 241, 316, 369, 378, 462, 1915; 624, 637, 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury by accident causing disability of at least one week, or death, while performing service growing out of and incidental to the employment, not intentionally self-inflicted.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All, if the employer elects; election presumed where there are three or more employees, except as to agriculture and railroads. Compulsory as to State and its municipalities.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees except those not employed in the usual trade, business or occupation of the employer, including aliens, in the absence of contrary election. Public employment: All employees of the State or its political subdivisions, officials excepted.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—Entire cost rests upon the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) The reasonable expense of burial, not exceeding $100.

(b) To persons wholly dependent, a sum equal to four years' earnings, but which when added to any prior compensation for permanent total disability shall not exceed six years' earnings.

(c) If only partial dependents survive, a sum not to exceed four times the amount provided for their support during the preceding year.

All payments are to be made in weekly instalments equal to 65 per cent. of the average weekly earnings. Dependence of children ceases at eighteen, unless physically or mentally incapacitated.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Medical, surgical, and hospital treatment for ninety days, and for such additional time as will, in the judgment of the Industrial Commission, lessen the period of compensation. Artificial members are also to be supplied.

(b) For total disability, 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings during such disability.

(c) For partial disability, 65 per cent. of loss of earning power.

(d) For certain specific injuries (mutilations, etc.), a sum equal to 65 per cent. of average weekly earnings for fixed periods, ranging from six to 320 weeks, which include the time for healing.

(e) For serious permanent disfigurement, a lump sum may be allowed, not exceeding $750. Payments begin with the eighth day, but if disability continues for more than twenty-eight days, benefits are payable for the first seven days. In case of temporary or partial disability the aggregate compensation for a single injury shall not exceed four years' earnings; for permanent total disabilities payments are limited to periods of from nine to fifteen years, according to the age of the injured person. Lump sum payments may be substituted at any time after six months from the date of injury.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—The commission may modify or change its order or award within ten days if a mistake is discovered; or a review by the court may be had on appeal within twenty days. The commission may call for a medical examination at any time it deems necessary.

INSURANCE—Insurance in approved companies is permitted, but the liability of the employer may not be reduced.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—The employer must give proof of financial ability or insure risks. Claims for compensation are given the same preference as claims for labor, and are non-assignable and exempt from attachment or execution. The Industrial Commission may require deposits, the purchase of annuities, or the giving of bonds to guarantee the payment of awards which extend over a period of six months or more.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the Industrial Commission, subject to a limited review by the courts.

WYOMING.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—February 27, 1915; in effect April 1, 1915; amended, chapter 69, acts of 1917.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injury causing disability for more than ten days or death, as a result of employment and not due to the culpable negligence of the injured employee or to the wilful act of a third person due to reasons personal to such employee or because of his employment.

INDUSTRIES COVERED — Extra hazardous (enumerated list), in which three or more workmen are employed, interstate railroads excepted; public employments and use of explosives and work ten or more feet above ground included, without reference to number of employees.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—Private employment: All employees in industries covered. Public employment: All employees in classes of employments designated.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $50 for funeral expenses, unless other arrangements exist under agreement.

(b) Lump sum payments of $1,200 to widow or invalid widower, and additional sum equal to $60 per year, until the age of sixteen is reached for each child under the age of sixteen, the total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the payments to the surviving spouse. If there are dependent parents and no spouse and no child under sixteen, a sum equal to 50 per cent. of one year's contribution, not exceeding $500.

Payments to non-resident alien beneficiaries are limited to 33⅓ per cent. of the above amounts, and only the widow and children under sixteen years of age are considered.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) For total permanent disability, lump sum of $1,400 if single, $1,600 if wife or invalid husband, and a sum equal to $60 per year for each child under sixteen until age of sixteen is reached, the total for children not to exceed one and one-half times the sum allowed the injured workman. If disability is temporary, $18 per month if single, $24 if married, and $5 monthly for each child under sixteen, the total monthly payment not to exceed $35 and the aggregate not to exceed the amount payable if the disability were permanent.

(b) For permanent partial disability, fixed lump sums for specified injuries, others in proportion.

No payments are made for the first ten days unless disability continues for more than thirty days, when they date from the injury.

No provision is made for medical or surgical aid; all payments are lump sums, except for total temporary disability.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—No provision.

INSURANCE—Insurance in State fund required.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Insurance under State control; payments not assignable or subject to execution, attachment, etc.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—Disputes are settled by the district courts of the counties, with appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

UNITED STATES.

DATE OF ENACTMENT—Sept. 7, 1916; in effect same date.

INJURIES COMPENSATED—Personal injuries sustained while in the performance of duty, not due to intoxication, wilful misconduct or intention to bring about injury, causing death or disability for more than three days.

INDUSTRIES COVERED—All civilian employments of the United States Government, and the Panama Railroad.

PERSONS COMPENSATED—All civil employees of the United States, and of the Panama Railroad Company.

BURDEN OF PAYMENT—All on the employer.

COMPENSATION FOR DEATH:

(a) $100 burial expenses, and transportation of body of residents of the United States dying away from home, if relatives desire it.

(b) To widow or dependent widower alone, 35 per cent. of the monthly wages of deceased, with 10 per cent. additional for each child, the total not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(c) If no parent survives, 25 per cent. to one child, and 10 per cent. additional for each additional child, the total not to exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(d) To dependent parents of deceased, 25 per cent. if one, 40 per cent. if both are dependent; if there is a widow, widower or child the parents' rights are subordinate, and the total awards may not exceed 66 2-3 per cent.

(e) Other dependent relatives receive benefits in smaller amounts subject to the claims of the foregoing relatives.

Payments to a widow or dependent widower terminate on their death or remarriage; to a child on marriage, reaching the age of 18, or if over 18 and incapable of self-support, on becoming capable of self-support; payments to other beneficiaries are subject to the above limitations, but may in no case continue beyond 8 years.

All payments are subject to a maximum of $66.67 per month and to a minimum of $33.33, unless the actual earnings are less than that amount, when the compensation shall equal the earnings.

COMPENSATION FOR DISABILITY:

(a) Reasonable medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies.

(b) For total disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of the monthly pay during the continuance of such disability.

(c) For partial disability, 66 2-3 per cent. of the difference in wage-earning capacity due to such disability.

Payments are subject to the same maximum and minimum amounts as in case of death.

Payments on account of death or permanent disability may be commuted to a lump sum.

REVISION OF BENEFITS—Awards may be reviewed at any time, either on request or by the commission on its own motion.

INSURANCE—No provision.

SECURITY OF PAYMENTS—Compensation is paid from special compensation fund.

SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES—The United States Employees' Compensation Commission decides all questions arising under the act.

HEALTH INSURANCE AND SOCIAL INSURANCE.

(Compiled by the American Association for Labor Legislation, John B. Andrews, Secretary.)

CALIFORNIA—As successor to the commission established in 1915, an unpaid commission of seven members, appointed by the Governor, is created to investigate social insurance, to report to the next Legislature details of the system it advises, and to recommend "any measure for adoption." An appropriation of $22,500 is made. (C. 312. In effect July 13, 1917.) An amendment to the constitution is adopted for submission to the people authorizing the Legislature to provide for a system of health insurance, either voluntary or compulsory. (Res. C. 57.)

CONNECTICUT—The Governor is directed to appoint a commission of five to serve without pay and to investigate old age pensions, health insurance, free employment bureaus, hours of labor, minimum wage, and a number of other matters affecting business and farming. (C. 163. In effect April 19, 1917.)

ILLINOIS—The Governor is to appoint a health insurance commission to investigate sickness and accidents not compensated by workmen's compensation; $20,000 is appropriated. (P. 488. In effect July 1, 1917.)

MASSACHUSETTS—A special commission on social insurance is provided for as a successor to the former commission, to study health insurance. It is composed of three members of the Senate, six members of the House, and two other members appointed by the Governor. The State Department of Health, the Bureau of Statistics and the Insurance Department are directed to cooperate. (Res. C. 130. In effect June 24, 1917.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE—For appointment of a House committee to study health insurance see "Workmen's Compensation."

OHIO—The Governor is directed to appoint an unsalaried commission of seven members to study health insurance and sickness prevention and also old age insurance. The commission may employ a secretary and investigators and other necessary employees. Not to exceed $25,000 is appropriated. (H. B. 461. In effect June 29, 1917.)

PENNSYLVANIA—A Health Insurance Commission is created to investigate sickness of employees and their families and the methods of treating such sickness. It consists of three Senators appointed by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, three Representatives appointed by the Speaker, and three persons appointed by the Governor. The sum of $5,000 is appropriated. (No. 4. In effect July 25, 1917.) The Governor is authorized to appoint a commission of seven to investigate old age pensions and report to the Legislature not later than March 15, 1919. The commission shall consist of two members of the bar "who have studied social problems," two employers, two members of labor organizations, and one woman experienced in the study of social problems. An appropriation of $5,000 is made. (No. 413. In effect July 5, 1917.)

WISCONSIN—An unsalaried commission of three Assemblymen and two Senators is appointed to investigate the subject of social insurance, "including insurance against occupational disease and sickness," and to prepare such bills as it deems proper. The commission must send a copy of its report to every member of the Legislature thirty days before the next regular session. (J. R. 24.) An appropriation of $5,000 is made. (C. 604. In effect July 12, 1917.)

THE BANKRUPTCY LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY ACT OF JULY 1, 1898, AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT ACTS.

SEC. 4. WHO MAY BECOME BANKRUPTS.—(a) Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act as a voluntary bankrupt.

(b) Any natural person, except a wage-earner, or a person engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company, and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, mining, or mercantile pursuits, owing debts to the amount of one thousand dollars or over, may be adjudged an involuntary bankrupt upon default or an impartial trial, and shall be subject to the provisions and entitled to the benefits of this act. Private bankers, but no national banks or banks incorporated under State or Territorial laws, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

The bankruptcy of a corporation shall not release its officers, directors, or stockholders, as such, from any liability under the laws of a State or Territory or of the United States.

SEC. 7. DUTIES OF BANKRUPTS.—(a) The bankrupt shall (1) attend the first meeting of his creditors, if directed by the court or a Judge thereof to do so, and the hearing upon his application for a discharge, if filed; (2) comply with all lawful orders of the court; (3) examine the correctness of all proofs of claims filed against his estate; (4) execute and deliver such papers as shall be ordered by the court; (5) execute to his trustee transfers of all his property in foreign countries; (6) immediately inform his trustee of any attempt, by his creditors or other persons, to evade the provisions of this act, coming to his knowledge; (7) in case of any person having to his knowledge proved a false claim against his estate, disclose that fact immediately to his trustee; (8) prepare, make oath to, and file in court within ten days, unless further time is granted, after the adjudication if an involuntary bankrupt, and with the petition if a voluntary bankrupt, a schedule of his property, showing the amount and kind of property, the location thereof, its money value in detail, and a list of his creditors, showing their residences, if known (if unknown that fact to be stated), the amount due each of them, the consideration thereof, the security held by them, if any, and a claim for such exemptions as he may be entitled to, all in triplicate, one copy of each for the clerk, one for the referee, and one for the trustee; and (9) when present at the first meeting of his creditors, and at such other times as the court shall order, submit to an examination concerning the conducting of his business, the cause of his bankruptcy, his dealings with his creditors and other persons, the amount, kind, and whereabouts of his property, and, in addition, all matters which may affect the administration and settlement of his estate; but no testimony given by him shall be offered in evidence against him in any criminal proceeding.

Provided, however, that he shall not be required to attend a meeting of his creditors, or at or for an examination at a place more than one hundred and fifty miles distant from his home or principal place of business, or to examine claims except when presented to him, unless ordered by the court, or a Judge thereof, for cause shown, and the bankrupt shall be paid his actual expenses from the estate when examined or required to attend at any place other than the city, town, or village of his residence.

Act of March 3, 1911 (Judicial Code) 36 Stat. 1134, as follows:

SEC. 24. Original jurisdiction in district courts.

"SEC. 130. The Circuit Courts of Appeals shall have the appellate and supervisory jurisdiction conferred upon them by the act entitled 'An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States,' approved July first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and all laws amendatory thereof, and shall exercise the same in the manner therein prescribed."

SEC. 252 states the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court conferred upon it by the Bankrupt Act of July 1, 1898.

SEC. 4, Act of January 28, 1915, as follows:

"That the judgments and decrees of the Circuit Courts of Appeals in all proceedings and cases arising under the Bankruptcy Act and in all controversies arising in such proceedings and cases shall be final, saving only that it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require by *certiorari*, upon the petition of any party thereto, that the proceeding, case, or controversy be certified to it for review and determination with the same power and authority as if taken to that court by appeal or writ of error; but *certiorari* shall not be allowed in any such proceeding, case, or controversy unless the petition therefor is presented to the Supreme Court within three months from the date of such judgment or decree."

By act of Congress, approved March 2, 1917, section 17 of the Bankruptcy Law of 1898 was amended by adding to debts not affected by a discharge those "for breach of promise of marriage accompanied by seduction."

BILL OF RIGHTS FOR PORTO RICO.

PRESIDENT WILSON approved, on March 2, 1917, the law providing for a Civil Government for Porto Rico. The act contains a Bill of Rights, embodying the American Constitutional guarantees of free speech, *habeas corpus*, trial by jury, due process of law, etc. Other clauses in the act, as to religious freedom and the liquor traffic, read as follows:

"That no law shall be made respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, and that the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed, and that no political or religious test other than an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Porto Rico shall be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the government of Porto Rico.

"That no public money or property shall ever be appropriated, applied, donated, used, directly or indirectly, for the use, benefit, or support of any sect, church, denomination, sectarian institution or association, or system of religion, or for the use, benefit, or support of any priest, preacher, minister, or other religious teacher or dignitary as such, or for charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes; any person, corporation, or community not under the absolute control of Porto Rico. Contracting of polygamous or plural marriages hereafter is prohibited.

"That one year after the approval of this Act and thereafter it shall be unlawful to import, manufacture, sell, or give away, or to expose for sale or gift any intoxicating drink or drug: *Provided*, That the legislature may authorize and regulate importation, manufacture, and sale of said liquors and drugs for medicinal, sacramental, industrial, and scientific uses only. The penalty for violations of this provision with reference to intoxicants shall be a fine of not less than $25 for the first offense, and for second and subsequent offenses a fine of not less than $50 and imprisonment for not less than one month or more than one year: *And provided further*, That at any general election within five years after the approval of this Act this provision may, upon petition of not less than ten per centum of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of Porto Rico, and if a majority of all the qualified electors of Porto Rico voting upon such question shall vote to repeal this provision, it shall thereafter not be in force and effect, otherwise it shall be in full force and effect."

All Porto Ricans become American citizens unless they swear off allegiance within six months. The property which may have been acquired in Porto Rico by the United States under the cession of Spain in the treaty of peace entered into on the tenth day of December, 1898, in any bridges, road houses, water powers, highways, unnavigable streams, subterranean waters, mines or minerals under the surface of private lands, all property which at the time of the cession belonged to the various harbor works boards of Porto Rico, all the harbor shores, docks, slips, reclaimed lands, and all public lands and buildings not heretofore reserved by the United States for public purposes, is placed under the control of the government of Porto Rico. Supreme executive power is vested in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States. The Porto Rico Senate consists of nineteen members, elected for four years each, and the House has thirty-nine members. The first election under the act was held July 16, 1917.

REVIEW OF AMERICAN LEGISLATION OF 1917.

(A summary of the report of the Committee on Noteworthy Changes in Statute Law, presented at the meeting of the American Bar Association, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., September 4, 5, 6, 1917. The committee was composed of Thomas I. Parkinson, William H. Loyd, Donald R. Richberg, Joseph N. Teal and John J. Sullivan. The figures in parentheses are the numbers by which the statutes are known.)

I. FEDERAL LEGISLATION.

1. General Legislation.

Commerce—The Sixty-fifth Congress (38) increases the membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission from seven to nine, authorizes it to divide itself into divisions and to assign any matter within its jurisdiction to any division for consideration and final action with the same powers as those possessed by the commission itself, and provides that until January 1, 1920, no increased rate shall be filed except after approval by the commission, with or without hearing.

The same Congress (19) confers upon the commission broad powers for the regulation of car service, authorizing it, whenever in its opinion necessity exists for immediate action, to summarily make such directions with regard to car service as will best promote the interests of the public and the commerce of the people.

The Priority Shipment Act, (39), authorizes the President during the continuance of the war, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that such traffic or shipments as in his judgment are essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority in transportation by any common carrier by railroad, water, or otherwise.

Taxation—The Sixty-fourth Congress (39 Stat. L 1,000) imposed on corporations an excess profits tax of 8 per cent. on the amount by which their net income exceeds 8 per cent. of their actual capital invested.

Insular Possessions—The Sixty-fourth Congress (39 Stat. L. 951) provided a civil government for Porto Rico and granted United States citizenship to all citizens of Porto Rico and to all natives of that island who were temporarily absent therefrom April 11, 1899, and have since returned and are not citizens of any foreign country. The District Court for Porto Rico has construed the act to the effect that Porto Rico is now a territory and an integral part of the United States.

The same Congress (39 Stat. L. 1,132) also provided a temporary government under an officer of the army or navy for the West Indian islands recently acquired from Denmark.

Civil Service—The Sixty-fourth Congress (39 Stat. L. 1,106) made it a misdemeanor on and after July 1, 1919, for any government official or employee to receive any salary in connection with his services as such official or employee from any source other than the Government or a State, County, or municipality, or for any person, association or corporation to make any contribution to or in any way supplement the salary of any Government official or employee for services performed by him for the Government.

Immigration—The Sixty-fourth Congress (39 Stat. L. 874) enacted a revision of the immigration laws. The most important new provision is that commonly known as the literacy test which excludes aliens over sixteen years of age who are physically capable of reading but cannot read some one language or dialect. Any alien heretofore or hereafter legally admitted or any citizen may bring in or send for his father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, his wife, his mother, his grandmother or his unmarried or widowed daughter, if otherwise admissible, whether such relative can read or not.

2. War Legislation.

Declaration of War—The first action of the Sixty-fifth Congress (Pub. Res. No. 1, approved April 6, 1917) was the passage of a resolution reciting that "the Imperial German Government has committed repeated acts of war against the Government and the people of the United States," and formally declaring "the state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government which has thus been thrust upon the United States."

Revenue—The Sixty-fifth Congress (3) authorized the $5,000,000,000 "Liberty Bond" issue and a $2,000,000,000 short term note issue. The bonds are exempt both as to principal and interest from all taxation, except estate or inheritance taxes. Except for the fixing of the rate of interest at not more than 3½ per cent. per annum, the determination of the terms and provisions of issue, conversion, redemption, maturity and payment are left to the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary is authorized to purchase at par from foreign governments engaged in war with enemies of the United States their obligations not exceeding $3,000,000,000 and bearing the same rate of interest and containing essentially the same terms and conditions as the "Liberty Bonds."

Ships and War Materials—The Sixty-fourth Congress (39 Stat. L. 1,193) authorized the President in time of war, or of a national emergency arising prior to March 1, 1918, to (1) place an order, compliance with which shall be obligatory, with any person for such ships or war materials as the necessities of the Government may require and which are of the kind and quantity usually produced by such person; (2) modify or cancel any existing contract for the building, construction or purchase of war material, and if the contractor fails to comply with the contract as so modified, then to take possession of all or any part of his factory or yards and use the same as may be necessary; (3) require the owner or occupier of any factory or yards in which ships or war material are built or produced to place at the disposal of the United States all or any part of the output; and (4) requisition and take over for use and occupation by the Government any factory or yard whether or not the United States has any agreement with the owner or occupier. The last provision is not confined to factories or yards for the production of war supplies or materials. Provision is made for just compensation, to be determined by the President in all cases in which the act is called into effect, and if the amount so determined is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to the same, he shall be paid 50 per cent. of such amount and be entitled to sue the United States for such further sum as added to such 50 per cent. will constitute just compensation.

The Sixty-fifth Congress (23) substantially repeated the provisions of the act just referred to, but with the added authority to requisition or take over the title or possession of any ship now constructed or in the process of construction or hereafter constructed or any part of or the charter of such ship.

The same Congress (2) also authorized the President to take over for the United States the possession and title of any vessel within its jurisdiction which at the time of coming therein was owned in whole or in part by any corporation, citizen or subject of any nation with which the United States is at war, or was under the register of such nation, and provided for a board of survey to ascertain the actual value of such vessels, the findings to be competent evidence as to any claim for compensation.

Military and Naval Affairs—The Sixty-fifth Congress has enacted several measures relating to the enlarged activities of the military and naval establishments necessarily brought about by the war. The most important is the act (12) authorizing the President to raise by selective draft two forces of 500,000 men each, together with such reserve forces as may be necessary. The draft is based upon liability to military service of all male citizens, or male persons not alien enemies who have declared their intention to become citizens, who on or before the day fixed for registration under the act had attained their twenty-first birthday and had not attained their thirty-first birthday. The appropriations include more than $3,000,000,000, largely for military and naval purposes (23), and of $640,000,000 for aviation purposes alone (29).

Food Control—The Sixty-fifth Congress (41) has given the President broad powers to control during the war the production, manufacture, distribution and movement, and to some extent to regulate even the use and possession of food, feeds and fuel, and of certain other commodities required for their production, and authorizes him to make such regulations and orders as may be necessary to effect the purposes of the act in preventing scarcity,

monopolization, hoarding, injurious speculation, manipulations and private controls, and in establishing and maintaining Governmental control during the war. As a conservation measure the act also prohibits the use of foods, fruits or feeds for the production of distilled spirits for beverage purposes (except for the fortification of sweet wines), and further authorizes the President to limit, regulate or prohibit, to any extent that may be necessary in order to secure an adequate supply of food, or that the national security may require, their use for the production of malt or vinous liquors.

Espionage—The Sixty-fifth Congress (24) in the so-called "Espionage Act" defines in great detail acts of espionage and imposes heavy penalties of fines ranging up to $10,000 and imprisonment for terms ranging up to twenty years for violation of its provisions relating to espionage, the injury of vessels engaged in foreign commerce, interference with foreign commerce, disturbance of foreign relations, violation of directions of the President as to vessels in ports of the United States, and, during a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, violations of the neutrality of the United States. Whenever during the present war the President finds that the public safety so requires and makes proclamation thereof, it shall be unlawful to export from the United States to any country named in such proclamation any articles named therein except under such regulations and subject to such limitations and exceptions as the President prescribes.

War Risk Insurance—The Sixty-fifth Congress (20) amended the act creating a Bureau of War Risk Insurance for the insurance of the cargoes and hulls of American ships by providing also for the insurance of the personal effects of the masters, officers and crews thereof, and for the insurance of such masters, officers and crews against loss of life or personal injury and for compensation during detention following capture by an enemy, and authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury whenever he finds that the effecting of such insurance is desirable in the national interest in the case of American vessels engaged in any trade, to require the owner of such a vessel to insure the master, officers and crew against loss of life and personal injury and for compensation during capture for a principal sum ranging from $1,500 to $5,000 each, percentages of which specified in the act are to be paid for various losses. The act also authorizes the bureau to reinsure vessels of foreign friendly flags or their cargo insured by any Government which is at war with an enemy of the United States and to reinsure with any such Government American vessels and their cargoes.

II. STATE LEGISLATION.

A. Administration of Justice

Organization and Administration of Courts—There are comparatively few important acts this year affecting the organization of the courts. A noticeable exception, however, is found in a California resolution (79) proposing a constitutional amendment to make practically the whole of the judiciary article of the Constitution, which now provides in detail for the organization of the courts throughout the State, general law subject to amendment or repeal by the legislature. The effect of the adoption of this amendment would be to give the legislature unlimited power to provide in its discretion for the efficient administration of the judicial business of the State. North Dakota (119) proposes an amendment to the State Constituiton to provide that the concurrence of four out of the five judges of the Supreme Court shall be necessary to declare a law of the State to be unconstitutional.

For the better protection of the judges against personal violence, West Virginia (16 and 98) provides that, in case any person assassinates, attempts to assassinate, or feloniously assaults any judge, the Governor shall offer a reward of not more than $10,000 for the arrest of such person, and may employ assistance for such purpose at an expense not exceeding $10,000, and that in such cases a county court may also offer a reward of not more than $5,000 and may expend not more than $5,000 for the same purpose.

The movement for the creation of so-called "poor man's courts" is spreading, as evidenced by an Oregon act (328) creating in the court of each justice of the peace a small claims department with jurisdiction over amounts not exceeding $20, and a Minnesota act (263) providing an additional judge for Minneapolis to act as a court of conciliation and small debtors' court. Another instance of a special court is contained in a Colorado fence law (92), which provides that any question as to whether a fence conforms to the legal requirements shall be determined by a board of arbitration composed of a representative of the property damaged by trespassing animals, a representative of the owner of the animals, and a third person selected by the two so chosen. The finding of a majority of the board constitutes an obligation which if not paid within thirty days may be filed in court as a judgment.

Attorneys—There is a general tightening up of the requirements for admission to the bar. California (585 and 587) joins the ranks of those States which do not accept the diploma of any law school, but require all applicants to be examined, and also provides (593) that a part of the examination of an applicant for admission to the bar must be in writing. New Mexico (48) provides that no third bar examination shall be given to any applicant failing twice until the expiration of two years after his last failure. Montana (90) and Washington (115) require each attorney to pay an annual license tax or fee, in the one case of $5 and in the other case of $1. Montana imposes as a penalty for practising without a license a fine of not less than $25, and Washington declares that any attorney who fails to register before February 1 shall be deemed to have forfeited his rights as an attorney from that date until he registers and pays the fee. In both cases the proceeds from the license fees go into law library funds, except that in Montana the costs of investigation and proceedings in cases of misconduct in practice are first paid out of the license fund. In Montana it is the duty of the Attorney General to investigate and prosecute all complaints as to any such misconduct, while in Washington—and this is the most noteworthy provision of all—it is the duty of the State board of law examiners not only to enforce all the laws and ethics relating to the duties of attorneys, but also to hold hearings on complaints and, if justified, to suspend or annul the attorney's license to practise law. This is probably the first instance in which what is practically the right to disbar from practice has been conferred upon a body other than a court. In New Jersey (193) also, the bar examiners are authorized to investigate complaints against members of the bar and to report with recommendations. In New Jersey and Washington the bar examiners and in Montana the Attorney General are empowered to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses and the production of testimony and evidence at such investigations.

A North Dakota act (p. 249) makes contracts of retainer in connection with actions for damages arising out of personal injuries, as well as settlements of such causes of action, voidable if the person is under disability from the injury or if made within thirty days after the injury. Massachusetts (267) makes it unlawful for any person not an attorney to solicit from one accused of crime either for himself or for another the right to defend such person.

A Connecticut act (225) directs the Superior Court before the beginning of any criminal term to appoint an attorney of at least five years' practice to defend persons charged with crime and without money to employ counsel, and provides for the compensation of such attorney in accordance with the services actually rendered by him.

New Remedies—Nevada (213) creates a lien for storing, repairing or furnishing supplies for automobiles, and provides that the lien shall not be lost by surrender of possession, and that the person entitled to the lien may without further process of law seize the car or any part thereof anywhere in the State.

Civil Procedure—Oregon (S. J. R. No. 2) authorizes the Supreme Court to appoint a commission on law reform, the members to serve without pay, to report to the next legislature. California (Res. 14) appoints a legislative committee to act with a committee to be appointed by the State bar association in investigating delays in courts of justice, and New York (331) appropriates $15,000 for an investigation by a joint legislative committee of the report of the statutory consolidation commission relating to the simplification of civil practice. Indiana (27) provides that a party may state in his pleadings in separate and distinct paragraphs, con-

secutively numbered, any number of distinct causes of action, defence or replications, and may subdivide each paragraph into distinct clauses similarly numbered, and may in any subsequent paragraph incorporate any clause of a preceding paragraph by proper reference and identification without the repetition of the language employed in the first instance. A Massachusetts act (194) provides that in an action for goods sold and delivered or for work performed the plaintiff may by notice in writing call on the defendant to admit any material fact or the execution of any written paper, and if the defendant fails to answer within ten days, the truth of the fact or the execution of the paper shall be held as admitted.

New Mexico (46) provides that a defendant desiring affirmative relief may file a cross-complaint as well as an answer; in Michigan (H. 156), so that in any action for negligence the defendant may file with his plea a cross-declaration for damages because of alleged negligence of the plaintiff arising out of the same occurrence, and in such case the alleged causes of action of both plaintiff and defendant shall be determined in the same trial or proceeding. Oregon (95) relieves a defendant in an action at law who seeks equitable relief from the necessity of resorting to a cross-bill in equity and permits equitable matter to be set out in the answer without resort to the equity side of the court, so that the plaintiff may in like manner set up equitable matter constituting a defence to new matter in the answer. Minnesota (24) permits in certain cases "judgment notwithstanding the jury has disagreed and been discharged."

Criminal Procedure—A North Carolina act (168) provides that when there are several charges against the same defendant for the same act or transaction, or for two or more acts or transactions connected together, or for two or more transactions of the same class of crimes or offences, they shall be joined in separate counts in one indictment. The Anti-Narcotic Act passed in Massachusetts (275) includes eleven short forms of indictments and complaints to be used in the prosecution of violations. A Washington act (37) provides for the drawing of "alternate jurors" in a trial for a felony when the judge is of opinion that the trial is likely to be a protracted one. New Jersey (44) provides that any person who brings into the State property which he stole or received, knowing it to have been stolen in another State, shall be punished in the same manner as if his theft or receiving had been committed within the State.

Missouri (p. 246) and Arizona abolish capital punishment, the latter by an initiated measure adopted by a close vote; and Delaware (266) provides that the death sentence may on recommendation of the jury be commuted to life imprisonment.

Pennsylvania (111) provides that any person sentenced to pay a fine or to pay the cost of any criminal proceeding against him may in the discretion of the court be permitted to pay in instalments during a period of not more than twelve months. Wisconsin (620) extends the law which provides for a verdict of "not guilty because insane," in the case of persons found to be insane at the time of the commission of the alleged offence, so as to apply in like manner to feeble-minded persons and to permit a verdict of "not guilty because feeble-minded." North Dakota (p. 241) creates an ex-officio board for the relief of persons who have served terms of imprisonment for offences of which they are innocent. The board may award compensation not exceeding $2,000 in any one case, and if it believes that greater compensation should be made shall so recommend to the legislature.

Trials—A Wisconsin act (176) provides for requiring the attendance as a witness at the trial of an action in another State, territory or country of a person who is in the State of Wisconsin, but only if the laws of such other State, territory or country contain reciprocal provisions as to trials in Wisconsin. A New Hampshire act (19) exempts from taxation the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, because it was organized to protect and preserve forests and has made certain properties accessible by trails, bridges and paths.

Juries—A New Hampshire act (11) requires that the jury room shall be furnished with substantial and comfortable chairs and desks, and that jurors shall not be required to continue their deliberations without sleep and rest after 12 o'clock P. M. California (692), a State in which women have the suffrage, subjects them to jury duty equally with men, and Montana (122) provides that in case of a jury trial on an appeal to the district court from the board of graduate nurses on a question of the registration of an applicant for a nurse's license, the jury shall consist of three nurses and three doctors.

Decedents' Estates—The most important legislation of the year relating to decedents' estates is that found in the seven acts drafted by the commission created by the last Pennsylvania legislature to codify and revise such laws. The distinction by which the interests under the intestate laws of the surviving spouse or of parents is generally restricted to a life interest in realty as contrasted with an absolute interest in personalty has been abolished. The distinction between heirs of the whole blood and of the half blood as to the inheritance of real estate is also abolished; the old rule as to "the blood of the first purchaser" is abolished, so that the nearest relatives will take irrespective of whether the real estate was derived by the deceased from their side of the family or not; and provision is made that pecuniary legacies are, unless a contrary intent is expressed in the will, to be charged when necessary against real estate not specifically devised, all of these changes being at the same time in line with the commission's opinion that real and personal estate should, as far as possible, be distributed according to the same uniform plan. The length of time for the settlement of an estate has been reduced from one year to six months. The commission has also gone far toward placing married women upon an absolute equality with their husbands and making the reciprocal rights of each in the estate of the other the same. With the single exception that a widow is still allowed her small exemption, which has been increased from $300 to $500, this has practically been accomplished, and throughout the long Pennsylvania Intestate Act it has been possible to replace the terms "husband," "wife," "widow" and "surviving spouse" by the generic terms "intestate" and "spouse surviving." Dower and courtesy have been abolished and the surviving husband or wife has been given in case of intestacy the same right in the estate of the other, and in the case of testacy the same right to elect to take against the will only what he or she would have been entitled to under the intestate law. Similarly the old law that a woman's will was revoked entirely by marriage is done away with and the law formerly applicable to a man's will by which it was revoked upon marriage, or the birth of issue not provided for, only *pro tanto* is extended to apply to women.

An Oregon act (331) provides that a husband or wife may in lieu of courtesy or dower elect to take an undivided third part of the lands of which the other was seized of an estate of inheritance, and that when so entitled a failure to commence within one year proceedings for the assignment or recovery of such dower or courtesy shall be deemed to be an election to take the undivided third. A revision of many of the provisions of its law relating to the administration of estates was made by Missouri (p. 91). Arizona (22) provides that a surviving spouse may without letters of administration collect sums up to $300 owed to the deceased as wages. Minnesota (251 and 289) provides for the immediate settlement and distribution of estates of less than $650 if all the property is exempt from the payment of debts.

Minnesota (353) and Oregon (270) provide that no person guilty of felonious homicide may inherit or share in the property of the person killed, and Pennsylvania (Nos. 190 and 192) makes a similar provision as to a person found guilty either as principal or accessory to murder in the first or second degree.

Indiana (46) declares void any provision of a will to the effect that any beneficiary who takes proceedings to contest the will or prevent its admission to probate shall forfeit any benefit provided therein.

Domestic Relations—New York (503) requires each party to an application for a marriage license to make an affidavit set forth in the law to the effect that he or she has never to his or her knowledge been infected with any venereal disease, or if so infected within five years has since had a laboratory test showing freedom from such infection; and Wisconsin (483) prohibits the granting of a marriage license to any person who has ever been afflicted with certain blood diseases until such person pro-

duces a certificate of freedom from infection furnished without charge by one of certain specified laboratories. New Jersey (23) makes either marriage or intercourse by any person knowing himself or herself to be infected with a venereal disease a misdemeanor. Maine (46) adds feeble-minded persons to those incapable of contracting marriage, and Wisconsin (218) adds epileptics to the list of those disqualified for marriage. North Dakota (p. 165) requires applicants for a marriage license to answer under oath whether either has been divorced, and if so to file a certified copy of the divorce decree, and further provides that in such case no license may be issued which "in any manner" contravenes the decree. North Carolina (57) amends an earlier act which added to the grounds for absolute divorce separation and living apart for ten successive years in the case of a husband and wife who reside in the State for that period, and provided "that no children shall have been born in the marriage," by striking out the qualification as to children; and Washington (106) adds as a ground for divorce where the parties have been estranged and have lived separate and apart for eight years or more and the court is satisfied that they can no longer live together. A North Dakota act (p. 103) declares every child to be the legitimate child of its natural parents and entitled to the same support, education and rights of inheritance as if born in lawful wedlock. A Rhode Island act (1,510) says a person over twenty-one may not "unreasonably" neglect to support parents who are destitute without fault of their own, and it adds that refusal to support a parent by a child who, during his minority, was not "reasonably" supported by his parents, or by one of several children who has already made a reasonable contribution is not "unreasonable." North Carolina (219) adopts the civil law rule legitimatizing children by subsequent marriage of their parents. Minnesota (210) requires the father of an illegitimate child to support it after judgment of paternity, and compels the attending physician to testify. The enforcement of this act is aided by Chapter 211, which makes it a felony for the father to leave the State to evade paternity proceedings. Fathers who endeavor to escape support of their children are punished by Chapter 213, which makes it a felony for either parent to desert a child under sixteen or for a man to desert his wife, if she is expecting a child.

War Legislation—In a number of the States provision is made for the registration of aliens. New York (159), which is typical of these acts, in addition to requiring personal registration by the alien requires hotels, etc., to notify the police authorities of the presence of alien guests. Failure to do so is a misdemeanor. A number of acts also restrict the right of aliens to possess firearms. Some of these, like Minnesota (500), are modelled after a statute which originated some years ago and was intended to prohibit aliens from hunting.

Provision for a census of man power and war resources is made in a number of States. The most comprehensive census was that provided for by New York (103). The Massachusetts Defence Act (342) authorized a census when it should be requested by the Council of National Defence.

Legislation to protect the food supply was passed in a number of States. Maine (284), Wisconsin (561) and Massachusetts (342) authorize designated State officials to take possession of food supplies upon the payment of just compensation. The Wisconsin act also authorizes the taking over of warehouses and other storage facilities. New York (205 and 506), Connecticut (386) and New Jersey (80) provide for purchase and sale of food by designated officials. Massachusetts (264) authorizes cities and towns to take steps to conserve the food supply, and Pennsylvania (No. 369) authorizes cities of the second class, whenever an emergency exists, to purchase food, coal and necessities of life and resell the same to residents. Michigan (H. 171) authorizes municipalities to seize fuel or food found within their limits and resell it to the public. Owners are to be compensated. Massachusetts (207) provides that the cultivation of land, harvesting or transporting of agricultural products shall not be unlawful on Sunday, during the war. Maryland (7) makes it a felony to store food products for the purpose of increasing their price, and New Hampshire (203) and Connecticut (366) punish criminally one who enters on a field with intent to injure grain, vegetables, etc.

Many of the States have provided in one form or another for co-operation with the Federal Government in meeting conditions due to the war. New Jersey (126) is typical of the grant of comprehensive powers to the Governor "to organize and employ any and all resources within the State" to assist the Federal Government and "to exercise any and all power convenient or necessary in his judgment to render such assistance." Minnesota (261) creates a public safety commission with general power to do anything necessary to make efficient use of the resources of the State "toward the successful prosecution of the war."

A State council of defence to co-operate with the National Council is provided for in California (32), Maryland (24), New York (369) and Pennsylvania (106). Extraordinary provision for maintaining public order and protecting life and property through the organization of home guards, reserve militia, State constabulary and like organizations is made in a number of States. The Minnesota act cited above authorizes the safety commission to recommend the removal of any public officer, and Rhode Island (1,538) authorizes a safety board to take over the administration of all departments of the city of Providence which deal with public safety. Provision for seizing buildings, railways and other equipment or supplies useful for military purposes is made in Maine (284) and Massachusetts (342). Similar power, limited to personal property, is provided in Wisconsin (561). In all cases compensation is to be made to owners.

One of the war acts is that known as the "lazy man's law," enacted in Maryland (33). All able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty, not usefully employed, may be required to register and to work in some public or private employment. Failure to register is made a misdemeanor, and failure to do the work assigned is also punished by fine or imprisonment. The possible use of the act to conscript strikers and put them to work is guarded against by a provision that the act is not to apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of a difference with their employers.

Vermont (236) puts a heavy criminal penalty on possession of military maps, plans, etc., or furnishing of military information, or injuring public property, but provides that if the offence be committed under circumstances amounting to treason the punishment shall be for the latter crime. New York (574) requires all public officers and employees, except laborers, to take the constitutional oath of office, and (416) authorizes the removal of any public officer, civil service employee, or teacher, etc., in the public schools who utters treasonable or seditious words, or does treasonable or seditious acts. Minnesota (463) makes it a gross misdemeanor to circulate printed matter or advocate orally that men should not enlist in the military forces. Iowa (372) provides heavy punishment for inciting insurrection or sedition or promoting hostility or opposition to the Government of the State or of the United States.

Maine (126), Nevada (221), Illinois (H. 874), Maryland (8) and Vermont (236) impose new or increased penalties for the pollution or poisoning of the water supply. New Hampshire (222), Maine (127, 128), Rhode Island (1,473), Illinois (H. 874), Maryland (9) and Vermont (236) provide new or increased penalties for injury to roads, bridges, public utilities and other public property. Maine (288), Connecticut (399), New York (629), Montana (129) and New Hampshire (185) regulate in detail the manufacture, storage and handling of explosives. The New York act gives the Governor power to make such rules as he deems necessary "governing the manufacture, distribution, storage and use or possession" of explosives. The Montana act makes possession of a shell or bomb prima facie evidence that the possessor intended to use it for unlawful purposes and provides for his punishment.

Reorganization of the State militia to make it conform to the requirements of the National Defence and Draft acts has been general. The federalization and co-ordination of the State militia in a military machine constitutes a chapter in our military preparation. Among the provisions in the new militia laws are those which give to the Governor power to enroll all able-bodied males between eighteen and forty-five and to draft them into the service. The Oregon law (327), for example, makes failure to respond to the Governor's draft desertion, punishable by a military tribunal. North

Carolina (200) provides that whites and blacks shall not be compelled to serve in the same organization, and that blacks shall be under command of white officers. New York (644) declares that the State militia shall consist of that part "of the militia of the United States" resident in the State. The Federal articles of war are in many of these laws made a part of the State's military law.

Several of the States have provided that public officers and employees shall not lose their places nor be prejudiced in their rights to promotion because of absence in military service. These acts, as for example New York (435) and Pennsylvania (201), also provide for payment by the State of the difference, not exceeding a fixed amount (which in Pennsylvania is $2,000 a year), to supplement the Federal pay. The amount so contributed by Pennsylvania is to be paid to dependents. A similar supplemental allowanee provided for in Massachusetts (301) is payable during the war, and in case of the man's death before the end of the war is to be paid for the balance of the period to his dependents. Massachusetts (211) goes further and provides for an allowance supplementing Federal pay of residents of the State not in the public service who go into the military service. Resident dependents of men who go into the service may receive support allowances in New York (235), Maine (276) and Vermont (108). Under the Maine act these allowances are to be paid by municipalities, but reimbursed by the State. Similar allowances to dependents are provided for in other States, some of which, however, provide that they shall cease when the United States makes provision for dependents. New York (807), without making any appropriation for the purpose, incorporates a patriotic fund to receive and distribute money to the dependents of men in the service.

The only provision for a general moratorium is contained in Maryland (210), enacted at a special session largely devoted to war legislation. It authorizes the Governor, during the war, to declare successive legal holidays having the same effect on commercial transactions and legal rights and duties as Sundays. The more usual form of moratorium is limited to men in the military or naval service, provides for the tolling of the statute of limitations as applied to the bringing of actions by men in the service and for the continuance of actions against them. See Maryland (19, 22, 23), Maine (273), Iowa (380), Massachusetts (342) and Wisconsin (409). Oregon (275) is likewise a moratorium in favor of men in the service, but is limited to mortgages and judgments. Only judicial legislation can make this act effective for its purpose, because it is expressly limited to the National Guard and men in the "volunteer forces" of the Federal Government. It was enacted prior to the decision of Congress to create the new National Army by draft rather than by volunteers.

Prisons and Punishment for Crime—Several of the States have made provision for farms to be conducted in connection with their penal institutions. Idaho (106) provides for extending the benefits of the university extension department to convicts, while general provision for mental instruction is made in other States. Maine (194) requires custodians to give physical and psychopathic examinations to prisoners and when necessary to transfer them to State institutions for further examination. North Carolina (286) contains provisions respecting prisoners working outside of prison walls. They are to be divided into three groups, according to behavior and character. The first group is to receive the highest pay and to work without guards. The sanitary condition of their camps is placed under the Board of Health. Recreation and instruction are to be provided, and prisoners are to be safeguarded from the influence of persons addicted to the use of liquors. The races are to be kept separate, and youthful from hardened offenders. Aid for the convict after his discharge from prison is provided in Illinois (S. 74), which makes it the duty of the Department of Labor ninety days before the discharge of an inmate to estimate his abilities in order to assist him in obtaining employment after discharge. North Dakota (p. 164), which makes it possible for discharged prisoners to be employed about a penitentiary with supervision over inmates, and Oregon (100), which makes it a misdemeanor wilfully to communicate orally or in writing any statement concerning a discharged or pardoned felon which might deprive him of employment or extort money from him. North Carolina (286) puts a check on abuse of the power to flog incorrigible prisoners by requiring flogging to take place in the presence of the prison physician or chaplain. Rhode Island (1,511) and Tennessee (46) prohibit the contract system of letting out prison laborers to private contractors; and North Carolina (286), after forbidding the contract system, provides for the State use system, under which the prisoners are put to work producing articles which can be used by the State or its municipalities. This North Carolina act contains a requirement that it be printed in pamphlet form and a copy be given to each prisoner. New Jersey (157) prohibits the use of prisoners to replace free labor on strike or in any case if free labor is obtainable. California (164) prohibits the sale of certain articles manufactured in the prisons of other States, unless labeled and unless the places where such goods are offered for sale post a conspicuous notice that such goods are on sale. Legislation in many of the States provides for the payment of small sums as compensation for the labor of the inmates of penal institutions. In almost all of them provision is made for the payment of all or a portion of the prisoner's wages to his dependents.

Indeterminate sentences are required in all cases by California (527), and all life sentences except those for murder are made indeterminate with a minimum of ten years by New York (480). Minnesota (319) extends its indeterminate law to third degree murderers, and North Dakota (p. 89) to second degree murderers, while Oregon (302) excepts murderers from the benefits of its law. These and other acts represent the extension of the parole system.

Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions—A number of the States have provided for the calling of constitutional conventions to revise generally the State Constitution. The question whether such a convention shall be called is to be submitted to the voters at the next general election in Idaho (p. 505), Illinois (S. J. R. 1), Tennessee (23), Nebraska (241) and North Carolina (60). In addition, New Hampshire (121) and Indiana (2), without submitting the question to the voters, provide for the election of delegates to a revising convention. The New Hampshire convention is to meet on the first Wednesday of June, 1918. The Indiana act has since been declared unconstitutional. The act providing for the North Carolina convention limits its sessions to sixty days, with a recess of thirty days between two thirty-day sittings. Oregon (H. J. R. 8) proposes an amendment to the State Constitution declaring it the function of the Constitution to define a plan of government "every provision of which is consistent and harmonious with every other provision thereof and to perpetuate such consistency and harmony, any and all amendments of this Constitution shall be so worded that their adoption by the people will leave the amended Constitution without any conflicting provisions, and as a vital consideration in construing any amendment is the effect of the amendment upon the entire Constitution, no amendment shall have the effect of rendering any other part or parts of the Constitution ineffective without expressly specifically repealing such other part or parts."

Organization and Administration of State Governments—Oregon (309 and H. Con. 11) provides for an investigation of all State departments by representative business men. The importance of modern and uniform accounting systems and methods in Government business is recognized by Nebraska (53), North Carolina (58) and Vermont (32). Central purchasing agents are created in Wisconsin (598) and Ohio (H. 193). Indiana (25) and South Dakota (p. 248) provide for controlling the volume and methods of printing of departmental reports. Delaware (2) proposes an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the Governor to remove any officer appointed by him, but provides for reinstatement by the courts if the removal be without just cause. West Virginia (1 and 4 Spec. Sess. 1916) provides in detail for the procedure for removals by the Governor. New Jersey (236) subjects removals or reductions in the Civil Service to investigation and approval of the Civil Service Commission. Similar provision is made in Minnesota (63). Greater freedom of removal in the interest of efficiency is granted the appointing

power by Illinois (S. 315). New York (653) requires all State officers to keep service records showing the relative efficiency of employees as a basis for promotion.

North Carolina (180), Delaware (278), Utah (15), Kansas (312), South Dakota (561), Tennessee (139) and New Mexico (81) provide for a budget system of preparing and enacting annual appropriations. These bills do not take from the Legislature the power to revise and increase the Executive recommendations. Provision for investigation of the desirability of a budget system is made in Michigan (S. 59). Among the new departments provided for this year are a department of State police in New York (161), a State publicity bureau in Nebraska (114) and a State sheriff in South Dakota (p. 284). Provision for State rural credit systems is made in Oregon (398), Maine (303) and South Dakota (p. 124).

Local Government—New Jersey enacted general laws (152 and 153) dealing with municipalities and revising and repealing a large number of existing laws. This legislation clears up the statute book in so far as it deals with municipalities. North Carolina (136) is likewise a general act providing for the government of municipalities. Among other things this act requires more modern accounting systems and provides for distinct plans of city government, any one of which may be adopted by the voters of a municipality. Authorization to adopt the commission form of government is contained in Montana (150), but provision is made for the abandonment of this form of government in Illinois (H. 755) and Wisconsin (358). The city manager plan seems been more fortunate, having been approved in ity, number of States, Idaho (79), Kansas (86), Nebraska (208), Pennsylvania (No. 224), South Dakota (p. 518) and Vermont (104). In addition to North general legislation dealing with the government legitimate municipalities, North Carolina (138) enacted a their general municipal finance act requiring an annual budget and limiting the period of bond issues to the probable period of usefulness of the improvement paid for from the proceeds of the bonds. New Jersey (192) also requires municipalities to adopt a budget system. Proceedings to test the validity of municipal bond issues are provided in West Virginia (57). Bond issues are to be submitted to the Attorney General for his approval. His opinion becomes incontestable unless appealed from within ten days. This act provides for a review in the courts. New Hampshire (129) forbids the establishment of municipal sinking funds to redeem bond issues and requires all bonds to be in serial form. On the other hand, New Jersey (212) is a general law providing for the reorganization and future administration of all municipal sinking funds.

Elections—The Legislatures of three States, North Dakota (p. 253), Indiana (188) and South Dakota (p. 194), propose constitutional amendments granting women suffrage conditioned upon a referendum. Connecticut (Res. 28) and Iowa (153) refer such an amendment to the next Legislature, while Maine (289) amends her election laws to extend the right to vote to women, the act to become effective after the adoption of the proposed amendment to be voted on in September of this year. Arizona (H. C. M. 4), California (Res. 73) and Idaho (p. 522) memorialize Congress to extend the right of suffrage to women. Ohio (H. 16), Michigan (S. E. A. 105) and Rhode Island (1,507) grant women the right to vote for Presidential Electors, and Indiana (31) and Nebraska (30) extend this right to all officers not specified in their Constitutions. Vermont (No. 98) permits women taxpayers over twenty-one to vote at town meetings. Kansas (353) proposes a Constitutional amendment to take away the right of suffrage now granted to aliens who have declared their intention of becoming citizens. Other acts affecting women voters are Colorado (67), under which a woman need only state that her age is over twenty-one when registering, and California (219), which for purposes of voting makes the husband's residence that of the wife.

The absence of so many military men from their homes at election time has caused a large number of States to consider the question of absent voting. Illinois (S. 508), Nebraska (177), Minnesota (Spec. 1916, 2), Missouri (p. 276) and Wisconsin (2 of Special Session, 1916) formulate a procedure for obtaining the votes of men absent on military and naval service. New Hampshire (95) does the same for absent guardsmen. Eleven States provide for the voting of all those who may be absent from their home precincts, usually in both general and primary elections. Ballots must be applied for to the precinct clerk and returned by mail, see North Carolina (23), Montana (155), Indiana (100), South Dakota (233), Ohio (S. 48), Idaho (142), Tennessee (8), Minnesota (68), Illinois (S. 265), California (Res 64) and Iowa (419). Wisconsin (570) extends her absent voting law to those who are sick or physically disabled and so unable to attend the polls. Indiana (100) includes those absent by illness, nature of business, or unavoidable cause. Missouri (H. B. 230) makes additional provision for the voting of trainmen and travelling salesmen at primary elections. Nevada (231) provides that no person shall lose residence for voting purposes through absence for military or naval service.

Presidential primary acts are repealed by Minnesota (133), Iowa (14) and Michigan (H. E. A. 220). A compulsory system of party primary elections is provided for in Tennessee (118), but New Jersey (197) forbids nomination to public office, candidates for Presidential Electors excepted, save by convention. There is initiated in South Dakota (p. 639) a primary law for submission to the people. Party campaign pamphlets are to be printed by the State. Presidential and gubernatorial candidates, within the party, must appear in one and sixteen, respectively, joint debates in the State or cease to be candidates for their party. Party electors may propose independent candidates by petition. The independent candidate may further file a "paramount issue" of eight words or less with the Secretary of State. This issue will appear on the ballot and the independent candidate must challenge the representative candidate to joint debate on it. A party jury may recall an elected candidate who fails to observe the principle on which he was elected or is guilty of misconduct. Campaign matter may not be published anonymously in Illinois (H. 789) and Missouri (p. 272); and Massachusetts (250) requires that a candidate nominated by some one other than a political party may not use the name of that party in his political designation. Nebraska (35) prohibits a candidate who runs for nomination to the same office on two party tickets from accepting the minority party nomination, if he loses that of the majority party, unless his minority party vote exceeds his majority party vote. In Illinois (H. 873) a candidate may not in return for support pledge himself, on penalty of fine, imprisonment and forfeiture of office if successful, to support or oppose any particular measure. Nebraska (53) presents a scheme for eliminating Presidential electors from the ballot. The Governor is required to appoint as the Presidential electors of the State those electors nominated by the party whose candidates for President and Vice-President—whose names appear on the ballot—receive the highest number of votes. Nevada (148), Nebraska (32) and Wyoming (59) require non-partisan ballots for election of judiciary and certain school officers. In Oregon (138) primary ballots are to be printed with the names of candidates in as many different rotations as there are candidates, thus placing each name at the top of the list on practically an equal number of ballots. The Kansas scheme of double election boards, one to receive the votes, the other to count them, is required in West Virginia (37) and Nebraska (37). Illinois (S. J. R. 27) establishes a non-partisan commission to revise her election laws.

Uniform State Legislation—The work of the Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws has found acceptance in a large number of the States this year. In all, thirty-seven uniform acts were adopted by the various State legislatures, as follows: Uniform Sales Act—Minnesota (465), North Dakota (p. 72), Utah (121), Wyoming (98). Uniform Bills of Lading Act—Maine (132), Minnesota (399), Missouri (H. 650), New Hampshire (81), Wisconsin (179). Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act—Delaware (221), Maine (143), Montana (154), North Carolina (37), North Dakota (p. 219), West Virginia (8), Wyoming (96). Uniform Partnership Act—Illinois (H. 302), Michigan (H. 45), Pennsylvania (No. 42), Tennessee (140), Wyoming (97). Uniform Limited Partnership Act—Illinois (H. 303), Pennsylvania (No. 37). Uniform Cold Storage Act—Utah (69). Uniform Negotiable Instruments Act—California (751), Maine (257). Uniform Act for the Extradition of Person of Unsound Mind—Illinois (H.

204), Nevada (133), Tennessee (115). Uniform Land Registration Act—Utah (28). An Act to Make Uniform the Law of Acknowledgments to Deeds or Other Instruments Taken Outside the United States—Nevada (152), New Hampshire (53). An Act as to Promissory Notes, Checks, Drafts and Bills of Exchange (Days of Grace)—Rhode Island (1,477). Uniform Stock Transfer Act—Connecticut (325), Illinois (H. 293), Tennessee (113). Uniform Foreign Probate Act—Illinois (H 211).

Liquor Laws—Prohibition—Early in the year the Webb-Kenyon Act of 1913 was interpreted by the United States Supreme Court as divesting liquors of their interstate character in certain cases and thereby subjecting them to State control. The States have seized upon the opportunity of reenforcing their local laws by prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors. Georgia, Act 1, Extraordinary Session, March, 1917, makes it unlawful to transport, ship or carry intoxicating liquors "by any means whatsoever, with or without hire, or cause the same to be done from any point without this State to any point within this State, or from place to place within this State, whether intended for personal use or otherwise." Arizona (63) declares that intoxicating liquors "shall not be manufactured in or introduced into the State of Arizona under any pretense." Indiana (Ch. 4, effective April 2, 1918), Montana (Ch. 175, effective December 31, 1918), South Dakota (p. 2, effective February 21, 1917), Utah (Ch. 2, effective August 1, 1917), Michigan (H. 204 and S. 66), Tennessee (12), South Caroline (No. 94 and No 38) and Kansas (215) also enacted general prohibition laws. All these, as well as amendments to the general laws in Colorado (82), Oregon (40), North Dakota (p. 168) and Washington (19) restrict or prohibit interstate traffic. The three latter require permits for importation for lawful purposes. Utah (94) prohibits the introduction of liquors "into any territory" within the State. Oregon (Constitutional amendment adopted November, 1916) by a self-executing prohibition of importation, Wyoming (2), Idaho (p. 528) and Arizona (Referendum measure) have written prohibition into the Constitution. Connecticut (7), Missouri (p. 582), Minnesota (515), Iowa (10 and 321) and Utah (H. J. Res. 14) propose amendments to the same effect; and Utah (H. J. Mem. 1), South Dakota (p. 522) and Arizona (H. Con. Mem. No. 2) memorialize Congress for a Federal amendment on the same subject Nebraska (187) is a general prohibition law supplementing a constitutional amendment. After a spirited fight New York (624) passed a city local option law. Vermont (234) repeals an extraordinary prohibition act of 1915—a referendum act which, if approved, was to take effect May, 1916, and if disapproved was, nevertheless, to take effect May 1. 1927.

Georgia (No. 1) prohibits importation of any alcoholic compound or malt or liquors, whether intended for beverage purposes or not, which can be diluted and used as a beverage to produce intoxication. And the sale of preparations which contain in excess of one-half of one per centum of alcohol and which analysis by the State chemist shows "can be used as a beverage" is prohibited in Utah (2). Colorado (2) prohibits the importation, sale, or manufacture of "peyote," a Mexican drink. Missouri (p. 307) requires the inspector of beer to inspect all so-called "soft drinks." Montana (143), an act relating to the enforcement of the prohibition laws, applies to every liquid capable of use as a beverage which contains 2 per cent. in volume of alcohol, and (175) applies prohibition to "ardent spirits or any compound thereof capable of use as a beverage." North Dakota (62) includes in the definition of intoxicating liquors liquids or compounds "containing no alcohol, whether indicated or not, capable of being used as a beverage and having the appearance or flavor of beer or malt, unless such liquid is pasteurized and contained in hermetically sealed bottles."

Congress enacted prohibition of alcoholic liquors for the Territory of Alaska (39 Stat. L. 903, effective January 1, 1918), and for the District of Columbia (39 Stat. L. 1,123, effective November 1, 1917), and of intoxicating liquors and drugs for Porto Rico (39 Stat. L. 952, effective March 2, 1918). Congress (39 Stat. L. 1,069), in the so-called Reed amendment, punishes by fine or imprisonment, or both, any person who "shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported in interstate commerce, * * * into any State or Territory the laws of which State or Territory prohibit the manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes," and makes advertisements of intoxicating liquors non-mailable into any State or Territory in which it is unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors. All these acts of Congress contain the usual exceptions with regard to the use of liquors for medicinal, scientific or sacramental purposes. In the Food Control Bill the Sixty-fifth Congress (Pub. No. 41) prohibited the importation of distilled spirits, practically prohibited the production of such spirits, and gave the President broad powers to regulate or prohibit the production of malt or vinous liquors.

LABOR.

(A summary of this legislation will be found elsewhere under Workmen's Compensation, or under Labor Legislation.)

Connecticut (326) and New Hampshire (194) passed laws authorizing the Governor to suspend the labor laws at the request of the Council of National Defence, and the legislature of Vermont (172) to authorize its Commissioner of Industries, with the approval of the Governor, to do so while the United States is at war. Massachusetts (342), the Defence Act, authorizes the suspension of the labor law in individual instances after a hearing and under restrictions imposed by the board granting the suspension. The Governor of New York vetoed a measure with this object, on the ground chiefly that it was not yet shown to be necessary at this time, particularly as it affected almost wholly women and children. The President and the Council of National Defence strongly recommended that no backward step be taken in legislation for the protection of workers, consequently arresting the passage of like measures in other States. Ohio (H. 107) and Michigan (H. 66) seek to protect the employees of railroad companies against arbitrary discipline or discharge on the report of a company "spotter." This act requires that the employee be given an opportunity to be heard, to confront the "spotter" and to cross-examine him personally or by counsel. Illinois (S. 612) provides for an industrial survey commission to study conditions of women in industry Oregon (H. C. R. 15) creates a commission to study unemployment.

Highways and Motor Vehicles—The legislatures of thirty-five States have accepted the provisions of the Act of Congress of July 11, 1916, providing Federal aid in the construction of post roads, and a dozen States have this year created or reorganized State departments of highways. Michigan (S. 41) limits, by detailed schedules based on the kind and width of tires, the gross weight on any wheel, and limits the entire gross weight to fifteen tons. Connecticut (113) permits a person detained more than five minutes at a railroad crossing to recover $25 from the railroad. Maine (50), Massachusetts (246), New Hampshire (8) and Wisconsin (533) require warning signs to be erected at crossings, usually at some distance before the crossing is reached; and Maine, Massachusetts and New Hampshire also require a reduction of speed on or near a crossing. Drastic penalties for stealing automobiles are provided in a number of States. Ohio (43), for example, imposes the same penalty as for horse stealing, which may extend to fifteen years in prison. Laws which punish the removal of manufacturers' serial numbers and other marks of identification as a means of concealing the theft and of disposing of the stolen machine were passed in Colorado (218), Kansas (74), New York (708), Montana (48), Washington (60) and Wisconsin (100).

Property—The spread of the Torrens system for the registration of land titles is shown by the adoption of comprehensive acts in North Dakota (p. 132), South Dakota (p. 607) and Tennessee (63). Acts providing for short forms of deeds and mortgages were adopted in New York (681) and Colorado (53), in both cases the use of these forms being made permissible, but not required. The Colorado forms are very short, the various covenants being set forth in the statute. The New York forms, while much shorter than the ordinary deed, include various covenants and are considerably longer than the Colorado forms. The Illinois act (H 343) makes the filing of a bill in equity affecting real property constructive notice to any person subsequently acquiring an interest in or a lien upon such property

Michigan (H. 15) provides that when any leased building is destroyed or so injured as to be unten-

antable; the lessee or occupant may, in the absence of an express written agreement to the contrary, and if the destruction or injury was due to no fault of his, quit and surrender possession without liability for subsequently accruing rent; and Minnesota (428) provides that when a lessee for a term of more than twenty years defaults, the landlord cannot exercise any right of re-entry until the expiration of thirty days from the time when he gives notice that he will exercise such right unless the covenant is performed, and further provides that if within six months after any such termination of his occupancy the lessee or his successor pays the rent in arrears, he may reoccupy on the original terms of the lease.

Nevada (195 and 200) requires railroads to maintain fences on both sides of tracks and barriers at highway crossings, and in case of failure to comply makes them liable for the market value of animals injured or killed; and (223) prohibits the awarding of damages for trespass of live stock on cultivated land unless such land has been inclosed by a legal fence as defined by the act. Oregon (360) provides that the owner or occupant of premises need not fence against hogs, and further provides in detail for the seizure and disposition of hogs found trespassing. Delaware (242) makes it a misdemeanor for an owner not to trim his side of a division hedge.

Oregon (271) extends the right of eminent domain to corporations organized for the smelting or reduction of ores so that they may acquire land within a radius of four miles for use for the purpose of the discharge and natural distribution of smoke, fumes and dust. Utah (52) extends the principal of the statute of frauds by requiring leases for more than fifty horses, one hundred head of cattle or five hundred head of sheep to be in writing, acknowledged and recorded in the same manner as grants of real property.

The effect of the rule against perpetuities is being diminished by such statutes as those passed in Tennessee (137), providing that a trust having for its object the aid of the poor or the promotion of morality, education or religion shall not fail "because of an attempt to create it in perpetuity;" and in Texas (155), providing that a trust fund for keeping up cemetery lots, although to be held and administered forever, shall not be regarded or held to be a perpetuity, but rather "as a provision for the discharge of a duty from the party founding such trust to the persons interred and to the public."

Laws requiring the licensing of dogs and authorizing killing of unlicensed dogs or dogs annoying other domestic animals were passed in New York (800), Iowa (50) and Illinois (H. 86). Unlike the acts taxing dogs and using the resulting revenue to pay damage done to sheep, etc., the New York law authorizes the Commissioner of Agriculture to pay, on presentation of claims, the damage done to other animals by dogs and to bring an action against the owner of the dog to recover the amount so paid.

Commercial Regulations.—Legislation looking to the prevention of monopoly and unfair discrimination in the buying and selling of commodities, especially food products, was enacted in Delaware (213), Idaho (23), Minnesota (377 and 381), Montana (80), New Hampshire (177), North Dakota (p. 193), Tennessee (138), Vermont (No. 186) and Wisconsin (141). This legislation aims particularly at preventing different prices in different parts of the State. It relates especially to food products and in some instances only to dairy products. The Tennessee act relates only to a conspiracy to limit the output of coal for the purpose of raising the price. Utah (11) alone provides that prices may be different in different localities where it is necessary to meet competition. The New Hampshire act (160) requires the Attorney General, whenever the price of necessaries of life rises, on petition of one hundred registered voters to institute judicial proceedings—the act does not say against whom, though it further provides if the rise is found unreasonable the person responsible therefor may be fined or imprisoned. This act further provides that "labor of hand or brain performed in factories or elsewhere by persons who are proletarians or near-proletarians shall not be construed as a necessary of life, nor shall any attempt by an individual or combination of individuals who are primary wealth producers to raise the wages or compensation received in a gainful occupation or to better their conditions of employment, be construed as raising or attempting to raise the price of necessaries of life."

Arizona (17) provides that producers of food products on agricultural lands, farms and gardens in the State shall never under any pretext be denied or restricted in the right to sell and dispose of the same, except that it may be subject to uniform inspection by lawful authority.

Laws providing for the inspection of and regulating the sale of gasoline and similar products were passed in Idaho (124), North Carolina (166), Tennessee (33) and Wyoming (124). North Carolina (172) also enacted similar legislation with regard to linseed oil, and Massachusetts (153) makes unlawful the manufacture or sale, except for use by manufacturers or dealers of any inflammable stove polish which emits a gas whose flash point is less than 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

Illinois (H. B. 311) requires certain articles to be stamped with the grade, weight by ounce per yard, and a description of any filler, and makes it unlawful to misrepresent the true dimensions of awnings, tents and hay or wagon covers. The same State (H. B. 18) requires all containers for dairy products to be branded and the brands to be registered, and forbids the use of any such container for any other purpose. Oregon (149) regulates the sale of commodities in package form by requiring the net quantity to be marked in terms of weight, measure or numerical count; and Indiana (53) provides for the sale by weight, measure or numerical count of a long list of enumerated commodities. Colorado (105) requires a written memorandum to be kept by the vendor of ores, and Nevada (234) creates the office of State Assayer to assay ores on the request of the shipper.

Untrue, deceptive or misleading advertisements are penalized in Iowa (190), Michigan (H. Enrolled Act 183), Nevada (201), Oregon (91) adn Wyoming (63). North Carolina (19) also punishes any false statement regarding the curative or therapeutic effect of any alleged remedy and (27) prohibits the sale or advertisement of patent medicines to cure any disease for which no cure has been found or the sale of mechanical devices whose claims for the treatment of disease are false or fraudulent, or which have been declared valueless by the State Board of Health.

Laws making it a misdemeanor to issue trading stamps as an inducement to the purchase of goods of various sorts were enacted in Colorado (147), Idaho (122) and Wisconsin (480). Legislation of this sort already enacted in other States has encountered Constitutional difficulties, and an effort to put an end to the use of such stamps by another method has been made. Montana (17) requires the payment of a license of $6,000 for the giving of premiums or bonuses with the sale of merchandise. Nevada (225) requires merchants using trading stamps to procure a separate license for which the fee is $2,000. North Dakota (p. 60) imposes a license fee of $6,000 for the use of trading stamps, and in Kansas (331) the fee ranges from $4,000 to $7,000 according to the population of the county.

Utah (18) authorizes the owners of farms to register the names of their farms and thereupon prohibits the use of the same name by any other farm. North Dakota (p. 237) establishes a trade-mark to be used on North Dakota products of a standard grade. North Dakota now does what the United States was for many years mistakingly thought by the great majority of people to be doing under the Food and Drug Act of 1906—it guarantees the products which comply with the act. Indeed, the trade-mark itself bears the following legends: "Quality and measure." "North Dakota," "Standard" and "North Dakota backs it up."

Pennsylvania (No. 227) and West Virginia (53) make it a misdemeanor to carry on any business under an assumed or fictitious name without having first filed with the proper officials a certificate stating both the assumed and the business name. A Delaware act (222) regulating the sale of goods in bulk requires that an inventory be made and that the purchaser keep the inventory for at least six months after the sale.

"Blue sky" laws were enacted in California (532), Illinois (H. B. 864), Minnesota (429) and New Hampshire (202) and Oregon (418) creates a securities commission for the certification of bonds secured by mortgage on wooden or steel, steam or motor ships constructed and owned in the State.

Nebraska (202) makes it a misdemeanor for any contractor for the erection, repair or removal of a building who receives payment in whole or in part on such contract to fail to apply such payments to

the satisfaction of claims of laborers and material men who would otherwise have a lien. A similar act was passed in North Dakota (p. 64) making such action larceny.

A New York act (702) declares against public policy and void any contract between the owner, agent or employees of an apartment house and dealers in fuel, ice or food giving to the dealer the privilege of selling or delivering to tenants of the house. The giving or receiving any compensation for such privilege is made a misdemeanor, and any person occupying the house may also recover from the dealer a penalty of $250 in a civil action.

Insurance—In fifteen States laws authorizing fraternal benefit associations to insure children of members, popularly known as the fraternal "Whole Family Protection Plan" were adopted. Acts in California (666), Iowa (180), Nebraska (189) and Ohio (H. 325) authorize the exchange of reciprocal or interinsurance contracts among individuals, partnerships and corporations, for any form of insurance, except life insurance. The organization of subscribers is informal, but a reserve is required and the business is subjected to State regulation to much the same extent as other insurance. Revisions of the insurance laws were enacted in Michigan (S. 159) and Oregon (7). Ohio (H. 296) provides for the organization and supervision of fire insurance rate-making bureaus, consisting of one or more insurers, and Wisconsin (61) requires every fire, marine, or inland insurance company to be a member of a rating bureau. New York (440) requires the use of the new standard fire insurance policy recently adopted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners. Tennessee (7) makes it a misdemeanor for a life or industrial insurance company to misrepresent the terms of a policy, to receive premiums when insolvent, or to issue a policy to a person in uninsurable condition with intent to defraud. Massachusetts (156) authorizes title insurance companies to insure the insufficiency of a mortgage. Pennsylvania (70) exempts from all claims of creditors or legal process any insurance policy or annuity, not exceeding in income or return $100 monthly, hereafter issued to any solvent citizen of the State, whereof the insured or the purchaser of the annuity is the beneficiary or annuitant. Nebraska (72) authorizes the State Insurance Board to apply the same restrictions to insurance companies and agents from other States which are imposed in their home States upon Nebraska companies or agents, and Wisconsin (13) provides that whenever the insurance department of another State charges a per diem fee for the examination of Wisconsin companies, then insurance companies of such State shall be required to pay the same fee when examined by the insurance department of Wisconsin. Nebraska (188) creates a State fund to meet crop losses caused by hail. The fund is made up of "taxes" assessed and collected by tax officials from farmers who elect to be subject to the act and to have its insurance benefits. North Dakota (p. 252) and South Dakota (p 194) likewise propose a Constitutional amendment authorizing taxes to create a hail insurance fund.

Corporations—Legislation authorizing the issue of shares without par value was passed in California (701), Delaware (113), Maine (144) and New York (484). The Delaware law also permits cumulative voting, does away with the requirements that one director shall be a resident of the State and that each director shall own three shares of stock, and amends the corporation law of the State. A New Jersey act (195) regulates the purchase by one corporation of the stock of another, the general effect being to permit to freely purchase the stock or property of other corporations provided there is no lessening of competition.

Public Utilities—California (213) provides for the regulation of stages or automobiles operated as common carriers over fixed routes, and Nevada (222) accomplishes the same purpose by extending the definition of railroads to include automobiles carrying passengers for hire and also requiring such an automobile common carrier to keep on file an indemnity bond. New York (805) confers upon the Public Service Commission jurisdiction over common carriers by water. Pipe lines for the transportation of oil and gas are declared common carriers and placed under the control of the Railroad Commission in Nebraska (112) and Texas (30), and pipe lines for conveying salt are also similarly treated in Nebraska (175). In Oregon (128) corporations engaged in driving, booming or rafting timber are required to handle without discrimination all timber offered and their rates and service are subjected to regulation by the Public Service Commission.

New Jersey (94) repeals the full-crew law, but provides that no reduction in any train crew as constituted prior to such repeal shall be made without the authorization of the Public Utilities Commission, and gives the commission power to require any railroad to employ on its trains such number of employees as the commission deems necessary to offer safe, adequate and proper service. A Kansas act (263) makes it unlawful for any railroad of common carrier to receive live stock for shipment unless the shipper is identified by at least two responsible parties or is personally known to the railroad agent.

Conservation—Texas (S. J. R. 12, p. 500) proposes an amendment to Article 16 of the State Constitution by adding Section 59, which declares that the conservation and preservation of all the natural resources of the State are public rights and duties, and provides for the creation of conservation districts as bodies politic and corporate. South Dakota passed a number of acts and proposed Constitutional amendments which together constitute a general system of law relating to conservation and incidentally authorize, propose to authorize, or provide for investigating the advisability of the State's engaging in various forms of more or less socialistic activity, such as the development and sale of power, the production and sale of cement, and the operation of coal mines, terminal elevators and warehouses, flour mills and packing houses (pp. 152, 195, 197 and 475). California (513) places the title to all kelp and aquatic plants in the State, and in Chapter (759) declares that the people of the State have a primary and supreme interest in petroleum and natural gas. Three States have appointed commissions for the purpose of investigating the conservation and better utilization of water resources or of controlling waters in floods, Kansas (172), New Hampshire (256) and Utah (37). Washington (117) is a general codification of the existing law relating to waters, and Utah (126) makes special provision for the conservation of underground water with particular reference to artesian wells. Minnesota (441) creates a State drainage commission and amends the drainage laws. General enactments of extensive amendments are made in New Mexico (22), North Carolina (152), Oregon (414), Texas (87) and West Virginia (26) laws which provide for the formation of drainage districts and authorize them to act in co-operation with those of adjoining States were passed in North Dakota (p. 109), Minnesota (442) and South Dakota (p. 110). The South Dakota act disregards county lines, enabling land owners to form drainage districts on geographical lines. In four States provision is also made for the formation and regulation of irrigation districts—North Dakota (p. 18), Oregon (357), South Dakota (p. 425) and Utah (33). South Dakota permits the districts, as in the case of the drainage districts, to be formed regardless of county lines.

South Dakota (235) prohibits the taking of fish and game "in any manner prohibited by the laws of another of such bounding States." The concurrent jurisdiction of the courts and administrative officers of Minnesota, North Dakota and Iowa over all boundary waters between those States and South Dakota is recognized.

Taxation—Among the new laws are those imposing income taxes in Delaware (26), Missouri (p. 524) and North Carolina (231), and proposing a Constitutional amendment authorizing such a tax in South Dakota (p. 193). In Delaware the exemption allowed is $1,000, in North Carolina it is $1,250, and in Missouri it is $3,000 or $4,000, the same as in the Federal income tax law of 1916. New York (726) imposes a "franchise" tax of 3 per cent. upon the net income of manufacturing and mercantile corporations in lieu of the other corporation taxes. It is to be computed upon the same returns as those made for the Federal income tax. The proposed amendments to the Constitutions of two States, Montana (142) and North Carolina (119), are of interest. The former would exempt from taxation evidence of debt secured by mortgages of record on real or personal property. The latter would similarly exempt a mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness for the purchase price of a home if it runs for not less than five nor more than twenty years, if the interest does not exceed 5½ per cent.,

and if the purchase price does not exceed $3,000. A Vermont act (No. 38) authorizes towns to exempt from taxation for a period of five years homes erected after June 1, 1917, at a cost between $800 and $3,000.

An amendment to the Oregon Constitution Article XI, Section 11 (adopted November, 1916), provides that the State or any subdivision thereof shall not, unless specifically authorized by the voters, raise by taxation a sum greater than the amount raised in the preceding year plus 6 per cent. thereof. The effect is to establish a fixed scale of increase in cost of government unless a greater increase is temporarily authorized by popular vote. The tendency toward the creation of a State tax commission for the administration of the laws relating to State taxation and the supervision of local taxation is evidenced by the creation in Kentucky (1), Missouri (p. 542), Nevada (177) and North Carolina (234) of such commissions with varying powers, but all making for the centralization of tax administration. In Washington (54) the office of tax commissioner is created and the duties formerly performed by the State Board of Tax Commissioners are transferred to him. Montana (78) creates a temporary tax and license investigation commission; North Carolina (R. No. 46) creates a special tax commission to report a comprehensive tax plan and to make a study of the practicability of separation of sources of State and local revenue, and New Jersey (J. R. No. 10) reappoints the commission for the survey of municipal financing to study taxation, revenue and expenditures.

Miscellaneous Police Legislation—Mothers' pensions acts have been passed in Missouri (p. 151) applying to counties of less than 250,000, and in Texas (120), Arizona (70), Maine (222) and West Virginia (46) applying generally. The Missouri act provides for women about to become mothers as well as mothers with children. These acts do not require that the mother be a widow, but apply as well where the husband is in a State institution or has deserted her, or is unable to support his family.

Provision for the commitment and care of feeble-minded or criminally inclined persons is made by California (776), Delaware (172) and Oregon (354). North Dakota (p. 12) shows the advance in legislation on feeble-mindedness. Formerly only feeble-minded persons offensive to the public peace could be committed. Now the power is being extended to any feeble-minded person. The danger that such power may be misused is sought to be prevented by Minnesota (209) and California (776), which make the lawful confinement of the feeble-minded a misdemeanor. Segregation of the feeble-minded and insane by removal from other institutions is effected by California (776), Maine (88, 130) and Oregon (151).

Oregon (279) goes far in authorizing a sexualization, and legislation authorizing such an operation under certain conditions or extending the provisions of existing laws relating thereto was also passed in California (489, 776), Kansas (299), Minnesota (344), New Hampshire (181) and South Dakota (p. 277).

Colorado prohibits the growing of Indian hemp, used as a narcotic. Massachusetts (275) forbids the sale of narcotic drugs, except by prescriptions whose issuance and filing are carefully regulated. The same State (232) authorizes the superintendent of a proper hospital to hold a person addicted to the use of narcotics at the request of a police officer, a physician, a wife or husband. North Dakota (p. 201) prohibits the sale of habit-forming drugs and Pennsylvania (No. 282) regulates trade in opium, coca leaves or any derivatives.

The application of the law of nuisance as a means of suppressing an illegitimate use of property is resorted to in Connecticut (362), Montana (95), Ohio (H. 499), which are red-light abatement acts. This method fixes the responsibility on the premises and consequently affects not alone the person doing the objectionable act but also the owner, and provides a well-understood means of enforcement. Maine (155) makes proceedings against such nuisances easier by allowing them to be begun on the petition of seven voters in addition to the prior practice of information by the county attorney. Minnesota (8) adopts the nuisance method for stopping a different sort of abuse, by empowering cities to declare "dense smoke" a nuisance.

The superior right of the public and of the neighborhood over that of the individual owner to limit the use of a property is the basis of the city zoning laws which were passed in three States. New York (483) authorizes cities to district their territory, and to limit the height and size of buildings and the trades which may be carried on in the various districts. New Jersey (54) is substantially the same, but is limited to cities of the first class. California (734) suggests a comprehensive plan by requiring a recommendation of the city planning commission where one exists; (740) puts the resources of the State at the disposal of the cities by directing the State Commission on Housing and Immigration to study housing and city planning and consult with local boards, and (Res. 49) submits an amendment authorizing excess condemnation of real property. General housing codes were adopted in Minnesota (137) and Michigan (S. 70).

The loan shark received attention in six States. In Maine (298) and in Utah (41) the written consent of the wife is required to assignment of wages as security for a loan.

Illinois (H. 926) restricts the exhibition of pictures and books exciting race or religious prejudice, and New York (471) prohibits any act holding up to contempt or ridicule any race or citizen of the State. Discrimination in public places against members of any religious sect or persons of any nationality or public advertisements of such discrimination is forbidden and punished by Colorado (55) and Maine (225); South Carolina (20) requires circuses to have one door for white and one for colored people in their tents.

Michigan (S. 81) regulates the disbursing of gifts as well as soliciting, and authorizes the County Probate Court on the filing of a verified petition by a prosecuting attorney or any citizen to make an inquiry. The act does not apply to religious purposes. Connecticut (409) requires the approval of the Secretary of the State Board of Charities before solicitations for support for any religious or charitable cause may be made, and North Carolina (170) requires licenses from the Board of Charities and public welfare to authorize institutions to solicit funds.

Banking—North Dakota (p. 178) and Washington (81) have established depositors' guarantee funds, and South Dakota (p. 371) extends the benefit of its fund to holders of outstanding exchange. The drawing of checks with fraudulent intent when the drawer has not sufficeint funds or credit to make payment is made a criminal act, usually a misdemeanor, in Iowa (268), Connecticut (396), Maine (95), Illinois (H. B. 55) and Missouri (H. B. 726). Wisconsin (164) makes the same act a felony, and legislation relating to this matter was also enacted in Oregon (914), Nevada (9), New Hampshire (55) and South Dakota (152). Some dozen or more States have made Federal farm loan bonds issued by Federal land banks, and in some instances those issued by Federal joint-stock land banks, legal investments for banks and trust companies. New York (385) provides that trust companies acting in a fiduciary capacity may apportion to any trust which they hold a part of the interest in any bond or mortgage, the remaining interest of which is held by the company either individually or in its representative capacity. Vermont (No. 158) permits a bank to invest in municipal bonds that are legally authorized only thus putting the duty on the bank of determining the legality of the bonds before investing, and authorizes investment in limited amounts of British, French and Canadian bonds, as well as telephone company bonds, and bonds of public service companies secured by a mortgage on their physical property. South Dakota (p. 338) and Pennsylvania (No. 351) make valid all transactions by banks on Saturdays after 12 o'clock noon, but banks are not obliged to keep open.

Education—Two of the features of the legislation relating to education are the promotion of vocational training and the improvement and extension of educational opportunities in rural communities. The first has been stimulated by the Act of Congress of February 23, 1917, offering Federal aid to the States for vocational education. Twenty-nine States have already accepted the provisions of this act.

In the legislation relating to rural education there is a tendency to disregard district or county lines and to provide for such combinations of schools and school districts as will best serve the needs of the communities affected. Examples of such laws are found in Illinois (H. 709), New York (328), Maine

REVIEW OF AMERICAN LEGISLATION OF 1917—*Continued.*

(188), North Carolina (285), Nevada (87), South Dakota (p. 251) and Wisconsin (219). Provision for the free transportation of pupils living at any great distance from schools is made in Indiana (49) and Washington (21), and for part payment of the transportation expenses of normal school students from distant parts of the State in New Mexico (27). The general tendency in regard to school attendance is to make the requirements more strict. Rhode Island (1,492) increases the maximum age from fifteen to sixteen years, and North Carolina (208) increases the maximum age from twelve to fourteen years and the period of attendance from four to six months. The amount of schooling required is also increased in New York (563) and South Dakota (234). North Carolina (192) proposes a Constitutional amendment, increasing the school term from four months to six months. New Hampshire (152) provides that children above fourteen and under sixteen, who have not completed the prescribed course, may, if their educational welfare would be best served by withdrawal from school, be withdrawn upon recommendation of a superintendent of schools, approved by the superintendent of public instruction; and New York (689) provides for the suspension of the Compulsory Education Law in the discretion of the Commission of Education from April 1 to November 1 for the purpose of aiding the food production of farms and gardens. Provision is made for giving credit to pupils who perform the work satisfactorily.

New York (559) requires Boards of Education and School District Trustees within a year to ascertain the number of children under eighteen who are deaf, blind or so physically defective as to be unable to attend regular classes, and (553) makes similar provision in the case of children three years or more retarded in mental development. In each case in districts where there are ten or more such children special classes shall be established and maintained. Pennsylvania (118) authorizes the State Board of Education to provide readers for blind students upon attendance in higher institutions of learning. Oregon (242) authorizes the establishment of parental schools for the discipline and instruction of habitual truants, absentees or school offenders. North Carolina (224) requires the State Board of Education to appropriate annually for two years $25,000 for schools to teach adult illiterates, and New Mexico (88) provides night schools for illiterates when there are ten or more in a district. Connecticut (411) provides a teachers' retirement system, and Idaho (33) and Washington (163) make general provision for the establishment of teachers' retirement funds. New York (303) reorganizes on an actuarial basis the teachers' retirement fund of New York City. Utah (122) declares all public school houses to be civic centres where the citizens may meet and discuss any and all subjects or questions relating to the educational, economic, artistic and other interests of the citizens. The use of libraries is encouraged in North Carolina (149) where county commissioners and boards of education are authorized to co-operate with public libraries to extend library service to rural communities, and in Nevada (185) where provision is made for extending the use of the State library by requiring the publication of a catalogue and the sending prepaid of any book named therein to any resident of the State. Special commissions to make surveys of the educational system, to study the school laws, and to make recommendations for changes therein are provided for in Delaware (186), North Carolina (197) and South Dakota (p. 475).

Health—A deliberative body, a council to make rules, and a single executive, a commissioner, to carry them out are provided in the reorganization of health departments in Connecticut (391) and Maine (197). The latter act expressly provides that the council shall have no executive power. The law regulating vital statistics is amended in Texas (129) by providing that a uniform system of registration, set out in detail in the act, be observed in all counties, and in Iowa (326) the law is revised, an interesting change being that the vital statistics are to be kept in the form approved by the United States Census Bureau. Local sanitation is dealt with by two statutes in California. Chapter 123 changes the local board of health from a powerful body administering the health laws and making rules and regulations to a merely advisory body which the municipalities and counties may appoint at will. The legislative or rule-making power of the board is vested in the local legislative body, its administrative power in the health officer whom the local legislative body must appoint. Chapter 571 authorizes the creation of local health districts by referendum on petition of a specified number of the voters, and authorizes these districts in addition to their general duty of enforcing the health laws to employ nurses and to do whatever is necessary for the health of the people of the district.

The responsibility of the community for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis is recognized by statutes providing for the establishment of county tuberculosis sanitaria or hospitals in Michigan (H. 214), Oregon (82), North Carolina (99), Tennessee (121) and Vermont (96). New York (469) requires counties of a certain population to erect such hospitals. Indiana (149) requires physicians to report cases of tuberculosis to the local health officer and through him to the State Health Officer. In Oregon (142) all contagious diseases must be reported; Kansas (205) authorizes the State Board of Health to make rules for quarantining the communicable diseases which it designates. North Carolina (263) requires reports of certain specified communicable diseases and of others when required by the State Board of Health.

In New Jersey (232), after requiring reports from physicians and institutions treating and even from individuals selling remedies for certain diseases, a law authorizes the commission to quarantine and treat cases as it deems necessary to protect the public. Wisconsin (235) requires the board to commit a person so afflicted who refuses treatment, and to provide treatment. Both States provide bacteriological examinations and tests and authorize supplying remedies under State auspices. Maine (301) applies the principle to State and State-aided institutions, requiring cases to be reported and to be treated. Persons under treatment may even be held after the expiration of their sentence till discharge is possible without danger to the public health.

Fee-splitting is prohibited under penalty in Colorado (74), Minnesota (365), South Dakota (p. 204), Tennessee (110) and West Virginia (52).

A provision requiring the registration of persons or laboratories handling or cultivating live pathogenic germs and forbidding the sale or conveyance of such germs without permission of the State Health Commissioner is in New York (411). Hospital care organized by employers for their employees is regulated by two statutes in Oregon. Chapter 173 requires these funds to make a report to the Insurance Commissioner, who has a right to examine them. This act applies to any corporation or person agreeing with any other person or "employer" to furnish medical or burial service. Chapter 393 regulates hospital funds directly operated by the employer and gives to the commission a certain supervision over the medical service and the amount deducted from wages.

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SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1917.

BY CHARLES H. HUGHES.

IN GENERAL.

The effect of the European War and the drawing of the United States into it, has largely curtailed progress in matters that do not bear directly on the war This applies to such subjects as archaeology, geology and astronomy, while many important chemical. mechanical and electrical inventions and discoveries have not been made public for military reasons In the chemical field, there has been an urgent need for securing of ample supplies of nitrogen, nitric acid and other materials that are required either directly or indirectly in the manufacture of explosives. Also the production of potash, which is extensively used as a fertilizer. Among the sources from which potash is obtained are seaweed, from distilleries using molasses and from feldspar. Satisfactory progress has been made in the manufacture of dyes, and in many cases the United States is now independent from foreign countries. In 1914 there were but five companies making aniline dyestuffs, while in 1917 there was reported upward of fifty. As to mechanical and electrical fields, in the former may be included inventions pertaining to submarines and flying machines, particularly the development of improved engines. From a purely business standpoint, the sinking of the large number of ships by submarines has lead to exceptional activity in shipbuilding and allied trades. It should also be noted that many waste or at one time useless products are now being utilized. For example, the use of horse chestnuts instead of maize was made the subject of a special appeal by the Food Committee of the Royal Society (Great Britain). It is estimated that one ton of chestnuts is equivalent to half a ton of maize. In the United States various societies and organizations have been formed for conserving the national resources and preventing waste in food, coal and other products.

ARCHAEOLOGY.

An archaeological survey of the American Virgin Islands was made by a member of the Museum of the American Indian. Excavations at pre-Columbian village sites showed that the Indian inhabitants of the Virgin group did not belong to the same race as the aboriginal inhabitants of Porto Rico

The excavation of one of the finest and best preserved examples of prehistoric Pueblo architecture was outlined in the American Museum Journal for February. The ruin is in Animas Valley, northwestern New Mexico, a few miles below the Colorado boundary.

The skeleton of a mammoth associated with flint implements was discovered near Bapaume, within the lines of the British Army in France.

Prof. V. C. Baur of Yale University completed a catalogue of the R. D. Stoddard collection of Greek and Italian vases.

A bell, which is believed to have been brought over from Spain more than 200 years ago, was unearthed on a farm at Yuma, Ariz.

An extraordinary find of historic pottery and relics was made by members of the American Museum of Natural History, at Aztec, New Mexico.

The E. B. Cox Jr. Expedition to Egypt continued excavating the palace of Merenptah. At the present rate of progress it is estimated that it will take about seven years before the palace is completely uncovered.

Dr. A. Hrdlicka of the United States National Museum completed his researches on the antiquity and origin of man in America. Geologically ancient man antedating the Indian has not as yet been found on the American continent, though often reported, and there is but little possibility that even the Indian has been on the American continent more than a few thousand years.

An expedition to the Far East, under the auspices of the University Museum, Philadelphia, Pa., left early in 1917 to pursue archaeological research in China. A special study will be made of Chinese art.

An ancient temple of the New Mexico Pueblo Indians was explored by Dr. J. W. Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.

Mr. N. M. Judd of the United States National Museum carried on extensive work for the Interior Department in repairing the Betatakin ruin on the Navaho National Monument in Arizona, and explored ruins in western Utah, ascertaining that there is a relationship between these ruins and those of other house building peoples in the southwest.

The most important work of the year undertaken by the Somerset Archaeological Society, Somerset, Eng., was the completion of the report on the excavation of the Lake Village at Glastonbury.

Dr. W. Hough of the United States National Museum completed researches on a remarkable ancient village near Luna, Socorro County, New Mexico. The village covered thirty-one acres and was found to consist of circular houses constructed underground. The results of the work seem to indicate doubt that the former inhabitants were affiliated with the Pueblo Indians.

While excavating at Horncastle, Eng., a human skeleton, an iron sword and two spears were discovered, which are believed to relate to an early Teutonic invasion of Lincolnshire.

The University of Pennsylvania issued as Volume VII., No. 1 of the series of anthropological publications, an account of the excavation of the cemetery of Pachyamnos, Crete

ASTRONOMY.

The Harvard College Observatory Bulletin announced that from an examination of photographs taken with the ten-inch Metcalf anastigmat the asteroid (129) Antigone was found to be variable, with a range of about .4 magnitude and period of two to three hours.

A new catalogue of stellar parallaxes was published by the British Astronomical Association. The stars are grouped according to spectral types.

Remarkable features of the eclipse of the sun took place on December 13th. The centre line of the eclipse passed through the south pole of the earth.

Lick Observatory acquired a new spectrograph for observations in the ultra-violet region of the spectrum. With the spectrograph a number of new ultra-violet lines have been found.

On July 4th there was a total lunar eclipse. Prof. E. C. Pickering announced an interesting discovery which followed from a series of photometric observations of the light of Uranus. The observations revealed a variation in the light of the planet amounting to about .15 magnitude in a period of .451 day, these figures being based upon 2,960 settings.

A new and rapid method of measuring stellar distances was devised at Mount Wilson Observatory. The method is based on the numerical relationship between the absolute magnitudes of stars and the relative intensities of certain lines of their spectra.

Novel arrangements were made for time signals at the Hector Observatory, New Zealand. The time signals are given by three electric lights mounted vertically on the observatory flagstaff.

The Nautical Almanac Office at the United States Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., issued a supplement on the total eclipse of the sun that will take place June 8, 1918.

A catalogue of double stars discovered visually since 1905 was published by the Royal Astronomical Society.

New comets were discovered on March 20 by Mr. J. E. Mellish (1917 a Mellish), Leetonia, O., and on April 25 by M. Schaumasse (1917 b Schaumasse) at the Nice Observatory.

The fourth annual conference of the Society of Practical Astronomy was held August 16-18 at the University of Chicago.

A partial eclipse of the sun was visible on June 19 over nearly the whole of the western part of British America, the larger part of Russia and Siberia, and the entire north pole region.

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., established a station for the study of solar radiation on Hump Mountain, near Elk Park, North Carolina.

The Yale tables of the moon's motion were completed by Prof. E. W. Brown.

An interesting paper by Dr. H. H. Clayton, based upon results of the Astrophysical Observatory, was published by the Smithsonian Institution. The author shows that the short interval solar variations discovered in Mount Wilson work, affect

terrestrial temperatures and pressures the world over in a well marked and predictable manner.

The long research on the absorption of terrestrial radiation by vapors of the atmosphere, which Mr. Fowle has been engaged on for several years will be continued in 1918.

The discovery of a new star on July 10 was announced by Prof. Pickering. The star is very faint being the 14th magnitude, and is situated in the nebula N G C 6 946.

On July 4, three remarkable meteor falls occurred. Two fell at Colby, Wis., and one about three miles from Cornell, Wis. The two at Colby have been recovered, one weighed eighty and the other two hundred pounds.

CHEMISTRY.

The estimation of toluene in crude petroleum was the subject of a paper read before the Institution of Petroleum Technologists in May. It was pointed out that while the process of cracking increases the percentage of aromatics in the oil, there is a serious loss of oil by carbonization.

Monomet, a new photographic developer, was described in the British Journal of Photography for January 5. Monomet takes the place of metol, formerly obtained from Germany.

The United States Bureau of Standards discovered the secret of making chemical porcelain commercially, thus the United States is now independent of foreign markets.

A plant for obtaining nitrogen from the air was erected in Manchester, Eng. Although electric means are used, yet the temperature and the amount of electric current required are less than in other methods heretofore tried in England.

The United States Bureau of Mines reports that by fusing radium barium sulphates having a considerable proportion of silica, with a mixture of caustic soda and sodium carbonate, all of the barium and sodium are converted into carbonates. The reaction takes place at a low temperature, and the difficulties of fusing with sodium carbonate alone are eliminated.

A new method of separating zinc from cadmium was outlined in a paper read before the American Chemical Society. The separation consists in crystallizing the zinc out as zinc sulphate or zinc ammonium sulphate.

Experiments on wood oils were conducted at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wis. It was found that by hydrogenation that wood oils could be improved and their color changed, yet by so doing there was no marked change in the physical or chemical properties of the oils.

A large plant for the manufacture of alcohol from calcium carbide was erected in Switzerland.

The Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., perfected on a laboratory scale a process for the manufacture of phthalic acid and phthalic anhydride. The bureau also carried on important work on lead arsenates.

A new acid sodium phosphate was described by Dr. J. H. Smith in the Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, Vol. XXXVI., No. 8, which is notable as having a very energetic corrosive action upon glass, porcelain, nickel, platinum and silica.

M. Vincent, Director of the Laboratory of Finistère, France, discovered an improved process for abstracting iodine direct from sea weed.

According to a bulletin of the Siberian Engineers' Society on the platinum fields of the Nizhni-Tagilsk Mining Circuit, the first experiments on the extraction of platinum from dunite were made in 1917.

Dr. A. Carrell, in conjunction with Dr. H. D. Dakin, has evolved an improved method for treating infected wounds, by using a definite hydrochlorite solution. The method has been further developed by the Electro Bleaching Gas Company, New York.

A paper on the Vapor Pressure and Volatility of Several High Boiling Metals was read at the fifty-fourth meeting of the American Chemical Society, Kansas City, Mo. Formulae were given by which the vapor pressure at any temperature can be calculated.

Satolite, a new celluloid product, was invented by Mr. S. Sato of the Sendai University. Satolite is a galalith made of glueine of soya bean coagulated by formaline.

An improved method for the recovery of salts of potassium and aluminum from mineral silicates was outlined in a paper presented at the Buffalo meeting of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers in June.

GEOLOGY.

South Georgia Island offers instructive evidence on the geological history of the South Atlantic. From a paper by Mr. D. Ferguson, published by the Geological Department of Glasgow University, it seems that the evidence is against rather than in favor of the view that South Georgia belongs to an Andean loop, for the igneous rocks are of the alkaline or Atlantic and not of the Pacific type.

The military geography of the United States is to be presented in a series of handbooks, which the United States Geological Survey will publish at the request of the National Research Council.

A report on the Thrall oil field of Texas was published by the Bureau of Economic Geology of the University of Texas. The field is unique for the United States, as the greater part of the production comes from a metamorphic chlorite derived from a basic igneous rock.

The corrosive action of certain brines in Manitoba, Canada, is discussed in Volume XXV., No. 5, of the Journal of Geology.

In July, Mr. E. Andersson of Upsala, Sweden, lead a geological expedition to Spitsbergen. The main object is to continue the investigation of the Trias and to collect saurians and fishes. The occurrence of phosphorite at Cape Thordsen will be investigated as well as the extent of the coal beds at Pyramid Hill and Bunsowland.

The United States Geological Survey reports that the following important papers were published: (1) Hydraulic Mining Debris in the Sierra Nevada, by G. C. Gilbert, a masterly exposition of an engineering nature and the bearing of geologic data on its solution. (2) The Inorganic Constituents of Marine Invertebrates, by F. W. Clarke and W. C. Wheeler, in which is found data shedding much light upon the chemistry of marine sediments. (3) The Coal Fields of the United States, by M. R. Campbell, with a map, wherein it appears that within 3,000 feet of the surface there are available 3,538,554,000,000 tons of coal.

A paper on The Age and Stratigraphic Relations of the Olentangy Shale of Central Ohio, with remarks on the prout limestone and so-called Olentangy Shales of Northern Ohio, was published in the Journal of Geology, Vol. XXV., No. 4.

The Italian Royal Geological Commission presented its report to the Government. The commission recommends that immediate steps be taken to enable the Reale Ufficio Geologico to accelerate the preparation and publication of the geological map of Italy.

A paper on the Geology of the Province of Yunnan in Western China was published in the records of the Geological Survey of India.

Dr. E. O. Hovey returned to the America Museum, New York, after an absence of two years in the Arctic with the Crocker Land Expedition. While in the North Dr. Hovey carried on a valuable series of observations on the action of glaciers and the sea ice, and on the geology of Parkersnow Bay and the vicinity of Cape Parry.

The origin of the deposits of sand found on the Island of Sansego and other islands off the Istrian Coast is discussed in Rendiconti del R. Instituto Lombardo.

Devil's Lake, Wisconsin, has long been used as a field of instruction in geology in the Middle West of the United States. A history of the lake basin, its past and present sources of supply, and outlets once established, but now abandoned, was published in Volume XXV., No. 4, of the Journal of Geology.

A report was issued by the Rhodesian Geological Survey on the geology and minerals of Rhodesia.

ENGINEERING.

The monumental portal at the New York end of the Manhattan Bridge over the East River was completed. The portal is one of the most elaborate and expensive in the United States, costing with the approaches nearly $1,000,000.

Lake Washington Canal, which is entirely within the city limits of Seattle, Wash., was officially opened on July 4. The canal is about eight miles long and extends from Puget Sound to the west shore of Lake Washington.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN 1917—*Continued.*

The building of the sixteen cantonments in the United States to house about 650,000 soldiers is worth noting.

Work was started on a large graving dock at Norfolk, Va., which will be 1,000 feet long, 110 feet wide, with a depth of water of 43 feet 6 inches over the sills This dock will not be as large as the one completed in 1917 at Levis, Quebec, Can which is the largest in the world, it being 1,150 feet long, 120 feet wide and 45 feet deep

The first section of the new Chesapeake and Ohio Northern Railroad was opened in August from Limeville, Ky., to Waverley, O., including the new bridge across the Ohio River The bridge is 3,450 feet long, the two principal spans being 775 feet each

In September the 640 feet by 88 feet wide center span of the Quebec Bridge over the St. Lawrence River was hoisted from barges into place The lifting was started on the 17th and the span was bolted to the other bridge members on the 20th

About $10,000,000 worth of work was placed under contract in November as part of the $25,000,000 flood prevention project of the Miami Conservation District, Dayton, O.

What is probably the largest task of reservoir bottom sealing ever attempted has been undertaken at Seattle, Wash. The reservoir to be sealed has an area of about 200 acres.

The foundation work for the new power station of the Union Gas and Electric Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, was completed. Upward of 50,000 cubic yards of concrete was placed, which included huge concrete cylinders weighing 6,000 to 7,000 tons apiece.

A large sewer 11,800 feet long was completed at Richmond, Va. The sewer will greatly improve the sanitary condition of the city, besides reclaiming a large area of waste land along the James River.

The Mississippi River lock at St. Paul and Minneapolis was opened for traffic July 3d, and the head of navigation extended from St. Paul to Washington Avenue Minneapolis, a distance of thirteen miles

The first concrete block, forming a part of a new breakwater, for the harbor of Valparaiso, Chile was placed in position in February. The breakwater and other harbor improvements call for an expenditure of $12,000,000, and the work will not be completed before 1919

In the erection of the 1,120-foot cantilever bridge across the Ohio River at Steubenville, O., locomotive cranes were used exclusively. This is the first time on record that a large cantilever bridge was erected entirely by locomotive cranes.

Two coal piers, both representing radical departures from any yet built, were put in operation in Baltimore, Md. One, a combination of four-ton cable cars and travelling loaders, has a capacity of 1,500 tons per hour, which can be increased by adding more cars, and the other consists of a system of belt conveyers and travelling towers, which have a total capacity of 7,000 tons per hour.

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RELATION BETWEEN WEIGHT OF CLOTHING AND CHILDREN'S HEALTH.

(By Prof. J. P. Crozier, of the University of Pennsylvania, in the New York Medical Journal.)

I have had made a series of weighings of infants and young children up to the age of five years, dressed in what might properly be denominated average clothing. The weighings were conducted by Miss M. Morris, the nurse in charge in the out-patient department of the Children's Hospital, of Philadelphia. Each child was weighed with clothing, after the removal of hat, overcoat, and the like, and then was weighed again undressed, the difference giving the weight of the clothing worn. The average age at which the long clothes of early infancy were discarded appeared to be about three months, some retaining them until four or four and one-half months. This fact explains to a large extent the much higher ratio of the weight of the clothes to the gross weight observed before this period. The total number of subjects examined was 222. The season of the year was the autumn and winter, at which time the clothing would of necessity be somewhat heavier than that in summer, and a weighing at each season would have been of advantage. The difference, however, is not sufficient to affect the results very greatly. As average results were sought for, children who to the experienced eye were evidently much underdressed or overdressed were weighed, as were the others, and the results recorded, but placed in a separate list, and are not included in the calculations. The number of these thus excluded was twenty-eight, leaving a total of 194 upon whose weight the final estimations are based.

The children represent fairly the poorer and middle classes, and the weight of the clothing was probably much the same as in the large majority of the upper classes. The prevailing fashion among some of the latter of dressing their children very scantily even in winter would affect the average to some extent as applied to these. The children were for the greater part in fair physical condition. Yet they were not entirely well, or they would not have visited the hospital, and in many cases they were very decidedly under weight. This would, of course, influence the ratio between the weight of the clothing and the gross weight, but would not affect in any way the absolute weight of the clothes. I have calculated, therefore, not only the ratio which the average weight of the clothing bore to the average gross weight of the subjects examined, but, of much more importance for us, the ratio of the weight of the clothing to the gross weight of the normal child. These latter figures, involving the weight of the normal child, have been obtained in the following manner: Average net (nude) weights for the different months and years of infancy and early childhood were adopted after the comparative study of the statistics of various investigators upon the subject. The data need not be entered upon now. The mean gross weight for any given period was then obtained by adding the net weight for the beginning and end of the period and dividing it by two, and then adding to this the average weight of the clothing for this period as determined from my weighings. Thus, for example, for the period from nine to twelve months the mean gross weight would equal one-half of the sum of the net weight for nine and for twelve months, respectively, plus the average weight obtained for the clothing from nine to twelve months, but not including the latter. The following table gives in convenient form the number of cases of each age studied, the average gross weight of the subjects, the average weight of the clothing, the ratio between these, the gross weight of the normal dressed child, and the ratio of the weight of the clothing to this:

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE WEIGHT OF THE CLOTHING AND THE GROSS BODY WEIGHT OF 194 CHILDREN.

AGE.	No. of Cases.	Av. Gross Weight.*	Av. Weight of Clothing.	Ratio of Weight.†	Av. Mean Gross Weig't‡	Ratio of Weight.§
Birth to 3 months	10	7 lbs., 13 oz.	1 lb., 14 oz.	24.38	11 lbs., 12 oz.	15.96
3 to 6 months	19	10 lbs., 15 oz.	1 lb., 13 oz.	16.58	16 lbs., 1 oz.	11.28
6 to 9 months	13	14 lbs., 1 oz.	1 lb., 14 oz.	13.15	19 lbs., 6 oz.	9.68
9 to 12 months	10	15 lbs., 2 oz.	1 lb., 13 oz.	12.13	21 lbs., 15 oz.	8.23
1 to 2 years	21	18 lbs., 10 oz.	2 lbs., 2 oz.	11.27	26 lbs., 6 oz.	8.05
2 to 3 years	34	23 lbs., 13 oz.	1 lb., 15 oz.	8.0	31 lbs., 7 oz.	6.16
3 to 4 years	35	29 lbs., 7 oz.	2 lbs., 0 oz.	6.7	36 lbs., 8 oz.	5.48
4 to 5 years	37	32 lbs., 11 oz.	2 lbs., 7 oz.	7.37	41 lbs., 7 oz.	5.88
5 years	15	38 lbs., 3 oz.	2 lbs., 9 oz.	7.1	43 lbs., 9 oz.	5.82

* Of children examined (dressed). † Of clothing to gross weight. ‡ Of normal children. § Of clothing to gross normal weight (Per cent.).

APPROXIMATE ABSOLUTE WEIGHT OF CLOTHING AT DIFFERENT PERIODS AND RELATION OF THIS TO THE GROSS NORMAL BODY WEIGHT.

AGE.	Weight of Clothing.	Weight of Normal Child.*	AGE.	Weight of Clothing.	Weight of Normal Child.*
	Pounds.	*Per Cent.*		*Pounds.*	*Per Cent.*
Birth to 3 months	1¾	16	2 to 3 years	2	6
3 to 6 months	1¾	11	3 to 4 years	2	6
6 to 9 months	1¾	10	4 to 5 years	2¼	6
9 to 12 months	1¾	8	5 years	2½	6
1 to 2 years	2	8			

* Ratio to weight of normal child dressed.

The mean weights as deduced in the first table for the normal, clothed children are assigned in this connection to the boys, although this is not strictly correct, and the girls are assumed, as is generally done, to be at this period about one pound lighter. The ratios are then determined by dividing the average weight of the clothing for the sex by the average net weight of the child plus the weight of the clothing. The results are shown in the following table:

RELATION OF WEIGHT OF CLOTHING TO GROSS WEIGHT BY SEX.

AGE (YRS.)	Number of Cases.		Average Weight of Clothing (Ounces).		Ratio of Wei't of Clothing to Normal Gross Weight (Pct.).		AGE (YRS.)	Number of Cases.		Average Weight of Clothing (Ounces).		Ratio of Wei't of Clothing to Normal Gross Weight (Pct.).	
	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*		*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*
2	15	15	29	31	5.79	6.56	4	12	18	33	39	5.02	6.03
3	21	8	30	31	5.15	5.47							

CRIMES AND

COMPILED FROM THE CODES OR REVISED STATUTES OF THE

WITHIN the limits of the subjoined table showing the penalties prescribed by the respective States for the offences enumerated it is impossible to attain complete accuracy in comparing the several penalties, for the reason that the provisions of the several States defining these very familiar crimes are not identical. Especially is this true in regard to crimes classified in degrees, some States making but little attempt in that direction, leaving it to the discretion of the trial court to adapt the severity of the punishment to the gravity of the offence, while other States provide a minute classification into degrees, depending on the several possible circumstances attending the commission of the crime. Where no penalty is shown under a given degree of crime the State recognizes but one designation, namely, that of the crime committed.

Murder in the First Degree—in the table below—may be generally defined to be the unlawful intentional and premeditated killing of a human being, or such a killing resulting from the commission or attempt to commit one of the graver crimes, such as arson, burglary, rape, or robbery.

Murder in the Second Degree is such a killing without premeditation, or resulting from the attempt to commit some lesser crime.

Manslaughter may be defined as a killing either unintentionally resulting from the careless or unlawful doing of some otherwise lawful act or from the commission of some unlawful act of comparatively trivial character, or intentionally, in the heat of passion and without premeditation.

Arson—where classified in degrees—though the number and exact definition of degrees varies greatly—is in general classified with reference to two conditions. First, the character of the building burned, whether a dwelling house or structure likely to or containing a human being; and, second, whether the crime is perpetrated by day or night. Thus the most serious offence is the burning of an inhabited dwelling by night, and the least serious, the burning of an uninhabited structure by day. Often intermediate degrees are recognized, such as burning a dwelling by day or an uninhabited building by night.

	STATE.	Murder.		Manslaughter.		Assault with Intent to Kill.	Robbery.
		1st Degree.	2d Degree.	1st Degree.	2d Degree.		
1	Alabama	Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	1—10	Not over 1 and $500	2—20	Death or not less than 10
2	Arizona	Life imprisonment	10 up to life	Not over 10		5 up to life imprisonment	Not less than 5
3	Arkansas	*Death	5—21	2—7	Not over 12 months	1—21	1—5
4	California	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 1
5	Colorado	†Death or life imprisonment (cc)	Not less than 10 up to life	1—8	Not over 1	1—14	3—14
6	Connecticut	†Death	Life imprisonment	Imprisonment and $1,000	Not over 15	10—30	Not over 7
7	Delaware (d)	†Death (ll)	Life imprisonment	Not over 5	Not over 1 and fine	Not over 3	Not over 12
8	Florida	†Death	Life imprisonment	Not over 20 or $5,000		Not over 20	Not over 20
9	Georgia	†Death	Life imprisonment	1—20	1—3	1—10	1—10
10	Idaho	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 up to life
11	Illinois	†Death or not	less than 14 up to life	Any term fixed by jury up to life		1—14	1 up to life
12	Indiana	*Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	2—21		2—14 and $2,000	5—14 and $1,000
13	Iowa	†Death or life imprisonment	Term fixed by court	Not over 8 and $1,000		Not over 30 (h)	2—20
14	Kansas	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	5—21	3—5	Not over 10	10—21 (j)
15	Kentucky	*Death	impriso	or life nment	2—21	1—6	1—5	2—10
16	Louisiana	†Death	impriso	or life nment	Not o	ver 20 and $2,000	Not over 3	Not over 14
17	Maine	Life impri	sonment		Not o	ver 20 or $1,000	1—20	Any term of years
18	Maryland	†Death or life imprisonment	5—18		Not o	ver 10 or $500	2—10	3—10 (o)
19	Massachusetts	*Death	Life imprisonment		Not o	ver 20	Not over 10	Life imprisonment (p)
20	Michigan	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment or any term of years	15 or not over $1,000		Life or any term or $800	15 to life
21	Minnesota	Life imprisonment	5—20		1—15	5—10	5—40
22	Mississippi	†Death	impriso	or life nment	Not over 20		Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 15
23	Missouri	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not less than	3—5 (t)	Not over 5	Not less than 5

THEIR PENALTIES.

SEVERAL STATES AS AMENDED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

Burglary—The classification of burglary or house breaking depends on substantially the same elements as that of arson—namely, the building entered, whether a dwelling or other building, and whether the offence was committed by day or night.

Robbery may be generally defined as the theft of property from the *person or immediate presence* of the victim, accomplished by force or fear. Where degrees of robbery are recognized, the distinction is generally determined by whether the thief be armed or unarmed, though some States also distinguish the second from the first degree, where the theft is accomplished by means of threats of future rather than immediate injury.

Grand Larceny is simple theft, of property above a fixed value, generally $25 to $50—most States also classify as grand larceny theft of property from the person of the victim, irrespective of value, though, of course, accomplished without the force or fear which constitute the crime of robbery.

Assault with intent to kill, bigamy, forgery, perjury and rape are not subdivided into degrees in the subjoined table.

Where crimes are divided into several degrees it is generally within the province of the jury, in convicting, to fix the degree of the crime, and in almost every case in which a crime is punishable by death or imprisonment it is the province of the jury to determine the punishment, except upon a plea of guilty, when the duty devolves upon the court.

Where the classification of a crime in a particular State does not approximately agree with the definitions given above, note is made of the fact.

NOTE—In the table below, after the figures given, "years" is understood, unless otherwise stated. Where two figures are given, separated by a dash, as 1—7, the provision should be understood as "not less than one year nor more than seven;" where a sum of money is given in the table the provision should be understood as meaning a fine of not exceeding the sum mentioned.

Rape.	Arson.		Burglary.		Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
	1st Degree.	2d Degree.	1st Degree.	2d Degree.					
Death or not less than 10	Death or not less than 10	2—10	1—20		1—10	2—5	2—5 (a)	2—10	1
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—10	Not over 10 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	2
*Death	2—10	6 months and fine	3—7		1—5 (e)	3—7	3—15	5—21	3
Not over 50	Not less than 2	1—25	1—15	Not over 5	1—1[illegible]	Not over 10 and $5,000	1—14	1—14	4
1 up to life	1—10		1—10 (cc)		1—10	Not over 2 and $1,000	1—14 (cc)	1—14	5
10	Not over 10		Not over 25	Not over 20	Not over 5 (c)	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 5	6
†Death	†Death	1—5	†Death	Not over 40	Not over 5	Not over $2,000 and not over 6	Not over $2,000 and not over 10	Not over 5 and fine	7
†Death or life	Any term up to life		Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5 or $1,000	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10	8
Death	5—20	1—20	1—20	1—20	1—20 (f)	1—10	1—20	1—20	9
Not less than 5 up to life	Not less than 2 up to life	1—10	1—15	Not more than 5	1—14	Not over 5 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	10
1 up to life	1—20	1—10	1—20		1—10	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	11
2—21 (hh)	2—21		10—20	2—14	1—14 (g)	2—5 or $1,000	2—21 or $50—$1,000	2—14 or $1,000	12
Any term up to life	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Any term up to life	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	10 up to life	Not over 10	13
5—21	10—21	7—10 (j)	10—21	5—10	5—7	Not over 5	Not over 7 (j)	Not over 21	14
*Death or life	5—12		5—12		1—5	3—9	1—5	2—10	15
†Death	†Death or 1—10		†Death or not over 14		Not over 10	1—5 and $500	Not over 5	2—14	16
Any term of years	1—20	Any term of years (k)	Any term of years	1—10 (k)	1—5	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 10 (k)	Not over 10	17
†Death or 18 mos.—21 years	†Death or not over 20	2—20	3—10 (o)		1—15 (o)	18 mos.—9 years	Not over 10	1—10	18
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 10	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	Not over 20	Not over 5	Not over 5	Not over 20 (p)	Not over 10	19
Life imprisonment or any term of years	Not over 15 or $1,000		Not over 20	Not over 15	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 5 or $500	Not over 15 (q)	Not over 14	20
7—30	Not less than 10	7—15 (r)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10	1—10	Not over 5	2—10	Not over 20	21
†Death or life imprisonment	†Death or life imprisonment	Not over 10 (s)	7—15	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10	Not over 10 (s)	2—15	22
†Death or not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not less than 3	Not less than 5	Not less than 2	Not over 7 (t)	Not over 5	Not over 7 (t)	Not over 10	23

	State.	Murder. 1st Degree.	Murder. 2d Degree.	Manslaughter. 1st Degree.	Manslaughter. 2d Degree.	Assault with Intent to Kill.	Robbery.
24	Montana	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10		5—20	1—20
25	Nebraska	*Death	Life imprisonment or not less than 10	1—10		2—15	3—15
26	Nevada	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	Not over 10		1—14	Not less than 5 (u)
27	New Hampshire	†Death or life imprisonment	Any term up to life	Not over 30	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	Not over 20	Not over 30
28	New Jersey	*Death	Not over 30	Not over 20		Not over 7	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both
29	New Mexico	†Death	3 or more	1—10		1—5 or $1,000	3—15
30	New York	*Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both	Not over 10	10—20 (w)
31	North Carolina	*Death	2—30	4 months to 20 years		Fine or imprisonment or both	5—60
32	North Dakota	Life imprisonment	10—30	5—15	1—5	1—10	1—10
33	Ohio	*Death or life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—20		1—20	1—15
34	Oklahoma	*Death or life imprisonment		Not less than 10	2—4	Not over 10	Not less than 10
35	Oregon	Life imprisonment	Life imprisonment	1—15 and $5,000		1—10	Not less than 3 up to life
36	Pennsylvania	*Death	Not over 20	Not over 12 and $1,000	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $1,000	Not over 5 and $1,000
37	Rhode Island	Life imprisonment	10 to life	Not over 20		1—20	Not less than 5 up to life
38	South Carolina	*Death or life imprisonment		2—30		(n)	Not over 10
39	South Dakota	Life imprisonment		Not less than 4	2—4	Not over 5	10—20 (aa)
40	Tennessee	Life imprisonment	10—20	2—10	1—5	3—21	5—15
41	Texas	†Death or any term not less than 5		2—5		2—15 (bb)	Not less than 5 up to life (bb)
42	Utah	‡Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10 up to life	1—10	Not over 1	1—20	Not less than 3 up to life
43	Vermont	*Death	Life imprisonment	Not less than 1 up to life or $1,000		Not over 10	Not over 10
44	Virginia	*Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	(ss)	1—10	†Death or 5—18
45	Washington	Life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 20		Not less than 5	Not less than 5
46	West Virginia	†Death or life imprisonment	5—18	1—5	Court to fix penalty	2—10	5—10
47	Wisconsin	Life imprisonment	14—25 (ff)	5—10	4—7 (ff)	1—30 or $1,000	3—15
48	Wyoming	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 20		Not over 14	Not over 14
	Alaska	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 15	1—20		1—20	TERRI 1—5
	Dist. of Columbia	†Death	Not less than 20 up to life	Not over 15 or $1,000 or both		Not over 15	6 months to 15 years
	Hawaii	†Death	20 up to life	10—20	5—10	Not over 5 and fine	Life or any number of years
	Porto Rico	†Death or life imprisonment	Not less than 10	Not over 10	Not over 10	1—15	1—20

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

* By electrocution. † By hanging. ‡ By hanging or shooting, at discretion of murderer.

(a) Alabama—Perjury on trial of a felony (3-20 years). (b) Alaska (rape of daughter, sister or female under 12 years)—Life imprisonment. Perjury in trial of capital offence (2-20 years). (c) Connecticut—The punishment of larceny of over $2,000 is not more than 20 years; the figure given in the table is larceny of over $50 and below $2,000 in value. (d) In Delaware, besides imprisonment and graduated fines, whipping

Rape.	Arson. 1st Degree.	Arson. 2d Degree.	Burglary. 1st Degree.	Burglary. 2d Degree.	Grand Larceny.	Bigamy.	Perjury.	Forgery.	
2—99	Not less than 5	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	Not over 3 and $2,000	1—14	1—14	24
3—20	1—20		1—10	1—5	1—7	1—7	1—14	1—20	25
Not less than 5 up to life (u)	Not less than 2 up to life (u)	1—10	1—15	Not over 5	1—14	1—5 and $1,000	1—14	1—14	26
Not over 30	Not over 30	Not over 20	Not over 30	Not over 5	Not over 7 (v)	Not over 3	Not over 5	Not over 7	27
Not over 15 or $5,000 or both 5—20	Not over 15 or $2,000 or both 1—20		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—12		Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—10	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both 2—7	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 2—5	Not over 7 or $2,000 or both 1—5	28
10—20 (w)	Not over 40	Not over 25 (w)	Not less than 10	Not more than 10 (w)	Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 10 (w)	Not over 20	29
*Death	*Death		*Death	Any term up to life	Not over 1 (x)	4 mos.—10 years	4 mos.—10 years and $1,000	4 mos.—10 years	30
1—15	Not less than 10	7—10 (y)	Not less than 10	5—10 (y)	1—5	1—5	1—10 (y)	Not less than 10	31
3—20	Not over 20		Life imprisonment or 5—30	1—15	1—7	1—7	3—10	1—20	32
*Death or not less than 15	10—30	2—10	7—20	2—7	Not over 5	Not over 5	5—20	7—20	33
3—20	10—20	5—15 (z)	5—15	3—10 (nn)	1—10	1—4	3—10 (z)	2—20	34
Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 12 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $2,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $500	3 and $500	Not over 2 and $1,000	Not over 7 and $500	Not over 10 and $1,000	35
Not less than 10 up to life	Not less than 1 up to life		Not less than 5 up to life		Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	1—5 or $1,000	Not over 20	Not over 10 or $1,000 or both	36
*Death or 5—40	*Death	In discretion of court	Life imprisonment or not less than 5		3 mos.—10 years	6 mos.—5 years	Not over 7	1—7	37
Not less than 10	Not less than 10	7—10	Not less than 10	3—10	Not over 5	Not over 5	1—20	Not over 10	38
*Death or not less than 10 up to life	5—21	2—21	5—15	3—10	2—10	2—21	1—15	3—15	39
†Death or any term over 5 up to life	5—20		2—12	Not less than 5	2—10 (bb)	2—5	2—10 (bb)	2—7	40
Not less than 5	1—15	1—10	25—40	1—20	1—10	Not over 5 and $500	1—10	1—20	41
Not over 20 or $2,000 or both	*Death or up to life	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 15 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $1,000	Not over 10 or $500 or both	Not over 5 or $1,000 or both	Not over 15 and $1,000	Not over 10 and $1,000	42
†Death or 5—20	*Death	5—18 (dd)	*Death or 5—18	3—10	1—10	3—8	Not over 1 year and $1,000 (dd)	1—10	43
Not less than 5	Not less than 5	Not over 10 or $5,000	Not less than 5	Not over 15	Not over 15	Not over 5	Not over 15	Not over 20	44
†Death or 7—20	10—20		2—15		2—10	1—5	1 year and $1,000 (ee)	2—10	45
1—35	3—15	3—10 (ff)	5—15 (ff)	3—8 (ff)	1—25	1—5	2—5 (ff)	1—7	46
Not less than 1 up to life	Not over 21		Not over 14 (gg)		Not over 10	Not over 5	Not over 14	Not over 14	47
TORIES. 3—20 (b)	10—20	5—15	1—15	1—5	1—10	1—7	1—10 (b)	2—20	48
5—30 or †death	1—15	1—10	Not over 15	6 months and fine	1—10	2—7	2—10	1—10	
Up to life and $1,000	†Death or life imprisonment	Life or any number of years	Not over 20	Not over 10	Not over 10	Not over 2 or $500	Not over 20	Not over 10 and $500	
Not less than 5	Not less than 10	1—10	1—15	Not over 2	1—10	Not over 3 or $2,000	1—10	1—14	

EXPLANATORY NOTES—Continued. See following page also.

is prescribed for some of the offences scheduled, and usually consists of 20 to 40 lashes. (c) Stealing horse or mule, 1 to 15 years. (f) In Georgia various grades of larceny are recognized for theft of horses, cattle, etc. (g) Also fine not over twice value of property destroyed or stolen. (h) Assault with intent to rape punishable by not over 20 years; lesser assault by not over 5 years. (j) In Kansas lesser degrees of robbery are punishable (5-10) and (not over 5). Two lesser degrees of arson are also recognized. Perjury on trial

CRIMES AND THEIR PENALTIES—EXPLANATORY NOTES—*Continued.*

of capital offence or felony (not less than 7). Burglary, 3d degree (not over 5). (k) In Maine a lesser degree of arson is punishable (1-10). A lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5). Perjury on trial of crime punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (not less than 10). (m) Train robbery, 15 years; bank robbery, 20 years and $1,000 fine; others 10 years. (n) Discretion of court, according to nature of offence. (o) And restoration of property stolen or its value. (p) In Massachusetts 3 lesser degrees of robbery are punishable respectively (not over 20) (any term of years) (not over 10). Perjury in trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (q) In Michigan perjury on trial of capital offence is punishable by life imprisonment or any term of years. (r) In Minnesota murder in the third degree is punishable (7-30 years). Third degree of arson is punishable (not over 7). (s) In Mississippi, third degree arson is punishable (7-10). Perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (t) Missouri defines four degrees of manslaughter and three degrees of robbery. Larceny of horse is punishable (not over 7). Perjury on trial of felony or capital offence is punishable (not less than 10). (u) In Nevada robbery in a railroad train may be punished with death. Rape, accompanied with extreme violence and great bodily injury, is punishable by death or not less than 20 years, in the discretion of the jury. Arson is also punishable by fine not over $10,000 and not over twice value of property destroyed. (v) In New Hampshire a lesser degree of burglary is punishable (not over 5) and larceny of horses or cattle (not over 7). (w) In New York there are three degrees of robbery—first, second and third, with imprisonment of 20, 15, and 10 years respectively. Rape, first and second degrees, with 20 and 10 years respectively. Also a third degree of arson, with 15 years. Burglary, third degree, not more than 5, perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (not more than 20). (x) In North Carolina larceny in aggravated cases (or habitual offenders) is punishable (not over 10). (y) In North Dakota third degree arson is punishable (4-7), lesser degrees of burglary (1-5) (1-3), and perjury on trial of a felony (not less than 10), second degree forgery (5-10). (z) In Oregon third degree arson is punishable (3-10), third degree burglary (2-5), and perjury on trial of capital offence (5-20). (aa) In South Dakota second degree robbery (1-7). (bb) In Texas assault with a dagger is punishable with double penalty shown above. Horse theft is punishable (5-15). Robbery accomplished by means of deadly weapons is punishable (death or not less than 5). Perjury on trial of a capital felony resulting in conviction and death of accused, punishment is death. (cc) In Colorado burglary accomplished by dynamite or other explosive is punishable (25-40). No death penalty for murder imposed on one under 18 years of age or where convicted on circumstantial evidence. Perjury if it procures conviction and execution of innocent person then party is guilty of murder. (dd) In Virginia involuntary (second degree) manslaughter, fine or imprisonment or both in discretion of jury or court. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) and perjury on trial of a felony (2-10). (ee) In West Virginia perjury on trial of a felony is punishable (1-10). (ff) In Wisconsin third degree murder is punishable (not over 14) and third and fourth degrees of manslaughter (2-4) and (1-2) years respectively. Lesser degrees of arson are punishable (3-10) (1-15) and (1-8) years respectively. Burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (15-40) years and the lowest degrees of burglary by (1-10) and (1-3) years respectively. Perjury on trial of offence punishable by life imprisonment is punishable (3-15) years. (gg) In Wyoming burglary accomplished by means of explosives is punishable (not over 20). (hh) Rape of female under 12 years of age imprisonment for life. (ii) Can be commuted to life imprisonment on recommendation of jury.

THE FRENCH ACADEMY.

Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.	Year Elected	Names of Members.	Born.
1886....	Othenin P. de Cléron, Comte d' Haussonville.....	Gurcy, 1843.	1905....	Etienne Lamy.....	Cize, 1845.
1890....	Charles Louis de Saulces de Freycinet.....	Foix, 1828.	1906....	Alexandre Félix Joseph Ribot.....	St. Omer, 1842.
1891....	Louis Marie Julien Viaud (Pierre Loti)	Rochefort, 1850.	1906....	Maurice Barrès.....	Charmes, 1862.
1892....	Ernest Lavisse.....	Nouvion, 1842.	1907....	Maurice Donnay....	Paris, 1860.
1894....	Paul Bourget.....	Amiens, 1852.	1908....	Jean Richepin.....	Medca, Algeria, 1848.
1896....	Jacques Anatole Thibault (Anatole France).....	Paris, 1844.	1909....	Raymond Poincaré..	Bar-le-Duc, 1860.
1897....	Gabriel Hanotaux...	Beaurevoir, 1853.	1909....	Eugène Brieux.....	Paris, 1858.
1899....	Henri Léon Emile Lavedan.....	Orleans, 1859.	1909....	Jean Aicard.....	Toulon, 1848.
1899....	Paul Deschanel.....	Brussels, 1856.	1909....	René Doumic.....	Paris, 1860.
1901....	Edmond Rostand...	Marseilles, 1868.	1909....	Marcel Prévost.....	Paris, 1862.
1903....	Frédéric Masson....	Paris, 1847.	1910....	Monseigneur Duchesne.....	Saint-Servan, 1843.
1903....	René Bazin.....	Angers, 1853.	1911....	Henri de Régnier...	Honfleur, 1864.
			1911....	Denys Cochin.....	Paris, 1851.
			1912....	General Lyautey....	Nancy, 1854.
			1912....	Emile Boutroux....	Mon uge (Seine), 1845
			1914....	Alfred Capus.....	Ais-en-Prov., 1857.
			1914....	de La Gorce.....	Vannes, 1846.
			1914....	Bergson.....	Paris 1859.

The French Academy is part of the Institute of France and was founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, and reorganized in 1816 Its membership is limited to 40, elected for life, after personal application and the submission of their nomination to the head of the state. It is "the highest authority on everything appertaining to the niceties of the French language, to grammar, rhetoric, and poetry, and the publication of the French classics." A chair in the Academy is the highest ambition of most literary Frenchmen.

YOUNG MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SOCIAL SERVICE AUXILIARY.

President—Algernon I. Nova. *Honorary President*—Alexander H. Geismar. *Vice-Presidents*—Walter N. Rothschild, Arnold M. Schmidt. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Max Abelman. *Social Service Secretary*—Fannie R. Ansorge. *Recording Secretary*—Leona Shankroff.

Headquarters, 732 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Purpose—To unite the Jewish young men and women of the Borough of Brooklyn into an organization of charitable endeavor in a concentrated effort to do social service work and for the promotion of good fellowship.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE SOUTHWEST.

President—E. S. Lain, M. D., Oklahoma City. *Vice-Presidents*—H. L. Snyder, M. D., Winfield, Kan.; C. S. Holt, M. D., Fort Smith, Ark.; J. H. Thompson, M. D., Kansas City, Mo.; M. M. Smith, M. D., Dallas, Tex.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS.

(Revised to December 1 1917)

Marriage Licenses.—Required in all the States and Territories except Alaska. California and New Mexico require both parties to appear and be examined under oath, or submit affidavit.

Marriage, Prohibition of.—Marriages between whites and persons of negro descent are prohibited and punishable in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Marriages between whites and Indians are void in Arizona, North Carolina, Oregon, and South Carolina; and between whites and Chinese in Arizona, California, Mississippi, Oregon, and Utah.

Marriage between first cousins is forbidden in Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and in some of them is declared incestuous and void, and marriage with step-relatives is forbidden in all the States except Florida, Hawaiian Islands, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

Connecticut and Minnesota prohibit the marriage of an epileptic, imbecile, or feeble-minded woman under 45 years of age, or conabitation by any male of this description with a woman under 45 years of age, and marriage of lunatics is void in the District of Columbia. Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts and Nebraska; persons having sexual diseases in Michigan.

California prohibits divorced persons from marrying anywhere within a year by granting only an interlocutory decree at first and final decree one year later.

For age of consent see table following this.

States.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Alabama	1-3 years.	Abandonment two years, crime against nature, habitual drunkenness, violence, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, imprisonment for two years for felony, if husband becomes addicted to cocaine, morphine or similar drugs. New ground for divorce: To the wife, when the wife without support from the husband has lived separate and apart from the bed and board of the husband for five years next preceding the filing of the bill and she has actually resided in this State during all of said period. Acts 1915, held to authorize granting of divorce to wife only upon lapse of five years from and after date of its enactment. Divorce statutes are generally held not to be retrospective.
Alaska	2 years.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Arizona	1 year.	Felony, physical incapacity, desertion one year, excesses, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, habitual drunkenness.
Arkansas	1 year.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, former marriage existing, physical incapacity.
California	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony.
Colorado	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, cruelty, failure to provide one year, habitual drunkenness or drug fiend one year, felony, former marriage existing.
Connecticut	3 years.	Fraudulent contract, wilful desertion three years, with total neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, imprisonment for life, infamous crime involving violation of conjugal duty and punishable by imprisonment in State prison, seven years' absence without being heard from
Delaware	1 year.	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness for two years, cruelty, bigamy, felony followed by a continuous imprisonment for at least two years—and at the discretion of the Court, fraud, want of age, neglect to provide three years. "When at the time the cause of action arose, either party was a bona fide resident of the State, and has continued so to be down to the time of the commencement of the action; except that no action for absolute divorce shall be commenced for any cause other than adultery, or bigamy, unless one of the parties has been for the two years next preceding the commencement of the action, a bona fide resident of th s State."
D. of Columbia	3 years.	Marriages may be annulled for former existing marriage, lunacy, fraud, coercion, physical incapacity, and want of age at time of marriage
Florida	2 years.	Cruelty, violent temper, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, desertion one year, former marriage existing, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Georgia	1 year.	Mental and physical incapacity, desertion three years, felony, cruelty, force, duress, or fraud in obtaining marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, relationship within prohibited degrees.
Hawaii	2 years.	Desertion one year, felony, leper, cruelty, habitual drunkenness.
Idaho	6 months.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, insanity
Illinois	1 year.§	Desertion two years, habitual drunkenness two years, former existing marriage, cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party; divorced party cannot marry for one year.
Indiana	2 years.	Abandonment two years, cruelty, habitual drunkenness, failure to provide two years, felony, physical incapacity.
Iowa	1 year.	Desertion two years, felony, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, unless husband has illegitimate child or children living of which wife did not know at time of marriage. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Insanity, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, consanguinity.
Kansas	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, gross neglect of duty, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, former existing marriage.
Kentucky	1 year.	Separation five years, desertion one year, felony, physical incapacity, loathsome disease, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, force, fraud or duress in obtaining marriage, joining religious sect believing marriage unlawful, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage or subsequent unchaste behavior, ungovernable temper.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. § Not required for offense within State.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Louisiana	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, excesses, cruelty, public defamation of other party, abandonment, attempt on life of other party, fugitive from justice.
Maine	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion three years, physical incapacity, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium, or other drugs, neglect to provide, insanity under certain limitations.
Maryland	2 years.	Abandonment three years, unchastity of wife before marriage, physical incapacity, any cause which renders the marriage null and void *ab initio.*
Massachusetts	3-5 years.	Cruelty, desertion three years, habits of intoxication by liquors, opium or other drugs, neglect to provide, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony, uniting for three years with religious sect believing marriage unlawful.
Michigan	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, and in the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide.
Minnesota	1 year.	Desertion one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, imprisonment for felony.
Mississippi	1 year.	Felony, desertion two years, consanguinity, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness by liquor, opium or other drugs, cruelty, insanity at time of marriage, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Missouri	1 year.	Felony, absence one year, habitual drunkenness one year, cruelty, indignities, vagrancy, former existing marriage, physical incapacity, conviction of felony prior to marriage unknown to other party, wife pregnant by other than husband at marriage.
Montana	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony, innocent party may not remarry within two years and guilty party within three years of the divorce.
Nebraska	1 year.†	Abandonment two years, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, felony, failure to support two years, cruelty, imprisonment for more than 3 years.
Nevada	6 months.	Desertion one year, felony, habitual drunkenness, physical incapacity, cruelty, neglect to provide one year.
New Hampshire	1 year.	Cruelty, felony, physical incapacity, absence three years, habitual drunkenness three years, failure to provide three years, treatment endangering health or reason, union with sect regarding marriage unlawful, wife separate without the State ten years, not claiming marital rights, husband absent from United States three years intending to become citizen of another country without making any provision for wife's support.
New Jersey	2 years.	Desertion two years, cruelty. No divorce may be obtained on grounds arising in another State unless they constituted ground for divorce in the State where they arose. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of legal age, former existing marriage, consanguinity, physical incapacity, idiocy. In other cases, an action may be begun if the overt act was committed here.
New Mexico	1 year.	Abandonment, cruelty, neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
New York	(‡)	Adultery only. The marriage may be annulled for such causes as rendered the relationship void at its inception.
North Carolina	2 years.	Pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, physical incapacity, husband and wife living apart for ten years and having no issue.
North Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing the marriage, or want of age.
Ohio	1 year	That either party had a husband or wife living at the time of the marriage from which the divorce is sought, wilful absence of either party from the other for three years, adultery, impotency, extreme cruelty, fraudulent contract, any gross neglect of duty, habitual drunkenness for three years, the imprisonment of either party in a penitentiary under sentence thereto. The petition for divorce under this clause must be filed during the imprisonment of the adverse party. The procurement of a divorce without this State, by a husband or wife, by virtue of which the party who procured it is released from the obligations of the marriage, while they remain binding upon the other party.
Oklahoma	1 year.	Abandonment one year, cruelty, fraud, habitual drunkenness, felony, gross neglect of duty, physical incapacity, former existing marriage, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage.
Oregon	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness one year, physical incapacity, desertion one year, cruelty or personal indignities rendering life burdensome.
Pennsylvania	1 year.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, personal abuse or conduct rendering life burdensome, felony, fraud, relationship within prohibited degrees, physical incapacity and lunacy.
Porto Rico	1 year.	Felony, habitual drunkenness, abandonment one year.
Rhode Island	2 years.	Cruelty, desertion five years, habitual drunkenness, excessive use of morphine, opium or chloral, neglect to provide one year, gross misbehavior, living separate ten years, physical incapacity. Either party civilly dead for crime or prolonged absence. The marriage may be annulled for causes rendering the relationship originally void or voidable.
South Carolina	.....	No divorces granted.
South Dakota	1 year.	Cruelty, desertion one year, neglect one year, habitual drunkenness one year, felony. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, former existing marriage, insanity, physical incapacity, force or fraud inducing marriage.
Tennessee	2 years.	Former existing marriage, desertion two years, felony, physical incapacity, attempt on life of other party, refusal of wife to live with husband in the State and absenting herself two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage; at the discretion of the Court for cruelty, indignities, abandonment or neglect to provide, habitual drunkenness.
Texas	1 year.	Abandonment three years, physical incapacity, cruelty, excess or outrages rendering life together insupportable, felony.
Utah	1 year.	Desertion one year, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness, felony, cruelty, permanent insanity.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law. † Two years for causes arising out of State. ‡ Actual residence.

STATES.	Residence Required.	Causes for Absolute Divorce. *In addition to adultery, which is cause for divorce in all the States.**
Vermont	1 year.	Imprisonment three years, intolerable severity, desertion three years, neglect to provide, absence seven years without being heard from.
Virginia	1 year.	Insanity at marriage, felony, desertion three years, fugitive from justice two years, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, wife a prostitute, or either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other, physical incapacity.
Washington	1 year.	Abandonment one year, fraud, habitual drunkenness, refusal to provide, felony, physical incapacity, incurable insanity, cruelty or indignities rendering life burdensome, other cause deemed sufficient by the Court.
West Virginia	1 year.	Desertion three years, felony, physical incapacity, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, husband a licentious character or wife a prostitute unknown to other party, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Former existing marriage, consanguinity, insanity, physical incapacity, miscegenation, want of age.
Wisconsin	2 years.	Felony (imprisonment three years), desertion one year, cruelty, physical incapacity, habitual drunkenness one year, separation five years. In the discretion of the Court for cruelty or neglect to provide. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age or understanding, consanguinity, force or fraud inducing marriage; where marriage was contracted with former marriage existing the second marriage is void without any divorce proceedings.
Wyoming	1 year.	Felony, desertion one year, habitual drunkenness, cruelty, neglect to provide one year, husband a vagrant, physical incapacity, indignities rendering condition intolerable, pregnancy of wife by other than husband at marriage, either party convicted of felony before marriage unknown to other. The marriage may be annulled for the following causes existing at the time of the marriage: Want of age, force or fraud. The marriage is void without divorce proceedings: Consanguinity, insanity, former existing marriage.

* Exclusive of South Carolina, which has no divorce law.

AGE AT WHICH A VALID MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Lowest age at which female can make a valid contract except marriage.	
	Age without Parents' Consent.	Age with Parents' Consent.	Age without Parents' Consent.	Age with Parents' Consent.	If Single.	If Married.
Alabama	21 years	17 years	18 years	14 years	21 years	18 years
Alaska	21 "	No law	18 "	No law	21 "	18 "
Arizona	21 "	18 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	14 " (a)
Arkansas	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	18 "	18 "
California	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Colorado	21 "	(j)	18 "	(j)	18 "	(j)
Connecticut	No age prov	ision in the	Connecticut	law.		
Delaware	See note (b)	.....	.....	.....	21 "	(m)
District of Columbia	21 years	Not stated	18 years	Not stated	21 "	21 years
Florida	21 "	"	21 "	"	21 "	Not stated
Georgia	21 "	17 years	18 "	14 years	21 "	21 years
Hawaii	20 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Idaho	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "	18 "
Illinois	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 " (h)	18 "
Indiana	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 "	18 " (k)
Iowa	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	18 "	14 "
Kansas	21 "	17 "	18 "	15 "	18 " (h)	18 "
Kentucky	21 "	14 "	21 "	12 "	21 "	21 "
Louisiana	21 "	14 "	21 "	12 "	21 "	21 "
Maine	21 "	18 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	21 "
Maryland	21 "	14 "	16 "	12 "	21 " (c)	21 " (c)
Massachusetts	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 "	21 "
Michigan	18 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	21 " (d)	21 " (d)
Minnesota	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Mississippi	21 "	14 " (e)	18 "	12 " (e)	21 "	21 " (h)
Missouri	21 "	No statute	18 "	No statute	No statute	No statute
Montana	21 "	18 years	18 "	16 years	18 years	18 years
Nebraska	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	16 "
Nevada	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	Not stated	Not stated
New Hampshire	18 "	14 "	16 "	13 "	21 years	21 years
New Jersey	21 "	No law	18 "	No law	21 "	21 "
New Mexico	21 "	Not stated	18 "	Not stated	21 "	21 "
New York	See note (f)	.....	.....	.....	21 " (h)	21 "
North Carolina	18 years	16 years	18 years	14 years	21 "	21 "
North Dakota	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	21 "	21 "
Ohio	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	18 "
Oklahoma	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Oregon	21 "	18 "	18 "	16 "	18 "	16 "
Pennsylvania	21 "	See note (g)	21 "	See note (g)	See note (g)	See note (g)
Porto Rico	21 "	18 years	21 "	16 years	21 years	16 years
Rhode Island	21 "	18 "	21 "	14 "	21 "	(m)
South Carolina	18 "	Not stated	18 "	14 "	21 "	21 years
South Dakota	21 "	18 years	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
Tennessee	14 "	No law	12 "	No law	21 "	21 "
Texas	21 "	16 years	18 "	14 years	21 "	14 "
Utah	21 "	16 "	18 "	14 "	21 "	18 "
Vermont	21 "	Not stated	18 "	Not stated	18 "	18 "
Virginia	21 "	14 years	21 "	12 years	21 "	21 "
Washington	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	18 "	18 "
West Virginia	21 "	18 "	21 "	16 "	21 "	21 "
Wisconsin	21 "	18 "	18 "	15 "	21 "	21 "
Wyoming	21 "	18 "	21 "	16 "	21 "	21 "

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE LAWS—*Continued.*

(a) Marriage confers right to contract for necessaries. Female retains exclusive control of her separate property. (b) In Delaware there is no provision in the law fixing a minimum age below which marriage cannot be contracted even by parental consent, so that so far as the statutory law is concerned male minors under twenty-one and female minors under eighteen may be married with parental consent, no matter how young they be. The marriage of male under 18 years if not confirmed by him after that age is a ground for divorce at his suit; the marriage of a female under 16 years if not confirmed by her after that age is a ground for divorce at her suit. (c) Except for necessaries and contracts made by infant under authority of statute, as contracts under license to trade, bond of infant executor, contracts of apprenticeship in accordance with statute relating thereto. (d) Infants' contracts for necessaries are binding. (e) Either party may disavow a marriage contracted under sixteen years of age, on arriving at that age. (f) Under section 16 of the New York Domestic Relations Law, when the man is under twenty-one or the woman under eighteen the recording officer must require the written consent from both parents. Section 7 of the same law provides that a marriage is *voidable* if either party is under the age of *legal* consent, which is eighteen years. Section 1742 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that a woman may bring an action to annul a marriage where, at the time she was married under the age of sixteen and has not cohabited with the spouse since she attained the age of sixteen years. Section 1743 of the code provides that a marriage may be annulled either as to the male or the female where at the time of the marriage they had not reached the age of legal consent. (g) In Pennsylvania persons of either sex who have not attained legal age, or twenty-one years, may obtain a marriage license upon the written consent of parents or legal guardians of such minor. The marital contract is a civil contract. It can be made at any age, but if a promise of marriage is made by a minor, whether male or female, under twenty-one years of age, it may be repudiated when the minor attains majority. Contracts made by minors cannot be enforced at law unless the minor when he attains his or her majority assumes the prior obligation. (h) A minor may contract for necessities. (j) No limit. (k) If husband an adult, in certain cases, generally 21 years, however. (m) Full contractural rights.

DIVORCE STATISTICS.

The number of divorced persons in the United States when the census was taken in 1910 was 156,176 men and 185,101 women—0.3 per cent. of the total male population and 0.4 per cent. of the total female population. There were fourteen boys and thirty-three girls less than fifteen years old who were divorced.

The statistics of the number of divorced persons fifteen years old and over in New York State are: Men—Native white of native parentage, 3,784; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 1,692; foreign-born white, 1,775; negro, 164; total, 7,436. Women—Native white of native parentage, 4,950; native white of foreign or mixed parentage, 2,347; foreign-born white, 2,609; negro, 292; total, 10,227. The total figures for the males include 18 divorced Indians, 2 Chinamen and 1 Japanese; those for females include 28 divorced Indians and 1 Japanese.

THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ as a religious movement began to develop early in the nineteenth century. Among the Protestant bodies of America they rank fifth in number, having a membership of 1,375,000, with 9,000 churches and 6,000 ministers. Their strength is greatest in the Ohio and Mississippi Valley States. A General Convention meets annually in October to promote unity, economy and efficiency among the philanthropic organizations of the Churches of Christ. Judge J. N. Haymaker, Wichita, Kan., is President and Rev. Robert Graham Frank, Dallas, Tex., is Secretary.

The American Christian Missionary Society, organized in 1849, has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. F. W. Burnham is President. The Christian Woman's Board of Missions, organized in 1874, has headquarters in the College of Missions Building, Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Anna R. Atwater is the President. The Foreign Christian Missionary Society, organized in 1875, has headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio. A. McLean is the President. The Board of Church Extension, organized in 1888, has headquarters in the New England Building, Kansas City, Mo. G. W. Muckley and John H. Booth are Secretaries. The National Benevolent Association, organized in St. Louis in 1887, has headquarters there. J. W. Perry, of Kansas City, Mo., is President; Lee W. Grant, of St. Louis, Mo., Treasurer, and James H. Mohorter, St. Louis Mo., General Secretary. The Board of Ministerial Relief, organized in 1895, provides pensions for ministers and missionaries; Its headquarters is at 120 East Market Street, Indianapolis, Ind. A. L. Orcutt is President. The American Temperance Board, organized in 1910, has headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind. Its President is David H. Shields, Kokomo, Ind., and its Secretary is L. E. Sellers, Indianapolis. The Commission on Christian Union was organized in 1910, and Dr. Peter Ainslie, of Baltimore, Md., has been the only President. The Board of Education, organized in 1914, has headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. It consists of the executive head of twenty-six institutions of learning among the Disciples of Christ. Dr. R. H. Crossfield, Lexington, Ky., is President. All the institutions referred to are related in the Men and Millions Movement, headquarters at 222 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio. This movement is directed by its Secretaries, A. E. Cory and R. H. Miller. The total income of these missionary societies last year was $2,000,000.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE CONTROL OF CANCER.

President—George C. Clark. *Vice-Presidents*—Dr. Clement Cleveland, Dr. M. F. Engman, Dr. James Ewing, Dr. Edward Reynolds, Dr. Harry M. Sherman. *Secretary*—Thomas M. Debevoise. *Treasurer*—Howard Bayne. *Chairman Finance Committee*—Mrs. Robert G. Mead, 25 West Forty-fifth Street, New York City.

AMERICAN GYNECOLIGICAL SOCIETY.

President—Dr. John G. Clark, Philadelphia. *Vice-President*—Dr. Henry T. Byford, Chicago. *Treasurer*—Dr. Brooke M. Anspach, Philadelphia. *Secretary*—Dr. George Gray Ward, Jr., 71 West Fiftieth Street, New York. *Members of the Council*—Dr. J. Whitridge Williams, Baltimore; Dr. Thomas J. Watkins, Chicago; Dr. J. Wesley Bovee, Washington; Dr. Frank Farrow Simpson, Pittsburgh; Dr. Josiah M. Slemons, New Haven; Dr. Benjamin P. Watson, Toronto.

AMERICAN DERMATOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. Abner Post, Boston. *Vice-President*—Dr. Jay Frank Schamberg, Philadelphia. *Secretary-Treasurer*—Dr Oliver S. Ormsby, 25 East Washington Street, Chicago.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECEASED PERSONS' ESTATES.

These statutes have been revised for THE ALMANAC by one of the largest law firms in New York City making a specialty in their practice of the inheritance laws. All the data has been carefully brought up to date.

INHERITANCE TAX LAWS.

THE following is a synopsis of several of the laws of the various States affecting the administration of the estate of a deceased person.

1. Who to Administer.—(a) If the deceased leaves a will, the duty of administration falls upon the executor. If no executor is named, or in the event of the death or refusal of the executor to act, the Court will grant administration under the will to some suitable person, generally selected from those most largely interested under the provisions of the will, such as the residuary legatees, if any. (b) If the deceased died intestate, letters of administration are granted to the following persons in practically all the States:

First—To the surviving husband or widow

Second—To one or more of the next of kin entitled to share in the estate.

Third—If none of the above consent to act, to one of the creditors of the estate, except in localities where there is provided by law a Public Administrator, who is preferred to creditors.

In practically all the States an administrator is required to give bond for the faithful performance of his duties in double the value of the estate to be administered

In most of the States, if so provided by the will, no bond is required of an executor, except that in some States an executor is required to give a bond to cover the probable amount of the debts of the estate, and in practically all the States, in the discretion of the Court, for cause shown, an executor may be required to give a bond.

2. Claims of Creditors.—The procedure in the several States in presenting creditors' claims against the estate varies very considerably. In the majority of the States the executor or administrator is required promptly to give public notice to creditors to present their claims to him, and the creditors are required so to present their claims supported by an affidavit that the same are justly due and owing from the estate, above any offsets or counter claims, within a period limited generally to six months or a year. The law of each State should be consulted for more specific details. Most of the States direct a final closing of the estate by the executor or administrator within a year or eighteen months after his appointment, though the time limit may be extended by the Probate Court if conditions require it.

3. The following table contains an analysis of the laws of the several States, covering:

(1) The inheritance or succession tax upon property received either by intestate laws, last will, or by gift or transfer, designed to take effect at death, excepting legacies for religious, charitable or educational purposes, which are tax exempt in most of the States. In the great majority of the States no distinction as to tax is made between real estate and personal property.

(2) The various classes of estate obligations given priority over other claims in case of the insolvency of the estate.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations
Alabama.....	None.	1. Funeral expenses 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Wages of servants or employés.
Arizona.....	To grandfather, grandmother, parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, or adopted child, 1%; $5,000 exempt to each beneficiary above named. Estates less than $10,000 exempt. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or descendant thereof, 2%; $2,000 exempt to each beneficiary named. Estate less than $5,000 exempt. To others, 3% up to $10,000; 4% from $10,000 to $20,000; 5% from $20,000 to $50,000; 6% above $50,000. $500 exempt.	No statutory provision.
Arkansas.....	On amounts not exceeding $5,000 the rate is 1% to parents, husband or wife, child or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law. To all others the rate on the same amount is 3%. $3,000 passing to widow or minor child and $1,000 passing to the other immediate relatives mentioned is exempt. The exemption to others more remote is $500. On amounts in excess of $5,000 the primary rates (1% and 3% respectively) are increased as follows: From $5,000 to $10,000, twice the primary rates; from $10,000 to $30,000, 3 times the primary rates; from $30,000 to $50,000, 4 times; $50,000 to $100,000, 5 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 6 times; $500,000 to $1,000,000, 7 times; above $1,000,000, 8 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages of servants 4. Judgments which are liens on land of deceased.
California.....	(a) To husband, wife, descendants, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof, 1% up to $25,000; 2% from $25,000 to $50,000; 4% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 10%, $200,000 to $500,000; 12%, $500,000 to $1,000,000; 15% above $1,000,000. $24,000 is exempt to widow or minor child; to others in this paragraph $10,000 is exempt. (b) To	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages due within sixty days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments, mortgages and other liens.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
California..... *Continued.*	brothers, sisters, or their descendants, or to a son-in-law or daughter-in-law 3% up to $25,000; upon the increasing amounts in the preceding paragraph the rates are 6%, 9%, 12%, 15%, 20%, and 25%. $2,000 exempt from tax. (c) To uncles, aunts, or their descendants, 4% up to $25,000; upon the same increasing amounts the rates are 8%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, and 30%. $1,000 exemption. (d) To others more remote in blood, 5% up to $25,000; the rates increase as above up to $500,000 as follows: 10%, 15%, 20%, and 25%, above $500,000 the rate is 30%. $500 exemption.	
Colorado.....	To parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%. above $200,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants, $500 exempt. Rates on excess 3% up to $20,000; 4%, $20,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $100,000; 6%, above $100,000. To all others above $500: On $500 to $10,000, tax is 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $500,000, 6%; above $500,000, 10%.	1. Moneys held in a fiduciary capacity. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Expenses for funeral and last sickness. 4. Allowances to widow and orphans.
Connecticut....	To husband, wife, parent, grandparents, descendants, adopted parent, adopted child or its descendants, 1%, $10,000 to $50,000; 2%, $50,000 to $250,000; 3%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 4% above $1,000,000. To brothers, sisters, or their descendants, stepchild, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%, $3,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000. To others more remote in blood, 5%, $500 to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8% above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Taxes. 4. Wages within three months. 5. Other preferred claims by State laws.
Delaware.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, $3,000 exempt. Rates on excess, 1% up to $30,000; 2%, $30,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $200,000; 4%, above $200,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, $1,000 exempt. Rates on excess 2% up to $25,000; 3%, $25,000 to $100,000; 4%, $100,000 to $200,000; 5% above $200,000. To others more remote 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $100,000; 7%, $100,000 to $200,000; 8%, above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages to servants and laborers. 4. Rent (not over one year). 5. Judgments. 6. Obligations of record. 7. Obligations under seal. 8. Contracts for payment of money or delivery of goods.
District of Columbia....	None.	1. Judgments or decree of Court. 2. Other debts.
Florida.....	None.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Judgments and debts due to State.
Georgia.....	To parents, husband, wife, child, or adopted child, lineal descendant, brother, or sister, or daughter-in-law the tax is 1%. $5,000 exempt. To all others, 5%.	1. Year's support of family. 2. Expenses of funeral and last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Taxes. 5. Fiduciary obligations. 6. Judgments, mortgages and other liens. 7. Rent. 8. Liquidated demands.
Idaho.....	Tax on estates less than $25,000 at following rates: (a) To husband or wife, lineal issue or ancestor, adopted child or its issue, 1%; exempt to widow or minor child, $10,000; to others of Class A, exempt, $4,000. (b) To brother or sister, or their descendants, or wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%; exempt, $2,000. (c) To uncles, aunts or descendants, 3%; exempt, $1,500. (d) To great-uncles, great-aunts or descendants, 4%; exempt, $1,000. (e) To more distant relatives or strangers in blood, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger estates than $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,-	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Idaho..... *Continued.*	000, 1½ times above; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times above; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times above; $500,000 and upward, 3 times above.	
Illinois.....	To parents, husband, wife descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, wife of son, husband of daughter, on amounts from $20,000 to $100,000 the rate is 1%; above $100,000, 2%; exempt below $20,000. To uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or their descendants the rate is 2%, on amounts less than $20,000; 4% on amounts in excess of $20,000; exempt below $2,000. To all others the rates vary with amounts as follows: Up to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; $50,000 to $100,000, 6%; above $100,000, 10%; exempt to $500.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children. 3. Expenses of last sickness, except doctor's bill and wages to servants. 4. Debts to common school or township funds. 5. Doctor's bill, last sickness. 6. Money owed in fiduciary capacity.
Indiana.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (1) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, or its descendants, 1%. Exempt $10,000 to widow and $2,000 to other parties just named. (2) To brother, sister or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $500. (3) To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3%; exempt $250. (4) To great-uncle, great-aunt or their descendants, 4%; exempt $150. (5) To others more remote, 5%; exempt $100. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times; (2) from $50,000 to $100,000, twice; (3) from $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times; (4) above $500,000, 3 times.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts secured by liens on real estate. 6. Wages, not over $50.
Iowa.....	Property passing to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, adopted child or issue thereof is exempt. To others 5% tax above $1,000. To alien non-residents of the State tax is 20%, unless alien is brother or sister, when tax is 10%.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages within 90 days of death. 4. Claims filed within six months after notice.
Kansas.....	Property passing to husband, wife, ancestors, descendants, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted children or their descendants is exempt from tax. To brothers or sisters, $5,000 is exempt, and rates are 3%, $5,000 to $25,000; 5%, $25,000 to $50,000; 7½%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10%, $100,000 to $500,000; 12½% above $500,000. To others more remote the rate is 5% up to $25,000, and on the increasing amounts stated above the rates are 7½%, 10%, 12½%, and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. Administration expenses. Wages of servants. 3. Debts due to State. 4. Judgments. 5. All demands presented within one year after letters of administration. 6. Demands presented after one year and before two years.
Kentucky.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000, the primary rates are: (a) To husband, wife, ancestor, descendant, adopted child, 1%. $10,000 exempt to widow and each minor child, to others in this class $5,000 exempt. (b) To brother, sister, or their descendants, or to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 1½%; exempt $2,000. (c) To uncle, aunt, or their descendants, 3%; exempt $1,500. (d) To great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; exempt $1,000. (e) To others more remote, 5%; exempt, $500. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied at the same amounts and rates as provided by the Indiana statute (above).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Administration expenses. 3. Moneys due in fiduciary capacity.
Louisiana.....	Exempt to $10,000 to husband or wife, parents or lineal ancestors, children or descendants; excess taxable at 2%; to others 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Legal expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Servants' wages within one year. 5. Salaries, clerks.
Maine.....	To ancestors, parents, husband, wife, descendants, adopted child, adoptive parent, wife of son, husband of daughter, the rates are as follows: Up to $50,000, 1%; $50,000 to $100,000, 1½%; above $100,000, 2%; $10,000 exempt to parents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, or adoptive parent. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Allowance to husband, widow or children. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Maine..... *Continued.*	or cousin, the rates on the above amounts are 4%, 4½% and 5%; $500 exempt. To others, rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6% and 7%; same exemption.	
Maryland.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children, or lineal descendants; to others, 5% above $500.	1. Taxes. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Arrears of rent. 4. Judgments or decrees of Court.
Massachusetts.	(a) To husband, or wife, parent child, grandchild, adopted child, or adoptive parent. 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 4%, $50,000 to $250,000; 5%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 6%, above $1,000,000. (b) To ancestor, or descendant, except those included in the previous class, or son- or daughter-in-law, descendant of adopted child, or ancestor of adoptive parent. 1% up to $10,000; 2%, $10,000 to $25,000; 4%, $25,000 to $50,000; 5%, $50,000 to $250,000; 6%, $250,000 to $1,000,000. 7%, above $1,000,000. (c) To brother, sister, step-child, step-parent, half-brother, half-sister, nephew or niece, the rates on the amounts given in class (b) are 3%, 5%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. (d) To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are 5%, 6%, 7%, 8%, 9% and 10%. Exempt to husband, wife, parent, child, adopted child or adoptive parent $10,000. To others $1,000.	1. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 2. Public rates and taxes. 3. Wages, not over $100. 4. Debts for necessaries furnished within six months not exceeding $150.
Michigan.....	Tax of 1% to grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, lineal descendants, adopted child, or one to whom deceased stood in relation of parent, exempt to $2,000. To others, 5% over $100. Exemption to widow is $5,000.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Minnesota.....	Five classes of beneficiaries are recognized: (a) wife, or lineal descendant; (b) husband, parents, ancestors, adopted children or issue thereof; (c) brother or sister or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law; (d) uncles, aunts or their descendants; (e) others more remote. The rates for amounts not exceeding $15,000 (called the primary rates) for the classes given above are respectively 1%, 1½%, 3%, 4% and 5%. On amounts from $15,000 to $30,000 the primary rates are multiplied 1½ times; from $30,000 to $50,000 twice; from $50,000 to $100,000 2½ times, and above $100,000 3 times. Exemptions are to classes (a) and (b) $10,000, except ancestors, $3,000; to class (c) $1,000; to class (d) $250 and to class (e) $100.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Taxes.
Mississippi....	None.	No statutory preference.
Missouri....	Primary rates on amounts below $20,000 are as follows: (1) Husband or wife, lineal descendant or ancestor, adopted child or its descendants, 1%. Exemption $15,000 to husband or wife, to others of this class $5,000. (2) Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, 3%. $500 exempt. (3) Uncle or aunt or their descendants, 3%; $250 exempt. (4) Great-uncle, great-aunt, or their descendants, 4%; $100 exempt. (5) To others more remote 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follow $20,000 to $40,000, twice; $40,000 to $80,000, 3 times; $80,000 to $200,000, 4 times; $200,000 to $400,000 5 times; above $400,000, 6 times.	1 Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness; wages of servants; tombstone. 3 Taxes and public debts. 4 Judgments. 5. All demands presented within six months after letters. 6. All demands exhibited after six months and before one year.
Montana.....	Tax of 1% to parents, husband, wife, child, brother, sister descendant, adopted child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, $7,500 exempt. To all others, 5% over $500.	1 Funeral expenses. 2 Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 4. Judgments and mortgages.
Nebraska.. ...	Taxable at 1% to parents, husband or wife, child, brother or sister, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted child, and lineal descendants, exempt to $10,000. To uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, or their descendants, 2%; exempt to $2,000. To others, above $500 as follows: $500 to $5,000 2%; $5,000 to $10,000, 3%; $10,000 to $20,000, 4%; $20,000 to $50,000, 5%; above $50,000 6%.	1. Funeral expenses not exceeding $100. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Nevada.....	On amounts not exceeding $25,000 the primary rates are: (1) To husband or wife, ancestors, descendants or adopted child, 1%. $20,000 exempt to widow or minor child; to others just named $10,000 exempt. (2) To brother, sister, or their descendants, son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 2%; $10,000 exempt. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%; $5,000 exempt. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, twice primary rates; $50,000 to $100,000, 3 times; $100,000 to $500,000, 4 times; above $500,000, 5 times.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Wages, within ninety days. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Judgments and mortgages.
N. Hampshire...	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, brother, sister, adopted child, or issue thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Administration expenses. 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Allowance to widow. 4. Taxes and expenses of last sickness.
New Jersey....	To husband or wife, child, adopted child, or its issue, or lineal descendant the rates are 1% from $5,000 to $50,000; 1½% $50,000 to $150,000; 2% $150,000 to $250,000; 3% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. To parents, brother, sister, son-in-law, and daughter-in-law, the rates are 2%, from $5,000 to $50,000; 2½% $50,000 to $150,000; 3% $150,000 to $250,000; 4% above $250,000. $5,000 is exempt. All others, 5%, $500 exempt.	1. Judgments. 2. Funeral expenses. 3 Medical expenses of last sickness.
New Mexico...	None.	1. Administration expenses 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses 3. Allowance for widow and minor children 4. Debts preferred by U S or State laws. 5 Taxes
New York.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, adopted child ($5,000 exempt), and to descendants ($500 exempt), 1% up to $25,000; 2% on the next $75,000; 3% on the next $100,000; 4% upon all additional sums. To brother, sister, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $500 exempt; 2% up to $25,000; 3% on the next $75,000; 4% on the next $100,000; 5% thereafter. To others more remote, $500 exempt; 5% up to $25,000; 6% on the next $75,000; 7% on the next $100,000; 8% thereafter.	1. Funeral and administration expenses 2. Debts preferred under U. S. laws. 3. Taxes. 4. Judgments and decrees.
North Carolina.	To husband or wife, parents or ancestor, children or descendants, adopted child. Exempt, $10,000 to widow, $5,000 to minor child, $2,000 to others of this class. Rates on excess, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $100,000; 3%, $100,000 to $250,000; 4% $250,000 to $500,000; 5% above $500,000. To brother, sister, or their descendants, no exemption. Rates on the amounts given above are: 3%, 4%, 5%, 6% and 7%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 5%, 6%, 7%, 8% and 9%.	1. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased 2. Funeral expenses. 3. Taxes 4. Debts due U S or State. 5 Judgments 6. Wages within one year Medical attendance within one year.
North Dakota..	To husband or wife ($20,000 exempt), father, mother, descendants, adopted child or its descendants, 1% up to $100,000; 2% from $100,000 to $250,000; 2½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 3% above $500,000. $10,000 exempt. To brother or sister, son-in-law or daughter-in-law ($500 exempt), 1½% up to $25,000; 2¼% from $25,000 to $50,000; 3% from $50,000 to $100,000; 3¾% from $100,000 to $500,000; 4½% above $500,000 To uncle, aunt or their descendants, 3% up to $25,000; 4½% from $25,000 to $50,000; 6% from $50,000 to $100,000; 7½% from $100,000 to $500,000; 9% above $500,000. To others, 5% up to $25,000; 6% from $25,000 to $50,000; 9% from $50,000 to $100,000; 12% from $100,000 to $500,000; 15% above $500,000.	1 Administration expenses 2. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 3. Allowance to family. 4 Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 5. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Ohio.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants or adopted child. To others, 5% above $500 exempt.	1. Administration, funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Allowance to widow and children for twelve months. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws 4. Taxes. 5. Wages up to $150.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations.
Oklahoma.....	To parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, adopted child, or lineal descendant, 1% up to $25,000; 2%, $25,000 to $50,000; 3%, $50,000 to $100,000; 4% above $100,000. $15,000 to widow, $10,000 to each child, and $5,000 to each other person named above is exempt. To others more remote, $2,500 exempt; tax above exemption, 5% up to $25,000; 6%, $25,000 to $50,000; 8%, $50,000 to $100,000; 10% above $100,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness 3. Support of family for ninety days. 4. Taxes to U. S. or State. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 6. Judgments or mortgages. 7. Other claims presented within six months.
Oregon.....	To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child or descendant, brother, sister, son- or daughter-in-law, adopted child, $5,000 exempt. The rate 1% below $25,000, increases with varying amounts up to 4% above $600,000. Uncle, aunt, nephew, niece or their descendants. The rates increase from 2% from $1,000 to $5,000; up to 8% above $200,000. To others more remote, the rates increase from 3% from $500 to $2,500; up to 10% above $200,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Taxes due U. S. 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Public rates and taxes. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased. 7. Wages within ninety days.
Pennsylvania..	Estates less than $250 exempt. Exempt to parents, husband or wife, children or lineal descendants, stepchildren, adopted children, wife or widow of son. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. Wages due household servants within one year. 2. Rent, within one year.
Rhode Island..	Estates under $5,000 tax exempt (above said sum a general tax of ½% is imposed in addition to the rates specified below). To grandparents, parents, husband or wife, child, or descendant, adopted child, brother, sister, nephew, niece, son-in-law, or daughter-in-law, $25,000 is exempt. Rates on excess are: ½% below $50,000; 1%, $50,000 to $250,000; 1½%, $250,000 to $500,000; 2%, $500,000 to $750,000; 2½%, $750,000 to $1,000,000; 3% above $1,000,000. To others more remote $1,000 is exempt, and rates on excess are: 5% up to $50,000; 6%, $50,000 to $250,000; 7%, $250,000 to $1,000,000; 8%, above $1,000,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts due U. S. 4. State and town taxes. 5. Wages up to $100. 6. Other claims presented within six months. 7. Other claims presented within one year.
South Carolina.	None.	1. Funeral, last sickness, probate and administration expenses. 2. Debts due to public. 3. Judgments, mortgages and executions. 4. Rent. 5. Bonds, contract debts.
South Dakota..	On amounts not exceeding $15,000 the primary rates of tax are: (1) To wife or lineal issue, 1%. (2) To husband, ancestor or adopted child or its issue, 1½%. (3) To brother, sister or their descendants, to son-in-law or daughter-in-law, 3%. (4) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 4%. (5) To others, 5%. On increased amounts the primary rate is multiplied as follows: $15,000 to $30,000, 1½ times; $30,000 to $50,000, twice; $50,000 to $100,000, 2½ times; above $100,000, 3 times. $10,000 is exempt to husband, wife, issue or adopted child; $3,000 is exempt to ancestor; $1,000 exempt to class (3), $250 to class (4) and $100 to class (5).	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Administration expenses. 4. Wages for 60 days. 5. Debts preferred by U. S. laws. 6. Debts secured by liens on property of deceased.
Tennessee	To parents, husband, wife, child or descendants, $10,000 exempt. Upon excess, 1% up to $20,000; 1¼% above $20,000. To others, 5% above $250	No priority.
Texas.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife or descendants. The rate of taxation on other legacies varies (above such sum as is exempt) with the amount of the legacy. Six divisions as to amount are recognized: (1) up to $10,000; (2) $10,000 to $25,000; (3) $25,000 to $50,000; (4) $50,000 to $100,000; (5) $100,000 to $500,000; (6) above $500,000. To ancestors, brothers, sisters or their descendants, the rates on the above amounts are 2%, 2½%, 3%, 3½%, 4% and 5%, $2,000 being exempt. To uncles, aunts or their descendants the rates are 3%, 4%, 5%, 6%, 7% and 8%, $1,000 being exempt. To others more remote the rates are 4%, 5½%, 7%, 8½%, 10% and 12%, $500 being exempt.	1. Funeral and last sickness expenses. 2. Administration expenses and one year's support of widow and children. 3. Debts secured by mortgage or other lien. 4. Other debts presented within twelve months.

STATE.	Inheritance Tax.	Preferred Obligations
Utah.....	$10,000 of each estate exempt; tax 3%, $10,000 to $25,000; 5% above $25,000.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and administration. 3. Wages up to $100. 4. Debts preferred by U. S. or State laws. 5. Debts secured by liens.
Vermont.....	Exempt to parents, husband or wife, lineal descendants, stepchild, adopted child, or lineal descendant thereof, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter. To all others, 5%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Headstone not over $25 3. Expenses of last sickness. 4. Taxes. 5. Debts due to State. 6. Debts due to U. S. 7. Wages within 3 months, not over $50 per creditor.
Virginia.....	On amounts not exceeding $50,000 the primary rates are: (a) To grandparent, parent, husband or wife, child, descendant, brother or sister, 1%. $15,000 exempt. (b) To others more remote, 5%. On larger amounts the primary rates are multiplied as follows: (1) from $50,000 to $250,000, twice; (2) $250,000 to $1,000,000, 3 times; (3) above $1,000,000, 4 times.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness, not exceeding $50, doctor or druggist. 3. Taxes. 4. Money owing as trustee or in fiduciary capacity.
Washington....	To parents, husband or wife, lineal descendant, adopted child or its descendants, $10,000 exempt. Rates on excess are: 1% up to $50,000; 2%. $50,000 to $100,000; 3% $100,000 to $250,000; 5% above $250,000. To brother, sister, uncle, aunt, nephew or niece, no exemption, the rates on the amounts stated are: 3%, 5%, 7% and 9%. To others more remote, the rates on the same amounts are: 6%, 9%, 12% and 15%.	1. Funeral expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness. 3. Debts preferred by U. S. laws 4. Wages, within ninety days. 5. Taxes. 6. Judgments and mortgages which are liens on land.
West Virginia...	To lineal ancestor, husband, wife, descendant, the rate is 1% on amounts up to $25,000; $25,000 to $50,000, 1½%; $50,000 to $100,000, 2%; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½%; above $500,000, 3%. Exempt up to $10,000, except in case of widow, where $15,000 is exempt. To brother or sister the rate is 3% up to $25,000, and for the varying amounts stated above the rates are 4½%, 6%, 7½% and 9%. To others more remote the rates are 5%, 7½%, 10%, 12½% and 15%.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Debts owing to U. S. 3. Taxes. 4. Fiduciary obligations.
Wisconsin.....	(1) Tax of 1% to husband, wife, lineal descendants, lineal ancestors, adopted child, and lineal issue thereof. (2) To brothers, sisters and their descendants, wife or widow of son, or husband of daughter, 1½%. (3) To uncles, aunts or their descendants, 3%. (4) To great-uncles, great-aunts and their descendants, 4%. (5) To all others, 5%. When the estate is above $25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: $25,000 to $50,000, 1½ times on excess; $50,000 to $100,000, 2 times on excess; $100,000 to $500,000, 2½ times on excess; above $500,000, 3 times on excess. Exempt $10,000 to widow and lesser amounts to other relatives, down to $100 exemptions to strangers in blood.	1. Last sickness and funeral expenses. 2. Debts preferred by U. S. laws.
Wyoming.....	Tax of 2% on amount above $10,000 to parents, husband or wife, child, brother, sister, lineal descendants, wife or widow of son, husband of daughter, adopted or acknowledged child for ten years. To others than above, tax of 5%; $500 exempt.	1. Funeral and administration expenses. 2. Expenses of last sickness and sixty days' wages, including medical attendance and medicines. 3. Judgments and mortgages. 4. All claims presented within six months. 5. All claims presented within one yr.
United States...	The Federal Tax is imposed on the estate as a whole, not on the shares of the several legatees, irrespective of the relationship of the beneficiaries to the decedent. $50,000 of each estate is exempt from tax. The rates on the excess are as follows: Not exceeding $50,000, 2%; $50,000 to $150,000, 4%; $150,000 to $250,000, 6%; $250,000 to $450,000, 8%; $450,000 to $1,000,000, 10%; $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, 12%; $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, 14%; $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, 16%; $4,000,000 to $5,000,000, 18%; $5,000,000 to $8,000,000, 20%; $8,000,000 to $10,000,000, 22%; exceeding $10,000,000, 25%.	

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

THE following is a synopsis of the laws of the various States providing for the distribution of the personal estate of a deceased after the payment of funeral expenses and other debts where there is no will:

In many of the States the widow and children are entitled to receive a small portion of the estate, generally varying from $100 to $500, before the claims of creditors are paid. Aside from such exempt portion of the estate, the property to be distributed to the widow or relatives is that remaining after all creditors' claims have been satisfied.

The following is the plan of distribution of a male's property. The same rules apply to a female's estate, except in some States, where the rights of a husband in the estate of his deceased wife differ from those of a wife in the estate of her deceased husband, which will be shown in a separate table.

I. In all States where the deceased leaves a child or children, or descendants of any deceased child, and no widow, the children or descendants take the entire estate, to the exclusion of all other relatives. The children take equal shares, and in most States the descendants of a deceased child together take the share of their parent, except where the descendants are all in equal degree to the deceased (all grandchildren, no children surviving), when they share equally and do not take their proportionate share of their parent's interest.

No statement is given in this synopsis of the law of Louisiana, which, being founded on the provisions of the French code and Roman law instead of the English common law, which is the underlying principle in the other States, differs in many respects from the principles followed in the other States, especially on the question of the rights of a husband and wife in each other's property and in the property acquired by the husband and wife during their married life. The provisions of the law of Indiana are also not included, for the reason that for an accurate statement of its provisions a reading of the entire statute is necessary, together with the decisions of the Indiana courts construing its provisions, which would occupy too much space for a statement here.

II. (a) If deceased leaves a widow, and no children or descendants, the widow takes all. This is the rule in Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New Mexico, Ohio, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(b) In the following States the widow takes one-half, the residue being taken by the other relatives in the manner and proportion in which they take the entire estate when the deceased leaves neither widow nor descendants (given below); Arkansas, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Texas, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

(c) In Massachusetts, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Utah the widow takes the entire estate up to $5,000 and one-half of the residue.

(d) In Connecticut the widow takes the entire estate up to $2,000 and one-half of the residue.

(e) In New York, if there be a father or mother of deceased surviving, the widow takes one-half; if there be no father or mother, but a brother or sister, nephew or niece surviving, the widow takes $2,000 and one-half residue; if there be no parent, brother, sister, nephew or niece, the widow takes all. The residue after the widow's share passes in each case in accordance with the provisions applying where no widow or issue survive.

(f) In New Hampshire the widow takes $1,500, and, if the estate exceeds $3,000, one-half of the residue.

(g) In Wyoming the widow takes the entire estate up to $20,000 and three-fourths of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(i) In Michigan the widow takes the entire estate up to $3,000 and one-half of the residue (if brother, sister or parent survive, otherwise all to widow).

(j) In Vermont the widow takes entire estate if not exceeding $2,500; if more than $2,500, widow takes that sum and one-half of residue.

III. (a) When the deceased leaves a widow and children, or descendants, the widow takes one-third and the children share equally in the residue in the following States: Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio (one-half if less than $400), Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and West Virginia.

(b) In the following States, if there be but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if two or more children or their descendants, the widow takes one-third, as above, and the children or their descendants the residue: California, Florida, Idaho, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota and Utah.

(c) In the following States the widow takes one-half and the children, or descendants, the residue: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming.

(d) In the following States the widow takes the same share as each of the children: Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

(e) In North Carolina, if there are less than three children, the widow takes one-third and the children the residue; if there are three or more children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children.

(f) In Alabama, if there is but one child, the widow takes one-half and the child one-half; if there are more than one child and less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

(g) In Georgia, if there are less than five children, the widow takes the same share as each of the children; if there are five or more children, the widow takes one-fifth and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue.

In Nebraska if widow is not the parent of all the children of the deceased and there be more than one child, widow takes one-fourth and children the residue. If widow is parent of all children of the deceased, she takes one-half if there be but one child and the child the residue; if there be more than one child the widow takes one-third and the children the residue.

(h) In New Mexico, the widow takes one-half of the estate acquired during marriage, otherwise than by gift (by purchase, for example) and the children or their descendants share equally in the residue; the widow also takes one-fourth of the estate acquired before marriage, or by gift or legacy during marriage, the children or their descendants taking the residue.

IV. (a) When the deceased leaves no widow, children or descendants, the parents take the entire estate in equal shares in the following States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

In all of the States just mentioned, except Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas, if one parent is dead, the surviving parent takes the entire estate, to the exclusion of brothers and sisters. In Alabama, Arizona, Maine, and Texas the surviving parent takes one-half and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the residue.

In all of them, if both parents are dead, the brothers and sisters and their descendants take the entire estate.

(b) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to the mother and brothers and sisters, or their descendants equally; and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters, or their descendants: Florida, New York, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

(c) In the following States the father, if living, takes the entire estate; if the father is dead, then to

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATE'S PERSONAL ESTATE—*Continued.*

the mother, and if both parents are dead, then to the brothers and sisters of their descendants: Arkansas, District of Columbia and North Dakota.

(d) In the following States the parents, if living, and the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate, sharing equally: Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey and South Carolina.

(e) In Delaware, Ohio and Maryland (where the property did not descend to intestate from either parent), the brothers and sisters, or their descendants, take the entire estate in preference to the parents, who only inherit if there are no brothers or sisters or lawful issue of any deceased brothers or sisters.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE'S ESTATE.

In the following States, if the deceased was a married woman, the rights of her surviving husband in her personal estate differ from the rights of a widow in the estate of her deceased husband as shown in the above synopsis.

(a) In Delaware, District of Columbia, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Virginia the husband takes the entire personal estate, whether there is any issue of the marriage or not.

(b) In New York, if there are no children or descendants of children, the husband takes the entire estate.

(c) In Florida, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, if there are no children or descendants, the husband takes the entire estate; if there are children, the husband takes the same share as each child.

(d) In Ohio the husband takes the entire estate if there are no children or descendants; if there are children or descendants, they take the entire estate.

(e) In Alabama the husband takes one-half of the estate, the children, or descendants, taking the residue.

(f) In North Carolina, where surviving husband is not also the father of all the children of decedent, if there be one child the husband takes one-half and the child one-half; if there be more than one child, husband takes child's share.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF DEEDS.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT is the act of declaring the execution of an instrument before an officer authorized to certify to such declaration. The officer certifies to the fact of such declaration, and to his knowledge of the person so declaring. Conveyances or deeds of land to be entitled to be recorded must first be acknowledged before a proper officer. Most of the States have forms of acknowledgments, which should be followed.

Acknowledgments may be taken in general by Notaries Public, Justices of the Peace, Judges or Clerks of Courts of the higher grades, Registers, Masters in Chancery, Court Commissioners, Town Clerks, Mayor and Clerks of incorporated cities, within their respective jurisdictions.

The requisites to a valid deed are the same in general as other contracts, but the appointment of an attorney to execute a deed for another person must in general be executed with the same formalities requisite to the deed itself.

SEALS or their equivalent (or whatever is intended as such) are necessary in Alaska, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. In almost all the States deeds by corporations must be under seal. FORMS are prescribed or indicated by the statutes of most of the States except Connecticut, Florida, Louisiana. SEPARATE ACKNOWLEDGMENT by wife is required in Alaska, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas. ONE WITNESS to the execution of deeds is required in District of Columbia, Maine (customary), Maryland, Nebraska, New Jersey (usual), Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming. TWO WITNESSES to the execution of deeds are required in Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, Texas, Vermont, Wisconsin.

PROMISSORY NOTES AND CHECKS.

Negotiable instruments, the common forms of which are promissory notes, checks, or other bills of exchange, while having the same general requisites as other contracts, have certain distinct features. The purpose of the law is to facilitate as much as possible their free passing from hand to hand like currency. The assignment of an ordinary contract leaves the assignee in no different position for enforcing his rights than that of his assignor, but one who takes a negotiable instrument from a prior holder, without knowledge of any defences to it, before its maturity, and gives value for it, holds it free of any defences which might have been set up against his predecessors, except those defects that were inherent in the instrument itself.

To be negotiable an instrument must be in writing and signed by the maker (of a note) or drawer (of a bill or check).

It must contain an unconditional promise or order to pay a sum certain in money.

Must be payable on demand, or at a fixed future time.

Must be payable to order or to bearer.

In a bill of exchange (check) the party directed to pay must be reasonably certain.

Every negotiable instrument is presumed to have been issued for a valuable consideration, and want of consideration in the creation of the instrument is not a defence against a bona-fide holder.

An instrument is negotiated, that is completely transferred, so as to vest title in the purchaser, if payable to bearer, or indorsed simply with the name of the last holder, by mere delivery, if payable to order by the indorsement of the party to whom it is payable and delivery.

One who transfers an instrument by indorsement warrants to every subsequent holder that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and that if not paid by the party primarily liable at maturity, he will pay it upon receiving due notice of non-payment.

To hold an indorser liable the holder upon its non-payment at maturity must give prompt notice of such non-payment to the indorser and that the holder looks to the indorser for payment. Such notice should be sent within twenty-four hours.

When an indorser is thus compelled to pay he may hold prior parties through whom he received the instrument liable to him by sending them prompt notice of non-payment upon receiving such notice from the holder.

One who transfers a negotiable instrument by delivery, without indorsing it, simply warrants that the instrument is genuine, that he has title to it, and knows of no defence to it, but does not agree to pay it if unpaid at maturity.

The maker of a note is liable to pay it if unpaid at maturity without any notice from the holder or indorser.

Notice to one of several partners is sufficient notice to all.

When a check is certified by a bank the bank becomes primarily liable to pay it without notice of its non-payment, and when the holder of a check thus obtains its certification by the bank, the drawer of the check and previous indorsers are released from liability, and the holder looks to the bank for payment.

A bona-fide holder of a negotiable instrument, that is, a party who takes an instrument regular on its face, before its maturity, pays value for it and has no knowledge of any defences to it, is entitled to

hold the party primarily liable responsible for its payment, despite any defences he may have against the party to whom he gave it, except such as rendered the instrument void in its inception. Thus, if the maker of a note received no value for it, or was induced to issue it through fraud or imposition, they do not defeat the right of a bona-fide holder to compel its payment from him.

The following States have enacted a similar Negotiable Instrument Law: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Dist. of Columbia, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virginia, Washington, and Wisconsin—and the same general rules apply in all the States.

LAW OF CONTRACTS.

A contract is an agreement of two or more parties by which reciprocal rights and obligations are created. One party acquires a right, enforceable at law, to some act or forbearance from the other, who is under a corresponding obligation to thus act or forbear.

Generally speaking, all contracts which are made between two competent parties, for a proper consideration without fraud and for a lawful purpose, are enforceable at law.

To the creation of a valid contract there must be:

1. Precise agreement. The offer of one party must be met by an acceptance by the other, according to the terms offered.

2. There must be a consideration. Something of value must either be received by one party or given up by the other.

3. The parties must have capacity to contract. The contracts of insane persons are not binding upon them. Married women are now generally permitted to contract as though single, and bind their separate property. The contracts of an infant are generally not binding upon him unless ratified after attaining his majority. The contracts of an infant for "necessaries" may be enforced against him to the extent of the reasonable value of the goods furnished. It is incumbent upon one seeking thus to hold an infant to show that the goods furnished were in fact necessary to the infant, and that he was not already supplied by his parents or guardians.

4. The party's consent must not be the result of fraud or imposition, or it may be avoided by the party imposed upon.

5. The purpose of the parties must be lawful. Agreements to defraud others, to violate statutes, or whose aim is against public policy, such as to create monopolies or for the corrupt procurement of legislative or official action, are void, and cannot be enforced by any party thereto.

Contracts in general are equally valid whether made orally or in writing, with the exception of certain classes of contracts, which in most of the States are required to be attested by a note or memorandum in writing, signed by the party or his agent sought to be held liable. Some of the provisions, which are adopted from the old **English Statute of Frauds**, vary in some States, but the following contracts very generally are required to be thus attested by some writing:

Contracts by their terms not to be performed within a year from the making thereof.

A promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person.

Contracts made in consideration of marriage, except mutual promises to marry.

Promise of an executor or administrator to pay debts of deceased out of his own property.

Contracts for the creation of any interest or estate in land, with the exception of leases for a short term, generally one year.

Contracts for the sale of goods above a certain value, unless a portion of the price is paid or part of the goods delivered. The required value of the goods sold varies in different States from $30 to $200. In a number of the States no such provision exists.

In many of the States declarations or conveyances of trust estates.

In many States representations as to the character, credit, or responsibility of another person.

Partial performance of the contract is generally held to dispense with the necessity for a writing.

If the damages liable to result from the breaking of a contract are uncertain the parties may agree upon a sum to which either may be entitled as compensation for a breach, which will be upheld by the courts, but if the sum so fixed is not designed as a fair compensation to the party injured, but as a penalty to be inflicted, it will be disregarded.

A party is generally excused for the failure to perform what he has agreed only by the act of God or the public enemy, except in cases involving a personal element in the work to be performed, such as the rendition of services, when the death or sickness of the party contracting to perform them is a valid excuse, or contracts for the performance of work upon a specified object, when its destruction without the fault of the party sought to be held liable is a sufficient excuse.

ARREST IN CIVIL ACTION.

WHILE imprisonment for debt as it formerly existed in English and American law, by which a debtor might be arrested and imprisoned for mere inability to pay his creditor, no longer exists in the United States, the statutes of the majority of the States provide for the arrest of a defendant in a civil action under varying conditions. A large number of States determine the right of arrest by the character of the claim on which suit is brought, allowing in it actions for fraud or the injuries known in the law as "torts," such as an injury to the person or property, conversion or embezzlement, libel, slander, or the like.

In the following States no civil arrest is allowed: Arizona, District of Columbia, Florida, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, Tennessee, and Texas.

In the following States the right to arrest depends upon the nature of claim in suit: In actions for fraud or torts, Connecticut: for fraud, libel, slander, or violent injury to person or property, Delaware; for fraud only, Iowa and Kansas; only after verdict of jury, finding malice, fraud, or wilful deceit, Colorado; for torts, breach of promise to marry, misconduct or embezzlement in office or professional capacity, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New York (also for fine or penalty or to recover property concealed from Sheriff).

In the following States arrest is only allowed against a defendant about to remove from State or about to conceal, transfer, or remove his property to avoid plaintiff's claim or defraud creditors, irrespective of the nature of the claim: Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Hampshire, Utah, Virginia. In New Hampshire tax collector may also arrest person for non-payment of poll tax if not sufficient property upon which to make distress.

In the following States arrest is allowed in contract actions where the defendant is about to depart from the State or conceal or remove his property, and also in actions for fraud or torts of various kinds, though the provisions are not identical: Arkansas (fraud only), California, Idaho, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia (fraud only), Wisconsin.

In Georgia arrest only allowed against attorneys, Sheriffs or other officers of the court for failure to pay over money collected and certain circumstances against defendant who conceals property from Sheriff. The drawer of a check on which, on presentation to the bank, payment is refused is guilty of a mis-

demeanor. Criminal prosecution cannot be instituted, however, until after an expiration of thirty days, and not then if the drawer makes good the invalid check.

In Wyoming (only after judgment) in actions for fraud, or money lost at gambling, or where defendant has removed or concealed property to avoid judgment.

In Rhode Island, allowed in all actions except to recover debt or taxes.

In Ohio, when an affidavit is filed showing: About to remove property to defraud creditors, convert property into money for same purpose, conceal property or rights in action fraudulently, assigned or disposed of property with intent to defraud creditors. Fraudulently contracted the debt, or incurred the obligation. Money or property sought to be recovered was in gambling on a bet or wager.

WILLS.

A WILL OR TESTAMENT is a final disposition of a person's property, to take effect after his death. A codicil is an addition or alteration in such disposition. All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind, and infants. In many States a will of an unmarried woman is deemed revoked by her subsequent marriage. A nuncupative or unwritten will is one made *orally* by a soldier in active service, or by a mariner while at sea.

In most of the States a will must be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence, and by his direction, and attested by witnesses, who must subscribe their names thereto in the *presence* of the testator. The form of wording a will is immaterial as long as its intent is clear.

AGE at which persons may make wills is in most of the States 21 years. Males and females are competent to make wills at 18 years in the following States: California, Connecticut, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah and the Hawaiian Islands; and in the following States only females at 18 years: Colorado, District of Columbia, Illinois, Maryland, Missouri, Washington, Wisconsin.

In the following States persons of 18 years may dispose of personal property only: Alabama, Arkansas, Missouri, Oregon, Rhode Island, Virginia, West Virginia; in Georgia any one over 14 years and in Louisiana any one over 16 years is competent to make a will. In Colorado, persons of 17 years, and in New York males of 18 and females of 16 years may dispose of personalty. WITNESSES—Most of the States require two witnesses, except in Connecticut (3), Maine (3), Massachusetts (3), New Hampshire (3), South Carolina (3), Vermont (3).

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE STATES.

(By the United States Census Bureau. The figures are for 1916.)

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION AND STATE.	Total Revenue Receipts.	Total Governmental Cost Payments.	PER CAPITA NET— Revenue Receipts.	PER CAPITA NET— Gov'm't-al Cost Paym'ts.	Assessed Valuation of Real Property.	Rate of Levy, Assessed Valuation.	AMT. OF LEVY. Total.	AMT. OF LEVY. Per Capita.
Grand total	$466,946,748	$510,134,299	$4.67	$5.10	$51,158,868,021	.....	$206,320,602	$2.06
Maine	7,725,857	7,747,356	10.06	10.09	401,279,430	$5.15	2,567,788	3.34
New Hampshire	2,327,020	2,413,042	5.29	5.48	321,011,021	3.00	1,315,382	2.99
Vermont	3,122,269	3,137,289	8.60	8.64	169,771,038	3.26	913,563	2.52
Massachusetts	27,533,375	25,722,753	7.53	7.03	3,573,681,970	2.07	9,750,000	2.67
Rhode Island	3,277,898	3,702,294	5.44	6.14	469,627,865	0.90	631,744	1.05
Connecticut	7,787,205	8,804,958	6.39	7.23	890,395,561	1.18	1,381,256	1.13
New York	46,111,923	81,161,640	4.59	8.11	11,146,271,012	1.79	21,552,160	2.15
New Jersey	20,370,655	18,550,131	7.10	6.46	2,481,605,039	4.24	11,487,168	4.00
Pennsylvania	34,281,868	36,049,738	4.09	4.31	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	19,127,067	19,631,035	3.74	3.83	4,725,344,168	0.45	3,313,369	0.65
Indiana	12,475,047	11,168,392	4.47	4.00	1,295,116,920	4.01	8,225,630	2.94
Illinois	18,425,685	22,935,139	3.05	3.79	1,745,577,725	5.50	13,716,215	2.27
Michigan	22,767,885	19,712,058	7.50	6.49	2,800,000,000	4.81	14,672,958	4.83
Wisconsin	14,917,235	14,808,507	6.00	5.95	2,819,280,315	2.57	9,739,955	3.92
Minnesota	20,441,376	19,409,882	9.15	8.69	1,273,974,156	4.25	7,109,811	3.18
Iowa	10,086,141	10,210,311	4.54	4.60	742,536,436	3.59	4,376,978	1.97
Missouri	9,571,404	10,247,034	2.82	3.02	1,279,855,574	1.80	3,343,336	0.99
North Dakota	4,472,538	4,079,950	6.16	5.62	262,522,695	4.30	1,055,236	2.28
South Dakota	3,537,982	3,392,776	5.13	4.92	952,820,234	1.00	1,275,284	1.85
Nebraska	5,865,681	5,065,759	4.66	4.03	328,699,753	6.82	3,291,687	2.62
Kansas	6,268,828	6,123,031	3.45	3.37	1,844,236,951	1.25	3,605,780	1.98
Delaware	889,983	879,658	4.21	4.16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	7,806,619	11,141,794	5.79	8.26	755,109,735	2.88	3,164,358	2.34
Virginia	9,311,989	8,536,178	4.30	3.94	558,648,911	2.36	2,455,340	1.13
West Virginia	4,529,367	4,163,893	3.30	3.03	691,553,057	1.45	1,862,338	1.35
North Carolina	4,360,288	4,826,378	1.84	2.04	476,485,447	2.77	2,457,657	1.04
South Carolina	2,978,743	3,117,539	1.85	1.94	162,805,144	6.55	2,188,007	1.36
Georgia	6,612,265	6,329,159	2.35	2.25	523,641,569	4.80	4,568,461	1.62
Florida	3,229,896	3,563,377	3.71	4.09	201,874,538	6.00	1,755,380	2.02
Kentucky	9,287,473	10,055,372	3.91	4.24	697,681,771	5.50	6,513,212	2.74
Tennessee	4,839,297	5,788,100	2.13	2.55	480,723,211	3.50	2,381,705	1.05
Alabama	7,014,652	8,068,476	3.06	3.52	390,616,629	6.50	4,096,330	1.79
Mississippi	4,303,999	4,834,735	2.24	2.52	253,708,655	6.00	2,524,295	1.31
Arkansas	3,848,509	4,047,796	2.24	2.35	323,211,285	7.38	3,296,774	1.92
Louisiana	6,788,457	6,469,748	3.77	3.59	371,926,060	6.25	3,668,804	2.04
Oklahoma	6,547,581	6,461,635	3.03	2.99	700,588,415	3.50	4,155,075	1.92
Texas	17,255,983	18,848,746	4.00	4.37	1,803,200,948	5.50	15,153,415	3.51
Montana	7,841,247	3,666,034	17.62	8.24	242,647,599	3.12	1,370,110	3.08
Idaho	2,233,022	2,278,003	5.48	5.59	249,525,226	2.04	810,508	1.99
Wyoming	1,221,915	1,434,517	7.07	8.30	92,777,945	4.00	811,941	4.87
Colorado	4,008,952	3,867,869	4.29	4.14	795,850,773	2.10	2,623,318	2.81
New Mexico	1,848,166	1,877,890	4.67	4.74	41,372,495	12.22	1,107,335	2.80
Arizona	2,903,781	2,604,298	11.55	10.36	147,102,126	5.44	2,296,310	9.13
Utah	2,578,765	4,138,133	6.09	9.77	121,624,052	8.13	1,863,842	4.40
Nevada	1,403,292	1,313,251	13.66	12.78	116,896,198	5.82	878,982	8.56
Washington	11,648,745	10,837,934	8.00	7.45	741,241,062	7.00	7,218,942	4.96
Oregon	4,655,888	4,386,286	5.80	5.46	694,717,277	3.34	3,112,000	3.88
California	26,496,908	32,224,425	9.16	11.14	.....	.....	.....	.....

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

ALL representatives not otherwise designated bore the title of minister plenipotentiary or envoy extraordinary or both.

RUSSIA.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO RUSSIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr*	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr*
Madison	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1809	Grant	James L. Orr	S. C.	1872
"	Levett Harris, ch. d'aff	Pa	1814	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct	1873
"	William Pinkney	Md	1816	"	Eugene Schuyler, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1874
Monroe	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1818	"	George H. Boker	Pa	1875
"	Henry Middleton	S.C	1820	Hayes	E. W. Stoughton	N. Y.	1878
J. Q. Adams	" "	"	1820	"	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	"	1879
Jackson	John Randolph	Va	1830	" & Garfi'd	John W. Foster	Ind	1880
"	James Buchanan	Pa	1832	Arthur	Wickham Hoffman, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1881
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1833	"	William H. Hunt	La	1882
"	William Wilkins	"	1834	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1884
"	John R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1835	Cleveland	George V. M. Lothrop	Mich.	1885
Van Buren	George M. Dallas	"	1837	"	Lambert Tree	Ill	1888
"	W. W. Chew, ch. d'aff	"	1839	B. Harrison	George W. Wurts, ch. d'aff.	Pa	1889
"	Churchill C. Cambreleng	N. Y.	1840	"	Charles Emory Smith	"	1890
Tyler	Charles S. Todd	Ky	1841	"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1892
Polk	Ralph J. Ingersoll	Ct	1846	Cleveland	Clifton R. Breckinridge	Ark.	1894
"	Arthur P. Bagby	Ala	1848	McKinley	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo	1897
Fillmore	Neil S. Brown	Tenn.	1850	"	" " amb.	"	1898
Pierce	Thomas H. Seymour	Ct	1853	"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa	1899
Buchanan	Francis W. Pickens	S. C.	1858	Roosevelt	" "	"	1899
"	John Appleton	Me	1860	"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill	1902
Lincoln	Cassius M. Clay	Ky	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb.	Mass.	1905
"	Simon Cameron	Pa	1862	"	John W. Riddle, amb	Mass.	1907
"	Bayard Taylor	N. Y.	1862	Taft	William W. Rockhill, amb.	D. C.	1909
"	Cassius M. Clay	Ky	1863	"	Curtis Guild, amb	Mass.	1911
Grant	Andrew G. Curtin	Pa	1869	Wilson	David R. Francis, amb.	Mo	1914

RUSSIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Yr*	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Yr*
Alexander I	Andre de Daschkoff, ch. d'aff	1809	Alex. II	Alexander Gorloff, ch. d'aff	1871
"	Count Theodore de Pahlen	1810	"	Baron Henri d'Offenberg	1872
"	Andre de Daschkoff	1811	"	Nicholas de Voigt, ch. d'aff	1874
"	Chevalier Pierra de Poletica	1819	"	Nicholas Shishkin	1875
"	George Ellisen, ch. d'aff	1822	"	Michel Bartholomei	1880
"	Baron de Tuyll	1823	Alex. III	Charles de Struve	1882
Nicholas I	Baron de Maltitz, ch. d'aff	1826	"	Baron Gustave Schilling, ch. d'aff.	1892
"	Baron de Krudener	1827	"	Prince Cantacuzene	1893
"	George Krehmer, ch. d'aff	1838	Nicholas II	"	1893
"	Alexander de Bodisco	1838	"	E. de Kotzebue	1896
Alex. II	Edward de Stoeckl	1854	"	Count Cassini, ambassador	1898
"	Waldemar Bodisco, ch. d'aff	1868	"	Baron Rosen, ambassador	1905
"	Constantine Catacazy	1869	"	George Bakhmeteff, ambassador	1911

* Date of commission.

AUSTRIA AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO AUSTRIA.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.	PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Van Buren	Henry A. Muhlenberg	Pa	1838	Garfield	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1881
"	J. R. Clay, ch. d'aff	"	1840	Arthur	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1882
Tyler	Daniel Jenifer	Md	1841	"	John M. Francis	N. Y.	1884
Polk	Wm. H. Stiles, ch. d'aff	Ga	1845	Cleveland	A. M. Kiely	Va	1885
Taylor	J Watson Webb, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1849	"	James Fenner Lee, ch. d'aff.	Md	1885
Fillmore	C. J. McCurdy, ch. d'aff	Ct	1850	"	Alexander R. Lawton	Ga	1887
"	T. M. Foote, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1852	B. Harrison	Frederick D. Grant	N. Y.	1889
Pierce	H. R. Jackson, min. res	Ga	1853	Cleveland	Bartlett Tripp	S.Dak.	1893
Buchanan	J. Glancy Jones	Pa	1858	McKinley	Charlemagne Tower	Pa	1897
Lincoln	Anson Burlingame	Mass.	1861	"	Addison C. Harris	Ind	1899
"	John Lothrop Motley	"	1861	"	Robert S. McCormick	Ill	1901
Johnson	George W Lippitt, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1867	Roosevelt	" "	"	1901
"	John Hay, ch. d'aff	Ill	1867	"	Bellamy Storer, amb	Ohio	1902
"	Henry M. Watts	Pa	1868	"	Charles S. Francis, amb	N. Y.	1906
Grant	John Jay	N. Y.	1869	Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Godlove S. Orth	Ind	1875	"	Richard C. Kerens, amb	Mo	1909
"	Edward F. Beale	D. C.	1876	Wilson	Frederic C. Penfield, amb	Pa	1913
Hayes	John A. Kasson	Ia	1877				

AUSTRIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Yr.	EMPERORS.	Representatives.	Yr.
Ferdinand I	Baron de Mareschal	1838	Franz Joseph	Baron Ernest von Mayr	1879
Franz Joseph	Chevalier Hulsemann, ch. d'aff	1841	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch. d'aff.	1881
"	" " "	1841	"	Baron Ignatz von Schaeffer	1882
"	" " min. res	1855	"	Count Lippe-Weissenfeld, ch d'aff.	1885
"	Count Nicholas Giorgi, min. res	1863	"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera	1887
"	Count Wydenbruck	1865	"	L. Hengelmuller von Hengervar	1895
"	Baron de Frankenstein, ch. d'aff	1867	"	" " amb.	1902
"	Baron Charles de Lederer	1868	"	Dr. K. Theodor Dumba, amb.*	1912
"	Baron von Schwartz Senborn	1874	"	Count Adam von Tarnow Tarnowski, ambassador	1916
"	Count Ladislaus Hoyos	1875			
"	Chevalier E. S. von Tavera, ch. d'aff.	1877			

* Recalled 1915.

FRANCE.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO FRANCE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Confederation	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	—
Washington	William Short, ch. d'aff.	"	1790
"	Gouverneur Morris	N. Y.	1792
"	James Monroe	Va.	1794
"	Charles C. Pinckney	S. C.	1796
John Adams	Charles C. Pinckney	"	1797
	John Marshall	Va.	1797
	Elbridge Gerry	Mass.	1797
	Oliver Ellsworth	Ct.	1799
"	William Vans Murray	Md.	1799
	William R. Davie	N. C.	1799
Jefferson	Robert R. Livingston	N. Y.	1801
"	John Armstrong	"	1804
Madison	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff.	R. I.	1810
"	Joel Barlow	Ct.	1811
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1813
"	Henry Jackson, ch. d'aff.	Ky.	1815
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1816
Monroe	James Brown	La.	1823
Jackson	William C. Rives	Va.	1829
"	Nathaniel Niles, ch. d'aff.	Vt.	1832
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1833
"	Thomas P. Barton, ch. d'aff.	Pa.	1835
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1836
Van Buren	" "	"	1836
Tyler	" "	"	1836
"	Henry Ledyard, ch. d'aff.	Mich.	1842
"	William R. King	Ala.	1844
Polk	J. L. Martin, ch. d'aff.	N. C.	1846
Polk	Richard Rush	Pa.	1847
Taylor	William C. Rives	Va.	1849
Fillmore	"	"	1849
Pierce	Henry S. Sanford, ch. d'aff.	Ct.	1853
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1853
Buchanan	W. R. Calhoun, ch. d'aff.	S. C.	1859
"	Charles J. Faulkner	Va.	1860
Lincoln	William L. Dayton	N. J.	1861
"	John Bigelow	N. Y.	1864
Johnson	John Hay, ch. d'aff.	Ill.	1866
"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1866
Grant	Elihu B. Washburne	Ill.	1869
Hayes	Edward F. Noyes	Ohio	1877
Garfield	Levi P. Morton	N. Y.	1881
Arthur	" "	"	1881
Cleveland	Robert M. McLane	Md.	1885
B. Harrison	Whitelaw Reid	N. Y.	1889
"	T. Jefferson Coolidge	Mass.	1892
Cleveland	Jas. B. Eustis, ambassador	La.	1893
McKinley	Horace Porter, ambassador	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Robert S. McCormick, amb.	Ill.	1905
"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	Robert Bacon, ambassador	N. Y.	1909
"	Myron T. Herrick "	Ohio	1912
Wilson	" " "	"	1913
"	William G. Sharp "	"	1914

FRENCH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Government.	Representatives.	Yr.
Louis XVI.	Count de Moustier	1788
"	M. Otto, ch. d'aff.	1789
"	Colonel Ternant	1791
Convention	Edmond C. Genet	1793
Directory	Joseph Fauchet	1794
"	Pierre Auguste Adet	1795
Consulate	" "	1795
"	L. A. Pichon, ch. d'aff.	1801
Napoleon I.	General Turreau	1805
"	M. Serurier	1811
Louis XVIII.	" "	1811
"	G. Hyde de Neuville	1816
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1822
Charles X.	Baron de Mareuil	1824
"	Count de Menou, ch. d'aff.	1827
"	Roux de Rochelle	1830
L. Philippe	M. Serurier	1831
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1835
"	Edouard Pontois	1837
"	Alphonse Pageot, ch. d'aff.	1839
"	L. Adolph Aime Fourier de Bacourt	1840
"	Alphonse Joseph Yver Pageot	1842
L. Napoleon	Guillaume Tell Lavallee Poussin	1848
"	E. A. Olivier Sain de Boislecomte	1850
Napoleon III.	Count de Sartiges	1851
Napoleon III.	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1859
"	Henri Mercier	1860
"	Viscount Jules Treilhard, ch. d'aff.	1863
"	Louis de Geofroy, ch. d'aff.	1864
"	Marquis de Montholon	1865
"	Jules Berthemy	1866
"	Count de Favorney, ch. d'aff.	1869
"	Prevost Paradol	1870
"	Jules Berthemy	1870
Nat. Defence.	Viscount Jules Treilhard	1870
Pres. Thiers	Henry de Bellonnet, ch. d'aff.	1871
"	Marquis de Noailles	1872
Pr. MacMahon	A. Bartholdi	1874
"	F. de Vaugelas, ch. d'aff.	1876
"	Mamime Outrey	1877
"	Theodore J. D. Roustan	1882
Pres. Grevy	J. Patenotre	1891
Pres. Carnot	"	1891
"	" ambassador	1893
Pres. Faure	" " "	1893
"	Jules Cambon, ambassador	1898
Pres. Loubet	" " "	1898
"	Jean J. Jusserand, ambassador	1902
Pres. Fallieres	" " "	1906
Pres. Poincare	" " "	1913

GERMANY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Presidents.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Grant	George Bancroft	N. Y.	1871
"	Nicholas Fish, ch. d'aff.	"	1874
"	J. C. Bancroft Davis	"	1874
Hayes	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1877
"	Bayard Taylor	Pa.	1878
"	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1878
"	Andrew D. White	N. Y.	1879
Garfield	H. Sidney Everett, ch. d'aff.	Mass.	1881
Arthur	A. A. Sargent	Cal.	1882
"	John A. Kasson	Ia.	1884
Cleveland	George H. Pendleton	Ohio	1885
B. Harrison	William Walter Phelps	N. J.	1889
Cleveland	Theodore Runyon, amb.	"	1893
"	Edwin F. Uhl, ambassador	Mich.	1896
McKinley	Andrew D. White, amb.	N. Y.	1897
Roosevelt	" " "	"	1897
"	Charlemagne Tower, amb.	Pa.	1902
"	David J. Hill, amb.	N. Y.	1907
Taft	" " "	"	1909
"	John G. A. Leishman, amb.	Pa.	1911
Wilson	James W. Gerard, amb.	N. Y.	1913

GERMAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

Emperors.	Representatives.	Yr.
William I.	Kurd von Schlozer	1871
"	Count von Beust, ch. d'aff.	1882
"	Karl von Eisendecher	1883
"	H. von Alvensleben	1884
William II.	Count Arco Valley	1888
"	A. von Mumm, ch. d'aff.	1891
William II.	Theodore von Holleben	1892
"	Baron von Saurma-Jeltsch, amb.	1893
"	Baron Max von Thielmann, amb.	1895
"	Herr von Holleben, ambassador	1898
"	Baron Speck von Sternburg, amb.	1904
"	Johann Heinrich v. Bernstorff, amb.	1908

ITALY.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO ITALY.

PRESIDENTS	Representatives	States	Yr.	PRESIDENTS	Representatives	States	Yr.
Lincoln	George P. Marsh	Vt	1861	Cleveland	J. J. Van Alen, amb *	R. I.	1893
Johnson	" "	"	1861	"	Wayne MacVeagh, amb	Pa.	1893
Grant	" "	"	1861	McKinley	William F. Draper, amb	Mass	1897
Hayes	" "	"	1861	"	George von L. Meyer, amb	"	1901
Garfield	" "	"	1861	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1901
Arthur	" "	"	1861	"	Henry White, ambassador	R. I	1905
"	William Waldorf Astor	N. Y	1882	"	Lloyd C. Griscom, amb	Pa.	1907
Cleveland	John B. Stallo	Ohio	1885	Taft	John G. A. Leishman, amb	"	1909
B. Harrison	Albert G. Porter	Ind	1889	"	Thomas J. O'Brien, amb	Mich	1911
"	William Potter	Pa.	1892	Wilson	Thomas Nelson Page, amb	Va.	1913

* Mr Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate but declined, and Mr. MacVeigh was appointed.

ITALIAN MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

KINGS	Representatives	Yr.	KINGS	Representatives	Yr.
V. Emmanuel	Chevalier Joseph Bertinatti	1861	Humbert	Baron de Fava	1881
"	Romeo Cantagalli, ch. d'aff	1866	"	Marquis Imperiali, ch d'aff	1891
"	Chevalier Marcello Cerruti	1867	"	Baron de Fava	1892
"	Count Luigi Colobiano, ch. d'aff	1869	"	" " " ambassador	1893
"	Count Luigi Corti	1870	V. Emman II	" " " "	1893
"	Count Litta, ch. d'aff	1874	"	E Mayor des Planches, amb	1901
"	Baron Alberto Blanc	1875	"	Marquis Cusani Confalonieri, amb	1910
Humbert	Prince Camporeale, ch. d'aff	1880	"	Count v Macchi di Cellere, amb	1913

SPAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADOR TO SPAIN.

PRESIDENTS	Representatives	States	Yr.	PRESIDENTS	Representatives	States	Yr.
Washington	W. Carmichael, ch. d'aff	Md	1790	Lincoln	John P. Hale	N. H.	1865
"	William Short, min res	Va	1794	Grant	Daniel E. Sickles	N. Y.	1869
"	Thomas Pinckney	S. C	1794	"	Alvey A. Adee, ch. d'aff	"	1873
"	David Humphreys	Ct	1796	"	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1874
Jefferson	Charles Pinckney	S. C.	1801	Hayes	James Russell Lowell	"	1877
"	G. W. Erving, ch. d'aff	Mass.	1805	"	Lucius Fairchild	Wis	1880
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.			Garfield	" " "	"	1880
				Arthur	Hannibal Hamlin	Me	1881
				"	John W. Foster	Ind	1883
Madison	G. W. Erving	Mass.	1814	Cleveland	Jabez L. M. Curry	Va.	1885
Monroe	John Forsyth	Ga.	1819	"	Perry Belmont	N. Y.	1889
"	Hugh Nelson	Va.	1823	B. Harrison	Thomas W. Palmer	Mich.	1889
J. Q. Adams	Alexander H. Everett	Mass.	1825	"	E Burd Grubb	N. J.	1890
Jackson	Cornelius P. Van Ness	Vt	1829	"	A Loudon Snowden	Pa.	1892
"	A. Middleton, Jr., ch. d'aff	S. C.	1836	Cleveland	Hannis Taylor	Ala	1893
Van Buren	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1837	McKinley	Stewart L Woodford	N. Y.	1897
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff	N. Y.	1840		Official relations with Spain were broken off, April, 1898, to April, 1899		
Tyler	Washington Irving	"	1842				
Polk	Romulus M. Saunders	N. C.	1846	"	Bellamy Storer	Ohio	1899
Taylor	Daniel M. Barringer	"	1849	Roosevelt	" " "	"	1899
Pierce	Pierre Soule	La.	1853	"	Arthur S. Hardy	N. H	1902
"	Augustus C. Dodge	Ia.	1855	"	William M. Collier	N. Y.	1906
Buchanan	William Preston	Ky	1858	Taft	Henry Clay Ide	Vt	1909
Lincoln	Carl Schurz	Wis	1861	Wilson	Joseph E. Willard, amb	Va.	1913
"	Gustavus Koerner	Ill.	1862				
"	H. J. Perry, ch. d'aff	N. H.	1864				

SPANISH MINISTERS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGNS	Ministers	Yr.	SOVEREIGNS	Ministers	Yr.
Carlos IV	Jose Ignacio de Viar, ch. d'aff	1789	Amadeo I	Admiral Don Jose Polo de Bernabe	1872
"	Jose Ignacio de Viar, joint ch. d'aff		Pr. Figueras	" " " " "	1872
"	Jose de Jaudenes, joint ch. d'aff	1791	" Castelar	" " " " "	1872
"	Carlos M. de Irujo	1796	" Serrano	Antonio Mantilla	1874
"	Valentin de Foronda, ch. d'aff	1807	Alfonso XII	Jose Brunetti, ch. d'aff	1878
	Official relations with Spain were broken off from 1808 to 1814.		"	Felipe Mendez de Vigo y Osorio	1879
			"	Francisco Barca del Corral	1881
Fernan. VII	Luis de Onis	1809	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome, ch. d'aff	1883
"	Mateo de la Serna, ch. d'aff	1819	"	Juan Valera y Alcala Galiano	1884
"	Francisco Dionisio Vives	1820	Alfonso XIII	Emilio de Muruaga	1886
"	Joaquin de Anduaga	1821	"	Miguel Suarez Guanes	1890
"	F. H. Rivas y Salmon, ch. d'aff	1823	"	Jose Felipe Segario, ch. d'aff	1891
"	Francisco Tacon	1827	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1892
M. Christina	" "	1827	"	Emilio de Muruaga	1893
Isabella II	Angel Calderon de la Barca	1835	"	Enrique Dupuy de Lome	1896
"	Pedro Alcantara Argaiz	1839	"	Louis Polo y Bernabe	1898
"	Fidencio Bourman, ch. d'aff	1844		Diplomatic intercourse broken off by the war.	
"	Angel Calderon de la Barca, min. res.	1844			
"	Jose Maria Margallon, ch. d'aff	1853	"	Jose Brunetti, Duke of Arcos	1899
"	Leopoldo Augusto de Cueto	1854	"	Emilio de Ojeda	1902
"	Alfonso Escalante	1855	"	Bernardo J. de Cologan	1906
"	Gabriel Garcia y Tassara	1857	"	Ramon Pina	1907
"	Facundo Goni	1867	"	Marquis of Villalobar	1909
Provis. Gov.	Mauricio Lopez Roberts	1869	"	Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	1910

GREAT BRITAIN.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO GREAT BRITAIN.

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Washington..	Thomas Pinckney.....	S. C..	1792
" ..	Rufus King.....	N. Y..	1796
John Adams.	" "	"	1796
Jefferson....	{ James Monroe*.....	Va....	1803
	{ William Pinkney.....	Md...	1806
Madison....	Jonathan Russell, ch. d'aff..	R. I...	1811
"	John Quincy Adams.....	Mass..	1815
Monroe....	J. Adams Smith, ch. d'aff..	" ..	1817
"	Richard Rush.....	Pa....	1817
J. Q. Adams..	Rufus King	N. Y..	1825
" ..	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa....	1826
" ..	W. B. Lawrence, ch. d'aff..	N. Y..	1827
" ..	James Barbour.....	Va....	1828
Jackson....	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1829
"	Wash'gton Irving, ch. d'aff.	N. Y..	1831
"	Martin Van Buren.....	" ..	1831
"	Aaron Vail, ch. d'aff.....	" ..	1832
"	Andrew Stevenson.....	Va....	1836
Tyler.....	Edward Everett.....	Mass..	1841
Polk.....	Louis McLane.....	Md...	1845
"	George Bancroft.....	N. Y..	1846
Taylor.....	J. C. B. Davis, ch. d'aff....	Mass..	1849
"	Abbott Lawrence.....	" ..	1849
Fillmore.....	Joseph R. Ingersoll.....	Pa....	1852

PRESIDENTS.	Representatives.	States.	Yr.
Pierce.....	James Buchanan.....	Pa....	1853
"	George M. Dallas.....	"	1856
Buchanan...	" " " "	"	1856
Lincoln.....	Charles Francis Adams...	Mass..	1861
Johnson.....	" " " "	" ..	1861
"	Reverdy Johnson.....	Md...	1868
Grant.....	John Lothrop Motley.....	Mass..	1869
"	Robert C. Schenck.....	Ohio..	1870
"	Edwards Pierrepont.....	N. Y..	1876
Hayes.....	John Welsh.....	Pa....	1877
"	Wm. J. Hoppin, ch. d'aff...	N. Y..	1879
"	James Russell Lowell.....	Mass..	1880
Garfield.....	" " "	" ..	1880
Arthur.....	" " "	" ..	1880
Cleveland...	Edward J. Phelps.....	Vt....	1885
B. Harrison..	Robert T. Lincoln.....	Ill....	1889
Cleveland...	Thos. F. Bayard, amb.....	Del...	1893
McKinley...	John Hay, ambassador....	Ohio..	1897
" ...	Henry White, ch. d'aff....	R. I...	1898
" ...	Joseph H. Choate, amb...	N. Y..	1899
Roosevelt....	" " " "	" ..	1899
" ...	Whitelaw Reid, amb.....	" ..	1905
Taft	" " "	" ..	1909
Wilson.....	Walter H. Page, amb.....	" ..	1913

BRITISH MINISTERS AND AMBASSADORS TO THE UNITED STATES.

SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Yr.
George III...	George Hammond.....	1791
" ...	Phineas Bond, ch. d'aff.....	1795
" ...	Robert Liston.....	1796
" ...	Edward Thornton, ch. d'aff.....	1800
" ...	Anthony Merry.....	1803
" ...	David M. Erskine.....	1806
" ...	Francis James Jackson.....	1809
" ...	John Philip Morier, ch. d'aff.....	1810
" ...	Augustus John Foster.....	1811
" ...	Anthony St. John Baker, ch. d'aff..	1815
" ...	Charles Bagot.....	1816
George IV...	Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, ch. d'aff	1819
" ...	Sir Stratford Canning.....	1820
" ...	Henry Unwin Addington, ch d'aff.	1823
" ...	Charles Richard Vaughan.....	1825
William IV..	" " "	1825
" ...	Charles Bankhead, ch. d'aff.....	1835
Victoria.....	Henry Stephen Fox.....	1836
"	Richard Pakenham.....	1844
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff...	1847

SOVEREIGNS.	Representatives.	Yr.
Victoria.....	Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer.....	1849
"	John F. T. Crampton, ch. d'aff...	1851
"	" " " envoy and min.	1852
"	Philip Griffith, ch. d'aff.....	1853
"	John Savile Lumley, ch. d'aff.....	1855
"	Lord Napier.....	1857
"	Lord Lyons.....	1859
"	Joseph Hume Burnley, ch. d'aff...	1864
"	Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce.....	1865
"	Francis Clark Ford, ch. d'aff.....	1867
"	Sir Edward Thornton.....	1868
"	Lionel S. Sackville West.....	1881
"	Sir Julian Pauncefote†.....	1889
"	" " " amb.....	1893
Edward VII..	" " " "	1893
"	Hon. Sir Michael H. Herbert, amb.	1902
"	Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, amb.	1903
"	James Bryce, ambassador.....	1907
George V....	" " " "	1910
"	Sir Cecil A. Spring-Rice, amb....	1912

* Monroe was appointed alone in 1803, and then jointly with Pinkney in 1806. † Later Lord Pauncefote.

EUROPEAN BUSINESS HOLIDAYS.

January 1, New Year's Day—Scotland, France, Germany.

Good Friday (movable date)—England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany.

Easter Monday (movable date)—England, Ireland, France, Germany.

Ascension Day (movable date)—France, Germany.

Whit Monday (movable date)—England, Ireland, France, Germany.

May, First Monday—Scotland.

May 24, Victoria's Birthday—Great Britain.

July 14, National Holiday—France.

August, First Monday—England, Ireland, Scotland.

November 1, All Saints' Day—France.

November, Day of Atonement—Germany.

December 25, Christmas Day—England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany.

December 26, Boxing Day—England, Ireland. If on Sunday, then Monday is a holiday.

The London Stock Exchange is also closed on the first day of January, May and November.

ANCIENT ARABIC ORDER OF THE NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE.

Imperial Potentate—Charles E. Ovenshire, Minneapolis, Minn. *Imperial Deputy Potentate*—Elias J. Jacoby, Indianapolis, Ind. *Imperial Chief Rabbgn*—W. Freeland Kendrick, Philadelphia, Pa. *Imperial Assistant Rabban*—Ellis L. Garretson, Tacoma, Wash. *Imperial High Priest and Prophet*—Ernest A. Cutts, Savannah, Ga. *Imperial Treasurer*—William S. Brown, 523 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Imperial Recorder*—Benjamin W. Rowell, 206 Masonic Temple, Boston, Mass. *Imperial Oriental Guide*—James S. McCandless, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands. *Imperial First Ceremonial Master*—John T. Jones, Oklahoma City, Okla. *Imperial Second Ceremonial Master*—Conrad V. Dykeman, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Imperial Marshal*—James E. Chandler, Kansas City, Mo. *Imperial Captain of the Guard*—James C. Burger, Denver, Colo. *Imperial Outer Guard*—David W. Crosland, Montgomery, Ala.

COURT OF HONOR.

Founded 1895. One grand court; 1,240 district courts. Benefit members (men and women), January 1, 1917, 74,810; social members, January 1, 1917, 2,683; total membership, 77,493; insurance in force January 1, 1917, $87,885,500.00; total benefits paid to July 31, 1917, $12,567,822.97; balance to protect certificate holders, July 31, 1917, $2,919,048.59.

Supreme Chancellor—A. L. Hereford, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Vice-Chancellor*—Charles F. Wadsworth, Denver, Colo. *Supreme Recorder*—W. E. Robinson, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Treasurer*—L. M. Dixon, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Medical Director*—Dr. C. M. French, Springfield, Ill. *Supreme Chaplain*—Rev. J. H. Hatfield, Columbus, O. *Supreme Conductor*—Mae F. Larkin, Clarksdale, Ill. *Supreme Guard*—Mary E. Longan, St. Louis, Mo. *Supreme Sentinel*—Senna Edginton, Kansas City, Mo.

SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

List subject to change owing to the war because of losses and conquests incidental thereto.

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THE DATES OF THEIR ACCESSION.

Sovereigns.	Accession.	Age at Accession.
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1858	19
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1860	20
Henry XIV., Prince of Reuss (younger line)	1867	36
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886	..
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1887	27
William II., German Emperor	1888	30
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1889	42
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890	39
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1890	10
William II., King of Wurttemberg	1891	44
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1892	24
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1893	29
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1897	16
Fred'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1900	48
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1900	31
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1900	17
William Ernest, G'd Duke Saxe-Weimar	1901	25
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (elder line)	1902	23
Peter, King of Serbia	1903	59
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1904	48
Friedrich August III., King of Saxony	1904	39
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1905	34
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1905	33
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1907	50
Gustav V., King of Sweden	1907	49
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1908	37
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1909	64
Albert, King of the Belgians	1909	35
George V., King of Great Britain, etc	1910	45
Christian X., King of Denmark	1912	42
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1912	18
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1913	68
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1914	63
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1914	49
Adolphus Frederick III, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1914	32
Maurice, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1916	32
Charles I., Emperor of Austria	1916	29
Alexander, King of Greece	1917	24

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE AGES.

Sovereigns.	Year of Birth.
Henry XIV., Pr. of Reuss (y'nger line)	1832
John II., Prince of Liechtenstein	1840
Nicholas, King of Montenegro	1841
Peter, King of Serbia	1844
Mohammed V., Sultan of Turkey	1844
Louis III., King of Bavaria	1845
William II., King of Wurttemberg	1848
Adolphus Frederick II., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1882
Albert, Prince of Monaco	1848
Bernhard II., Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1851
Fr'c Augustus, Grand Duke, Oldenburg	1852
Gunther, Pr. of Schwarzb'g-Rudolstadt	1852
Frederick II., Duke of Anhalt	1856
Frederick II., Grand Duke of Baden	1857
Gustaf V., King of Sweden	1858
William II., German Emperor	1859
Ferdinand, Czar of Bulgaria	1861
Frederick, Prince of Waldeck	1865
Friedrich August III., King of Saxony	1865
George V., King of Great Britain, etc	1865
Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1865
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse	1868
Victor Emmanuel III., King of Italy	1869
Christian X., King of Denmark	1870
Leopold IV., Prince of Lippe	1871
Ernest II., Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1871
Haakon VII., King of Norway	1872
Albert, King of the Belgians	1875
William Ernest, G'd D'k Saxe-Weimar	1876
Henry XXIV., Pr. of Reuss (eld. line)	1878
Wilhelmina, Queen of Netherlands	1880
Frederick IV., Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin	1882
Maurice, Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1884
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1884
Alfonso XIII., King of Spain	1886
Charles I., Emperor of Austria	1887
Alexander, King of Greece	1893
Marie, Grand Duchess of Luxemburg	1894

COST OF THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.*

The annuities paid by the British people to the royal family for its support are as follows: The King and Queen, $2,350,000; Queen Alexandra, $350,000; Princess Christian, $30,000; Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll), $30,000; Duke of Connaught, $125,000; Duchess of Edinburgh, $30,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, $15,000 (suspended); Trustees for King Edward VII's daughters, $90,000; total, $2,790,000. The King also receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. During recent years these have amounted to about $300,000 per annum. The Prince of Wales has an income also from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about $210,500 per annum. When the royal children marry dowries are usually provided for them. The last of the children of the late Queen Victoria to marry, Princess Beatrice, received $150,000 as dowry from the British people by Parliamentary grant.

CIVIL LISTS OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.*

Austria-Hungary Emperor of, $4,567,000.
Bavaria, King of, $1,296,303.
Bulgaria, King of, $416,000.
Denmark, King of, $270,552.
German Emperor, $3,737,186; also a vast amount of private property, castles, forests and estates, out of which the court and royal family are paid.
Greece, King of, $389,600.
Great Britain and Ireland—See separate statement above.
Italy, King of, $2,922,000.
Netherlands, Queen of, $240,000; also a large revenue from domains and $20,000 for maintenance of the royal palaces.
Montenegro, King of, $72,000 plus contributions from Russia each year toward the military, educational and hospital expenditures of Montenegro.
Norway, King of, $187,719.
Roumania, King of, $230,838 and revenues of crown lands.
Russia, the late Czar of, had private estates of more than 1,000,000 square miles of cultivated land and forests, besides gold and other mines in Siberia.
Saxony, King of, $898,056.
Serbia, King of, $240,000.
Spain, King of, $1,363,600, exclusive of allowances to the royal family.
Sweden, King of, $381,077.
Turkey—The Sultan's income is derived from the revenue of Crown domains, about $5,000,000.
Württemberg, King of, $513,916.

* As approximated prior to war. In the cases of the British and other royal families in belligerent countries, the State allowances have been severely skimped during the war.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

President—Thomas L. Montgomery, State Library, Harrisburg, Pa. *Vice-President*—Judson T. Jennings, Seattle Public Library. *Treasurer*—Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library. *Secretary*—George B. Utley. Executive offices of the association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

THE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY.

(Revised to November 15, 1917.)

GEORGE V. was born June 3, 1865, and succeeded his father, Edward VII., May 6, 1910. He married the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (born May 26, 1867), July 6, 1893. Their children, with dates of birth, are: Edward Albert, Prince of Wales, 1894; Albert Frederick, 1895; Victoria Alexandra Mary, 1897; Henry William, 1900; George Edward, 1902; John Charles, 1905.

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE KING EDWARD VII.

NAME.	Born.	Died.	Married.	Date.
1. ALBERT VICTOR, DUKE OF CLARENCE	1864	1892		
2. KING GEORGE V. (See above)	1865	.....	Princess Victoria Mary of Teck	1893
3. LOUISE VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1867	.....	Duke of Fife (born 1849; died 1912)	1889
Alexandra Victoria, DUCHESS OF FIFE	1891	.....	Prince Arthur of Connaught (born 1883)	1913
Alastair Arthur, EARL OF MACDUFF	1911	.....		
Maud Alexandra	1893	.....		
4. VICTORIA ALEXANDRA	1868	.....		
5. MAUD, QUEEN OF NORWAY	1869	.....	King Haakon VII. of Norway	1896
Olav	1903	.....		
6. ALEXANDER	1871	1871		

DESCENDANTS OF THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA.*

1. VICTORIA, PRINCESS ROYAL	1840	1901	Frederic, German Emperor (died 1888)	1858
William (succ. as German Emperor, June, 1888). (*Issue*, 6 sons, 1 daughter)	1859	.....	Princess Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein	1881
Charlotte. (*Issue*, 1 daughter)	1860	.....	Prince of Saxe-Meiningen	1878
Henry. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1862	.....	Princess Irene of Hesse	1888
Sigismund	1864	1866		
Victoria	1866	.....	Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe	1890
Waldemar	1868	1879		
Sophia Dorothea. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 dau.)	1870	.....	Constantine deposed King of Greece	1889
Margarete. (*Issue*, 6 sons)	1872	.....	Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse	1893
2. KING EDWARD VII. (See above)	1841	1910	Princess Alexandra of Denmark	1863
3. ALICE MAUD MARY, GRAND DUCHESS OF HESSE	1843	1878	Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse (died March 13, 1892)	1862
Victoria Alberta. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1863	.....	Prince Louis of Battenberg	1884
Elizabeth	1864	.....	Grand Duke Sergius of Russia (ass'd. 1905)	1884
Irene Marie. (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1866	.....	Prince Henry of Prussia	1888
Ernest Louis, Grand Duke of Hesse, (*Issue*, 2 sons)	1868	.....	Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1894
Frederick William	1870	1873		
Alix. (*Issue*, 1 son, 4 daughters)	1872	.....	Emperor Nicholas II. of Russia	1894
Mary Victoria	1874	1878		
4. ALFRED, DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA, DUKE OF EDINBURGH	1844	1900	Grand Duchess Marie, daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia	1874
Alfred Alexander	1874	1899		
Marie Alexandra Victoria. (*Issue*, 3 sons, 3 daughters)	1875	.....	Ferdinand, King of Roumania	1893
Victoria Melita. (*Issue*, 2 daughters)	1876	.....	Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (2d marriage)	1905
Alexandra Louise. (*Issue*, 1 son, 3 daughters)	1878	.....	Reigning Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenberg	1896
Beatrice. (*Issue*, 3 sons)	1884	.....	Infante Alfonso of Orleans	1909
5. HELENA, PRINCESS CHRISTIAN	1846	.....	Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein	1866
Christian Victor	1867	1900		
Albert John	1869	.....		
Victoria Louise	1870	.....		
Louise Augusta	1872	.....	Prince Aribert of Anhalt-Dessau	1891
Harold	1876	1876		
6. LOUISE, DUCHESS OF ARGYLL	1848	.....	Duke of Argyll (died 1914)	1871
7. ARTHUR, DUKE OF CONNAUGHT	1850	.....	Princess Louise of Prussia	1879
Margaret. (*Issue*, 4 sons, 1 daughter)	1882	.....	Crown Prince of Sweden	1905
Arthur Patrick. (*Issue*, 1 son)	1883	.....	Duchess of Fife	1913
Victoria Patricia	1886	.....		
8. LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY	1853	1884	Princess Helena of Waldeck-Pyrmont	1882
Alice Mary. (*Issue*, 1 son, 1 daughter)	1883	.....	Prince Alexander of Teck	1904
Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*Issue*, 2 sons, 2 dau.)	1884	.....	Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Glücksburg	1905
9. BEATRICE MARY VICTORIA FEODORE	1857	.....	Prince Henry of Battenberg (died 1896)	1885
Alexander Albert	1886	.....		
Victoria Ena. (*Issue*, 4 sons, 2 dau.)	1887	.....	King Alfonso XIII. of Spain	1906
Leopold Arthur Louis	1889	.....		
Maurice Victor Donald	1891	1914		

* Children in small caps.

INTERNATIONAL ORDER OF THE KING'S DAUGHTERS AND SONS.

THE objects of the order are "the development of spiritual life and the stimulation of Christian activities." It has a paid membership in all countries of 58,000. The order has established and is supporting several hundred institutions of different kinds in different localities.

Honorary President—Miss Kate Bond. *President*—Mrs. A. H. Evans, 336 West Eighty-sixth Street, New York. *First Vice-President*—Miss Annie M. Brown, 446 Jarvis Street, Toronto, Can. *Second Vice-President*—Miss Jennie C. Benedict, 554 South Fourth Avenue, Louisville, Ky. *Third Vice-President*—Miss Susan R. Brokenshire, 99 Church Street, Waltham, Mass. *General Secretary*—Miss Clara Morehouse. *Recording Secretary*—Mrs. Robert J. Reed, 100 Twelfth Street, Wheeling, W. Va. *Treasurer*—Mrs. K. M. Farnsworth. *Editor*—Mrs. R. L. McLaurin, Vicksburg, Miss. Headquarters, 280 Madison Avenue, New York City.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.—(See footnote.)

THE supreme legislative power of the British Empire is, by its Constitution, vested in Parliament. This body consists of two houses, the Lords and the Commons.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords is composed of the whole Peerage of England and of the United Kingdom, and of certain representative Peers of Scotland and Ireland, but many members of these latter have also English titles which give them seats in the House. The Duke of Buccleuch sits as Earl of Doncaster, and the Duke of Leinster as Viscount Leinster. The House at present consists of 3 Princes of the Blood, 2 Archbishops, 21 Dukes, 26 Marquises, 121 Earls, 46 Viscounts, 24 Bishops, 356 Barons, 16 Scottish Representative Peers elected for each Parliament, and 27 Irish Representative Peers elected for life.

The Lord Chancellor of England is the Speaker of the House of Lords.

A TABLE OF BRITISH DUKES.

Created.	Title.	Name.	Born.	Succeeded.	Heir to Title.
1868	Abercorn*	James Hamilton, 3d Duke	1869	1913	Marq. of Hamilton, s.
1881	Albany†	H. R. H. Leopold, 2d Duke (*l*)	1884	1884	H. R. H. Prince Johann of Saxe-Coburg, s.
1701	Argyll‡	Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th Duke	1872	1914	Doug. W. Campbell, c.
1703	Athol‡	John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, 7th Duke	1840	1864	Marq. Tullibardine, s.
1682	Beaufort	H. A. W. Fitzroy Somerset, 9th Duke	1847	1899	Marq. of Worcester s.
1694	Bedford	Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th Duke	1858	1893	Marq. of Tavistock, s.
1673	Buccleuch & (1684) Queensberry‡	John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th Duke (*a*)	1831	1884	Earl of Dalkeith, s.
1874	Connaught†	H. R. H. Arthur William Patrick, 1st Duke	1850	...	Prince Arthur, s.
1337	Cornwall†	H. R. H. Edward, Prince of Wales	1894	1910	.....
1799	Cumberland†	H. R. H. Ernest Augustus, 3d Duke (*b*)	1845	1878	Earl of Armagh, s.
1694	Devonshire	Victor C. W. Cavendish, 9th Duke	1868	1908	Marq. of Hartington, s.
1889	Fife	H. H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of (*c*)	1891	1912	Prince Alastair Arthur.
1675	Grafton	Aug. Charles Lennox Fitzroy, 7th Duke (*d*)	1821	1882	Earl of Euston, s.
1643	Hamilton‡ and Brandon	Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Douglas, s.
1694	Leeds	George Godolphin Osborne, 10th Duke	1862	1895	Marq. of Carmarthen, s
1766	Leinster*	Maurice Fitzgerald, 6th Duke	1887	1893	Lord E. Fitzgerald, b.
1719	Manchester	William Augustus Drogo Montagu (*e*)	1877	1892	Viscount Mandeville, s.
1702	Marlborough	Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, 9th Duke (*f*)	1871	1892	Marq. of Blandford, s.
1707	Montrose‡	Douglas B. M. R. Graham, 5th Duke	1852	1874	Marq. of Graham, s.
1756	Newcastle	Henry P. A. Pelham-Clinton, 7th Duke	1864	1879	Lord Francis Pelham-Clinton-Hope, b.
1438	Norfolk	Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan Howard			Lord Edmond Talbot, u.
1766	Northumberland	Henry George Percy, 7th Duke	1846	1899	Earl Percy, s.
1716	Portland	W. J. A. Cavendish-Bentinck, 6th Duke	1857	1879	Marq. of Titchfield, s.
1675	Richmond & (1876) Gordon & (1675) Lennox‡	Charles H. Gordon-Lennox, 7th Duke (*h*)	1845	1903	Earl of March, s.
1707	Roxburghe‡	Henry John Innes-Ker, 8th Duke (*m*)	1876	1892	Marq. of Bowmont, s.
1703	Rutland	Henry John Brinsley Manners, 8th Duke	1852	1906	Marq. of Granby, s.
1684	St. Albans	Charles V. de Vere Beauclerk, 11th Duke (*i*)	1870	1898	Ld. Osborne Beauclerk, b.
1547	Somerset	Algernon St. Maur, 15th Duke	1846	1894	Lord Ernest St. Maur, b.
1833	Sutherland	George Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, 5th Duke	1888	1913	Lord A. S.-L.-Gower, b.
1814	Wellington	Arthur Charles Wellesley, 4th Duke (*j*)	1849	1900	Marquis Douro, s.
1874	Westminster	Hugh Richard Arthur Grosvenor, 2d Duke	1879	1899	Lord A. Grosvenor, u.

s, son; b, brother; c, cousin; u, uncle

* Irish Dukes. † Royal Dukes. ‡ Scottish Dukes. (*a*) Eighth Duke of Queensberry, descendant of the Duke of Monmouth, son of King Charles II. (*b*) Son of King George V., of Hanover. (*c*) Daughter of the Princess Louise, eldest daughter of King Edward. (*d*) Descendant of Henry Fitzroy, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Barbara Villiers. (*e*) His mother was Miss Yznaga, of New York. His wife (whom he married November 14, 1900), was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. (*f*) His wife was Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, daughter of William K. Vanderbilt, of New York. (*g*) Premier Duke. (*h*) Descendant of Charles Lennox, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Louise-Renée de Querouailles. (*i*) Descendant of Charles Beauclerk, first Duke, son of King Charles II. and Nell Gwynne. (*j*) Grandson of the great Duke of Wellington, the victor of Waterloo. (*l*) Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. (*m*) His wife (1903) was Miss Goelet, of New York.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons consists of 670 members—465 for England, 30 for Wales, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. Salary £400.

The division of parties in the House of Commons, after the general election in December, 1910, was as follows: Liberals, 272; Nationalists, 76; Independent Nationalists, 8, and 42 Labor members; Unionists, 272; the Ministerial majority being 126, the majority on November 1, 1914, was 96.

The Speaker of the House is the Right Hon. James William Lowther, M. P. for Penrith.

NOTE—The last general election in Great Britain was held in December, 1910, and the next would, in ordinary circumstances, have taken place not later than December, 1915, Parliament being elected for a maximum period of five years, but it was announced that the regular general election would be postponed indefinitely.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.§

(Revised to December 1, 1917.)

THE CABINET.

IN THE WAR COUNCIL.

Prime Minister—David Lloyd George (Lib.).*
Lord President of the Council—Earl Curzon (U.).
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Andrew Bonar Law (U.).*
Without Portfolio—George N. Barnes (Lab.).
Without Portfolio—Lord Milner (U.).
Without Portfolio—Sir Edward Carson (U.).

NOT IN THE COUNCIL.

Lord High Chancellor—Sir Robert Bannatyne Finlay (U.).
Secretary of State for the Home Department—Sir George Cave (U.).
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Arthur J. Balfour (U.).*
Secretary of State for the Colonies—Walter Hume Long (U.).*
Secretary of State for War—The Earl of Derby (U.).*
Secretary of State for India—Herbert L. Samuels.
President of the Local Government Board—Baron Rhondda (David A. Thomas) (Lib.).
President of the Board of Trade—Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labor.....
First Lord of the Admiralty—Sir Eric Geddes.
Minister of Munitions—Winston Churchill (Lib.).
Minister of Blockade—Lord Robert Cecil (U.).*
Food Comptroller—Lord Rhondda (Lib.).
Shipping Comptroller—Sir Joseph Paton Maclay.
President of the Board of Agriculture—Rowland E. Prothero (U.).
President of the Board of Education—Herbert A. L. Fisher.
First Commissioner of Works—Sir Alfred M. Mond (Lib.).
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Sir Frederick Cawley (Lib.).
Postmaster-General—Albert Holden Illingworth (Lib.).
Minister of Pensions—John Hodge.
Attorney-General—Sir Frederick E. Smith (U.).*
Solicitor-General—Gordon Hewart, K. C. (Lib.).
Secretary for Scotland—Robert Munro (Lib.).*
Lord Advocate—James A. Clyde, K. C. (U.).
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Thomas B. Morison, K. C. (Lib.).*
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Lord Wimborne (Lib.).*
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Henry E. Duke (U.).*
Lord Chancellor for Ireland—Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, K. C. (Lib.).*

* Members of the former Asquith Government. § At the time the ALMANAC went to press it was announced that the regular general election, scheduled for December, 1915, would again be postponed.

COURTS OF LAW.

HOUSE OF LORDS—*Lord High Chancellor*, Lord Finlay, and such peers of Parliament as are holding or have held high judicial office.
LORDS OF APPEAL IN ORDINARY—Lords Shaw, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, and Sumner.
COURT OF APPEAL—*Ex-Officio Judges*, The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division. *Master of the Rolls*, Lord Cozens-Hardy. *Lords Justices*, Sir C. Swinfen Eady, Sir William Pickford, Sir John Eldon Bankes, Sir Thomas Rolls Warrington, Sir Thomas E. Scrutton.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, CHANCERY DIVISION—*President*, The Lord High Chancellor. *Justices*, Sir Ralph Neville, Sir Harry Trelawny Eve, Sir C. H. Sargant, Sir J. M. Astbury, Sir Robert Younger and Sir Arthur Frederic Peterson.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, KING'S BENCH DIVISION—*Lord Chief Justice of England*, Viscount Reading (Sir Rufus Isaacs). *Justices*, Sir Charles John Darling, Sir Reginald More Bray, Sir Alfred T. Lawrence, Lord Coleridge, Sir Horace Avory, Sir Thomas G. Horridge, Sir Charles Montagu Lush, Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt, Sir C. M. Bailhache, Sir J. R. Atkin, Sir Montagu Shearman, Sir John Sankey, Sir Henry A. McCardie.
HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE, PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION—*President*, Sir Samuel Thomas Evans. *Justice*, Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.
COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL—All the Judges of King's Bench Division.
COURT OF ARCHES—*Judge*, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin.
BANKRUPTCY COURT—*Judge*, Sir Thomas G. Horridge. *Registrars*, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, Henry J. Hood, E. W. Dinanson.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISH ARCHBISHOPS.

App.
1903. *Canterbury*, Randall T. Davidson, *b.* 1848.
1908. *York*, Cosmo Gordon Lang, *b.* 1864.

ENGLISH BISHOPS.

App.
1901. *London*, Arthur Foley W. Ingram, *b.* 1858.
1901. *Durham*, Handley Carr Glyn Moule, *b.* 1841.
1911. *Winchester*, Edward Stuart Talbot, *b.* 1844.
1899. *Bangor*, W. H. Williams, *b.* 1845.
1894. *Bath and Wells*, G. W. Kennion, *b.* 1845.
1911. *Birmingham*, H. Russell Wakefield, *b.* 1854.
1897. *Bristol*, George Nickson, *b.* 1864.
1904. *Carlisle*, J. W. Diggle, *b.* 1847.
1914. *Chelmsford*, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, *b.* 1866.
1889. *Chester*, Francis John Jayne, *b.* 1845.
1907. *Chichester*, C. J. Ridgeway, *b.* 1842.
1905. *Ely*, Frederick Henry Chase, *b.* 1853.
1916. *Exeter*, vacant.
1905. *Gloucester*, E. C. Sumner Gibson, *b.* 1848.
1895. *Hereford*, John Percival, *b.* 1834.
1913. *Lichfield*, John A. Kempthorne, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Lincoln*, Edward Lee Hicks, *b.* 1843.
1900. *Liverpool*, Francis James Chavasse, *b.* 1846.
1905. *Llandaff*, Joshua P. Hughes, *b.* 1847.
1903. *Manchester*, Edmund A. Knox, *b.* 1847.
1907. *Newcastle*, Herbert Louis Wild, *b.* 1864.
1910. *Norwich*, Bertram Pollock, *b.* 1863.
1911. *Oxford*, Charles Gore, *b.* 1853.
1916. *Peterborough*, Frank Theodore Woods, *b.* 1871.
1911. *Ripon*, Thos. Wortley Drury, *b.* 1848.
1905. *Rochester*, John R. Harmer, *b.* 1857.
1903. *St. Albans*, Edgar Jacob, *b.* 1844.
1889. *St. Asaph*, Alfred George Edwards, *b.* 1848.
1897. *St. David's*, John Owen, *b.* 1854.
1914. *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*, Henry Bernard Hodgson, *b.* 1854.
1911. *Salisbury*, F. E. Ridgeway, *b.* 1848.
1914. *Sheffield*, Leonard Hedley Burrows, *b.* 1857.
1911. *Sodor and Man*, J. D. Thompson, *b.* 1856.
1911. *Southwark*, Hubert M. Burge, *b.* 1862.
1904. *Southwell*, Edwyn Hoskyns, *b.* 1856.
1912. *Truro*, W. O. Burrows, *b.* 1858.
1897. *Wakefield*, George Rodney-Eden, *b.* 1853.
1904. *Worcester*, H. W. Yeatman-Biggs, *b.* 1845.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Viceroy and Governor-General.....Baron Chelmsford.
Governor of Madras:.....Lord Pentland.
Governor of Bombay.....Lord Willingdon.
Governor of Bengal.....Lord Carmichael.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

COUNTRIES.	Area in Square Miles.	How Acquired by England.	Date.	Population.
England, Wales	58,340	Conquest	1282	36,960,684
Scotland	30,405	Union	1603	4,747,167
Ireland	32,586	Conquest	1172	4,381,398
Gibraltar	2	Treaty cession	1713	19,000
Malta and Gozo	118	Treaty cession	1814	218,542
Empire of India	1,802,629	Conquest	1757–1897	315,156,396
Ceylon	25,332	Annexation	1815	4,262,097
Cyprus	3,584	Annexation	1914	291,000
Weihaiwei	285	Treaty cession	1898	150,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	Treaty cession	1785–1909	778,000
Federated Malay States	27,506	Treaty cession	1874–1888	1,115,000
Other Malay States	24,970	Treaty cession	1909	970,000
Hongkong	391	Treaty cession	1842	509,160
North Borneo	31,100	Formal protectorate	1888	204,000
Sarawak	42,000	Treaty cession	1842	650,000
Brunei	4,000	Treaty cession	1888, 1906	30,000
Cape Province (Now form the Union of South Africa)	277,000	Treaty cession	1814	2,565,000
Natal	35,290	Annexation	1843	1,200,000
Transvaal	110,400	Annexation	1900	1,686,212
Orange Free State	50,400	Annexation	1900	529,000
St. Helena	47	Conquest	1673	3,550
Ascension	34	Occupation	1815	196
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	Cession and protectorate	1787, 1896	1,403,132
Gold Coast	80,000	Treaty cession	1672	1,503,386
Mauritius	720	Conquest and cession	1810, 1814	383,257
Nigeria (Northern & Southern)	336,000	Treaty cession	1891	17,500,000
Rhodesia	438,575	Annexation	1889	1,750,000
East Africa Protectorate	246,822	Treaty cession	1888	4,040,000
Basutoland	11,716	Annexation	1884	405,903
Bechuanaland	275,000	Annexation	1895	126,000
Gambia	4,500	Treaty cession	1807	146,000
Somaliland	68,000	Treaty cession	1884	310,000
Uganda	109,119	Protectorate	1894	2,927,494
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	Treaty cession	1890	200,000
Nyassaland	40,000	Treaty cession	1891	1,090,000
Egypt	350,000	Occupation and protectorate	1882, 1914	11,500,000
Sudan (Anglo-Egyptian)	985,000	Conquest	1898	3,380,000
Seychelles	156	Treaty cession	1814	23,800
Ontario	407,262	Conquest and cession	1759–1763	2,523,274
Quebec	706,834	Conquest and cession	1759–1763	2,003,000
New Brunswick	28,000	Treaty cession	1763	352,000
Nova Scotia	21,428	Conquest and cession	1627–1713	492,500
Manitoba	252,000	Settlement	1813	455,614
British Columbia	355,855	Settlement	1670	592,000
Yukon Territory	207,100	Settlement	1670	8,500
Northwest Territories	1,242,224	Settlement	1670	18,481
Alberta	255,300	Settlement	1670	539,000
Saskatchewan	251,700	Settlement	1670	675,000
Prince Edward Island	2,184	Conquest	1763	94,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	Treaty cession	1583	251,726
British Guiana	89,480	Conquest and cession	1803–1814	309,938
British Honduras	8,600	Conquest	1798	41,543
Jamaica	4,200	Conquest	1655	883,376
Trinidad and Tobago	1,868	Conquest	1797	357,553
Barbados	166	Settlement	1605	176,397
Bahamas	4,404	Settlement	1629	55,639
Bermudas	20	Settlement	1612	20,443
Leeward Islands	715	Settlement	1623–1659	128,000
Windward Islands	527	Cession	1763–1783	170,000
Falkland Islands	6,500	Treaty cession	1771	3,223
South Georgia	1,000	Treaty cession	1771	1,000
New South Wales	309,460	Settlement	1788	1,869,084
Victoria	87,884	Settlement	1832	1,417,803
South Australia	380,070	Settlement	1836	439,222
Queensland	670,500	Settlement	1824	680,446
Western Australia	976,000	Settlement	1828	318,016
Tasmania	26,215	Settlement	1803	201,025
New Zealand	105,000	Settlement and conquest	1845	1,159,726
Fiji	7,435	Cession from the natives	1874	155,000
Papua	90,540	Annexation	1884	370,000
Pacific Islands	12,500	Treaty cession	1893–1906	200,000

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY SUCCESSIVE CENSUSES.

	1841.	1851.	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.
England	15,002,443	16,921,888	18,954,444	21,495,131	24,613,926	27,499,984	32,527,843	34,050,221
Wales	911,705	1,005,721	1,111,780	1,217,135	1,360,513	1,501,034		2,030,271
Scotland	2,620,184	2,888,742	3,062,294	3,360,018	3,735,573	4,033,103	4,472,103	4,760,904
Ireland	8,196,597	6,574,278	5,798,967	5,412,377	5,174,836	4,706,448	4,458,775	4,390,219
Totals	26,730,929	27,390,629	28,927,485	31,484,661	34,884,848	37,888,439	41,458,721	45,231,615

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CENSUS OF 1911.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.	COUNTIES.	Population.
Bedford	197,660	Essex	1,329,466	Middlesex	1,144,758	Stafford	1,359,718
Berks	303,428	Gloucester	672,581	Monmouth	414,730	Suffolk	382,748
Bucks	193,951	Hants	915,503	Norfolk	488,630	Surrey	919,977
Cambridge	215,122	Hereford	113,088	Northampton	363,892	Sussex	666,876
Chester	895,410	Hertford	286,998	Northumberland	697,014	Warwick	1,024,196
Cornwall	325,315	Huntingdon	48,105	Nottingham	716,517	Westmoreland	63,575
Cumberland	265,780	Kent	1,019,870	Oxford	198,499	Wiltshire	279,391
Derby	547,768	Lancaster	4,825,739	Rutland	21,168	Worcester	562,383
Devon	701,981	Leicester	481,115	Salop	266,054	York	3,969,151
Dorset	220,502	Lincoln	557,543	Somerset	491,320	Total	34,047,659
Durham	1,377,176	London	4,522,961				

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	311,350	Edinburgh	507,662	Lanark	1,447,113	Roxburgh	47,192
Argyll	70,901	Elgin or Moray	43,427	Linlithgow	79,456	Selkirk	24,600
Ayr	268,332	Fife	267,794	Nairn	9,319	Shetland	27,911
Banff	61,402	Forfar	281,415	Orkney	25,896	Stirling	161,003
Berwick	29,643	Inverness	43,253	Peebles	15,258	Sutherland	20,180
Bute	18,186	Kincardine	87,270	Perth	124,389	Wigtown	31,990
Caithness	32,008	Kinross	7,528	Renfrew	314,594	Total	4,759,521
Clackmannan	31,121	Kirkcudbright	41,007	Ross and Cromarty	77,353		
Dumbarton	139,831						
Dumfries	72,824		38,363				

WALES.

Anglesey	35,368	Carnarvon	141,776	Merioneth	60,292	Radnor	17,504
Brecon	56,380	Denbigh	136,819	Montgomery	62,202	Total	2,027,610
Cardigan	80,768	Flint	69,737	Pembroke	84,869		
Carmarthen	151,077	Glamorgan	1,130,818				

IRELAND.

LEINSTER.				ULSTER.			
Carlow	36,151	Westmeath	59,812	Antrim & Belfast Co. Boro.	478,603	Tyrone	142,437
Dublin	476,909	Wexford	102,287	Armagh	119,625	CONNAUGHT.	
Kildare	66,498	Wicklow	60,603	Cavan	91,071	Galway	181,686
Kilkenny	74,821	MUNSTER.		Donegal	168,420	Leitrim	63,557
King's	56,769	Clare	104,064	Down	304,589	Mayo	191,969
Longford	43,794	Cork & Co. Boro	391,190	Fermanagh	61,311	Roscommon	93,904
Louth	63,402	Kerry	159,268	Londonderry	140,621	Sligo	78,850
Meath	64,920	Limerick	142,846	Monaghan	71,395	Total	4,381,951
Queen's	54,362	Tipperary	151,951				
		Waterford	83,766				

The population returns are from the official census of Great Britain and Ireland taken in the Spring of 1911. The total population of the United Kingdom, a month before the outbreak of war, was officially estimated at 46,089,249. The number of persons to the square mile was in 1911: England, 618.0; Scotland, 156.5; Ireland, 135.6.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS DISMISSED FROM UNITED STATES.

CITIZEN GENET, sent here in 1793, after the execution of Louis XVI. by the French Committee of Safety, tried to commission privateers here to prey on British commerce, besides making inflammatory speeches. Thomas Jefferson asked for his recall.

The Marquis of Casa Yrujo, Spanish Minister in 1805, attempted to bribe a Philadelphia editor to favor Spain in a controversy with the United States. He was handed his passports.

F. J. Jackson, British Minister, was recalled because he tried to arouse feeling against the United States by circularizing British Consuls, in which he accused the American Government of bad faith in 1809.

In 1849 M. Poussin, French Minister, because of insolence to the American Secretary of State, was recalled.

For enlisting soldiers for the Crimean War in 1855 British Minister Crampton was recalled and the exequaturs of three British Consuls were cancelled.

In 1888 passports were handed Lord Sackville-West, who, in response to a decoy letter, advised Americans of British birth to vote for Grover Cleveland for President.

The Spanish Minister, Dupuy de Lome, wrote disrespectfully of President McKinley to a friend in Cuba, for which he was dismissed in 1898.

During President Taft's term passports were handed to the Nicaraguan Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Rodrigues, to protest against the judicial murder in Nicaragua of two Americans.

The Turkish Ambassador, Rustem Bey, whose criticisms of the United States aroused so much discussion in 1914, left this country in October of that year "on leave of absence."

Recall of Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, was requested by United States in September, 1915, as a result of his attempts to cripple American industries.

Formal announcement was made by Secretary of State Lansing on December 3, 1915, that Germany had been requested to immediately recall Captain Boy-Ed and Captain von Papen, the Naval and Military Attachés respectively, on account of what the United States Government considered improper activities in military and naval matters.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

(Compiled for the ALMANAC by the Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, Canada.)

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT—OTTAWA.

Governor-General—Duke of Devonshire, K. G., G. C. M. G., G. V. C. O. Salary, $50,000.

MINISTRY.

The salary of each member of the Dominion Cabinet holding a portfolio is $7,000 per annum, except the Premier, who receives $12,000. The leader of the Opposition receives $7,000.

Secretary of State for External Affairs—(*First Minister*) Right Hon. Sir Robert Borden.
Minister of Trade and Commerce—Right Hon. Sir George Foster.
Hon. Frank Cochrane, Without Portfolio.
Minister of Finance—Hon. Sir Thomas White.
Minister of Justice—Hon. C. J. Doherty.
Minister of Labor—Hon. T. W. Crothers.
Minister of Railways and Canals—Hon. J. D. Reid.
Minister of Overseas Military Forces of Canada—Hon. Sir Edward Kemp.
Hon. Sir James Lougheed, Without Portfolio.
Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Mines—Hon. Martin Burrell.
Postmaster-General—Hon. P. E. Blondin.
Minister of the Interior—Hon. Arthur Meighen
Minister of Inland Revenue—Hon. A. Sevigny.
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service—Hon. C. C. Ballantyne.
Minister of Customs—Hon. Arthur L. Sifton.
Minister of Immigration and Colonization—Hon. J. A. Calder.
President of the Privy Council—Hon. N. W. Rowell
Minister of Militia and Defence—Hon. S. C. Mewburn.
Minister of Agriculture—Hon. T. A. Crerar.
Minister of Public Works—Hon. F. B. Carvell.
Hon. A. K. Maclean, Without Portfolio.
Hon. G. D. Robertson, Without Portfolio.

(The above form the Cabinet.)

Solicitor-General—Hugh Guthrie.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs—Hugh Clark.
Parliamentary Secretary of the Department of Militia and Defence—F. B. McCurdy.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF CANADA.

Ontario, Lt.-Col. John Strathearn Hendrie, C. V. O., Sept. 26, 1914. Quebec, Pierre Evariste LeBlan, Feb. 9, 1915. New Brunswick, Gibert White Ganong, June 29, 1916. Nova Scotia, McCallum Grant, Nov 29, 1916. British Columbia, Frank Stillman Barnard, Dec. 5, 1914. Prince Edward Island, Augustine Colin Macdonald, June 3, 1915. Manitoba, Sir James Albert Manning Aikins, Aug. 3, 1916. Alberta, Robert George Brett, Oct. 6, 1915. Saskatchewan, Richard Stuart Lake, Oct. 6, 1915.

COMMISSIONER OF YUKON TERRITORY.

Yukon Territory, George Norris Williams, Sept. 25, 1915.

The Senate (Dominion Parliament) is composed of 87 members. The Speaker's salary is $4,000. Each Senator receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500. The House of Commons is composed of 221 members. The Speaker receives a salary of $4,000. Each member of the House receives a sessional indemnity of $2,500.

AREA, POPULATION AND SEATS OF GOVERNMENT, AND LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES.

PROVINCES.	Area, Square Miles.*	Population, 1911.	Seats of Government.	Lieutenant-Governors.	Appointed.
Alberta†	255,285	374,663	Edmonton	Hon. R. G. Brett	1915
British Columbia	355,855	392,480	Victoria	Hon. G. H. Barnard	1915
Manitoba	251,832	455,614	Winnipeg	Hon. Sir James A. M. Aikins	1916
New Brunswick	27,985	351,889	Fredericton	Hon. Gilbert W. Ganong	1917
Nova Scotia	21,428	492,338	Halifax	Hon. McCallum Grant	1916
Ontario	407,262	2,523,274	Toronto	Hon. Sir John S. Hendrie	1914
Prince Edward Island	2,184	93,728	Charlottetown	Hon. A. C. Macdonald	1915
Quebec	706,834	2,003,232	Quebec	Hon. Sir P. E. Leblanc	1915
Saskatchewan†	251,700	492,432	Regina	Hon. R. D. Lake	1915
N. W. Territories	1,242,224	18,481	Ottawa	Lt.-Col. Fred. White, C.M.G., Com.	1905
Yukon Territory	207,076	8,512	Dawson	George Black, Com'r	1912
Total	3,729,665	7,206,643			

* Land and water included in area. †Alberta and Saskatchewan were erected into provinces in 1905. By the Extension Act of 1912, the area of Ontario was increased by 146,400 square miles, Quebec by 354,961, and Manitoba by 178,100.

High Commissioner in London, England, Sir George H. Perley.

The Dominion of Canada has an area of 3,729,665 square miles (excluding the Hudson Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and all tidal waters) and comprises one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe. It is the largest of all the British possessions, Australia, the next in size, containing 2,946,691 square miles. The Government of Canada is federal, centred at Ottawa, which city is the capital of the Dominion, while the provinces have their respective local Legislatures. The head of the Federal Government is the Governor-General, appointed by the King of Great Britain, and holding office for five years, his salary being paid by the Dominion Government.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the several provinces are appointed by the Federal Government for a term of five years. The Legislatures are elected by the people of each province. The highest court in the Dominion is the Supreme Court, composed of a Chief Justice and five Judges, each of whom receives a salary of $9,000 per annum, except the Chief Justice, who is paid an additional $1,000. From the decisions of this court the only tribunal to which appeal can be made is to the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council of Great Britain. The only other Federal court is the Exchequer Court, presided over by a single Judge, for trying cases connected with the revenue. Salary $8,000. All others are of a provincial character limited to jurisdiction in their respective provinces only.

FINANCES.

Revenue (financial year ended March 31, 1917), $232,601,294, of which $134,043,842 was from customs, $24,412,348 from excise, $20,902,384 from post-office, $24,440,840 from public works, including Government railways; miscellaneous, $28,801,880. The revenue in 1916 amounted to $172,147,838, and in 1915 it was $133,073,482.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund was $148,599,343: Interest, $35,802,567; civil govern

ment, $6,466,359; administration of justice, $1,484,682; legislation, $1,651,743; lighthouse and coast service, $1,769,289; mail subsidies and steamship subventions, $1,990,582; Indians, $1,951,495; fisheries, $1,050,156, mines and scientific institutions, $825,628; agriculture and statistics, $3,614,844, militia and defence; $4,301,785; public works, $8,633,096; subsidies to provinces, $11,469,143; post office, $16,300,579; railways and canals, $27,874,529; collecting customs revenue, $3,745,791; ocean and river service, $1,113,872; immigration, $1,181,991; mounted police, $1,179,670; naval service, $1,237,230; pensions, $2,814,546. In 1916 the revenue amounted to $172,147,838, and the expenditure to $130,350,727. The revenue exceeded the expenditure by $41,797,111.

National Debt.

The gross public debt of Canada on March 31, 1917, amounted to $1,382,003,267. The total assets counted against gross public debt amounted to $502,816,970.

Defence.

Owing to the war, the training of militia was suspended for 1915-16 and training establishments have not been authorized.

From the outbreak of the war up to September 1, 1916, there had been sent overseas for active service in the war 210,394 officers, non-commissioned officers and men. At the same date there were training in Canada in camps in the various military districts 4,577 officers and 107,998 other ranks, a total of 112,575. In addition there have been maintained on guard duty in Canada (canals, certain railway bridges and public buildings) about 12,500, all ranks.

Trade.

Exports (domestic and foreign) (1916-1917): To British Empire, $789,982,434; United States, $290,578,773; France, $66,652,910; Italy, $11,468,599; Russia, $4,185,822; Cuba, $3,014,322; Argentina, $1,674,660 Holland, $1,569,314; Japan, $1,282,115; Brazil, $1,062,545; Norway, $966,153; Porto Rico, $720,494; Switzerland, $673,390; Belgium, $664,722.

Imports entered for consumption (1916-1917): From Bitish Empire, $144,098,080; United States, $664,219,653; Japan, $8,122,735; France, $6,481,098; Switzerland, $4,499,321; Santo Domingo, $3,888,807; Argentina, $2,702,071; Peru, $1,653,290; Holland, $1,234,993; Italy, $1,227,007; China, $1,128,342; Brazil, $1,062,845; Spain, $909,546; Mexico, $677,551; Dutch East Indies, $620,188; Cuba, $610,807.

Total exports, $1,375,758,148, of which goods not the produce of Canada $224,296,293 (including coin and bullion amounting to $196,460,961).

Total dutiable imports (home consumption), $461,708,206; free imports, $383,622,697; coin and bullion $28,081,120. Total imports for home consumption, $873,412,023.

Banks.

Chartered banks, March 31, 1917: Capital paid up, $111,612,855; notes in circulation, $148,265,140; total on deposit, $1,575,336,581; discounts to the people, $1,202,640,631; liabilities, $1,778,894,141; assets' $2,025,918,081; rest of reserve fund, $113,371,858. Savings banks, March 31, 1917: Deposits in Government, $13,633,610; deposits in post-office, $42,582,479; special, $44,139,978; total, $100,356,067.

Railways.

Canada has a network of steam railways, the total mileage of which at the end of June, 1916, was 37,434 miles, and 1,674 miles of electric railways.*

Telephone and Telegraph.

Telephones—On the 30th of June, 1916, there were 548,421 telephones and 1,600,564 miles of telephone wire in use; of the latter 1,125,365 miles were urban and 475,199 rural. The earnings amounted to $18,594,268, and the operating expenses to $11,147,201.

Telegraphs, Government—The length of Government lines in 1916 was 11,843 miles (including 382 miles of cables) and the number of offices was 870, from which 377,849 messages were sent and received. Incomplete for 1916, chartered companies—the companies have a line mileage of 38,503, carrying 184,602 miles of wire (including 962 miles of cables) and 3,342 offices, from which 10,348,295 messages were sent and received. Wireless—in 1916 there were 50 radio telegraph coast stations operated in the public service of Canada, having a range of 100 to 750 nautical miles, or an average of 288 nautical miles. Messages sent and received numbered 161,477. There is also a long distance station near Glace Bay, Cape Breton, with a range of 3,000 nautical miles, and one at Newcastle, N. B., with a range of 2,500 nautical miles. Twenty-four Government steamers are equipped with wireless apparatus, having a range of 100 to 400 miles, or an average of 162 miles.

Fisheries.

The following is a statement of the money value of the fisheries within the Dominion of Canada:

1905	$29,479,562	1908-09	$25,451,085	1911-12	$34,667,872	1914-15	$31,264,631
1906	26,279,485	1909-10	29,629,169	1912-13	33,389,464	1915-16	35,860,708
1907-08	25,499,349	1910-11	29,965,433	1913-14	33,207,748	1916-17	39,202,011

Minerals.

The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1916 was $177,357,454, as compared with $137,109,171 in 1915. The principal minerals produced were as follows: Gold, $19,162,025; silver, $16,854,635; nickel, $29,035,497; copper, $32,580,057; coal, $38,797,437; pig iron (from Canadian and foreign ore), $16,750,903; cement, $6,529,861; lead, $3,540,870; natural gas, $3,924,632, and asbestos, $5,133,332.

General Statistics.

Post-offices (year ended March 31, 1916): Shipping, March 31, 1916, tonnage of sea-going vessels entered and cleared, 24,827,650 tons; tonnage of shipping engaged in the coasting trade, 68,709,424 tons, tonnage of shipping engaged in the Great Lakes carrying between Canada and the United States, 32,893,448 tons; vessels built and registered, 325; tonnage, 102,239; lightkeepers, 1,066; lights, 1,521, and 12 lightships.

Census Population of Cities, 1911.

Montreal, 470,480; Toronto, 376,538; Winnipeg, 136,035; Vancouver, 100,401; Ottawa, 87,062; Hamilton, 81,969; Quebec, 78,710; Halifax, 46,610; London, 46,300; Calgary, 43,704; St. John, N. B., 42,511; Victoria, 31,660; Regina, 30,213; Edmonton, 24,900; Brantford, 23,132; Kingston, 18,874; Maisonneuve, 18,684; Peterborough, 18,360; Hull, 18,222; Windsor, 17,829; Sydney, 17,723; Glace Bay, 16,562; Fort William, 16,499; Sherbrooke, 16,405; Kitchener, 15,196; Guelph, 15,175.

* The earnings of steam railways amounted to $261,888,654, and the operating expenses to $180,542,259. Passengers carried numbered 49,027,671, and 109,659,088 tons of freight of 2,000 pounds. On electric railways the earnings amounted to $27,416,285, and the operating expenses to $18,099,906. The number of passengers carried was 580,094,167. (For year 1916.)

Census Population of the Following Cities in 1916.

Winnipeg	163,000	Edmonton	53,846	Saskatoon	21,048
Calgary	56,514	Regina	26,127	Moosejaw	16,934

DOMINION OF CANADA—*Continued.*

RACES AND RELIGIONS.

RACES (Birthplace).	1901.	1911.	RELIGIONS.	1901.	1911.
Canada	4,671,815	5,619,682	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
United Kingdom	390,019	784,526	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
England	201,285	510,674	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Wales	2,518	8,727	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Scotland	83,631	169,391	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Ireland	101,629	92,874	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
Lesser Isles	956	2,860	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Other British	30,693	48,896	Unknown	43,222	32,490
United States	127,899	303,680	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Germany	27,300	39,577	Jews	16,401	74,564
Russia	31,231	100,971	Greek Catholics	15,630	88,507
Norway and Sweden	10,256	49,194	Pagans	15,107	11,840
France	7,944	17,619	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Italy	6,854	34,739	Brethren	8,014	9,278
Austria-Hungary	28,407	121,430	Buddhists	10,407	10,012
China	17,043	27,083	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Elsewhere	21,515	58,439	Doukhobors	8,775	10,493

CANADA'S PURCHASES OF AMERICAN AUTOMOBILES.

During the six years ended March, 1917, Canada's imports of automobiles from the United States amounted to more than $40,000,000. In 1912 the amount was $6,077,497; in 1913, $9,233,171; in 1914, $6,459,346; in 1915, $4,532,138; in 1916, $5,790,498; and in the year ended last March, $8,555,475. Canada's imports of automobile accessories from the United States during the same periods amounted to nearly $20,000,000, made up as follows: In 1912, $854,000; in 1913, $762,321; in 1914, $3,965,173; in 1915, $2,139,552; in 1916, $4,693,003; in 1917, $7,173,423. The imports of automobile tires amounted to about $7,000,000. The annual amounts were: In 1912, $666,411; in 1913, $1,507,916; in 1914, $1,263,382; in 1915, $1,044,592; in 1916, $1,389,400; in 1917, $1,217,332. The 1913 reports showed that the number of registered cars in Canada had increased by 16,780, or 38 per cent. over the 1912 registration, and in 1914 the increase was 22,070, or 36 per cent. over 1913. After three years of war it is estimated that Canada this year is purchasing 100,000 new motor cars, almost five times as many as in 1914.

RECENT CANADIAN IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION.

(Consul Felix S. S. Johnson, Kingston, Ontario.)

The production of pig iron in Canada during the first six months of 1917 amounted to 586,998 net tons, compared with 562,097 tons during the corresponding period of 1916. Furnaces were in blast at Sydney and North Bay, Nova Scotia; Hamilton, Port Colborne, Sault Ste. Marie, and Deseronto, Ontario (in the consular district). The Deseronto furnace started in May, having been idle during the first four months. Small quantities of pig iron were also produced in electric furnaces from scrap steel at Orillia, Ontario, and Montreal, Quebec. The production of steel ingots and direct castings during the first six months of the year amounted to 836,149 net tons, compared with 589,553 tons during the first six months of 1916. The production of steel in electric furnaces was 18,797 tons during the first six months of 1917, and 19,639 tons throughout 1916.

EXPORTS FROM HALIFAX TO UNITED STATES.

(Consul General Evan E. Young, Halifax, Nova Scotia.)

The declared exports from the Halifax consular district to the United States and Porto Rico for the nine months ended September 30, 1917, show a marked increase in quantity and value as compared with the corresponding period in 1916. Omitting special shipments of gold bullion, the total value of the declared exports for the nine months amounted in value to $3,157,379, compared with $1,816,904 during the corresponding period of 1916. While increases in quantity and value occur in nearly all of the principal articles of export, shipments of fish and lumber show the more marked increases.

CROPS IN CANADA IN 1917.

(Consul-General John G. Foster, Ottawa, October 19.)

It is now estimated that the total yield of wheat for Canada will be 231,730,200 bushels, the average yield per acre being 15¾ bushels, as compared with 17 bushels for 1916. Of oats the total yield is 393,570,000 bushels as compared with 410,211,000 bushels in 1916, the average yield per acre being 29½ bushels in 1917 as compared with 37.30 bushels in 1916. The barley yield is 51,684,000 bushels as compared with 42,770,000 bushels in 1916. The yield of rye is 4,239,800 bushels; the pea crop is estimated at 2,786,600 bushels, an average of 18½ bushels per acre; beans are estimated at 635,700 bushels; buckwheat at 7,189,000 bushels; mixed grains, 15,741,000 bushels; and corn for husking, 6,193,000 bushels.

The value of the 1917 Canadian field crops will be more than $1,000,000,000, according to reports from Provincial and Government bureaus. This amount does not include pasture lands, fruit returns, tobacco, clover seed, hemp, and other smaller crops. The estimated values at current prices of some of the crops are: Oats, $232,280,000; barley, $58,620,000; rye, $6,059,000; peas, $5,488,000; beans, $6,366,000; buckwheat, $5,000,000; flax, $14,000,000; corn for huskers, $7,000,000; roots, $16,000,000; hay and clovers, $160,000,000; fodder corn, $10,000,000; sugar beets, $600,000.

CANADA PROHIBITS USE OF GRAIN FOR LIQUORS.

An order in council, published in the *Canada Gazette* for November 3, provides that "on and after December 1, 1917, and until the Governor-General in council has by order declared that the present abnormal conditions have ceased, no grain of any kind and no substance that can be used for food shall be used in Canada for the distillation of potable liquors. Any person violating the regulation shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding $5,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

United States Government.

PRESIDENT.....WOODROW WILSON, of New Jersey*.....Salary, $75,000
VICE-PRESIDENT.....THOMAS RILEY MARSHALL, of Indiana..... " 12,000

THE CABINET.

Arranged in the order of succession for the Presidency declared by Acts of Congress.

Secretary of State—Robert Lansing, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—William Gibbs McAdoo, of New York.
Secretary of War—Newton Diehl Baker, of Ohio.
Attorney-General—Thomas Watt Gregory, of Texas.
Postmaster-General—Albert Sidney Burleson, of Texas.
Secretary of the Navy—Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—David Franklin Houston, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—William C. Redfield, of New York.
Secretary of Labor—William Bauchop Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

The salaries of the Cabinet officers are $12,000 each.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Counsellor—Frank L. Polk, N. Y.....$7,500
Assistant Secretary—William Phillips, Mass.... 5,000
Second Assistant Secretary—A. A. Adee, D. C. 4,500
Third Ass't Secretary—Breckinridge Long, Mo. 4,500
Dir. Consular Service—Wilbur J. Carr, N. Y.. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ben G. Davis, Neb..... 3,000
Solicitor—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y..... 5,000
Ch. Div. Latin-American Affairs—Jordan H. Stabler, Md..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Mexican Affairs—Leon J. Canova, Fla..... 4,500
Ch. Div. Far Eastern Affairs—Edward T. Williams, Ohio.....$4,500
Ch. Div. Near Eastern Affairs—Albert H. Putney, Ill..... 3,000
Ch. Div. of Information—John H. James, Ohio 3,000
Ch. Diplomatic Bureau—S. Y. Smith, D. C... 2,250
Ch. Consular Bureau—Herbert C. Hengstler, O. 2,250
Ch. Indexes & Archives—David A. Salmon, Ct. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Accounts—William McNeir, Mich. 2,300
Ch. Bureau Rolls & Lib'y—John A. Tonner, O. 2,100
Ch. Bureau Appointments—M. M. Shand, N. J. 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Secretary—R. C. Leffingwell, N. Y..$5,000
Assistant Secretary—Oscar T. Crosby, Va..... 5,000
Assistant Secretary—James H. Moyle, Utah.. 5,000
Assistant Secretary—Leo S. Rowe, Pa..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—Jas. L. Wilmeth, Ark..... 4,000
Chief Appointment Div.—Jas. E. Harper, S. C. 3,000
Ch. Bookkeeping and Warrants Div.—Chas. H. Miller, Mass..... 4,000
Chief Public Moneys Div.—E. B. Daskam, Ct. 3,000
Chief Customs Div.—F. M. Halstead, Ore..... 4,500
Ch. Loans & Cur. Div.—Wm. S. Broughton, Ill. 3,500
Ch. Stationery & Pr'g Div.—Fred F. Weston, Ia. 2,500
Supt. Mails—S. M. Gaines, Ky..... 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard—E. P. Bertholf, N. J. 5,000
Director of Mint—Raymond J. Baker..... 5,000
Surgeon-General Public Health Service—Rupert Blue, S. C..... 6,000
Compt. of Treasury—Walter W. Warwick, Ohio 6,000
Auditor for Treasury—Samuel Patterson, Neb. 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept.—Oscar A. Price, W. Va..$4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept.—Edward L. Luckow, Wis..... 4,000
Auditor for State, etc.—Edw. D. Hearne, Del. 4,000
Auditor for P. O. Dept.—Chas. A. Kram, Pa.. 5,000
Treasurer of U. S.—John Burke, N. Dak..... 8,000
Assistant Treasurer—George Fort, Ga..... 3,600
Register Treasury—Houston B. Teehee, Okla.. 4,000
Ass't Register of Treasury—Jas. W. McCarter, S. Dak..... 2,500
Compt. of Currency—John S. Williams, Va.... 5,000
Commis. Internal Rev.—Daniel C. Roper, S. C. 6,500
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—David A. Gates, Ark. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Luther F. Speer, Pa. 4,000
Dep. Com. Internal Rev.—Geo. E. Fletcher, La. 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev.—Ellis C. Johnson, Wash. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence W. Becker, Ind..... 5,000
Chief Secret Service—Wm. J. Flynn, N. Y.... 4,000

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Major Benedict Crowell, Ohio.$5,000
Ass't and Chief Clerk—John C. Scofield, Ga.... 4,000
Chief of Staff—Gen. Tucker H. Bliss..... 10,000
Chief Clerk—Mark A. Watson, Cal..... 2,250
Adjt.-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. Henry P. McCain..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Thomas A. O'Brien, Me..... 2,500
Insp. Gen.—Maj.-Gen. John L. Chamberlain.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—John D. Parker, Va..... 2,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder..... 8,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor—Wm. H. Keith, Mo. 2,500
Quartermaster-General—Major-Gen. Henry G. Sharpe..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Emmet Hamilton, Minn..... 2,750
Surgeon-Gen.—Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas. 8,000
Chief Clerk—John Wilson, N. J..... 2,250
Ch. of Engineers—Maj.-Gen. Wm. M. Black, N. Y..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Frederick W. Browne, Iowa.....$2,250
Chief of Ordnance—Maj.-Gen. Wm. Crozier.. 8,000
Chief Clerk—John J. Cook, D. C..... 2,250
Chief Signal Officer—Maj.-Gen. George O. Squier..... 8,000
Civilian Assistant—Herbert S. Flynn, D. C... 2,400
Ch. Bu. In. Af.—Major-Gen. Frank McIntyre. 8,000
Chief Clerk—Louis V. Carmack, Ky..... 2,250
Of'cer Charge Pub. Bldgs.—Col. Clarence S. Ridley..... 5,000
Chief Clerk—E. F. Concklin, N. Y..... 2,400
Chief of Coast Artillery—Maj.-Gen. Erasmus M. Weaver..... 8,000
Chief Clerk—Otto M. Abramsky, Minn..... 2,000
Chief of Militia Bureau—Maj.-Gen. William A. Mann..... 8,000
Provost Marshal General—Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder..... 8,000

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ass't Secretary—Franklin D. Roosevelt.....$5,000
Chief Clerk—Frank S. Curtis..... 3,000
Pres. General Board—Ralph Earle..... 13,500
Chief Yards and Docks—Civil Engineer Frederic R. Harris..... 6,000
Chief Ordnance—Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss.. 6,000
Chief Supplies and Accounts—Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan†..... 6,000
Chief Medicine and Surgery—Surgeon-Gen. William C. Braisted†..... 6,000
Chief Construction and Repair—Ch. Constructor David W. Taylor..... 6,000
Ch. Navigation—Rear-Adm. Leigh C. Palmer.. 6,000
Ch. Steam Engineering—Rear-Adm. Robert S. Griffin.....$6,000
Judge-Adv.-Gen.—William C. Watts..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board—Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse..... 5,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board—Capt. Harry McL. P. Huse..... ....
Ch. Intellig. Of'ce—Rear-Admiral James H. Oliver..... 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs.—Rear-Admiral T. B. Howard. 5,000
Director Nautical Almanac—Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger..... 4,500
Hydrographer—Capt. Thomas Snowden..... 5,000
Comdt. Marine Corps—Col. Chas. A. Doyen.. 8,000

*The Secretary to the President is Joseph P. Tumulty, of New Jersey ($7,500).

†Rank of Rear-Admiral while holding said office.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Clerk—Ruskin McArdle, Tex. $4,000
Ass't Chief Clerk—William W. Smith, Tenn ... 2,000
First Ass't P. M. G.—John C. Koons, Md. ... 5,000
Second Ass't P. M. G.—Otto Praeger, Tex. ... 5,000
Third Ass't P. M. G.—Alex. M. Dockery, Mo. 5,000
Fourth Ass't P. M.—James I. Blakslee, Pa. ... 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System—C. B. Keene, Me. 4,800
Solicitor—William H. Lamar, Md. 5,000
Purchasing Agent—James A. Edgerton, N. J.. 4,000
Appointment Clerk—George S. Paull, Ohio... 2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails—R. Maddox, Ky. $3,000
Supt. Div. of Money Orders—Charles E. Matthews, Okla. 2,750
Supt. Division of Postmasters' Appointments—Charles R. Hodges, Tex. 3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M. S.—W. J. Denning, Ga. 4,000
Supt. Div. Dead Letters—M. M. McLean, Tex. 2,500
Chief Inspector—Geo. M. Sutton, Mo. 4,000

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

First Ass't Secretary—A. T. Vogelsang, Cal... $5,000
Assistant Secretary—Selden G. Hopkins, Wyo. 4,500
Chief Clerk—Ezekiel J. Ayers, N. J. 4,000
Solicitor—Charles D. Mahaffie, Ore. 5,000
Commis. Land Office—Clay Tallman, Nev. ... 5,000
Ass't Commis.—Charles M. Bruce, Va. 3,500
Commis. Pensions—G. M. Saltzgaber, Ohio... 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions—E. C. Tieman, Mo. 3,600
Commis. Education—Phil'der P. Claxton, Tenn. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Henry H. Baish, Pa. 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs—Cato Sells, Tex. $5,000
Ass't Commis.—Edgar B. Meritt, Ark. 3,500
Commis. Patents—James T. Newton, Ga. ... 5,000
First Ass't Commis.—Robert F. Whitehead, Va. 4,500
Ass't Commis.—Francis W. H. Clay, Pa. ... 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents—Wm. F. Woolard, Ill. ... 3,000
Direc. Geol. Surv.—George Otis Smith, Me. ... 6,000
Dir. Recla. Service—A. P. Davis, Kan. 7,500
Dir. Bur. of Mines—Van H. Manning, Miss. 6,000
Direc. Nat'l Park Service—S. T. Mather, Ill... 4,500

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Solicitor-Gen.—John W. Davis, W. Va. $10,000
Ass't to Atty.-Gen.—Geo. Carroll Todd, Va... 9,000
Ass't Attorneys-General—Huston Thompson, Col.; Charles Warren, Mass.; Samuel J. Graham, Pa.; Francis J. Kearful, D. C.; William C. Fitts, Ala.; Wm. L. Frierson, Tenn. 7,500
Solic. for P. O. Dept.—W. H. Lamar, Md. ... 5,000
Solicitor State Dept.—Lester H. Woolsey, N. Y. 5,000
Solicitor of Int. Rev.—E. C. Johnson, Wash... 5,000
Solicitor Dept. Commerce—A. L. Thurman, O.. 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury—Lawrence Becker, Ind. $5,000
Chief Clerk—Charles E. Stewart, Ala. 3,500
Appointment Clerk—C. B. Sorunborger, Vt. ... 2,000
Atty. for Pardons—James A. Finch, N. Y. ... 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—James H. Mackey, Col. ... 2,750
Supt. of Prisons—Francis H. Duehay, D. C... 4,000
Solicitor Dept. Labor—J. B. Densmore, Mont.. 5,000
Solicitor Interior Dept.—C. D. Mahaffie, Ore.. 5,000
Private Secretary—John T. Suter, D. C. 3,000
Chief Div. Investigations—A. B. Bielaski, Md.. 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Ass't. Sec'y.—Carl S. Vrooman, Ill. $5,000
Ass't. Sec'y—Raymond A. Pearson, Ia. 5,000
Ass't. Sec'y.—Clarence Ousley, Texas 5,000
Ass't. to the Sec'y.—Beverly T. Galloway, Mo. 3,500
Ass't. to the Sec'y.—Floyd R. Harrison, Va.... 3,300
Ass't. to the Sec'y.—Alonze E. Taylor, Cal.... 2,750
Ass't. to the Sec'y.—Mill R. Wilkinson, Ga.... 2,750
Solicitor—William M. Williams, Ala. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert M. Reese, D. C. 3,500
Chief of Weather Bu.—Charles F. Marvin, Ohio. 5,000
Ch. Bureau of Animal Industry—Dr. A. D. Melvin, Ill. 5,000
Direc. States Relations Service—A. C. True, Ct. 4,500
Chief Div. of Publications—J. A. Arnold, Ind.. $3,500
Chief Div. of Accounts—A. Zappone, D. C. ... 4,000
Chief Bureau of Soils—Milton Whitney, Md... 4,000
Chief Forest Service—Henry S. Graves, Ct. ... 5,000
Ch. Bu. Crop Estimates—L. M. Estabrook, Tex. 4,000
Ch. Bu. of Plant Industry—W. A. Taylor, Mich. 5,000
Entomologist—L. O. Howard, N. Y. 4,500
Chemist & Chief of Bu.—C. L. Alsberg, Mass.. 5,000
Chief Bu. Biological Survey—E. W. Nelson, Ariz. 3,500
Direc. Public Roads—L. W. Page, Mass. 4,500
Chief, Bu. of Markets—Charles J. Brand, Ill... 4,500
Ch. Hortic. Board—J. K. Haywood, N. Y. ... 3,800
Ch. Insecticide Board—C. L. Marlatt, Kans... 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Ass't Secretary—Edwin F. Sweet, Mich. $5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt.—Geo. C. Havenner, D. C. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George Johannes, Ohio. ... 3,000
Chief of Division of—
Appointments—Clifford Hastings, Wash. ... 2,500
Publications—Dan. C. Vaughan, Ga. 2,500
Supplies—Francis M. Shore, Ohio. 2,100
Director of the Census—Sam. L. Rogers, N. C.. 6,000
Chief Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce—Burwell S. Cutler, N. Y. $6,000
Director Standards—S. W. Stratton, Ill. 6,000
Commissioner Fisheries—H. M. Smith, D. C.. 6,000
Commissioner Lighthouses—G. R. Putnam, Ia. 5,000
Supt. Coast and Geod. Survey—E. L. Jones, Va. 6,000
Commis. of Nav.—E. T. Chamberlain, N. Y. ... 4,000
Supervising Inspector-General Steamboat Inspection Service—George Uhler, Pa. 4,000

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Assistant Secretary—Louis F. Post, Ill. $5,000
Solicitor—John B. Densmore, Mont. 5,000
Chief Clerk—Robert Watson, Mass. 3,000
Disbursing Clerk—George G. Box, N. Y. ... 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration—A. Caminetti, Cal. 5,000
Commis. Naturalization—Richard K. Campbell, Va. $4,000
Commis. Labor Statistics—Royal Meeker, N. J. 5,000
Ch. Children's Bureau—Julia C. Lathrop, Ill.. 5,000
Ch. Div. Inform.—T. V. Powderly, Pa. 3,500

President Civil Service Commission—J. A. McIlhenny, La. $4,500
Civil Serv. Commis.—Chas. M. Galloway, S. C. 4,000
Civil Service Commis.—H. W. Craven, Wash.. 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser.—George R. Wales, Vt. 3,500
Secretary Civil Service—John T. Doyle, N. Y.. 2,500
Public Printer—Cornelius Ford, N. J. $5,500
Librarian of Congress—Herbert Putnam. 6,500
Assistant Librarian—Appleton P. C. Griffin... 4,000
Director General Pan-American Union—John Barrett, Ill. 7,500
Asst. Director—Francisco J. Yanes, Venez. ... 4,000
Chief Clerk—Franklin Adams, Cal. 3,600

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Chairman—George Vaux, Jr., Pa.
Daniel Smiley, N. Y.
Merrill E. Gates, D. C.
Wm. H. Ketcham, D. C.
Edward E. Ayer, Ill.
Warren K. Moorehead, Mass.
Samuel A. Eliot, Mass.
Frank Knox, N. H.
Isidore B. Dockweiler, Cal.
Malcolm McDowell, Wash., D. C.

The board, commissioned directly by the President, serves without salary.

NOTE—The various war boards through which the Government's activities find expression are listed elsewhere, under the heading of the Council of National Defense, United States Food Administration, etc.

UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURERS.

Sub-Treasuries.	*Assistant Treasurers.*
Baltimore	Robert G. Hilton
Boston	Charles B. Strecker
Chicago	Robert I. Hunt
Cincinnati	Arthur Espy
New Orleans	Wm. H. McClendon
New York	Martin Vogel
Philadelphia	John B. Evans
St. Louis	William D. Vandiver
San Francisco	William J. McGee

SUPERINTENDENTS OF MINTS.

Carson City.. (Equipped as Assay Office), Edward Ryan, Assayer in charge
New Orleans.....Leonard Magruder
Philadelphia.....Adam M. Joyce
San Francisco.....Thaddeus W. H. Shanahan
Denver.....Thomas Annear

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.	Port.	Name of Collector.	Salary.
Portland, Me.	Charles M. Sleeper	$5,000	San Francisco, Cal.	J. O. Davis	$7,000
St. Albans, Vt.	Herbert C. Comings	5,000	Tampa, Fla.	James F. C. Griggs	6,000
Boston, Mass.	Edmund Billings	8,000	Portland, Ore.	Thomas C. Burke	4,500
Providence, R. I.	F. E. Fitzsimmons	4,500	Seattle, Wash.	Roscoe M. Drumheller	6,000
Bridgeport, Ct.	James L. McGovern	5,000	Juneau, Alaska	John F. Pugh	4,000
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Henry Holland	5,000	Honolulu, Hawaii	M. A. Franklin	5,000
Rochester, N. Y.	Charles F. Rattigan	4,500	Great Falls, Mont.	A. J. King	3,500
Buffalo, N. Y.	George Bleistein	6,000	Pembina, N. Dak.	Judson LaMoure, Jr.	3,500
New York, N. Y.	Byron R. Newton	12,000	Duluth, Minn.	Harris Bennett	4,000
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. H. Berry	8,000	Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn.	Harry A. Lund	4,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	George W. Acklin	4,500	Milwaukee, Wis.	August M. Garvin	4,500
Baltimore, Md.	William P. Ryan	7,000	Detroit, Mich.	Richard I. Lawson	6,000
Norfolk, Va.	Norman R. Hamilton	5,000	Chicago, Ill.	Rivers McNeill	7,000
Wilmington, N. C.	Walker Taylor	2,500	Indianapolis, Ind.	Thomas E. Stucky	4,000
Charleston, S. C.	F. C. Peters	2,500	Cleveland, Ohio	W. Burr Gongwer	6,000
Savannah, Ga.	David C. Borrow, Jr.	3,000	Louisville, Ky.	W. S. Kinkead	3,500
Mobile, Ala.	Percy W. Maer	3,500	Memphis, Tenn.	George P. Woollen	3,500
New Orleans, La.	Murphy J. Foster	7,000	St. Louis, Mo.	Fountain Rothwell	6,000
Port Arthur, Tex.	Robert E. Latimer	3,000	Des Moines, Iowa	Christian A. Niemeyer	3,000
Galveston, Tex.	Fred C. Pabst	5,000	Omaha, Neb.	Charles W. McCune	3,500
Laredo, Tex.	Frank Rabb	3,500	Denver, Col.	George E. Hosmer	3,500
El Paso, Tex.	Zach. L. Cobb	4,500	Salt Lake City, Utah	Thomas F. Thomas	2,500
Eagle Pass, Tex.	A. H. Evans	4,000	San Juan, Porto Rico	Hayden L. Moore	5,000
Nogales, Ariz.	Charles E. Hardy	3,500			
Los Angeles, Cal.	John B. Elliott	5,000			

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS AT THE PRINCIPAL PORTS.

Portland, Me., Cyrus W. Davis, $4,500.
Boston, Mass., J. A. Maynard, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., Thomas E. Rush, $8,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., Chas. R. Kurtz, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., Guy W. Steele, $4,500.
New Orleans, La., A. Arnold Barksdale, $3,500
San Francisco, Cal., John S. Irby, $5,000.

NAVAL OFFICERS OF CUSTOMS.

Boston, Mass., John B. Nash, $5,000.
New York, N. Y., H. Otto Wittpenn, $8,000.
Chicago, Ill., William Brown, $5,000.
New Orleans, Edwin G. Hunter, $5,000.
Baltimore, Md., W. Mitchell Digges, $5,000.
San Francisco, Cal., James H. Barry, $5,000.
Philadelphia, Pa., William M. Croll, $5,000.

POSTMASTERS OF PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York, Thomas G. Patten, 1917.
Chicago, Ill., William B. Carlile, 1917.
Brooklyn, N. Y., Walter C. Burton, 1916.
St. Louis, Mo., Colin M. Selph, 1913.
Boston, Mass., William F. Murray, 1914.
Baltimore, Md., Sherlock Swann, 1913.
San Francisco, Cal., Charles W. Fay, 1913.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Joel C. Clore, 1916.
Cleveland, Ohio, William J. Murphy, 1914.
Buffalo, N. Y., George J. Meyer, 1916.
Pittsburgh, Pa., Alexander S. Guffey, 1916.
Washington, D. C., Merritt O. Chance, 1915.
Detroit, Mich., Wm. J. Nagel, 1913.
Milwaukee, Wis., Frank B. Schutz, 1914.
Newark, N. J., John F. Sinnott, 1916.
Minneapolis, Minn., Edward A. Purdy, 1914.
Jersey City, N. J., Matt Ely, 1915.
Louisville, Ky., E. T. Schmitt, 1913.
Omaha, Neb., Charles E. Fanning, 1916.
Rochester, N. Y., George C. Stand, 1917.
St. Paul, Minn., Otto N. Raths, 1915.
Providence, R. I., Edward F. Carroll, 1917.
Denver, Col., Benj. F. Stapleton, 1915.
Indianapolis, Ind., R. E. Springsteen, 1913.
Albany, N. Y., William H. Murray, 1914.
Columbus, Ohio, Samuel A. Kinnear, 1914.
Syracuse, N. Y., John J. Kesel, 1913.
Worcester, Mass., vacant.
Toledo, Ohio, George F. Parrish, 1915.
Richmond, Va., Hay T. Thornton, 1914.
New Haven, Ct., Philip Troup, 1914.
Nashville, Tenn., Eugene S. Shannon, 1914.
Scranton, Pa., John J. Durkin, 1915.
Fall River, Mass., James H. Hoar, 1916
Memphis, Tenn., C. W. Metcalf, Jr., 1914.
Dayton, Ohio, Forest L. May, 1913.
Troy, N. Y., James H. Burns, 1914.
Grand Rapids, Mich., Charles E. Hogadone, 1914.
Reading, Pa., Charles N. Seitzinger, 1913
Camden, N. J., Harry M. Knight, 1913.
Trenton, N. J., E. F. Hooper, 1914.
Lynn, Mass., Edmund S. Higgins, 1913.
Atlanta, Ga., Bolling H. Jones, 1913.
Wilmington, Del., James J. English, 1913.
New Orleans, La., Charles Janvier, 1916.
Kansas City, Mo., Baylis Steele, 1916.
Philadelphia, Pa., John A. Thornton, 1913.
Charleston, S. C., Jos. M. Poulnot, 1913.
Seattle, Wash., Edgar Battle, 1913.
Portland, Ore., F. S. Meyers, 1913.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Organized 1871. Incorporated 1905. *President*—Philip N. Moore, St. Louis, Mo. *Vice-President*—Sidney J. Jennings, New York City. *Treasurer*—George C. Stone, New York City. *Secretary*—Bradley Stoughton, New York City.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PSYCHICAL RESEARCH.

Secretary and Treasurer—James H. Hyslop, Ph. D., LL. D. *Assistant Secretary*—Walter F. Prince Ph. D., 44 East Twenty-third Street, New York City.

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Chief Justice of the United States—Edward D. White of Louisiana, born 1845, appointed 1910.

		Born.	App.			Born.	App.
Asso. Justice—	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1843	1898	*Asso. Justice*—	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1858	1912
" "	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1841	1902	" "	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1862	1914
" "	William R. Day, Ohio	1849	1903	" "	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1856	1916
" "	W. Van Devanter, Wyo.	1859	1910	" "	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1857	1916

Clerk—James D. Maher ($6,000). *Marshal*—Frank Key Green ($4,500). *Reporter*—Ernest Knaebel ($4,500).
The salary of the Chief Justice of the United States is $15,000; Associate Justices, $14,500 each.

CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cir.	*Judges.*	*App.*
1.	Geo. H. Bingham, N. H.	1913
	Chas. F. Johnson, Me.	1917
	Frederic Dodge, Mass.	1912
2.	Henry G. Ward, N. Y.	1907
	.....	
	Henry W. Rogers, Ct.	1913
	Chas. M. Hough, N.Y.	1916
3.	Victor B. Woolley, Del.	1914
	Joseph Buffington, Pa.	1906
	John B. McPherson, Pa.	1912
4.	Charles A. Woods, S. C.	1913
4.	Jeter C. Pritchard, N. C.	1904
	Martin A. Knapp, D. C.	1910
5.	Don A. Pardee, Ga.	1881
	Richard W. Walker, Ala.	1914
	Robt. Lynn Batts, Texas	1917
6.	Arthur C. Denison, Mich.	1911
	John W. Warrington, Ohio	1909
	Loral E. Knappen, Mich.	1910
7.	Francis E. Baker, Ind.	1902
	Samuel Alschuler, Ill.	1915
	Christian C. Kohlsaat, Ill.	1905
7.	Julian W. Mack, Ill.	1911
	Evan A. Evans, Wis.	1916
8.	Walter H. Sanborn, Minn.	1892
	William C. Hook, Kan.	1903
	John Emmett Carland, D. C.	1911
	Walter I. Smith, Iowa	1911
	Kimbrough Stone, Mo.	1916
9.	William B. Gilbert, Ore.	1892
	Erskine M. Ross, Cal.	1895
	William W. Morrow, Cal.	1897
	Wm. H. Hunt, D. C.	1911

Salaries, $7,000 each. The Judges of each circuit and the Justice of the Supreme Court for the circuit constitute a Circuit Court of Appeals. The FIRST CIRCUIT consists of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Porto Rico. SECOND—Connecticut, New York, Vermont. THIRD—Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania. FOURTH—Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia. FIFTH—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone. SIXTH—Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. SEVENTH—Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin. EIGHTH—Arkansas, Colorado, Oklahoma, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming. NINTH—Alaska, Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Hawaii.

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS—*Chief Justice*—Edward K. Campbell, Ala. *Associate Judges*—Fenton W. Booth, Ill.; George W. Atkinson, W. Va.; Samuel S. Barney, Wis.; George E. Downey, Ind. James Hay, Va. Salaries: Chief Justice, $6,500; Justices, $6,000.

DISTRICT COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Districts.	*Judges.*	*Addresses.*	*App.*
Ala.: N. & M.	Henry D. Clayton	Montgomery	1914
" N.	Wm. I. Grubb	Birmingham	1909
" S. D.	Robert T. Ervin	Mobile	1917
Alaska	R. W. Jennings	Juneau	1913
"	Wm. A. Holzheimer	Nome	1917
"	F. M. Brown	Valdez	1913
"	Chas. E. Bunnell	Fairbanks	1915
Ariz.	Wm. H. Sawtelle	Tucson	1913
Ark.: E. D.	Jacob Trieber	Little Rock	1901
" W. D.	F. A. Youmans	Fort Smith	1911
Cal.: N. D.	M. T. Dooling	San Francisco	1913
"	Wm. C. Van Fleet	San Francisco	1907
" S. D.	Oscar A. Trippet	Los Angeles	1915
"	Benj. F. Bledsoe	Los Angeles	1914
Canal Zone	Wm. H. Jackson	Ancon	1914
Colorado	Robert E. Lewis	Denver	1906
Connecticut	Edwin S. Thomas	New Haven	1913
Delaware	Ed. G. Bradford	Wilmington	1897
Fla.: N. D.	W. B. Sheppard	Pensacola	1908
" S. D.	Rhydon M. Call	Jacksonville	1913
Ga.: N. D.	Wm. T. Newman	Atlanta	1886
" S. D.	Emory Speer	Macon	1885
" S. D.	Beverly D. Evans	Savannah	1917
Hawaii	H. W. Vaughan	Honolulu	1916
"	Jos. B. Poindexter	Honolulu	1917
Idaho	Frank S. Dietrich	Boise	1907
Ill.: N. D.	Ken. M. Landis	Chicago	1905
" "	G. A. Carpenter	Chicago	1910
" S. D.	J. O. Humphrey	Springfield	1901
" E.	.....	Danville	.....
Indiana	A. B. Anderson	Indianapolis	1902
Iowa: N. D.	Henry T. Reed	Waterloo	1904
" S. D.	Martin J. Wade	Davenport	1915
Kansas	John C. Pollock	Kansas City	1903
Ky.: W. D.	Walter Evans	Louisville	1899
" E. D.	A. M. J. Cochran	Covington	1901
La.: E. D.	Rufus E. Foster	New Orleans	1909
" W. D.	George W. Jack	Shreveport	1917
Maine	Clarence Hale	Portland	1902
Maryland	John C. Rose	Baltimore	1910
Mass.	Jas. M. Morton, Jr.	Boston	1912
Mich.: E. D.	Arthur J. Tuttle	Detroit	1912
" W. D.	C. W. Sessions	Grand Rapids	1911
Minnesota	Wilbur F. Booth	Minneapolis	1914
"	Page Morris	Duluth	1903
Miss.: N. & S.	Henry C. Niles	Jackson	1892
Mo.: E. D.	David P. Dyer	St. Louis	1907
" W. D.	A. S. Van Valkenburgh	Kansas City	1910
Montana	G. M. Bourquin	Butte	1912
Nebraska	Jas. W. Woodrough	Omaha	1916
"	Thos. C. Munger	Lincoln	1907
Nevada	E. S. Farrington	Carson City	1907
N. Hamp.	Edgar Aldrich	Littleton	1891
New Jersey	John Rellstab	Trenton	1909
"	Thos. G. Haight	Newark	1914
"	J. Warren Davis	Trenton	1916
New Mexico	Colin Neblett	Santa Fé	1917
N. Y.: N. D.	George W. Ray	Binghamton	1902
" W. D.	John R. Hazel	Buffalo	1900
" S. D.	Julius M. Mayer	N. Y. City	1912
" S. D.	Augustus N. Hand	N. Y. City	1914
" S. D.	Martin T. Manton	N. Y. City	1916
" S. D.	Learned Hand	N. Y. City	1909
" E. D.	T. I. Chatfield	Brooklyn	1907
" E. D.	.....	Brooklyn	1911
N. C.: E. D.	H. G. Conner	Wilson	1909
" W. D.	James E. Boyd	Greensboro	1901
N. Dakota	Chas. F. Amidon	Fargo	1897
Ohio: N. D.	John M. Killits	Toledo	1910
" N. D.	D. C. Westenhaver	Cleveland	1917
" S. D.	H. C. Hollister	Cincinnati	1910
" S. D.	John E. Sater	Columbus	1909
Okla.: E. D.	R. E. Campbell	Muskogee	1908
" W. D.	John H. Cotteral	Guthrie	1908
Oregon	C. E. Wolverton	Portland	1906
"	Robert S. Bean	Portland	1909
Pa.: E. D.	J. W. Thompson	Philadelphia	1912
" E. D.	O. B. Dickinson	Philadelphia	1914
" M. D.	Chas. B. Witmer	Sunbury	1911
" W. D.	W. H. S. Thompson	Pittsburgh	1914
" W. D.	Chas. P. Orr	Pittsburgh	1909
Porto Rico	P. J. Hamilton	San Juan	1913
Rhode Island	A. L. Brown	Providence	1896
S. Car.: E. D.	H. A. M. Smith	Charleston	1911
" W. D.	Joseph T. Johnson	Greenville	1916
So. Dakota	Jas. D. Elliott	Sioux Falls	1911
Tenn.: E. & M.	Ed. T. Sanford	Knoxville	1908
" W. D.	John E. McCall	Memphis	1905
Tex.: E. D.	Gordon Russell	Sherman	1910
" W. D.	Du Val Smith	San Antonio	1916
" W. D.	W. R. Smith	El Paso	1917
" N. D.	Edw. R. Meek	Dallas	1899
" S. D.	.....	Houston	1902
Utah	Till. D. Johnson	Ogden City	1916
Vermont	Harland B. Howe	Windsor	1915
Va.: E. D.	E. Waddill, Jr.	Richmond	1898
" W. D.	H. C. McDowell	Lynchburg	1904
Wash.: W. D.	Ed. E. Cushman	Tacoma	1912
" W. D.	J. Neterer	Seattle	1913
" E. D.	F. H. Rudkin	Spokane	1911
W. Va.: N. D.	A. G. Dayton	Philippi	1905
" S. D.	B. F. Keller	Charleston	1901
Wis.: E. D.	F. A. Geiger	Milwaukee	1912
" W. D.	A. L. Sanborn	Madison	1905
Wyoming	John A. Riner	Cheyenne	1890

Salaries of District Judges, $6,000 each.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT-ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS.

Districts.	District-Attorneys. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.	Marshals. Names and Official Addresses.	Appointed.
Alabama, N.	Robert N. Bell, Birmingham	Dec. 20, 1913	Henry A. Skeggs, Birmingham	May 18, 1914
" M.	Thos. D. Samford, Montgomery	Dec. 20, 1913	McDuffie Cain, Montgomery	June 8, 1914
" S.	Alexander D. Pitts, Mobile	Dec. 20, 1913	Christopher C. Gewin, Mobile	May 7, 1914
Alaska, 1st Div.	James A. Smiser, Juneau	Jan. 30, 1915	Harry A. Bishop, Juneau	May 28, 1914
" 2d Div.	F. M. Saxton, Nome	Oct. 2, 1913	Emmet R. Jordan, Nome	June 16, 1913
" 3d Div.	Wm. N. Spence, Valdez	Mar. 27, 1914	F. R. Brenneman, Valdez	Sept. 9, 1913
" 4th Div.	Rinehart F. Roth, Fairbanks	Oct. 24, 1914	Lewis T. Erwin, Fairbanks	May 20, 1913
Arizona	Thomas A. Flynn, Phoenix	Jan. 27, 1914	Joseph P. Dillon, Phoenix	Jan. 15, 1914
Arkansas, E.	Wm. H. Martin, Little Rock	July 30, 1913	Andrew J. Walls, Little Rock	June 22, 1914
" W.	J. V. Bourland, Fort Smith	June 10, 1913	John H. Parker, Fort Smith	June 22, 1914
California, N.	John W. Preston, San Francisco	Dec. 22, 1913	James B. Holohan, S. Francisco	Mar. 2, 1914
" S.	A. Schoonover, Los Angeles	July 28, 1913	Chas. T. Walton, Los Angeles	Feb. 25, 1914
Canal Zone	Chas. R. Williams, Ancon	June 14, 1915	Miguel A. Otero, Culebra	Mar. 15, 1917
Colorado	Harry B. Tedrow, Denver	June 26, 1914	Samuel J. Burris, Denver	Mar. 2, 1915
Connecticut	Thos. J. Spellacy, Hartford	June 30, 1915	C. C. Middlebrooks, Hartford	Feb. 20, 1915
Delaware	Chas. F. Curley, Wilmington	Mar. 11, 1916	Martin F. Farry, Wilmington	Jan. 4, 1915
Dist. of Columbia	John E. Laskey, Washington	Oct. 22, 1914	Maurice Splain, Washington	Feb. 25, 1914
Florida, N.	John L. Neeley, Pensacola	June 4, 1915	Jas. B. Perkins, Pensacola	Oct. 1, 1913
" S.	H. S. Phillips, Tampa	June 10, 1913	Nath. H. Boswell, Jacksonville	Mar. 3, 1916
Georgia, N.	Hooper Alexander, Atlanta	Sept. 29, 1913	Howard Thompson, Atlanta	July 22, 1913
" S.	Earl M. Donalson, Macon	Aug. 24, 1914	Joseph S. Davis, Macon	July 22, 1913
Hawaii	.....	.....	Jerome J. Smiddy, Honolulu	Sept. 11, 1914
Idaho	James L. McClear, Boisé	Dec. 22, 1913	Thomas B. Martin, Boisé	April 6, 1914
Illinois, N.	Chas. F. Clyne, Chicago	Sept. 8, 1914	John J. Bradley, Chicago	April 28, 1914
" E.	Chas. A. Karch, Danville	April 28, 1914	Cooper Stout, Danville	May 14, 1914
" S.	Edward C. Knotts, Springfield	May 20, 1914	Vincent Y. Dallman, Springfield	June 8, 1914
Indiana	L. E. Slack, Indianapolis	Jan. 10, 1916	Mark Storen, Indianapolis	July 14, 1914
Iowa, N.	F. A. O'Connor, N. H'pton (P.O.)	May 14, 1914	E. R. Moore, Dubuque	June 19, 1914
" S.	C. R. Porter, Centerville (P. O.)	Feb. 25, 1914	Nicholas F. Reed, Ottumwa	Mar. 10, 1914
Kansas	F. Robertson, Kansas City	June 10, 1913	Otho T. Wood, Topeka	June 25, 1914
Kentucky, E.	Thomas D. Slattery, Covington	May 19, 1914	Robert C. Ford, Covington	Jan. 26, 1914
" W.	Perry B. Miller, Louisville	June 9, 1914	Edgar H. James, Louisville	Nov. 25, 1913
Louisiana, E.	J. W. Montgomery, New Orleans	Mar. 16, 1917	Frank M. Miller, New Orleans	April 24, 1914
" W.	Robt. A. Hunter, Shreveport	Mar. 21, 1917	J. H. Kirkpatrick, Shreveport	Dec. 18 1914
Maine	John F. A. Merrill, Portland	Feb. 15, 1915	John S. P. H. Wilson, Portland	May 19, 1914
Maryland	Samuel K. Dennis, Baltimore	Jan. 8, 1915	Wm. W. Stockham, Baltimore	Jan. 8, 1915
Massachusetts	George W. Anderson, Boston	Oct. 13, 1914	John J. Mitchell, Boston	Feb. 20, 1915
Michigan, E.	Jno. E. Kinnane, Detroit	Aug. 8, 1916	Henry Behrendt, Detroit	May 5, 1914
" W.	Myron H. Walker, Gd. Rapids	Aug. 29, 1914	H. O'Connor, Grand Rapids	Mar. 1, 1915
Minnesota	Alfred Jaques, St. Paul	June 9, 1914	James A. Wessel, St. Paul	Mar. 20, 1916
Mississippi, N.	Wilson S. Hill, Oxford	Jan. 26, 1914	W. S. Vardaman, Oxford	Feb. 24, 1914
" S.	Joseph W. George, Jackson	July 8, 1915	John G. Cashman, Jackson	Feb. 24, 1914
Missouri, E.	Arthur L. Oliver, St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914	John E. Lynch, St. Louis	Aug. 4, 1914
" W.	Francis M. Wilson, Kansas City	Aug. 4, 1913	Wm. A. Shelton, Kansas City	May 10, 1916
Montana	Burton K. Wheeler, Butte	Oct. 30, 1913	Jos. L. Asbridge, Helena	May 1, 1915
Nebraska	Thos. S. Allen, Lincoln	July 29, 1916	Thos. J. Flynn, Omaha	July 23, 1915
Nevada	William Woodburn, Jr., Reno	April 6, 1914	A. B. Gray, Carson City	July 2, 1913
New Hampshire	F. H. Brown, Somersworth (P.O.)	June 30, 1914	Chas. J. O'Neill, Concord	June 30, 1914
New Jersey	Chas. F. Lynch, Newark	June 17, 1916	Albert Bolischweiler, Trenton	Dec. 11, 1913
New Mexico	S. Burkhart, Albuquerque	Aug. 5, 1913	A. H. Hudspeth, Santa Fé	May 20, 1913
New York, N.	Dennis B. Lucey, Utica	Jan. 11, 1916	Clayton L. Wheeler, Utica	Aug. 24, 1915
" S.	Francis G. Caffey, N. Y. City	May 24, 1917	Thos. D. McCarthy, N. Y. City	Mar. 3, 1915
" E.	Melville J. France, Brooklyn	Mar. 2, 1915	Jas. M. Power, Brooklyn	Mar. 3, 1915
" W.	S. T. Lockwood, Buffalo	Jan. 11, 1916	John D. Lynn, Rochester	Jan. 11, 1916
N. Carolina, E.	James O. Carr, Wilmington	Aug. 7, 1916	W. T. Dortch, Raleigh	Dec. 23, 1913
" W.	Wm. C. Hammer, Ashboro	Feb. 24, 1914	Chas. A. Webb, Asheville	Dec. 23, 1913
North Dakota	Melvin A. Hildreth, Fargo	Oct. 9, 1914	Stephen J. Doyle, Fargo	April 1, 1914
Ohio, N.	Edwin S. Wertz, Cleveland	Mar. 1, 1915	Chas. W. Lapp, Cleveland	July 22, 1913
" S.	Stuart R. Bolin, Columbus	June 6, 1915	Michael Devanney, Cincinnati	Mar. 1, 1915
Oklahoma, E.	W. C. McGinnis, Muskogee	Mar. 15, 1917	B. A. Enoe, Jr., Muskogee	Aug. 4, 1913
" W.	John A. Fain, Oklahoma City	Dec 22, 1914	John Q. Newell, Oklahoma City	Nov. 3, 1913
Oregon	C. L. Reames, Portland	April 28, 1913	John Montag, Portland	July 29, 1913
Pennsylvania, E.	Francis F. Kane, Philadelphia	Sept. 10, 1913	Frank J. Noonan, Philadelphia	Oct. 30, 1914
" M.	Rogers L. Burnett, Scranton	Dec. 20, 1913	James S. Magee, Scranton	Jan. 27, 1914
" W.	E. Lowry Humes, Pittsburgh	Sept. 10, 1913	Joseph Howley, Pittsburgh	April 28, 1914
Porto Rico	Miles M. Martin, San Juan	Mar. 12, 1915	Wm. R. Bennett, San Juan	Mar. 2, 1915
Rhode Island	Harvey A. Baker, Providence	Sept. 15, 1914	John J. Richards, Providence	Nov. 3, 1913
S. Carolina, E.	Francis H. Weston, Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914	James L. Sims, Charleston	Feb. 18, 1914
" W.	J. Wm. Thurmond, Greenville	April 2, 1915	C. J. Lyon, Greenville	Mar. 16, 1915
South Dakota	Robt. P. Stewart, Deadwood	Aug. 4, 1913	T. W. Taubman, Sioux Falls	April 24, 1914
Tennessee, E.	L. M. Coleman, Chattanooga	July 10, 1913	John R. Thompson, Knoxville	April 20, 1914
" M.	Lee Douglas, Nashville	May 14, 1914	Jonas T. Amis, Nashville	Jan. 26, 1915
" W.	William D. Kyser, Memphis	Mar. 12, 1917	S. H. Trezevant, Memphis	Feb. 13, 1915
Texas, N.	Wilmot M. Odell, Fort Worth	Mar. 15, 1917	Wm. J. McDonald, Dallas	April 24, 1913
" S.	John E. Green, Jr., Houston	Feb. 25, 1914	Jacob A. Herring, Houston	Oct. 30, 1913
" E.	Clarence Merritt, Paris	June 16, 1914	B. F. Sherrell, Texarkana	May 6, 1913
" W.	J. L. Camp, San Antonio	April 24, 1913	John H. Rogers, Austin	April 24, 1913
Utah	Wm. W. Ray, Salt Lake City	Mar. 10, 1914	Aquila Nebeker, Salt Lake City	Feb. 25, 1914
Vermont	Vernon A. Bullard, Burlington	Mar. 1, 1915	Arthur P. Carpenter, Rutland	April 24, 1914
Virginia, E.	Richard H. Mann, Richmond	April 24, 1914	John G. Saunders, Richmond	April 16, 1914
" W.	Richard E. Byrd, Roanoke	April 6, 1914	T. G. Burch, Martinsville	April 6, 1914
Washington, E.	Francis A. Garrecht, Spokane	Jan. 27, 1914	James F. McGovern, Spokane	Mar. 3, 1914
" W.	Clay Allen, Seattle	Sept. 29, 1913	John M. Boyle, Tacoma	Mar. 9, 1914
W. Virginia, N.	Stuart W. Walker, Martinsburg	Jan. 6, 1914	Clarence E. Smith, Parkersburg	Feb. 24, 1914
" S.	Wm. G. Barnhart, Charleston	Aug. 18, 1913	William Osborne, Huntington	Feb. 2, 1914
Wisconsin, E.	H. A. Sawyer, Milwaukee	July 13, 1915	S. W. Randolph, Milwaukee	July 13, 1915
" W.	Albert C. Wolfe, La Crosse	Jan. 29, 1917	Frank P. O'Connor, Madison	July 21, 1916
Wyoming	Chas. L. Rigdon, Cheyenne	June 9, 1914	Daniel F. Hudson, Cheyenne	May 14, 1914

N., Northern; S., Southern; E., Eastern; W., Western; M., Middle.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE.

(Revised to December 5, 1917.)

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Country.	Name and State.	Salary.
Argentina	Frederic J. Stimson, Mass.	$17,500
Aust.-Hungary	Frederic C. Penfield, Pa.†	17,500
Brazil	Edwin V. Morgan, N. Y.	17,500
Chile	Joseph H. Shea, Ind.	17,500
France	William G. Sharp, Ohio	17,500
Great Britain	Walter Hines Page, N. Y.	17,500
Italy	Thomas Nelson Page, Va.	$17,500
Japan	Roland S. Morris, Pa	17,500
Mexico	Henry P. Fletcher, Pa.	17,500
Russia	David R. Francis, Mo.	17,500
Spain	Joseph E. Willard, Va.	17,500
Turkey	Abram I. Elkus, N. Y.†	17,500

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Belgium	Brand Whitlock, Ohio	$12,000
Bolivia	John D. O'Rear, Mo.	10,000
Bulgaria	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
China	Paul S. Reinsch, Wis.	12,000
Colombia	Hoffman Philip, N. Y.	10,000
Costa Rica	Edward J. Hale, N. C.	10,000
Cuba	Wm. E. Gonzales, S. C.	12,000
Denmark	Maurice Francis Egan, D. C.	10,000
Dominican Rep.	Wm. W. Russell, D. C.	10,000
Ecuador	Charles S. Hartman, Mont.	10,000
Greece	*Garrett Droppers, Mass.	10,000
Guatemala	Wm. H. Leavell, Miss.	10,000
Hayti	A. Bailly-Blanchard, La.	10,000
Honduras	John Ewing, La.	10,000
Netherlands	John W. Garrett, Md.	12,000
Nicaragua	Benjamin L. Jefferson, Col.	$10,000
Norway	A. G. Schmedeman, Wis.	10,000
Panama	Wm. J. Price, Ky.	10,000
Paraguay	Daniel F. Mooney, Ohio	10,000
Persia	John L. Caldwell, Kan.	10,000
Peru	Benton McMillin, Tenn.	10,000
Portugal	Thos. H. Birch, N. J.	10,000
Roumania and Serbia	Chas. J. Vopicka, Ill.	10,000
Salvador	Boaz W. Long, N. Mex.	10,000
Siam	George Pratt Ingersoll, Ct.	10,000
Sweden	Ira Nelson Morris, Ill.	10,000
Switzerland	Pleasant A. Stovall, Ga.	10,000
Uruguay	Robt. Emmett Jeffery, Ark.	10,000
Venezuela	Preston McGoodwin, Okla.	10,000

AGENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

Egypt.....Hampson Gary, Tex.....$6,500.
Morocco....Maxwell Blake, Mo..... 7,500.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS.

Argentina	Warren D. Robbins	$2,625
Brazil	G. C. Tarler	2.625
Bulgaria	William W. Andrews (2d)	2,000
Chile	F. O. de Billier	2.625
China	John Van. A. McMurray	3,000
Colombia	Perry Belden	2,625
Costa Rica	Stewart Johnson (2d)	2.000
Cuba	Gustave Scholle	2,625
Denmark	U. Grant-Smith	3,000
Dominican Rep.	Herbert S. Goold (2d)	2,000
France	Robert Woods Bliss	3,000
France	Arthur H. Frazier	3,000
Great Britain	Irwin H. Laughlin	3,000
Greece	John C. White (2d)	2,000
Hayti	Ferdinand L. Mayer (2d)	2,000
Honduras	John W. Belt (3d)	1,500
Italy	Peter Augustus Jay	3,000
Japan	Willing Spencer	2,625
Liberia	Richard C. Bundy (2d)	2,000
Luxemburg	Marshall Langhorne	$3,000
Mexico	George T. Summerlin	3,000
Montenegro	John C. White (2d)	2,000
Netherlands	Marshall Langhorne	3,000
Norway	H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld (2d)	2.000
Panama	Charles B. Curtis (2d)	2.000
Paraguay	Louis A. Sussdorff (2d)	2.000
Peru	Henry R. Carey (2d)	2.000
Portugal	Charles Campbell, Jr. (2d)	2.000
Roumania	William W. Andrews (2d)	2,000
Russia	J. Butler Wright	3,000
Salvador	John L. Ryan (2d)	2,000
Serbia	W. W. Andrews (2d)	2.000
Siam	Frank D. Arnold (2d)	2.000
Spain	Charles S. Wilson	3,000
Sweden	Post Wheeler	3.000
Switzerland	Hugh R. Wilson (2d)	2,000
Uruguay	Craig W. Wadsworth	2,625
Venezuela	Elbridge Gerry Greene (2d)	2,000

CONSULAR SERVICE.

C. G., Consul-General; C., Consul; V. C., Vice-Consul; D. C., Deputy Consul; C. A., Consular Assistant.

To insure prompt attention, letters upon consular business should be addressed "To the American Consul at ....." Such letters are opened and attended to by the person who happens to be in charge of the office. If addressed to the Consul by name they are forwarded to him unopened if he should be absent, and a delay thus intervenes; if he should in the mean time have gone out of office they may wholly escape attention.

Consuls at the principal places in the world are given here. Where there are a Consul and Vice or Deputy Consul at the same place only the Consul is given. Consular officers are *ex officio* notaries for all the States of the United States.

CONSULS-GENERAL AT LARGE.

Chas. C. Eberhardt, Kan.; Nathaniel B. Stewart, Ga.; Ralph J. Totten, Tenn.; Stuart J. Fuller, Wis. Salaries, $5,000 each.

Argentina.

Buenos Ayres...Wm. H. Robertson, Va., C. G.
Rosario.....Wilbert L. Bonney, Ill., C.

Brazil.

Bahia.....Edward Higgins, Mass., C.
Para.....Geo. H. Pickerell, Ohio, C
Pernambuco....Arminius T. Haeberle, Mo., C.
Rio de Janeiro .Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, N. Y., C. G.
Rio Grande....Samuel T. Lee, Mich., C.
Santos.....Carl F. Deichman, Mo., C.
Sao Paulo.....Charles L. Hoover, Mo., C.

Bulgaria

Sofia.....Dominic I. Murphy, D. C., C. G.

Chile.

Antofagasta.....Thos. W. Voetter, N. Mex., C.
Punta Arenas.....John R. Bradley, Okla.
Valparaiso.....Leo. J. Keena, Mich., C. G.

China.

Amoy.....Clarence E. Gauss, Ct., C.
Antung.....John K. Davis, Ohio, C.
Canton.....P. S. Heintzleman, Pa., C. G.
Changsha.....Nelson T. Johnson, Okla., C.
Chefoo.....Lester Maynard, Cal., C.
Chungking.....George C. Hanson, Ct., C.
Foochow.....Albert W. Pontius, Minn., C.
Hankow.....E. S. Cunningham, Tenn., C. G.
Harbin.....Charles K. Moser, Va., C.
Mukden.....E. Carleton Baker, Cal., C. G.
Nanking.....J. Paul Jameson, Pa., C.
Shanghai.....Thomas Sammons, Wash., C. G.
Swatow.....Myrl S. Myers, Pa., C.
Tientsin.....Fred D. Fisher, Ore., C. G.

Colombia.

Barranquilla.....Claude E. Guyant, Ill., C.
Cartagena.....Alphonse J. Lespinasse, N. Y., C.

Costa Rica.

Port Limon.....Stewart E. McMillin, Kans., C.
San José.....Benjamin F. Chase, Pa., C.

Cuba.

Cienfuegos.....Charles S. Winans, Mich., C.
Habana.....James L. Rodgers, Ohio, C. G.
Nuevitas.....Henry M. Wolcott, N. Y., C.
Santiago.....John E. Kehl, Ohio, C.

*Also to Montenegro. †In America, waiting orders.

Denmark and Dominions.

Copenhagen.....Wm. H. Gale, Va., C. G.

Dominican Republic.

Puerto Plata.....Arthur McLean, N. Y., C.
Santo Domingo....Clement S Edwards, Minn., C.

Ecuador.

Guayaquil.....F. W. Goding, Ill., C. G.

France and Dominions.

Algiers, Africa.....A. C. Frost, Mass., C.
Bordeaux.....Geo. A. Bucklin, Okla., C.
Calais.....Kenneth S. Patton, Va., C.
Dakar, Senegal....Wm. J. Yerby, Tenn., C.
Grenoble.....Thos. D. Davis, Okla., C.
Guadelupe, W. I...Henry T. Wilcox, N. J., C.
Havre.....John B. Osborne, Pa., C.
La Rochelle.....James H. Goodier, N. Y., C.
Limoges.....Eugene L. Belisle, Mass., C.
Lyons.....John E. Jones, D. C., C.
Marseilles.....Alphonse Gaulin, R. I., C. G.
Martinique, W. I..Thos. R. Wallace, Iowa, C.
Nantes.....Milton B. Kirk, Ill., C.
Nice.....William D. Hunter, Minn., C.
Paris.....A. M. Thackara, Pa., C. G.
Paris.....Tracy Lay, Ala., C.
Rouen.....Albro L. Burnell, Me., C.
Saigon.....Horace Remillard, Mass., C.
St. Etienne.....William H. Hunt, N. Y., C.
St. Nazaire.....Gabriel B. Raondal, S. D., C. G.
St. Pierre.....Samuel H. Wiley, N. C., C.
Tahiti, Soc. Isl....Thos. B. L. Layton, La., C.
Tananarivo, Madagascar.....James G. Carter, Ga., C.
Tunis.....Edwin Carl Kemp, Fla., C.

Great Britain and Dominions.

Adelaide, Aus.....Wm. A. Bickers, Va., C.
Aden, Arabia.....Addison E. Southard, Ky., C.
Auckland, N. Z....Alfred A. Winslow, Ind., C. G.
Barbados, W. I....C. L. Livingston, Pa., C.
Belfast, Ireland....Hunter Sharp, N. C., C.
Belize, Honduras...William L. Avery, Mont., C.
Birmingham.....E. Haldeman Dennison, Ohio, C.
Bombay, India....Stuart K. Lupton, Tenn., C.
Bradford, Eng.....Augustus E. Ingram, Cal., C.
Bristol, Eng.....John S. Armstrong, Jr., N. C., C.
Cairo.....Hampson Gary, Texas, C. G.
Calcutta, India....James A. Smith, Vt., C. G.
Calgary, Can.....Harold D. Clum, N. Y., C.
Campb't'n, N. B...Theodosius Botkin, Utah, C.
Cape Town.....Geo. H. Murphy, N. C., C. G.
Cardiff, Wales.....Lorin A. Lathrop, Cal., C.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.....William A. Pierce, Miss., C.
Colombo, Ceylon...Walter A. Leonard, Ill., C.
Cork, Queenstown.Charles M. Hathaway, Jr., Pa., C.
Cornwall, Ontario..Thomas D. Edwards, S. D., C.
Dublin.....Edward L. Adams, N. Y., C.
Dundee.....H. Albert Johnson, D. C., C.
Dunfermline.....Howard D. Van Sant, N. J., C.
Durban, Natal.....Wm. W. Masterson, Ky., C.
Edinburgh.....Rufus Fleming, Mich., C.
Fernie, B. C.....Bertil M. Rasmusen, Iowa, C.
Ft. William & Pt. Arthur, Ontario..G. Russell Taggart, N. J., C.
Georgetown, G'na..Geo. E. Chamberlin, N. Y., C.
Gibraltar.....Richard L. Sprague, Mass., C.
Glasgow.....John N. McCunn, Wis., C.
Halifax, N. S.....Evan E. Young, S. Dak., C. G.
Hamilton, Bermuda.Carl R. Loop, Ind., C.
Hamilton, Ontario.José de Olivares, Mo., C.
Hongkong.....G. E. Anderson, Ill., C. G.
Huddersfield.....Franklin D. Hale, Vt., C.
Hull, England.....Homer M. Byington, Ct., C.
Johannesburg.....John P. Bray, N. Dak., C.
Kingston, Jamaica.Charles L. Latham, N. C., C.
Kingston, Ontario..Felix S. S. Johnson, N. J., C.
Leeds.....Percival Gassett, D. C., C.
Liverpool.....H. L. Washington, D. C., C.
London.....Robert P. Skinner, Ohio, C. G.
London.....Clarence Carrigan, Cal., C.
Madras.....Lucien Memminger, S. C., C.
Malta.....Wilbur Keblinger, Va., C.
Manchester.....Ross E. Holaday, Ohio, C.
Melbourne.....Wm. C. Magelssen, Minn., C.
Mombassa, B. E. A.Henry P. Starrett, Fla., C.
Moncton, N. B....F. V. Richardson, N. Y., C.
Montreal.....Randolph E. Chandler, V. C.
Nassau, N. P.....William F. Doty, N. J., C.
Newcastle-on-Tyne.Walter C. Hamm, Pa., C.
Newcastle, N. S. W.Lucien N. Sullivan, Pa., C.
Niagara Falls, Ont.James B. Milner, Ind., C.
Nottingham.....Calvin M. Hitch, Ga., C.
Ottawa, Ontario...John G. Foster, Vt., C. G.
Plymouth.....Joseph G. Stephens, Ind., C.
Port Antonio, Jamaica.....Ross Hazeltine, Ind., C.
Port Elizabeth, Africa.....E. A. Wakefield, Me., C.
Prescott, Ont.....Frank C. Denison, Vt., C.
Prince Rupert, B. C.Geo. M. Hanson, Utah, C.
Quebec, Can.....W. Roderick Dorsey, Md., C.
Rangoon.....Lawrence P Briggs, Mich., C.
Regina, Sask.....Jesse H. Johnson, Tex., C.
Riviere du Loup, Que.....B. S. Rairden, Me., C.
St. John, N. B.....Henry S. Culver, Ohio, C.
St. John's, N. F...James S. Benedict, N. Y., C.
St. Stephen, N. B..Alonzo B. Garrett, W. Va., C.
Sarnia, Ontario....Fred. C. Slater, Kan., C.
Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.....Geo. W Shotts, Mich., C.
Sheffield.....John M. Savage, N. J., C.
Sherbrooke, Que...Chester Donaldson, N. Y., C.
Singapore.....E. N Gunsaulus, Ohio, C. G.
Southampton.....Albert W. Swalm, Iowa, C.
Stoke-on-Trent....R. S. S. Bergh, N. Dak., C.
Swansea, Wales....Maxwell K. Moorhead, Pa., C.
Sydney, N. S.....Chas. M. Freeman, N. H., C.
Sydney, Aus.....Joseph I. Brittain, Ohio, C. G.
Toronto, Ont.....Chester W. Martin, Mich., C.
Trinidad, W. I.....Henry D. Baker, Ill., C.
Vancouver, B. C...George N. West, D. C., C. G.
Victoria, B. C.....Robert B. Mosher, D. C., C.
Windsor, Ont.....Michael J. Hendrick, N. Y., C.
Winnipeg, Man....Fred. M. Ryder, Ct., C. G.
Yarmouth, N. S...John J. C. Watson, Ky., C.

Greece.

Athens.....Alex. W. Weddell, Va., C. G.
Patras.....Arthur B. Cooke, S. C., C.
Salonica.....George Horton, Ill., C. G.

Guatemala.

Guatemala.....William Thomas Fee, Ohio, C.

Hayti.

Cape Haitien.....Lem W. Livingston, Fla., C.
Port-au-Prince.....John B. Terres, N. Y., C.

Honduras.

Ceiba.....Charles N. Willard, Kans., C.
Puerto Cortes.....Walter F. Boyle, Ga., C.
Tegucigalpa.....Francis J. Dyer, Cal., C.

Italy.

Catania.....Robertson Honey, N. Y., C.
Florence.....Fred T. F. Dumont, Pa., C.
Genoa.....David F. Wilber N. Y., C. G.
Leghorn.....William J. Grace, N. Y., C.
Milan.....North Winship, Ga., C.
Naples.....Jay White, Mich., C.
Palermo.....Samuel H. Shank, Ind., C.
Rome.....Francis B. Keene, Wis., C. G.
Turin.....Joseph E. Haven, Ill., C.
Venice.....F. A. Carroll, Jr., Tex., C.

Japan.

Dairen, Manch....Adolph A. Williamson, D. C., C.
Kobe.....Robert Frazer, Jr., Pa., C.
Nagasaki.....E. L. Neville, Ohio, C.
Seoul, Korea.....R. S. Miller, N. Y., C. G.
Taihoku, Taiwan...Max D. Kirjassoff, Conn., C.
Yokohama.....Geo. H. Scidmore, Wis., C. G.

Liberia.

Monrovia.....Richard C. Bundy, V. C.

Mexico.

Acapulco.....John A. Gamon, Ill., C.
Aguascalientes.....George K. Donald, Ala., C.
Ciudad Juarez.....Edward A. Dow, Neb., C.
Ensenada.....Sydney Smith, Texas, C.
Frontera, Tabas...Thomas D. Bowman, Mo., C.
Guadalajara, Jalisco John R. Silliman, Tex., C.
Guaymas.....Frederick Simpich, Wash., C.
Matamoros.....G. C. Woodward, Pa., C.
Mazatlan.....Wm. E. Chapman, Okla., C.
Mexico City.....G. A. Chamberlain, N. Mex., C. G.
Monterey.....Philip C Hanna, Iowa, C. G.
Nogales, Sonora...Ezra M. Lawton, Ohio, C.
Nuevo Laredo.....Walter H. Sholes, Okla., C.
Progreso.....O G Marsh, Wash., C.
Piedras Negras....Wm. P Blocker, Tex., V. C.
Salina Cruz, Oax...Norton F. Brand, N. D., C.
San Luis Potosi....Cornelius Ferris, Jr., Col., C.
Tampico.....Claude I. Dawson, S. C., C.
Vera Cruz.....William W. Canada, Ind., C.

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE—*Continued.*

Morocco.

Tangier.....Maxwell Blake, Mo., C. G.

Netherlands and Dominions.

Amsterdam.....Frank W. Mahin, Iowa, C.
Batavia, Java.....James O. Laing, Mo., C.
Curaçao, W. I.....G. S. Messersmith Del., C.
Padong, Sumatra..Horace J. Dickinson, Ark., C.
Rotterdam.....Soren Listoe, Minn., C. G.

Nicaragua.

Bluefields.....John O. Sanders, Texas, C.
Corinto.....Andrew J McConnico, Miss., C.

Norway.

Bergen.....Charles Forman, La., C.
Christiania.....Horace U. Gade, Mass., V. C.
Stavanger.....Henry C. A. Damm, Tenn., C.
Trondhjem.....Milo A. Jewett, Mass., C.
Vardo.....George N. Ifft, Idaho, C.

Panama.

Colon.....Julius D. Dreher, S. C., C.
Panama.....A. G. Snyder, W. Va., C. G.

Paraguay.

Asuncion.....Henry H. Balch, Ala., C.

Persia.

Tabriz.....Gordon Paddock, N. Y., C.

Peru.

Callao-Lima.....Wm. W. Handley, N. Y., C. G.

Portugal and Dominions.

Funchal, Madeira..Graham H. Kemper, Ky., C.
Lisbon.....Will L. Lowrie, Ill., C. G.
Lourenco Marques, Africa.....John F. Jewell, Ill., C.
St. Michaels, Azores.....John Q. Wood, Hawaii, C.

Russia.

Helsingfors, Finl'd..Thornwell Haynes, Ala., C.
Kieff.....Douglas Jenkins, S. C., C.
Moscow.....Maddin Summers, Tenn., C. G.
Moscow.....De Witt C. Poole, Jr., Ill., C.
Odessa.....John A. Ray, Tex., C.
Riga.....Alfred Seligmann, Agent.
Petrograd.....Roger C. Tredwell, Ind., C.
Tiflis.....Felix Willoughby Smith, N.Y., C.
Vladivostok.....Jno. K. Caldwell, Ky., C.

Salvador.

San Salvador.....V. C.

Santo Domingo. (See Dominican Republic.)

Siam.

Bangkok.....Carl C. Hansen, Cal., V. C.

Spain and Dominions.

Almeria.....Gaston Smith, La., C.
Barcelona.....Carl B. Hurst, D. C., C. G.
Bilbao.....Paul H. Foster, Tex., C.
Gijon.....George G. Duffee, Ala., C.
Madrid.....Ely E. Palmer, R. I., C.
Malaga.....Louis G. Dreyfuss, Jr., Cal., C.
Santander.....John H. Grout, Mass., C.
Seville.....Wilbur T. Gracey, Cal., C.
Teneriffe.....Geo. K. Stiles, Md., C.
Valencia.....John R. Putnam, Ore., C.
Vigo.....C. Inness Brown, S. C., V. C.

Sweden.

Goteborg.....Wallace J. Young, Ill., C.
Stockholm.....William Coffin, Ky., C. G.

Switzerland.

Basel.....Philip Holland, Tenn., C.
Berne.....William P. Kent, Va., C.
Geneva.....Lewis W. Haskell, S. C., C.
St. Gall.....William J. Pike, Pa., C.
Zurich.....James C. McNally, Pa., V. C.

Uruguay.

Montevideo.....William Dawson, Minn., C

Venezuela.

La Guayra.....Homer Brett, Miss., C.
Maracaibo.....Emil Sauer, Tex., C.
Puerto Cabello....Frank A. Henry, Del., C.

It is not necessary to address a Consul by name if the business is of an official nature. "Official business" should be written on the envelope.

LARGEST CITIES OF THE EARTH.

(The figures in parenthesis indicate the date of the census or official estimate.)

Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n	Cities.	Pop'lat'n
New York (1917)	5,737,492	Hankow, China	900,000	Madrid, Spain (1910)	598,000
London	4,522,961	Budapest, Hung. (1910)	880,000	Munich, Bavaria (1910)	596,000
Paris, France (1911)	2,888,000	Tientsin, China	850,000	Melbourne, Vic. (1911)	594,000
Tokio, Japan (1908)	2,186,000	Birmingham, Eng. (1911)	840,000	Leipzig, Saxony (1910)	590,000
Chicago, U. S. A. (1910)	2,185,000	Glasgow, Scotland (1911)	785,000	Barcelona, Spain (1910)	587,000
Berlin, Prussia (1910)	2,071,000	Warsaw, Poland (1909)	781,000	Amsterdam, Neth. (1909)	568,000
Vienna, Austria (1910)	2,031,000	Liverpool, Eng. (1911)	748,000	Cleveland, U. S. A. (1910)	561,000
Petrograd, Russia (1910)	1,908,000	Naples, Italy (1911)	725,000	Copenhagen, Den. (1911)	559,000
Philad'ia, U. S. A. (1910)	1,550,000	Manchester, Eng. (1911)	716,000	Baltimore, U. S. A. (1910)	558,000
Moscow, Russia (1909)	1,481,000	St. Louis, U. S. A. (1910)	687,000	Marseilles, France (1911)	551,000
Canton, China	1,250,000	Boston, U. S. A. (1910)	671,000	Dresden, Saxony (1910)	548,000
Osaka, Japan (1908)	1,227,000	Cairo, Egypt (1907)	654,000	Rome, Italy (1911)	539,000
Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (1910)	1,130,000	Montreal, Canada	650,000	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1910)	534,000
Buenos Ayres (1905)	1,026,000	Sydney, N.S.Wales (1911)	650,000	Lyons, France (1911)	524,000
Calcutta, India (1911)	1,222,000	Shanghai, China	641,000	Madras, India (1911)	526,000
Peking, China	1,000,000	Bangkok, Siam (1909)	630,000	Cologne, Prussia (1910)	517,000
Bombay, India (1911)	980,000	Chungking, China	600,000	Breslau, Prussia (1910)	512,000
Hamburg, Ger. (1910)	931,000	Milan, Italy (1911)	599,000	Hyderabad, India (1911)	500,000
				Suchow, China	500,000

AMERICAN PEACE AND ARBITRATION LEAGUE.

31 Nassau Street New York City. *Honorary Presidents*—Woodrow Wilson, William Howard Taft, Theodore Roosevelt. *President*—Henry Clews. *First Vice-President*—William A. Clark. *Counsel*—Robert C. Morris. *Treasurer*—Cornelius A. Pugsley.

This summary is by the Executive Director Andrew B Humphrey: The league activities from 1909 to 1917 have consisted in conducting a continuous campaign for the principle of arbitration as an alternative for war in settling international differences. Under present world conditions this league has constantly advocated military preparedness for the United States to guarantee national security. The league has stood unequivocally by the President for the neutrality of the United States until war was officially declared. This was the first peace organization in the United States to support the President and the Congress for the essential war legislation. We have advocated and still advocate universal military training and service for the United States as long as necessary. We have supported and still support the selective draft. We have also supported the Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. We advocate enforced freedom of the seas and respect for the sovereignty of all nations and their territory We believe emphatically in a safe peace through a sane preparedness sufficient to make the world safe for democracy. The cardinal principle of our charter is, "To promote adequate armament and effective arbitration as correlative agencies for national security and for international peace and justice."

FOREIGN EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Revised to December 5, 1917.)

COUNTRY.	REPRESENTATIVES.	RANK.
Argentina	Mr. Romulo S. Naon	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Federico M. Quintana	Counsellor of Embassy.
Austria-Hungary	Represented during the war by Sweden.	
Belgium	Mr. E. de Cartier de Marchienne	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Charles Symon	Counsellor.
Bolivia	Señor Don Ignacio Calderon	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Brazil	Mr. Domicio da Gama	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Alberto de Ipanema Moreira	Counsellor.
Bulgaria	Mr. Stephen Panaretoff	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Chile	Señor Don Santiago Aldunate	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don G. Munizaga-Varela	Counsellor.
"	Señor Don Louis Fidel Yanez	Secretary.
"	Commander Julio Dittborn	Naval Attaché.
China	Mr. Vi Kyuin Wellington Koo	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Yung Kwai	Counsellor.
Colombia	Dr. Carlos Adolfo Urueta	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Alfonso Delgado	Secretary.
Costa Rica	Señor Don Manuel Castro Quesada	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Cuba	Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Joaquin R. Torralbas	First Secretary.
Denmark	Mr. Constantin Brun	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Dominican Rep.	Dr. Louis Galván	Chargé d'Affaires.
Ecuador	Señor Dr. Don Raphael H. Elizalde	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Joaquin F. Cordova	Second Secretary.
France	Mr. Jean J. Jusserand	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Defean	Acting Counsellor.
German Empire	Represented during the war by Switzerland.	
Great Britain	Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Colville Barclay	Counsellor of Embassy.
"	Commodore Guy Gaunt	Naval Attaché.
Greece	Mr. Georges Roussos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. A. Vouros	Counsellor.
Guatemala	Señor Don Joaquin Mendez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Hayti	Mr. Solon Menos	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Honduras	Dr. Alberto Membreno	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don R. Camilo Diaz	Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
Italy	Count V. Macchi di Celiere	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron Pietro Arone di Valentino	First Secretary.
Japan	Mr. Aimaro Sato	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Tokichi Tanaka	Counsellor of Embassy.
Mexico	Señor Ing. Ygnacio Bonillas	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
Netherlands	August Philips	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Nicaragua	Mr. Ramón Enriquez	Chargé d'Affaires.
Norway	Mr. H. H. Bryn	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. William Malthe Johannessen	First Secretary.
Panama	Señor Dr. Don Belisario Porras	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don J. E. Lefevre	First Secretary.
Paraguay	Mr. Hector Velazquez	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Persia	Mehdi Khan	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mirza Ali Kuli Khan	Counsellor.
Peru	Mr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander	Chargé d'Affaires ad interim.
Portugal	Visconde de Alte	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Russia	Mr. Boris Bakhmeteff	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. C. Onou	Counsellor of Embassy.
Salvador	Dr. Don Rafael Zaldivar	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Serbia	Mr. Lioubomir Michallovitch	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Siam	Phya Prabha Karavongse	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Edward H. Loftus	First Secretary.
Spain	Señor Don Juan Riano y Gayangos	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don Juan Francisco de Cardenas	Counsellor of Embassy.
Sweden	Mr. W. A. F. Ekengren	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Baron E. Akerhielm	Counsellor.
Switzerland	Dr. Hans Sulzer	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Dr. Carl Paul Hübscher	Secretary of Legation.
Turkey	Represented during the war by Spain.	
Uruguay	Dr. Carlos Maria de Pena	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Mr. Hugo V. de Pena	Secretary.
Venezuela	Dr. Don Santos A. Dominici	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
"	Señor Don Luis Churion	First Secretary.

NATIONAL AIRS AND ANTHEMS.

Austria—Hymn to the Emperor.
Belgium—Brabanconne.
Denmark—Song of Danebrog.
France—Mars Allaise.
Germany—Die Wacht am Rhein; Deutschland
Great Britain—God Save the King; Rule Britannia. (Ireland—Wearing of the Green, also.)
Hungary—Rakoczy March.
Italy—Garibaldi's Hymn, the War Song of the Alpine Huntsmen; Marcia Reale.
Japan—Kimi Ga Yo.
Spain—Spread the Tidings Afar.
Switzerland—Hail Thee, Helvetia.
United States—Star Spangled Banner.

AMERICAN MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY.

Organized 1878. Incorporated 1891. *President*—Professor M. F. Guyer, Ph. D., University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. *First Vice-President*—Professor T. L. Hankinson, Eastern Illinois Normal School, Charleston, Ill. *Second Vice-President*—Professor L. E. Griffin, Ph. D., University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. *Secretary*—Professor T. W. Galloway, Beloit College Beloit, Wis.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES.

(In Principal Places. For Foreign Consuls in the City of New York consult Index.)

ARGENTINA.

Ala., Mobile, Manuel S. Macias.
Cal., San Francisco, B. Dunlap.
Fla., Fernandina, T. C. Borden.
Fla., Pensacola, J. H. Pierpont.
Fla., Apalachicola, W. W. Pooser.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torras.
Ga., Savannah, W. G. Morell.
Ill., Chicago, A. W. Brickwood.
La., New Orleans, A. Le Blanc.
Me., Portland, Clarence W. Small.
Md., Baltimore, R. J. Leupold.
Mass., Boston, G. McKissock.
Mo., St. Louis, G. von Brecht.
Pa., Philadelphia, G. P. Wilson.
P. I., Manila, J. F. Fernandez.
P. R., San Juan, Sergio Ramirez.
Tex., Port Arthur, C. S. Flanagan.
Va., Newport News, H. C. Leslie.
Va., Norfolk, Franklin A. Oro.
Wash., Tacoma, B. A. McKenzie.

BELGIUM.

Ala., Mobile, T. J. McSweaney.
Ark., Little Rock, F. Vinsonhaler.
Cal., San Francisco, F. Drion.
Cal., Los Angeles, Ch. Winsel.
Col., Denver, J. Mignolet.
Fla., Jacksonville, J. Mucklow.
Fla., Pensacola, W. D. Howe.
Ga., Atlanta, H. L. de Give.
Ga., Savannah, E. W. Rosenthal.
Hawaii, Honolulu, R. F. Lange.
Ill., Chicago, Cyrille Vermeren.
Kan. and Mo., Kansas City, G. Mignolet.
Ky., Louisville, St. de Ridder.
La., New Orleans, L. de Waele.
Md., Baltimore, V. C. Leftwich.
Mass., Boston, E. S. Mansfield.
Mich., Detroit, T. Francois.
Mo., St. Louis, M. Seguin.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Delaney.
Ore., Portland, S. Hill.
Pa., Philadelphia, P. Hagemans.
Pa., Pittsburgh, F. O. Henzi.
P. I., Manila, E. L. P. J. Franck.
P. R., Mayaguez, A. Bravo.
P. R., Ponce J. Lacot.
Cuba, Havana, Ch. de Waepenaert, C. G. for Porto Rico and dependencies.
P. R., San Juan, J. E. Saldana.
S. C., Charleston, B. Rutledge.
Tex., Galveston, A. Genoyer.
Va., Norfolk, A. J. P. Mottu.
Va., Richmond, E. E. Nolting.
Wash., Seattle, J. Hertogs.
Wis., Green Bay, M. J. Heynen.

BOLIVIA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.
Cal., Los Angeles, Wm. Dunkerley
Cal., San Diego, Philip Morse.
Cal., San Francisco, C. Sanjines.
Ill., Chicago, F. Harnwell.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote.
Md., Baltimore, R. N. Glacken.
Mass., Boston, A. P. Cushing.
Mo., Kansas City, E. R. Heath.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff.
Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch.
Wash., Seattle, W. C. Dawson.

BRAZIL.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.
Cal., San Francisco, L. M. Hoefler
Fla., Fernandina, J. B. G. Hall.
Ga., Brunswick, W. B. Cook.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. D. Castro.
Ill., Chicago, S. R. Alexander.
La., New Orleans, Chas. Dittman.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon.
Mass., Boston, J. M. d'Almeida.
Miss., Gulfport, G. B. Dantzler.
Miss., Pascagoula, Manuel Ros.
Mo., St. Louis, A. de Figueiredo.
N. Y., Buffalo, Pedro Nunes de Sá
Pa., Philadelphia, N. B. Kelly.
P. I., Manila, J. M. Poizat.
P. R. San Juan, W. E. Lee.
Tex., Port Arthur, R. P. Flanigan.
Va., Norfolk and Newport News, Barton Myers.

CHILE.

Ala., Mobile, J. A. del Campo F.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. C. Prescott.
Cal., San Francisco, Arturo Lorca.
Hawaii, Honolulu, J. W. Waldron.
Ill., Chicago, M. H. Ehlert.
Ind., Indianapolis, C. V. Balbontin.
La., New Orleans, M. G. Huidobro.
Md., Baltimore, R. J. Leupold.
Mass., Boston, H. N. Fisher.
Mass., Wellesley Hills, D. Montt. G.
Mo., St. Louis, F. Méndez.
Ore., Portland, Ramon Escôbar.
Pa., Philadelphia, Dudley Bartlett.
P. I., Manila, A. Malvehy.
Va., Norfolk, Carlos Peulma.
Wash., Seattle, L. A. S. Ruiz.

CHINA.

Cal., San Francisco, Hsu Shan Ching.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Wu Huang.
Ore., Portland, Moy Back Hin.
P. I., Manila, Sze Chao Tsang.
Wash., Seattle, Goon Dip.

COLOMBIA.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty.
Cal., San Francisco, F. Valencia.
Ill., Chicago, A. A. Greenman.
La., New Orleans, Luis A. Caro.
Md., Baltimore, W. A. Riordan.
Mass., Boston, Francis R. Hart.
Miss., Gulfport, F. L. Rockwood.
Mo., St. Louis, J. Arbuckle.
N. J., Newark, A. J. de Leon.
Ohio, Cincinnati, H. E. Wurlitzer.
P. R., San Juan, M. R. Calderon.
P. R., Ponce, M. A. Morales.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. T. Mejia.
Va., Norfolk, H. P. Wilson.

COSTA RICA.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.
Cal., San Francisco, P. de Obarrio.
Cal., Los Angeles, C. E. Bobertz.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer.
La., New Orleans, L. C. Quintero.
Md., Baltimore, W. A. Riordan.
Mo., St. Louis, E. B. Filsinger.
Ore., Portland, G. C. Ames.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff.
P. R., San Juan, N. Megiolnoff.
Tex., Galveston, Henry Mosie.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reyner.
Va., Richmond, R. Villafranca.

CUBA.

Ala., Mobile, R. L. B. y Sardny.
Cal., Los Angeles, J. Pennie.
Cal., San Francisco, B. E. P. y Nuñez.
D. C., Washington, J. A. A. y Valdes.
Fla., Fernandina, J. N. Partridge.
Fla., Jacksonville, F. R. y Perez.
Fla., Pensacola, V. J. Vidal.
Fla., Tampa, R. M. Ibor.
Fla., Key West, J. M. G. Cuervo.
Ga., Atlanta, G. H. Whillington.
Ga., Brunswick, R. Torras.
Ga., Savannah, A. J. Howard.
Ill., Chicago, F. P. Cob y Tapany.
Ky., Louisville, R. P. Cane.
La., New Orleans, J. R. C. y Zunzunegui.
Md., Baltimore, E. L. Desvernine.
Mass., Boston, Rafael C. y Reytor.
Mich., Detroit, C. W. Harrah.
Miss., Gulfport, J. W. Corry.
Miss., Pascagoula, M. L. Ros.
Mo., Kansas City, C. S. Palmer.
Mo., St. Louis, A. A. y Requeijo.
Ohio, Cincinnati, F. P. Hernandez.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. Lúis.
P. R., San Juan, José C. del Rio.
P. R., Ponce, F. P. y Castillo.
Tex., Galveston, E. C. y Almoina.
Va., Newport News, T. E. P. y Guardiola.
Va., Norfolk, G. de la Vega y Calderon.

DENMARK.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald.
Cal., San Francisco, O. Wadsted.
Col., Denver, V. E. Baerresen.
Hawaii, Honolulu, C. Hedemann.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McK. Oerting.
Ill., Chicago, J. E. Boggild.
La., New Orleans, T. Hoffman-Olsen.
Md., Baltimore, H. A. Koppel.
Mass., Boston, G. Lundberg.
Mich., Detroit, Peter Sörensen.
Minn., St. Paul, John C. Nelson.
Mo., St. Louis, P. Ibsen.
Neb., Omaha, Otto Wolff.
Nev., Lovelocks, Peter Anker.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, M. Rasmussen.
Ohio, Cleveland, C. E. Currie.
Ore., Portland, H. Harkson.
Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe.
P. I., Manila, R. H. Wood.
P. R., San Juan, T. G. I. Waymouth.
S. C., Charleston, J. M. Seignious.
Tex., Galveston, Hans Guildmann.
Utah, Salt Lake City, T. Or b.
Va., Norfolk, E. O. Parkinson.
Va., Newport News, H. E. Parker.
Wash., Seattle, M. J. Lehmann.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

Ala., Mobile, T. G. McGonigal.
Cal., John Barneson.
Ill., Chicago, F. W. Job.
Md., Baltimore, W. A. Riordan.
Mass., Boston, P. Logrono.
Mo., Kansas City, R. W. Lightburne.
N. C. Wilmington, T. F. Wood.
Pa., Philadelphia, R. Wanamaker.
P. R., San Juan, Socrates Nolasco.
Tex., Galveston, Frank Webb.
Va., Norfolk, Harry Reynor.

ECUADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, J. Chaves M.
Ill., Chicago, Frutos T. Plaza.
La., New Orleans, Alfredo Garcia.
Mass., Boston, Hugo Barja.
Pa., Philadelphia, A. de Brigard.

FRANCE.

Ala., Birmingham, Simon Klotz.
Ala., Mobile, C. J. Wheeler.
Cal., San Francisco, H. C. J. Neltner.
Col., Denver, A. Bourquin.
Fla., Pensacola, W. Howe.
Fla., Tampa, E. W. Monrose.
Ga., Savannah, A. Nicolas.
Hawaii, Honolulu, A. Marques.
Ill., Chicago, A. Barthelemy.
Ky., Louisville, M. Hermann.
La., Baton Rouge, J. St. C. Favrot.
La., New Orleans, P. G. J. Ferrand.
Me., Portland, E. de Beaufort le Prohon.
Md., Baltimore, L. Rabillon.
Mass., Boston, J. J. Flamand.
Mich., Detroit, Joseph Belanger.
Miss., Gulfport, John Paoli.
Mo., Kansas City, Emile-Stanislas Brus.
Mo., St. Louis, Marc F. E. Seguin.
Ohio, Cincinnati, E. C. Podley.
Ore., Portland, Chas. H. Labbe.
Pa., Philadelphia, M. Heilmann.

P. I., Manila, V. Fontenau.
P. R., San Juan, Yves L. N. du Ceurthial.
Tex., Galveston, F. E. Genoyer
Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey.
Wash., Seattle, R. G. E. H. A. de Lobel-Mahy.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ala., Mobile, T. J. McSweany.
Ariz., Douglas, A. Baird.
Cal., Los Angeles, C. W. Mortimer.
Cal., San Francisco, A. C. Ross.
Col., Denver, Alfred Crebben.
D. C. Washington, H. B. Rowland.
Fla., Fernandina, A.J.W.Maddison.
Fla., Jacksonville, W. Mucklow.
Fla., Key West, W. J. H. Taylor.
Fla., Pensacola, W. D. Howe.
Fla., Port Tampa, P. F. Kennard.
Ga., Savannah, A. M. Brookfield.
Hawaii, Honolulu, E. L. S. Gordon.
Ill., Chicago, Horace D. Nugent.
La., New Orleans, H. T. Carew-Hunt.
Me., Portland, John B. Keating.
Md., Baltimore, Gilbert Fraser.
Mass., Boston, Frederick P. Leay.
Mich., Detroit, H. G. Meredith.
Minn., Duluth, David Quail.
Minn., St. Paul, C. E. Hamilton.
Miss., Gulfport, Max Rowland.
Mo., Kansas City, H. W. Mackirdy.
Mo., St. Louis, C. L. Markham-Pearson.
Neb., Omaha, Mathew A. Hall.
N. C., Wilmington, James Sprunt.
N. Y., Buffalo, Wm. H. J. Cole.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Will L. Finch.
Ohio, Cleveland, H. E. Gresham.
Ore., Portland, H. L. Sherwood.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thos. P. Porter.
Pa., Pittsburgh, C. E. E. Childers.
P. I., Manila, J. B. Rentiers.
P. I., Cebu, J. T. R. Knowles.
P. R., San Juan, E. M. de Garston.
R. I., Providence, H. J. C. Dubois.
S. C., Charleston, Alex. Harkness.
Tex., Galveston, A. J. Ogston.
Tutuila, Samoa, Thomas Trood.
Va., Norfolk, Wm. M. Royds.
Va., Richmond, A. P. Wilmer.
Wash., Seattle, Bernard Pelly.
Wash., Tacoma, C. E. L. Agissiz.

GREECE.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. S. Wheeler.
Cal., San Francisco, A. Pavellas.
Ill., Chicago, N. Salopoulos.
Mass., Boston, D. Timagenis.
Mo., St. Louis, H. M. Pesmazoglou.
Mont., Butte, Th. Stalkos.
Neb., Omaha, John Stout.
N. C., Wilmington, D. Vaflades.
Pa., Philadelphia, Geo. Vilara.
Wash., Seattle, C. Lilliopoulos.

GUATEMALA.

Ala., Mobile, Guillermo Valenzuela.
Cal., San Francisco, J. P. Matute.
Fla., Pensacola, Vincente J. Vidal.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath.
Ky., Louisville, S. M. Crawford.
La., New Orleans, M. M. Saenz.
Md., Baltimore, C. M. Stewart, Jr.
Mass., Boston, A. C. Garcia.
Miss., Gulfport, B. Richards.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland.
N. J., Jersey City, V. R. Beteta.
Pa., Philadelphia, D. Bartlett.
P. R., San Juan, Carlos Vere.
R. I., Providence, E. G. Kelton.
Tex., Galveston, J. Merrow.

HAYTI.

Ala., Mobile, Emile Macelin,
Mass., Boston, B. Preston Clark.
P. R., Mayaguez, Adolfo Steffens.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere.

HONDURAS.

Ala., Mobile, L. Cordova, Jr.
Cal., San Francisco, T. Miralda.
D. C., Washington, A. O. Clephane.
Fla., Jacksonville, J. Easterby.
Fla., Tampa, A. L. Galeano.
Ill., Chicago, Jule F. Brower.
Ky., Louisville, E. B. Coffey.
La., New Orleans, S. Chavez.
Mass., Boston, J. H. Emsile.
Mo., Kansas City, Gabriel M. Hernandez.
Mo., St. Louis, L. D. Kingsland.
Tex., Galveston, H. H. Haines.
Va., Newport News, A.W. Duckett.

ITALY.

Cal., Los Angeles, G. Piuma.
Cal., San Francisco, C. F. Daneo.
Col., Denver, C. O. de Vella.
Ct., New Haven, P. de Cicco.
Del., Wilmington, G. de Stefano.
D. C., Washington, E. Fronani.
Fla., Tampa, R. A. Scotti.
Ga., Savannah, Mose Cañero.
Hawaii, Honolulu, E. L. Gordon.
Ill., Chicago, Guilio Bolognesi.
Ill., Springfield, G. M. Picco.
Ind., Clinton, Annibale Salaroglio.
Kan., Frontenac, R. Purgatorio.
Ky., Louisville, Guiseppe Cunco.
La., New Orleans, C. G. Gentile.
Me., Portland, Vervena Gaspare.
Md., Baltimore, G. Schiaffino.
Mass., Boston, Gustav Di Rosa.
Mich., Detroit, C. P. Cardiello.
Minn., Duluth, Attelio Castigliano.
Minn., St. Paul, V. Gialloreti.
Miss., Gulfport, Nino E. Piaggio.
Mo., St. Louis, Alessandro Broletti.
Mont., Butte, Carlo Trucano.
Neb., Omaha, Antonio Venuto.
N. J., Newark, Euplio Conoscenti.
N. J., Trenton, Felice Ronca.
N. M., Albuquerque, C. Melini.
N. Y., Albany, G. P. Baccelli.
N. Y., Buffalo, Michele Caboni.
N. Y., Rochester, C. Sconfietti.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Carlo Ginocchio.
Ohio, Cleveland, Nicola Cerri.
Okla., McAlester, G. B. Tua.
Ore., Portland, Carlo Viestti.
Pa., Philadelphia, G. Poccardi.
Pa., Pittsburgh, G. Natali.
P. I., Manila, Thos. Harrington.
P. R., San Juan, C. D. Elphic.
R. I., Providence, M. Vervena.
S. C., Charleston, C. Bottigliero.
Tenn., Memphis, G. Galella.
Tex., Galveston, C. Nicolini.
Va., Norfolk, Arturo Parati.
Va., Richmond, C. Verta.
Wash., Seattle, C. Paolo Brenna.
W.Va., Clarksburg, C. T. Lucci.
Wis., Milwaukee, Arminio Conte.

JAPAN.

Ala., Mobile, Wm. P. Hutchinson.
Cal., San Francisco, Y. Numano.
Col., Denver, A. L. Bennett.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Rokuro Moroi.
Ill., Chicago, Saburo Kurusu.
La., New Orleans, J. W. Phillips.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Smith.
Ore., Portland, Kyo Kumasoki.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. F. McFadden.
P. I., Manila, Tsunezo Sugimura.
Tex., Galveston, J. H. Langbehn.
Wash., Seattle, I. Tamaki.

LIBERIA.

Ala., Mobile, Geo. W. Lovejoy.
Cal., San Francisco, Oscar Hudson.
Md., Baltimore, Ernest Lyon.
La., New Orleans, L. H. Reynolds.
Mo., St. Louis, Hutchins Inge.
N. J., Jersey City, A. W. Minick.
Pa., Philadelphia, Thos. J. Hunt.
P. I., Manila, R. Summers.
Tex., Galveston, J. R. Gibson.

MEXICO.

Cal., San Francisco, R. P. Denegel.
La., New Orleans, Fca. R. Villaricencio.
Md., Baltimore, F. R. Pesqueira.
Pa., Philadelphia, T. Frezieres.

MONACO.

Cal., San Francisco, R. P. Saffold.

NETHERLANDS.

Ala., Mobile, L. Donald.
Cal., Los Angeles, F. J. Zeehandelaar.
Cal., San Francisco, H. A. Van C. Torchiana.
Fla., Jacksonville, H. W. Van Till.
Fla., Pensacola, J. W. Boellaard.
Ga., Savannah, H. R. Jolles.
Hawaii, Honolulu, H. M. von Holt.
Ill., Chicago, J. Vennema.
La., New Orleans, W. J. Hammond.
Md., Baltimore, R. H. Mottu.
Mass., Boston, C. C. Dasey.
Mich., Grand Rapids, J. Steketee.
Minn., Minneapolis, A. Eenkema.
Miss., Gulfport, Max Rowland.
Mo., St. Louis, J. J. Houwink.
Ohio, Cleveland, P. Plantinga.
Ore., Portland, A. H. Metzelaar.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. Elias.
P. I., Manila, P. K. A. M. Van Embden.
P. R., San Juan, Albert E. Lee.
Tex., Galveston, O. S. Flint.
Va., Norfolk, Bartoh Myers.
Wash., Seattle, J. C. J. Kempees.

NICARAGUA.

Ala., Mobile, Joaquin S. Gutierrez.
Cal., San Francisco, A. Canton.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer.
Kan., Kansas City, E. R. Heath.
La., New Orleans, C. A. Burgheim.
Mo., Kansas City, Willis Wood.
Mo., St. Louis, R. J. Gutierrez.
Pa., Philadelphia, L. G. Potter.
P. I., Manila, T. E. Lacayo.
Va., Norfolk, Chas. M. Barnett.

NORWAY.

Ala., Mobile, Louis Donald.
Alaska, Nome, G. J. Lomen.
Cal., Los Angeles, G. M. Ottis.
Cal., San Francisco, Nils Voll.
Col., Denver, Viggo E. Baerresen.
D. C., Washington, H. H. Bryn.
Fla., Jacksonville, W. Mucklow.
Fla., Key West, Wm. J. H. Taylor.
Fla., Tampa, Barton H. Smith.
Ga., Savannah, Einar S. Trosdahl.
Hawaii, Honolulu, L. M. Vetlesen.
Ill., Chicago, F. H. Gade.
Iowa, Decorah, Johannes B. Wist.
La., New Orleans, A. E. Ugland.
Me., Portland, Percy F. Keating.
Md., Baltimore, A. F. Sidebotham.
Mass., Boston, Peter J. Paasche.
Minn., St. Paul, E. H. Hobe.
Miss., Gulfport, Olus J. Dedeaux.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Borresen.
Mont., Great Falls, S. E. Peterson.
Neb., Omaha, A. L. Undeland.
N. Y., Buffalo, S. T. M. B. Kielland.
N. C., Wilmington, W. Smallbones.
N. Dak., Grand Forks, I. A. Berg.
Ohio, Cleveland, Chas. F. Taplin.
Ore., Portland, E. M. Cederbergh.
Pa., Philadelphia, Christian Moe.
P. I., Manila, Harold M. Pitt.
P. R., San Juan, Waldemar E. Lee.
S. C., Charleston, C. J. Larsen.
S. Dak., Yankton, S. O. Hanger.
Tex., Galveston, J. W. Focks.
Utah, Salt Lake City, John M. Hanson.
Va., Norfolk, Aubrey G. Bailey.
Wash., Seattle, T. S. H. Kolderup.
Wash., Tacoma, Ole Granrud.
Wis., Milwaukee, Olof I. Rove.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

PANAMA.

Ala., Mobile, Arturo M. Moragne.
Cal., San Francisco, A. Briceno.
Ga., Atlanta, Russell Hopkins.
Ill., Chicago, Antonio Navarro.
La., New Orleans, Rodolfo Perez.
Md., Baltimore, J. F. Ferguson.
Mass., Boston, Arthur P. Cushing.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff.
P. R., San Juan, Chas. Vere.
Tex., Galveston, A. A. Van Alstyne.
Va., Norfolk, J. D. Leitch.
Wash., Puget Sound, H. S. Garfield.

PARAGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, Elliot G. Rickarby.
Cal., San Francisco, M. C. Richter.
Ill., Chicago, Alberto W. Holmes.
Mass., Boston, Eben E. Flagg.
Mich., Detroit, Juan Walker.
Mo., St. Louis, J. E. Brock.
N. J., Newark, James A. Coe.
N. Y., Buffalo, Alberto W. Bayard.
Pa., Philadelphia, R. Wanamaker.
P. R., San Juan, Manuel F. Juncos.

PERSIA.

Cal., San Francisco, H. T. Moore.
Ill., Chicago, Sargis Y. Baaba.
Mo., St. Louis, Milton Seropyan.
N. J., Jersey City, Alphonse Rutis.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. H. Pakradooni.

PERU.

Ala., Mobile, Chas. H. Brown.
Cal., San Francisco, Enrique Grau.
Ill., Chicago, Hiram Slifer.
La., New Orleans, S. M. Cavero.
Md., Baltimore, O. G. H. E. Kehrhahn.
Mass., Boston, E. C. Andres.
Mo., St. Louis, C. H. Wetmore.
N. Y., Buffalo, E. R. de Money.
Pa., Philadelphia, W. H. Schoff.
Va., Norfolk, E. J. Rudgard Wigg.
Wash., Tacoma, Luis M. Duarte.

PORTUGAL.

Cal., San Francisco, S. L. Ferreira.
Fla., Pensacola, Juan L. Borras.
Ga., Brunswick, Rosendo Torres.
Ill., Chicago, S. C. Simms.
La., New Orleans, Luiz da Costa Carvalho.
Md., Baltimore, A. W. Mears.
Mass., Boston, Jorge da S. D. d'Almeida.
Pa., Philadelphia, J. J. de Macedo, Jr.
Va., Norfolk, James Haughton.

RUSSIA.

Cal., San Francisco, A. Vyvodtzew.
Ill., Chicago, Antoine Volkoff.
Md., Baltimore, Chas. Fawcett.
Mass., Boston, Joseph A. Conry.
Pa., Philadelphia, Wm. Tucker.
Wash., Seattle, N. Bogoyavensky.

SALVADOR.

Cal., San Francisco, E. Mejia.
Ill., Chicago, B. Singer.
La., New Orleans, L. C. Quintero.

SIAM.

Cal., San Francisco, H. G. W. Dinkelspiel.
Ill., Chicago, Milward Adams.

SPAIN.

Ala., Mobile, Juan L. y Martí.
Cal., San Francisco, E. de S. y Cologan.
Fla., Tampa, A. N. y Casas.
Ga., Savannah, Javier E. y Borrell.
Hawaii, Honolulu, Luis G. y Gil.
Ill., Chicago, Berthold Singer.
La., New Orleans, A. B. y Rodrigo.
Me., Portland, C. R. Burr.
Mass., Boston, P. M. de Almeida
Mo., St. Louis, José A. Hernandez.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. C. Newcomb.
S. C., Charleston, C. F. Middleton.
Va., Norfolk, A. C. Humphries.

SWEDEN.

Ala., Mobile, Harold G. Grimley.
Cal., San Francisco, Wm. Matson.
Fla., Pensacola, C. McKenzie-Oerting.
Ga., Savannah, Andrew J. Ritch.
Ill., Chicago, Carl G. G. Anderberg.
Iowa, Sioux City, G. N. Swan.
La., New Orleans, C. French.
Md., Baltimore, P. G. L. Hilken.
Mass., Boston, Birger G. Adolf Rosentwist.
Mont., Missoula, John Dahlgren.
N. Y., Jamestown, C. A. Okerlind.
Ohio, Cleveland, Herman J. Nord.
Pa., Philadelphia, Marcel A. Viti.
Va., Norfolk, Henning Fernstrom.
Wash., Seattle, Andrew Chilberg.

SWITZERLAND.

Cal., San Francisco, John Freuler.
Ill., Chicago, Arnold Holinger
La., New Orleans, Emile Hohn.
Mo., St. Louis, John J. Meyer.
Ohio, Cincinnati, Edmund Luthy.
Ore., Portland, Albrecht Streiff.
Pa., Philadelphia, C. Vuilleumier.
Tex., Galveston, Ulrich Müller.
Wash., Seattle, S. J. Wetrick.

TURKEY.

Cal., San Francisco, Maurice Hall.
Ill., Chicago, Norris Henrotin.
P. I., Manila, Franz K. Zitelmann.

URUGUAY.

Ala., Mobile, J. L. Marty.
Cal., San Francisco, O. M. Goldaracena.
Ill., Chicago, Rodolfo C. Liebrecht.
La., New Orleans, Rafael Marin.
Md., Baltimore, Leonce Rabillon.
Mass., Boston, Wm. A. Mosman.
Mo., Kansas City, G. M. Hernandez.
N. Y., Albany, G. A. Saxton.
Pa., Philadelphia, R. Wanamaker.
P. R., Ponce, Carlos Armstrong.
P. R., San Juan, M. M. Morales.
Tex., Galveston, E. Schroeder.
Va., Norfolk, A. G. Bailey.

VENEZUELA.

Cal., San Francisco, J. L. Eastland.
Ill., Chicago, Blaine J. Brickwood.
La., New Orleans, Juan Argote.
Mo., St. Louis, J. G. Arbuckle.
O., Cincinnati, W. P. Whitlock.
Pa., Philadelphia, H. M. Iragorri.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—EMPIRE STATE SOCIETY.

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ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE FREEMASONS.

SUPREME COUNCIL NEW YORK.

Sovereign Grand Commander—Francis T. Watson, Clinton, New York. *Lieutenant Grand Commander*—Horatio C. King, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Grand Orator and Minister of State*—Leo Loeb, New York City *Grand Secretary General*—Robert F. Downing, Suite 806, Temple Court, New York City. *Grand Treasurer General*—R. H. Guinzburg, New York City. *Grand Marshal General*—A. Stephen Aronstamm, New York City. *Grand Master of Ceremonies*—J. W. Riglander, New York City. *Grand Standard Bearer*—Charles E. Buente, Brooklyn, N. Y. *Grand Captain of the Guard*—Dr. Alfred C. Du Pont, Supreme Council Rooms, Suite 806, Temple Court, 5 Beekman Street, New York City.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Offices of the society, Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. The objects of the society are to investigate and disseminate new geographical information; to establish in the chief city of the United States, for the benefit of commerce and navigation, * * * a place where the means shall be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe. Organized in 1852. Membership 1,400. *President*—John Greenough. *Foreign Corresponding Secretary*—Prof. William Libbey. *Domestic Corresponding Secretary*—Archibald D. Russell. *Recording Secretary*—Hamilton Fish Kean. *Treasurer*—Henry Parish, Jr.

AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASSOCIATION.

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HOLLAND'S INDUSTRIAL CONDITION.

THE total value of the exports from Amsterdam to the United States during the first six months of 1917, according to Consul Frank W. Mahin, Amsterdam, Netherlands, was $10,630,516.

	FIRST SIX MONTHS OF—				
	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Total	$15,973,817	$12,772,059	$8,625,449	$21,522,542	$10,630,516
Diamonds	7,632,066	4,035,331	2,844,372	10,166,915	9,008,010
Tobacco	5,201,355	3,893,306	3,446,636	6,991,627	334,438

The declared value of the exports from the Amsterdam district to the United States during the quarter ended September 30, 1917, was $7,050,513. The principal articles were diamonds, $4,736,424, and tobacco, $1,620,313. During the corresponding quarter of 1916 the total was $8,661,164, of which diamonds represented $6,099,154, and tobacco, $1,306,845.

The total value of the exports during the first nine months of this year was $17,681,029, of which diamonds represented $13,744,434, and tobacco, $1,954,751. During the corresponding period of 1916 diamonds made up $16,266,069, and tobacco, $8,298,472 of the total exports of $30,183,706. This year's total is the smallest of any similar period in recent years, excepting 1915, when the first nine months' total was $13,284,800.

The Dutch Government received from its various sources of revenues in 1916 $12,760,501 more than in 1915. The post, telegraph, and telephone services yielded a larger amount than during 1915, but inheritance and property taxes produced less. Proceeds from the State lottery showed a decrease. There were the following increases in other forms of taxations: Taxes on households, $103,261; income taxes, $9,211,668; taxes on mines, $35,573; ground taxes, $30,788; customs duties, $606,583; excise taxes on sugar, $1,299,625; tax on wine, $15,411; taxes on distilled liquors, $753,111; salt taxes, $10,476; taxes on beer and vinegar, $26,182; and the revenue from slaughtered cattle, $435,044. The revenue received from the manufacture of gold and silver articles, stamp duties, mortgage dues, registration entries, use of the public domains, shooting and fishing licenses, all showed increases. The so-called war profit and defense taxes have yielded $2,054,400.

During 1916, 71 steamships and 1 motor schooner, with a total gross tonnage of 144,000, were launched in the Dutch shipbuilding yards, as compared with 44 vessels, of 103,000 tons, during 1915. Of the 71 vessels floated in 1916, 54, with a tonnage of 124,000, were built for Dutch interests, while only 17 vessels, of 20,000 tons, were built for foreign account. At the close of the year there were 117 steamships and 4 motor schooners, with a total tonnage of 254,500, either ordered or in the course of construction. This quantity can be favorably compared with the condition on December 31, 1915, when 70 ships, of 250,000 tons, were in the course of construction. About three-fourths of the ships constructed or in the course of construction in 1916 were ordered by domestic interests. For various reasons, such as accidents, &c., 33 vessels disappeared from the Dutch Register, by which the mercantile fleet was diminished by about 96,000 tons. About 25 accidents from mines and torpedoes occurred during the course of the year.

The exports to the United States from the Netherlands have been:

DISTRICTS.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Rotterdam	$8,178,045	$10,945,593	$5,903,140	$7,428,111
Amsterdam	27,051,864	24,684,322	19,475,915	37,070,830
Scheveningen	1,926,704	1,964,396	2,458,424	2,636,646
Flushing	43,039	58,759	58,621	28,373
Total	$37,199,652	$37,653,070	$27,896,100	$47,163,960
Luxemburg	$99,344	$177,440	$47,456	$933

The following table covers Dutch foreign trade in bulbs:

COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	COUNTRIES.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
IMPORTS FROM.	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	EXPORTS TO	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Belgium	407	83	211	168	Great Britain	10,192	7,646	8,098	115
France	357	391	137	.....	Germany and Austria-Hungary	5,205	5,267	5,373	7,274
Great Britain	720	351	293	207	Russia	842	90	572	51
Germany	.....	.....	.....	39	Scandinavia and Denmark	2,012	3,707	3,866	4,800
Japan	257	108	37	.....	United States and Canada	5,414	7,649	8,101	11,014
Turkey	9	15	.....	.....	Other countries	1,296	535	606	629
United States	167	132	62	54					
Other countries	261	298	123	1					
Total	2,178	1,378	863	469	Total	24,961	24,894	26,616	23,883

Generally more than seven-eighths of the breadstuffs consumed in Holland is imported from foreign countries. Local production has only slightly increased since the war began, and the difficulty of obtaining grain is one of the most serious problems which Holland has been called upon to face. During the first 11 months of 1916 only 11,725 tons of rye were imported, as compared with 55,032 tons for the same period of 1915. Approximately the same amount of wheat was imported in 1916 as in 1915, but the imports of barley showed a marked decline. The total amount of breadstuffs imported during the first 11 months of 1916 was 757,777 tons, as against 818,426 tons in 1915. The Government made arrangements during 1916 by which the Commission of Grain Dealers at Rotterdam and the Commission for the Grain Trade at Amsterdam should receive 100 tons weekly to be placed at the disposition of dealers. The demand was so great that this arrangement could not be carried out during the first month of the year. Persons needing grain for cattle feed were required to state the amount they used during the corresponding periods of 1915, this amount being used as a basis for the 1916 distributions. An average of 30 per cent. of the amounts asked for was granted. The Government finally attempted distribution through the various agencies for the grain trade which had formerly existed, the commissions being regulated by law.

THE DUTCH FISHERIES.

The total proceeds to the shipowners in the herring business were estimated at $14,800,000 in 1916, as against $12,000,000, $5,000,000, and $6,800,000 in 1915, 1914, and 1913, respectively. The major portion of all herring shipments is made from Scheveningen. An agreement was made between the British Government and the Netherlands Association of Vessel Owners, to take effect on September 1, whereby 20 per cent. of the landings of herring and 20 per cent. of the stock on hand might be sold to Germany, 20 per cent. might be bought by the Dutch Government, and 60 per cent. might be sold and forwarded to neutral or belligerent countries approved of by the British Government, which agreed to pay a bonus of 30s. on each land-packed barrel of herring weighing 115 kilos exported to such countries.

Ministries of Principal European Countries.

AUSTRIA.

Premier—Baron von Seydler.
Minister Interior—Baron Erwin von Schwartzenau.
Minister National Defence—Freidrich Baron von Georgi.
Minister Justice—Dr. Franz Klein.
Minister Railroads—Ernst Schiable.
Minister Education—Dr. Max Ritter Hussarek von Heinlein.
Minister Public Works—Baron Dr. Ottokar Trnka.
Minister Agriculture—Count Heinrich Clam-Martinic.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Imperial and Royal Family and Exterior—Count Czernin von Chudenitz.
Minister Finance—von Baernreither.
Minister War—von Hofer.

HUNGARY.

Premier—Dr. Alexander Wekerle.
Minister National Defence—Hazai.
Minister Finance—Telszky.
Minister Education—Jankovich.
Minister Justice—Balogh.
Minister Interior—Csikszentmihaly.
Minister Agriculture—Ghillany.
Minister Commerce—Harkanyl.
Minister for Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia—Hideghety.

BELGIUM.

Premier and Minister Foreign Affairs—Ch. de Broqueville.
Minister Agriculture and Public Works—G.Helleputte.
Minister War—Gen. De Ceuninck.
Minister Justice—Henri Carton de Wiart.
Minister National Reconstruction—P. Hymans.
Minister Railroads—P. Seegers.
Minister Finance—A. Van de Vyvere.
Minister Fine Arts and Science—E. Poullet.
Minister Interior—Paul Berryer.
Minister Industry and Work—H. Hubert.
Minister Colonies—J. Renkin.

BULGARIA.

Prime Minister and Minister Foreign Affairs—Dr. Radoslavoff.
Minister Finance—M. Toucheff.
Minister Interior and Public Health—M. Petcoff.
Minister War—Gen. Naidenoff.
Minister Justice—M. Poppoff.
Minister Public Works—M. Dimcheff.
Minister Railways, Posts and Telegraphs—M. Apostoloff.
Minister Public Instruction—M. Pecheff.
Minister Commerce, Industry and Labor—M. Blahoff.

DENMARK.

President Council and Minister Justice—Carl Theodor Zahle.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Erik Scavenius.
Minister without Portfolio—Jens Chr. Christensen.
Minister Commerce—Christopher F. Hage.
Minister Finance—Dr. Phil. Edvard Brandes.
Minister Defence—Dr. Phil. Peter Munch.
Minister Public Instruction—Soren Keiser-Nielsen.
Minister Agriculture—Kristjan Pedersen.
Minister Interior—Ove Rode.
Minister Public Works—Jens Hassing Jorgensen.
Minister Ecclesiastical Affairs—Thorvald V. Povlsen.
Minister without Portfolio—Christian M. Rottböll.
Minister without Portfolio—Thorvald A. M. Stauning.
Minister for Iceland—Jon Magnusson.
Minister for Iceland—Björn Kristjansson.
Minister for Iceland—Sigurdur Jonsson.

FRANCE.

Premier and Minister War—Georges Clemenceau.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Stephen Pichon.
Minister Justice—Louis Nail.
Minister Interior—Jules Pams.
Minister Finance—Louis Klotz.
Minister Marine—Georges Leygues.
Minister of Commerce—Etienne Clementel.
Minister Public Works—Albert Claveille.
Minister Munitions—Louis Loucheur.
Minister Instruction—Louis Lafferre.
Minister Colonies—Henry Simon.
Minister Labor—M. Colliard.
Minister Provisions—Victor Boret.
Minister Blockade and Invaded Region—Charles C. A. Jonnart.

GERMANY.

Imperial Chancellor and Prussian Prime Minister—Count Georg von Hertling.
Vice Chancellor—von Payer.
Foreign Secretary—von Kuehlman.
Secretary of the Interior—von Payer.
Secretary of War—von Stein.
Secretary of the Navy—Admiral von Capelle.
Secretary of Justice—Dr. Liszko.
Secretary of the Treasury—Count von Roedern.
Secretary for the Colonies—Dr. Solf.
Railroad—Wackerzapp.
Posts and Telegraphs—Greapke.

GREECE.

President of Council and Minister of War—Eleuterios Venizelos.
Minister Interior—Emmanuel Repoulis.
Minister Justice—J. Tsirimocos.
Minister Marine—P. Coundouriotis.
Minister Public Domain and Interior Colonization—A. Michalacopoulos.
Minister Finance—Mil Negrepontis.
Minister Communications—A. Papanastassiou.
Minister Public Instruction and Worship—A. Dingas.
Minister National Economy—G. Sideridis.
Minister Food Control—L. Embiricos.
Minister for Assistance to Refugees—Sp. Simos.
Minister Foreign Affairs—N. Politis.

HOLLAND.

Minister Interior—Dr. P. W. A. Cort van der Linden.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Jonkheer Dr. John Loudon.
Minister Justice—Dr. B. Ort.
Minister Navy—J. J. Rambonnet.
Minister Treasury—Dr. M. W. F. Treub.
Minister War—Jhr. Dr. B. C. de Jonge.
Minister Ways and Means—Dr. C. Lely.
Minister Agriculture, Industry and Commerce—F. E. Posthuma.
Minister for the Colonies—Dr. Th. B. Pleyte.

ITALY.

Premier and Minister Interior—Vittoria Orlando.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Baron Sonnino.
Minister Colonies—Signor Colosimo.
Minister Justice—Signor Sacchi.
Minister Finance—Signor Meda.
Minister Treasury—Francesco Nitti.
Minister War—Gen. Alfieri.
Minister Navy—Vice Admiral del Buono.
Minister Munitions—Gen. Alfredo Doil Ollio.
Minister Military Aid and War Pensions—Signor Bissolati.
Minister Education—Signor Berrini.
Minister Public Works—Signor Dari.
Minister Agriculture—Signor Miliani.
Minister Commerce and Labor—Signor Ciuffeli.
Minister Posts—Signor Fera.
Minister Transports—Signor Bianchi.

NORWAY.

Prime Minister and Minister Agriculture—Gunnar Knudsen.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Nils Ihlen.
Minister Finance—Anton Omholt.
Minister Labor—Lars Abrahamsen.
Minister Justice—Otto Blehr.
Minister Commerce—Kristian Friis Petersen.
Minister Defence—Christian Holtfodt.
Minister Worship and Instruction—Jorgen Lovland.
Minister Public Works—Frederik Nalum.
Minister Food-provisions—Odmund Vik.
Minister Industrial Supplies—Thoroff Prydz.

RUSSIA.

(Revised to December 1, 1917.)

Premier—Nickolai Vladimir Ilich Lenine.
Minister Foreign Affairs—Leon Trotzky.
Minister Interior—M. Riskoff.
Minister Finance—M. Svortzoff.
Minister Agriculture—M. Miliutin.
Minister Labor—M. Shliapnikoff.
Committee on War and Marine—Ovsiannikoff, Krytenko and Bibenko.
Minister Commerce—M. Ogin.
Minister Education—M. Lunacharsky.
Minister Justice—M. Oppokoff.
Minister Supplies—M. Feodorovitch.

MINISTRIES OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES—*Continued.*

Minister Posts and Telegraphs—M. Aviloff.
Minister Affairs and Nationalities—M. Dzhugashvili.
Minister Communications—M. Riazanoff.

The Lenine Provisional Government succeeded that of Kerensky, which was composed as follows:

Minister-President—Kerensky, A. F.
Minister War—Gen. Manikovsky, (temporary).
Minister Marine—Admiral Verderevsky.
Minister Foreign Affairs—M. J. Terestchenko.
Minister Interior—A. M. Nikitine.
Minister Agriculture—N. D. Avksentieff.
Minister Finance—M. V. Bernatzky.
Minister of Ways of Communication—A. V. Liverovsky.
Minister Justice—P. N. Malantovich.
Minister Labor—K. A. Gvozdeff.
Minister Supplies—S. N. Prokopovich.
Minister Public Welfare—N. M. Kishkine.
Minister of Cultes—A. V. Kartasheff.
Minister Trade and Industry—A. J. Konovaloff.
State Controller—S. A. Smirnoff.
Minister Public Instruction—S. S. Salazkine.
Chairman Economic Council—S. N. Tretiakoff.

SERBIA.

Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs—Nikola P Pashitch.
Home Secretary—Liubomir Yovanovitch.
Minister War—Gen. Bozha Terzitch.
Minister Justice—Marko Djuritchitch.
Minister Finance—Stoyan Protitch.
Minister Public Works—Dr. Momchilo Ninchitch.
Minister Commerce—Dr. Velizar Yankovitch.
Minister Education—Milosh Trifunovitch.

SWEDEN.

Prime Minister—Nils Edén, Ph. D.
Minister Foreign Affairs—J. Hellner, LL.D.
Minister Justice—Eliel Lövgren.
Minister Navy—Baron E. K. Palmstierna.
Minister War—E. A. Nilson.
Minister Finance—Hj. Branting.
Minister of the Interior—P. A. V. Schotte.
Minister Instruction—K. V. Rydén.
Minister Agriculture—Alfred Petterson.
Minister without Portfolios—B. Petrén; O. Unden, LL.D.

SPAIN.

Prime Minister and Minister Foreign Affairs—Marqués de Alhucemas.
Minister Justice—Fernández Prida.
Minister Finance—Ventosa.
Minister Interior—Bahamond.
Minister War—La Cierva.
Minister Marine—Gimeno.
Minister Public Works—Alcalá Zamora.
Minister Public Instruction—Rodés.

SWITZERLAND.

President Federal Council and Public Economies—Edmund Schulthess.
Secretary Department of Justice and Police—Eduard Muller.
Secretary Posts and Railroads—Ludwig Forrer.
Secretary Political Economy—Gustav Ador.
Secretary Department of Commerce and Customs—Guiseppe Motta.
Secretary Militia—Camille Decoppet.
Secretary Interior—Felix Ludwig Calonder.

TURKEY.

Premier—Talaat Bey.
Minister Exterior—Nessimy Bey.
Minister Justice—Halil Bey.
Minister War—Enver Pasha.
Minister Navy—Djemal Pasha.
Minister Education—Shukri Bey.
Minister Public Works—Ali Munif Bey.

CHINA.

President of the Republic—Feng Kuo-chang.

MINISTERS.

Acting Premier and War—Wang Shi Chen.
Foreign Affairs—Lu Cheng-Hsiang.
Navy—Admiral Liu Kuang Hsun.
Agriculture—Tien-Wen Lieh.
Justice—Lin Chang min.
Education—Fan Yuan lien.
Communications—Tsao Yulin.
Finance—Wang Ko Ming.
Interior—Chin Nun-Hsun.
Chief General Staff—Yin Tchang.

SIAM.

THE CABINET.

Minister Foreign Affairs—Prince Devawongse Varoprakar.
Minister Interior—Chao Phya Surasiha Visithsakdi.
Minister Finance—Prince of Chandaburi.
Minister War—Chao Bodindhr Dejanujij.
Minister Marine—Prince of Nakarasvana.
Minister Local Government—Chao Phya Yomaraj.
Minister Ways and Communications—Chao Phya Wongsa Nuprabadh.
Minister Justice—Chao Phya Abhai Raja.
Minister Agriculture—Prince of Rachaburi.
Minister Public Instruction—Phya Dharmaskdi Moutri.

PERSIA.

President Cabinet and Foreign Minister—Alaossaltanah.
Minister Without Portfolio—Mostawfiolmamalek.
Minister War—Mochiradovleh.
Minister Labor—Matamenolmolk.
Minister Finance—Mohtashamassaltnah.
Minister Justice—Momtazadavleh.
Minister Public Instruction—Hakimalmalk.
Minister Interior—Mastasharodovleh.
Minister Posts and Telegraphs—Nasrolmolk.

BAR ASSOCIATION, CITY OF NEW YORK.

(Bar Association Building, No. 42 West Forty-fourth Street, New York City.)

President—George L. Ingraham. *Vice-Presidents*—J. Parker Kirlin, DeLancey Nicoll, Arthur H. Masten, John C. Spooner, Howard Townsend. *Recording Secretary*—Charles H. Strong. *Corresponding Secretary*—Perry Davis Trafford. *Treasurer*—S. Sidney Smith.

The Organization has 2,159 members. It was instituted in 1869, and its Presidents have been as follows: 1870 to 1879, William M. Evarts; 1880 and 1881, Stephen P. Nash; 1882 and 1883, Francis N. Bangs; 1884 and 1885, James C. Carter; 1886 and 1887, William Allen Butler; 1888 and 1889, Joseph H. Choate; 1890 and 1891, Frederick R. Coudert; 1892 to 1894, Wheeler H. Peckham; 1895 and 1896, Joseph Larocque; 1897 to 1899, James C. Carter; 1900 and 1901, John E. Parsons; 1902 and 1903, William G. Choate; 1904 and 1905, Elihu Root; 1906 and 1907, John L. Cadwalader; 1908 and 1909, Edmund Wetmore; 1910 and 1911, Francis Lynde Stetson; 1912, Lewis Cass Ledyard; 1913 and 1914, William B. Hornblower; 1914 to 1916, George W. Wickersham; 1917, George L. Ingraham. The admission fee is $100 from resident members and $50 from non-resident members; and the annual dues from resident members of more than six years' and less than twenty years' standing, $55, and of more than twenty years' standing, $60, and from members having offices in New York City and residing elsewhere of less than twenty years' standing, $30, and of more than twenty years' standing, $35; from members of less than six years' standing, $25; from non-resident members, neither residing nor having offices in New York City, $35; from resident members temporarily absent from the city, $10.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.
Washington.	John Jay	N. Y.	‡	Buchanan	Lewis Cass	Mich.	1857
"	Thomas Jefferson	Va.	1789	"	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1860
"	Edmund Randolph	"	1794	Lincoln	William H. Seward	N. Y.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	Mass.	1795	Johnson	"	"	1865
Adams	"	"	1797	Grant	Elihu B. Washburn	Ill.	1869
"	John Marshall	Va.	1800	"	Hamilton Fish	N. Y.	1869
Jefferson	James Madison	"	1801	Hayes	William M. Evarts	"	1877
Madison	Robert Smith	Md.	1809	Garfield	James G. Blaine	Me.	1881
"	James Monroe	Va.	1811	Arthur	"	"	1881
Monroe	John Quincy Adams	Mass.	1817	"	F. T. Frelinghuysen	N. J.	1881
J. Q. Adams	Henry Clay	Ky.	1825	Cleveland	Thomas F. Bayard	Del.	1885
Jackson	Martin Van Buren	N. Y.	1829	B. Harrison	James G. Blaine	Me.	1889
"	Edward Livingston	La.	1831	"	John W. Foster	Ind.	1892
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1833	Cleveland	Walter Q. Gresham	Ill.	1893
"	John Forsyth	Ga.	1834	"	Richard Olney	Mass.	1895
Van Buren	"	"	1837	McKinley	John Sherman	Ohio	1897
Harrison	Daniel Webster*	Mass.	*1841	"	William R. Day	"	1898
Tyler*	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1843	"	John Hay	"	1898
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1844	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1905
Polk	James Buchanan	Pa.	1845	"	Robert Bacon	"	1909
Taylor	John M. Clayton	Del.	1849	Taft	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1909
Fillmore	Daniel Webster	Mass.	1850	Wilson	William J. Bryan	Neb.	1913
"	Edward Everett	"	1852	"	Robert Lansing	N. Y.	1915
Pierce	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1853				

SECRETARIES OF THE TREASURY.

Washington.	Alexander Hamilton	N. Y.	1789	Buchanan	Philip F. Thomas	Md.	1860
"	Oliver Wolcott, Jr.	Ct.	1795	"	John A. Dix	N. Y.	1861
Adams	"	"	1797	Lincoln	Salmon P. Chase	Ohio	1861
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1801	"	William P. Fessenden	Me.	1864
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	Hugh McCulloch	Ind.	1865
"	Albert Gallatin	Pa.	1801	Johnson	"	"	1865
Madison	"	"	1809	Grant	George S. Boutwell	Mass.	1869
"	George W. Campbell	Tenn.	1814	"	Wm. A. Richardson	"	1873
"	Alexander J. Dallas	Pa.	1814	"	Benjamin H. Bristow	Ky.	1874
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1816	"	Lot M. Morrill	Me.	1876
Monroe	"	"	1817	Hayes	John Sherman	Ohio	1877
J. Q. Adams	Richard Rush	Pa.	1825	Garfield	William Windom	Minn.	1881
Jackson	Samuel D. Ingham	"	1829	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Louis McLane	Del.	1831	"	Charles J. Folger	N. Y.	1881
"	William J. Duane	Pa.	1833	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1884
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1833	"	Hugh McCulloch	"	1884
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1834	Cleveland	Daniel Manning	N. Y.	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Charles S. Fairchild	"	1887
Harrison	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1841	B. Harrison	William Windom	Minn.	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	"	Charles Foster	Ohio	1891
"	Walter Forward	Pa.	1841	Cleveland	John G. Carlisle	Ky.	1893
"	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1843	McKinley	Lyman J. Gage	Ill.	1897
"	George M. Bibb	Ky.	1844	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Polk	Robert J. Walker	Miss.	1845	"	Leslie M. Shaw	Ia.	1902
Taylor	William M. Meredith	Pa.	1849	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1907
Fillmore	Thomas Corwin	Ohio	1850	Taft	Franklin MacVeagh	Ill.	1909
Pierce	James Guthrie	Ky.	1853	Wilson	William G. McAdoo	N. Y.	1913
Buchanan	Howell Cobb	Ga.	1857				

SECRETARIES OF WAR.

Washington.	Henry Knox	Mass.	1789	Buchanan	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1861
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1795	Lincoln	Simon Cameron	Pa.	1861
"	James McHenry	Md.	1796	"	Edwin M. Stanton¶	"	1862
Adams	"	"	1797	Johnson¶	U. S. Grant (*ad. in.*)	Ill.	1867
"	Samuel Dexter	Mass.	1800	"	John M. Schofield	"	1868
Jefferson	Henry Dearborn	"	1801	Grant	John A. Rawlins	"	1869
Madison	William Eustis	"	1809	"	William T. Sherman	Ohio	1869
"	John Armstrong	N. Y.	1813	"	William W. Belknap	Ia.	1869
"	James Monroe	Va.	1814	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	William H. Crawford	Ga.	1815	"	James Don. Cameron	Pa.	1876
Monroe	Geo. Graham (*ad. in.*)	Va.	1817	Hayes	George W. McCrary	Ia.	1877
"	John C. Calhoun	S. C.	1817	"	Alexander Ramsey	Minn.	1879
J. Q. Adams	James Barbour	Va.	1825	Garfield	Robert T. Lincoln	Ill.	1881
"	Peter B. Porter	N. Y.	1828	Arthur	"	"	1881
Jackson	John H. Eaton	Tenn.	1829	Cleveland	William C. Endicott	Mass.	1885
"	Lewis Cass	Ohio	1831	B. Harrison	Redfield Proctor	Vt.	1889
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1837	"	Stephen B. Elkins	W. Va.	1891
Van Buren	Joel R. Poinsett	S. C.	1837	Cleveland	Daniel S. Lamont	N. Y.	1893
Harrison	John Bell†	Tenn.	†1841	McKinley	Russell A. Alger	Mich.	1897
Tyler†	John C. Spencer	N. Y.	1841	"	Elihu Root	N. Y.	1899
"	James M. Porter	Pa.	1843	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	William Wilkins	"	1844	"	William H. Taft	Ohio	1904
Polk	William L. Marcy	N. Y.	1845	"	Luke E. Wright	Tenn.	1908
Taylor	George W. Crawford	Ga.	1849	Taft	Jacob M. Dickinson	"	1909
Fillmore	Charles M. Conrad	La.	1850	"	Henry L. Stimson	N. Y.	1911
Pierce	Jefferson Davis	Miss.	1853	Wilson	Lindley M. Garrison	N. J.	1913
Buchanan	John B. Floyd	Va.	1857	"	Newton D. Baker	Ohio	1916

SECRETARIES OF THE INTERIOR.

Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed.	Presidents.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Date Appointed
Taylor	Thomas Ewing	Ohio	1849	Arthur	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881
Fillmore	Thos. M. T. McKennan	Pa.	1850	"	Henry M. Teller	Col.	1882
"	Alexander H. H. Stuart	Va.	1850	Cleveland	Lucius Q. C. Lamar	Miss.	1885
Pierce	Robert McClelland	Mich.	1853	"	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1888
Buchanan	Jacob Thompson	Miss.	1857	B. Harrison	John W. Noble	Mo.	1889
Lincoln	Caleb B. Smith	Ind.	1861	Cleveland	Hoke Smith	Ga.	1893
"	John P. Usher	"	1863	"	David R. Francis	Mo.	1896
Johnson	"	"	1865	McKinley	Cornelius N. Bliss	N. Y.	1897
"	James Harlan	Iowa	1865	"	Ethan A. Hitchcock	Mo.	1898
"	Orville H. Browning	Ill.	1866	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
Grant	Jacob D. Cox	Ohio	1869	"	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907
"	Columbus Delano	"	1870	Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909
"	Zachariah Chandler	Mich.	1875	"	Walter L. Fisher	Ill.	1911
Hayes	Carl Schurz	Mo.	1877	Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913
Garfield	Samuel J. Kirkwood	Iowa	1881				

SECRETARIES OF THE NAVY.

Adams	Benjamin Stoddert	Md.	1798	Fillmore	John P. Kennedy	Md.	1852
Jefferson	"	"	1801	Pierce	James C. Dobbin	N. C.	1853
"	Robert Smith	"	1801	Buchanan	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1857
Madison	Paul Hamilton	S. C.	1809	Lincoln	Gideon Welles	"	1861
"	William Jones	Pa.	1813	Johnson	"	"	1865
"	B. W. Crowninshield	Mass.	1814	Grant	Adolph E. Borie	Pa.	1869
Monroe	"	"	1817	"	George M. Robeson	N. J.	1869
"	Smith Thompson	N. Y.	1818	Hayes	Richard W. Thompson	Ind.	1877
"	Samuel L. Southard	N. J.	1823	"	Nathan Goff, Jr.	W. Va.	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	Garfield	William H. Hunt	La.	1881
Jackson	John Branch	N. C.	1829	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Levi Woodbury	N. H.	1831	"	William E. Chandler	N. H.	1882
"	Mahlon Dickerson	N. J.	1834	Cleveland	William C. Whitney	N. Y.	1885
Van Buren	"	"	1837	B. Harrison	Benjamin F. Tracy	"	1889
"	James K. Paulding	N. Y.	1838	Cleveland	Hilary A. Herbert	Ala.	1893
Harrison	George E. Badger	N. C.	1841	McKinley	John D. Long	Mass.	1897
Tyler	"	"	1841	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Abel P. Upshur	Va.	1841	"	William H. Moody	"	1902
"	David Henshaw	Mass.	1843	"	Paul Morton	Ill.	1904
"	Thomas W. Gilmer	Va.	1844	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1905
"	John Y. Mason	"	1844	"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1906
Polk	George Bancroft	Mass.	1845	"	Truman H. Newberry	Mich.	1908
"	John Y. Mason	Va.	1846	Taft	George von L. Mayer	Mass.	1909
Taylor	William B. Preston	"	1849	Wilson	Josephus Daniels	N. C.	1913
Fillmore	William A. Graham	N. C.	1850				

SECRETARIES OF AGRICULTURE.

Cleveland	Norman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Roosevelt	James Wilson	Ia.	1901
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889	Taft	"	"	1909
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913
McKinley	James Wilson	Ia.	1897				

POSTMASTERS-GENERAL†

Washington	Samuel Osgood	Mass.	1789	Johnson	William Dennison	Ohio	1865
"	Timothy Pickering	"	1791	"	Alexander W. Randall	Wis.	1866
"	Joseph Habersham	Ga.	1795	Grant	John A. J. Creswell	Md.	1869
Adams	"	"	1797	"	James W. Marshall	Va.	1874
Jefferson	"	"	1801	"	Marshall Jewell	Ct.	1874
"	Gideon Granger	Ct.	1801	"	James N. Tyner	Ind.	1876
Madison	"	"	1809	Hayes	David McK. Key	Tenn.	1877
"	Return J. Meigs, Jr.	Ohio	1814	"	Horace Maynard	"	1880
Monroe	"	"	1817	Garfield	Thomas L. James	N. Y.	1881
"	John McLean	"	1823	Arthur	"	"	1881
J. Q. Adams	"	"	1825	"	Timothy O. Howe	Wis.	1881
Jackson	William T. Barry	Ky.	1829	"	Walter Q. Gresham	Ind.	1883
"	Amos Kendall	"	1835	"	Frank Hatton	Ia.	1884
Van Buren	"	"	1837	Cleveland	William F. Vilas	Wis.	1885
"	John M. Niles	Ct.	1840	"	Don M. Dickinson	Mich.	1888
Harrison	Francis Granger	N. Y.	1841	B. Harrison	John Wanamaker	Pa.	1889
Tyler	"	"	1841	Cleveland	Wilson S. Bissell	N. Y.	1893
"	Charles A. Wickliffe	Ky.	1841	"	William L. Wilson	W. Va.	1895
Polk	Cave Johnson	Tenn.	1845	McKinley	James A. Gary	Md.	1897
Taylor	Jacob Collamer	Vt.	1849	"	Charles Emory Smith	Pa.	1898
Fillmore	Nathan K. Hall	N. Y.	1850	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Samuel D. Hubbard	Ct.	1852	"	Henry C. Payne	Wis.	1902
Pierce	James Campbell	Pa.	1853	"	Robert J. Wynne	Pa.	1904
Buchanan	Aaron V. Brown	Tenn.	1857	"	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1905
"	Joseph Holt	Ky.	1859	"	George von L. Meyer	Mass.	1907
"	Horatio King	Me.	1861	Taft	Frank H. Hitchcock	"	1909
Lincoln	Montgomery Blair	Md.	1861	Wilson	Albert S. Burleson	Tex.	1913
"	William Dennison	Ohio	1864				

† The Postmaster-General was not considered a Cabinet officer until 1829.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

Washington	Edmund Randolph	Va.	1789	Jefferson	Cæsar A. Rodney	Del.	1807
"	William Bradford	Pa.	1794	Madison	"	"	1809
"	Charles Lee	Va.	1795	"	William Pinkney	Md.	1811
Adams	"	"	1797	"	Richard Rush	Pa.	1814
Jefferson	Levi Lincoln	Mass.	1801	Monroe	"	"	1817
"	John Breckinridge	Ky.	1805	"	William Wirt	Va.	1817

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL—*Continued.*

PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed.	PRESIDENTS.	Cabinet Officers.	Residences.	Appointed.
J. Q. Adams.	William Wirt	Va.	1825	Johnson	William M. Evarts	N. Y.	1868
Jackson	John McP. Berrien	Ga.	1829	Grant	Ebenezer R. Hoar	Mass.	1869
"	Roger B. Taney	Md.	1831	"	Amos T. Akerman	Ga.	1870
"	Benjamin F. Butler	N. Y.	1833	"	George H. Williams	Ore.	1871
Van Buren	"	"	1837	"	Edwards Pierrepont	N. Y.	1875
"	Felix Grundy	Tenn.	1838	"	Alphonso Taft	Ohio	1876
"	Henry D. Gilpin	Pa.	1840	Hayes	Charles Devens	Mass.	1877
Harrison	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1841	Garfield	Wayne MacVeagh	Pa.	1881
Tyler	"	"	1841	Arthur	"	"	1881
"	Hugh S. Legaré	S. C.	1841	"	Benjamin H. Brewster	"	1881
"	John Nelson	Md.	1843	Cleveland	Augustus H. Garland	Ark.	1885
Polk	John Y. Mason	Va.	1845	B. Harrison	William H. H. Miller	Ind.	1889
"	Nathan Clifford	Me.	1846	Cleveland	Richard Olney	Mass.	1893
"	Isaac Toucey	Ct.	1848	"	Judson Harmon	Ohio	1895
Taylor	Reverdy Johnson	Md.	1849	McKinley	Joseph McKenna	Cal.	1897
Fillmore	John J. Crittenden	Ky.	1850	"	John W. Griggs	N. J.	1898
Pierce	Caleb Cushing	Mass.	1853	"	Philander C. Knox	Pa.	1901
Buchanan	Jeremiah S. Black	Pa.	1857	Roosevelt	"	"	1901
"	Edwin M. Stanton	"	1860	"	William H. Moody	Mass.	1904
Lincoln	Edward Bates	Mo.	1861	"	Charles J. Bonaparte	Md.	1906
"	James Speed	Ky.	1864	Taft	Geo. W. Wickersham	N. Y.	1909
Johnson	"	"	1865	Wilson	James C. McReynolds	Tenn.	1913
"	Henry Stanbery	Ohio	1866	"	Thomas W. Gregory	Texas	1914

SECRETARIES OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Roosevelt	George B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906
"	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904	Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909

Above department divided in 1913 into Department of Commerce and Department of Labor as follows:

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE.				SECRETARY OF LABOR.			
Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913	Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913

NOTE.—The individual States have been represented the following number of times in Cabinet positions: New York, 43; Massachusetts, 34; Pennsylvania, 33; Ohio, 25; Virginia, 22; Maryland, 16; Kentucky, 15; Illinois, 10; Tennessee, 11; Connecticut, 9; Indiana, 10; Missouri, 8; Georgia, 12; Maine, 6; South Carolina, 6; Wisconsin, 6; New Jersey, 6; Delaware, 5; Iowa, 8; Michigan, 6; North Carolina, 5; California, 4; Mississippi, 4; Louisiana, 3; Minnesota, 3; New Hampshire, 3; West Virginia, 3; Vermont, 2; Nebraska, 2; Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; Oregon, 1; Washington, 1; Texas, 2.

* Daniel Webster also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. † John Bell also continued by President Tyler, in 1841, until appointment of successor. ‡ John Jay was Secretary for Foreign Affairs under the Confederation, and continued to act, at the request of Washington, until Jefferson's arrival, March 21, 1790. ¶ Edwin M. Stanton continued also in Johnson Cabinet.

JUSTICES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

NAME.	SERVICE. Term.	SERVICE. Yrs	Born.	Died.	NAME.	SERVICE. Term.	SERVICE. Yrs	Born.	Died.
John Jay, N. Y.	1789-1795	6	1745	1829	Noah H. Swayne Ohio	1861-1881	20	1804	1884
John Rutledge, S. C.	1789-1791	2	1739	1800	Samuel F. Miller, Iowa	1862-1890	28	1816	1890
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	21	1733	1810	David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	15	1815	1886
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	9	1742	1798	Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899
John Blair, Va.	1789-1796	7	1732	1800	*Salmon P. Chase*, Ohio	1864-1873	9	1808	1873
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	22	1813	1892
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	2	1732	1819	Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1872-1882	10	1811	1886
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	*Morrison R. Waite*, Ohio	1874-1888	14	1816	1888
John Rutledge, S. C.	1795-1795	..	1739	1800	John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1741	1811	William B. Woods, Ga.	1880-1887	7	1824	1887
Oliver Ellsworth, Ct.	1796-1800	4	1745	1807	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	8	1824	1889
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1829	31	1762	1829	Horace Gray, Mass.	1881-1902	21	1828	1902
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	5	1755	1810	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
John Marshall, Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	Lucius Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1825	1893
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	*Melville W. Fuller*, Ill.	1888-1910	22	1833	1910
Brock. Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	17	1757	1823	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1889-1910	21	1837	1910
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	19	1765	1826	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1890-1906	16	1836	1913
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	34	1779	1845	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	11	1832	1916
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1811-1836	25	1752	1844	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1767	1843	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1845	....
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Rufus W. Peckham, N. Y.	1895-1909	14	1838	1909
John McLean, Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-.....	...	1843	....
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1846	16	1779	1844	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-.....	...	1841	....
James M. Wayne, Ga.	1835-1867	32	1790	1867	William R. Day, Ohio	1903-.....	...	1849	....
Roger B. Taney, Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	4	1853	....
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	5	1783	1841	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1909-1914	5	1844	1914
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1916	6	1862	....
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1852	15	1780	1852	Willis Van Deventer, Wyo.	1910-.....	...	1859	....
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1785	1860	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1910-1916	6	1857	1916
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	*Edward D. White*, La.	1910-.....	...	1845	....
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	6	1789	1851	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-.....	...	1858	....
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	24	1794	1870	Jas. C. McReynolds, Tenn.	1914-.....	...	1862	....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-.....	...	1856	....
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916-.....	...	1857	....
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881					

Names of the Chief Justices in italics.

APPORTIONMENT OF CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Ratios under Constitution and at each Census, 1790 to 1910, by States.

State.	Ratios under Constitution and Censuses.												
	Constitution.	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1900	1910
	30,000.	33,000.	33,000.	35,000.	40,000.	47,700.	70,680.	93,423.	127,381.	131,425.	151,911.	173,901.	194,182.	211,877.
	Representation.													
Alabama				1	3	5	7	7	6	8	8	9	9	10
Arizona														1
Arkansas						1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
California							2	2	3	4	6	7	8	11
Colorado										1	1	2	3	4
Connecticut	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Delaware	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida							1	1	1	2	2	2	2	4
Georgia	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8	7	9	10	11	11	12
Idaho											1	1	1	2
Illinois				1	1	3	7	9	14	19	20	22	25	27
Indiana				1	3	7	10	11	11	13	13	13	13	13
Iowa							2	2	6	9	11	11	11	11
Kansas									1	3	7	8	8	8
Kentucky		2	6	10	12	13	10	10	9	10	11	11	11	11
Louisiana				1	3	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	7	8
Maine				*7	7	8	7	6	5	5	4	4	4	4
Maryland	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6	5	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	8	14	17	13	13	12	10	11	10	11	12	13	14	16
Michigan						1	3	4	6	9	11	12	12	13
Minnesota								2	2	3	5	7	9	10
Mississippi				1	1	2	4	5	5	6	7	7	8	8
Missouri					1	2	5	7	9	13	14	15	16	16
Montana											1	1	1	2
Nebraska									1	1	3	6	6	6
Nevada									1	1	1	1	1	1
New Hampshire	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	7	7	8	10	12
New Mexico														1
New York	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33	31	33	34	34	37	43
North Carolina	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8	7	8	9	9	10	10
North Dakota											1	1	2	3
Ohio			1	6	14	19	21	21	19	20	21	21	21	22
Oklahoma														8
Oregon								1	1	1	1	2	2	3
Pennsylvania	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25	24	27	28	30	32	36
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
South Carolina	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6	4	5	7	7	7	7
South Dakota											2	2	2	3
Tennessee		1	3	6	9	13	11	10	8	10	10	10	10	10
Texas							2	2	4	6	11	13	16	18
Utah												1	1	2
Vermont		2	4	6	5	5	4	3	3	3	2	2	2	2
Virginia	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13	11	9	10	10	10	10
Washington											1	2	3	5
West Virginia										3	4	4	5	6
Wisconsin							2	3	6	8	9	10	11	11
Wyoming											1	1	1	1
Total	65	106	142	186	213	242	232	237	243	293	332	357	386	435

* Included in the 20 members originally assigned to Massachusetts, but credited to Maine after its admission as a State March 15, 1820.

NOTE—The following representation included in the table was added after the several census apportionments indicated: First—Tennessee, 1. Second—Ohio, 1. Third—Alabama, 1; Illinois, 1; Indiana, 1; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 7; Mississippi, 1. Fifth—Arkansas, 1; Michigan, 1; Sixth—California, 2; Florida, 1; Iowa, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 2. Seventh—Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Oregon, 1. Eighth—Illinois, 1; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; Nevada, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 1; Rhode Island, 1; Vermont, 1. Ninth—Colorado, 1. Tenth—Idaho, 1; Montana, 1; North Dakota, 1; South Dakota, 2; Washington, 1; Wyoming, 1. Eleventh—Utah, 1. Thirteenth—Alabama, 1; Arizona, 1; California, 3; Colorado, 1; Florida, 2; Georgia, 1; Idaho, 1; Illinois, 2; Louisiana, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 1; Montana, 1; New Jersey, 2; New Mexico, 1; New York, 6; North Dakota, 1; Ohio, 1; Oklahoma, 8; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 4; Rhode Island, 1; South Dakota, 1; Texas, 2; Utah, 1; Washington, 2; West Virginia, 1.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

BEGINS MARCH 4, 1917, AND ENDS MARCH 4, 1919.

SENATE.

President.....Thomas R. Marshall, D., of Indiana.
Secretary.....James M. Baker, D., of South Carolina.

Terms Expire.	*Senators.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALABAMA.	
1921	Oscar W. Underwood, D.	Birmingham.
1919	John H. Bankhead, D.	Jasper.
	ARIZONA.	
1923	Henry F. Ashurst, D.	Prescott.
1921	Marcus A. Smith, D.	Tucson.
	ARKANSAS.	
1921	William F. Kirby, D.	Little Rock.
1919	Joe T. Robinson, D.	Lonoke.
	CALIFORNIA.	
1923	Hiram W. Johnson, R.	San Francisco
1921	James D. Phelan, D.	San Francisco.
	COLORADO.	
1921	Charles S. Thomas, D.	Denver.
1919	John F. Shafroth, D.	Denver.
	CONNECTICUT.	
1923	George P. McLean, R.	Simsbury.
1921	Frank B. Brandegee, R.	New London.
	DELAWARE.	
1923	Josiah O. Wolcott, D.	Wilmington.
1919	Willard Saulsbury, D.	Wilmington.
	FLORIDA.	
1923	Park Trammell, D.	Tallahassee.
1921	Duncan U. Fletcher, D.	Jacksonville.
	GEORGIA.	
1921	Hoke Smith, D.	Atlanta.
1919	Thomas W. Hardwick, D.	Sandersville.
	IDAHO.	
1921	James H. Brady, R.	Pocatello.
1919	William E. Borah, R.	Boisé.
	ILLINOIS.	
1921	Lawrence Y. Sherman, R.	Springfield.
1919	James H. Lewis, D.	Chicago.
	INDIANA.	
1923	Harry S. New, R.	Indianapolis.
1921	James E. Watson, R.	Rushville.
	IOWA.	
1921	Albert B. Cummins, R.	Des Moines.
1919	William S. Kenyon, R.	Fort Dodge.
	KANSAS.	
1921	Charles Curtis, R.	Topeka.
1919	William H. Thompson, D.	Garden City.
	KENTUCKY.	
1921	J. C. W. Beckham, D.	Frankfort.
1919	Ollie M. James, D.	Marion.
	LOUISIANA.	
1921	Robert F. Broussard, D.	New Iberia.
1919	Joseph E. Ransdell, D.	L. Providence.
	MAINE.	
1923	Frederick Hale, R.	Portland.
1919	Bert M. Fernald, R.	West Poland.
	MARYLAND.	
1923	Joseph I. France, R.	Port Deposit.
1921	John W. Smith, D.	Show Hill.
	MASSACHUSETTS	
1923	Henry C. Lodge, R.	Nahant.
1919	John W. Weeks, R.	West Newton
	MICHIGAN.	
1923	Charles E. Townsend, R.	Jackson.
1919	William A. Smith, R.	Grand Rapids.
	MINNESOTA.	
1923	Frank B. Kellogg, R.	St. Paul.
1919	Knute Nelson, R.	Alexandria.
	MISSISSIPPI.	
1923	John S. Williams, D.	Benton.
1919	James K. Vardaman, D.	Jackson.
	MISSOURI.	
1923	James A. Reed, D.	Kansas City.
1921	William J. Stone, D.	Jefferson City
	MONTANA.	
1923	Henry L. Myers, D.	Hamilton.
1919	Thomas J. Walsh, D.	Helena.
	NEBRASKA.	
1923	Gilbert M. Hitchcock, D.	Omaha.
1919	George W. Norris, R.	McCook.
	NEVADA.	
1923	Key Pittman, D.	Tonopah.
1921	Charles B. Henderson, D. *x*	Elko.
	NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1921	Jacob H. Gallinger, R.	Concord.
1919	Henry F. Hollis, D.	Concord.
	NEW JERSEY.	
1923	Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R.	Raritan.
1919	William Hughes, D.	Paterson.
	NEW MEXICO.	
1923	Andrieus A. Jones, D.	E. Las Vegas.
1919	Albert B. Fall, R.	Three Rivers.
	NEW YORK.	
1923	Wm. M. Calder, R.	Brooklyn.
1921	Jas. W. Wadsworth, Jr., R.	Mt. Morris.
	NORTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Lee S. Overman, D.	Salisbury.
1919	Furnifold McL. Simmons, D.	Newbern.
	NORTH DAKOTA.	
1923	Porter J. McCumber, R.	Wahpeton.
1921	Asle J. Gronna, R.	Lakota.
	OHIO.	
1923	Atlee Pomerene, D.	Canton.
1921	Warren G. Harding, R.	Marion.
	OKLAHOMA.	
1921	Thomas P. Gore, D.	Lawton.
1919	Robert L. Owen, D.	Muskogee.
	OREGON.	
1921	George E. Chamberlain, D.	Portland.
1919	Charles L. McNary, R.*	Salem, Ore.
	PENNSYLVANIA.	
1923	Philander C. Knox, R.	Pittsburgh.
1921	Boies Penrose, R.	Philadelphia.
	RHODE ISLAND.	
1923	Peter G. Gerry, D.	Warwick.
1919	Le Baron B. Colt, R.	Bristol.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1921	Ellison D. Smith, D.	Florence.
1919	Benj. R. Tillman, D.	Trenton.
	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
1921	Edwin S. Johnson, D.	Yankton.
1919	Thomas Sterling, R.	Vermilion.
	TENNESSEE.	
1923	Kenneth D. McKellar, D.	Memphis.
1919	John K. Shields, D.	Knoxville.
	TEXAS.	
1923	Charles A. Culberson, D.	Dallas.
1919	Morris Sheppard, D.	Texarkana.
	UTAH.	
1923	Wm. H. King, D.	Salt Lake City
1921	Reed Smoot, R.	Provo.
	VERMONT.	
1923	Carroll S. Page, R.	Hyde Park.
1921	William P. Dillingham, R.	Montpelier.
	VIRGINIA.	
1923	Claude A. Swanson, D.	Chatham.
1919	Thomas S. Martin, D.	Charlottesville.
	WASHINGTON.	
1923	Miles Poindexter, R.	Spokane.
1921	Wesley L. Jones, R.	N. Yakima.
	WEST VIRGINIA.	
1923	Howard Sutherland, R.	Elkins.
1919	Nathan Goff, R.	Clarksburg.
	WISCONSIN.	
1923	Robert M. La Follette, R.	Madison.
1921	Vacancy—Death Sen. Husting, Dem.	
	WYOMING.	
1923	John B. Kendrick, D.	Sheridan.
1919	Francis E. Warren, R.	Cheyenne.

The whole number of Senators is 96. Democrats, 51; Republicans, 42; Republican-Progressive, 1; Vacancies, 2. The salary of a Senator is $7,500 per annum and 20 cents per mile for travelling from and to the seat of Government.

* Appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by death of Senator Lane. *x* Fills unexpired term of Senator Francis G. Newlands, died December 24, 1917.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ALABAMA.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Oscar L. Gray*	Dem.	Butler.
2	S. Hubert Dent, Jr.*	Dem.	Montgomery.
3	Henry B. Steagall*	Dem.	Ozark.
4	Fred. L. Blackmon*	Dem.	Anniston.
5	J. Thomas Heflin*	Dem.	Lafayette.
6	William B. Oliver*	Dem.	Tuscaloosa.
7	John L. Burnett*	Dem.	Gadsden.
8	Edward B. Almon*	Dem.	Tuscumbia.
9	George Huddleston*	Dem.	Birmingham.
10	W. B. Bankhead	Dem.	Jasper.

ARIZONA.

At Large.

	Carl Hayden*	Dem.	Phœnix.

ARKANSAS.

1	Thaddeus H. Caraway*	Dem.	Jonesboro.
2	William A. Oldfield*	Dem.	Batesville.
3	John N. Tillman*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
4	Otis Wingo*	Dem.	De Queen
5	Henderson M. Jacoway*	Dem.	Dardanelle.
6	Sam. M. Taylor*	Dem.	Pine Bluff.
7	William S. Goodwin*	Dem.	Warren.

CALIFORNIA.

1	Clarence F. Lea	Dem.	Santa Rosa.
2	John E. Raker*	Dem.	Alturas.
3	Charles F. Curry*	Rep.	Sacramento.
4	Julius Kahn*	Rep.	San Francisco.
5	John I. Nolan*	Rep.	San Francisco.
6	John A. Elston*	Rep.	Berkeley.
7	Denver S. Church*	Dem.	Fresno.
8	Everis A. Hayes*	Rep.	San José.
9	Charles H. Randall*	Proh.	Los Angeles.
10	Henry Z. Osborne	Rep.	Los Angeles.
11	William Kettner*	Dem.	San Diego.

COLORADO.

1	Benjamin C. Hilliard*	Dem.	Denver.
2	Charles B. Timberlake*	Rep.	Sterling.
3	Edward Keating*	Dem.	Pueblo.
4	Edward T. Taylor*	Dem.	Glenwood Springs.

CONNECTICUT.

1	Augustine Lonergan†	Dem.	Hartford.
2	Richard P. Freeman*	Rep.	New London.
3	John Q. Tilson*	Rep.	New Haven.
4	Schuyler Merritt	Rep.	Stamford.
5	James P. Glynn*	Rep.	Winsted.

DELAWARE.

At Large.

	Albert F. Polk	Dem.	Georgetown.

FLORIDA.

1	H. J. Drane	Dem.	Lakeland.
2	Frank Clark*	Dem.	Gainesville.
3	Walter Kehoe	Dem.	Pensacola.
4	William J. Sears*	Dem.	Kissimmee.

GEORGIA.

1	J. W. Overstreet†	Dem.	Sylvania.
2	Frank Park*	Dem.	Sylvester
3	Charles R. Crisp*	Dem.	Americus.
4	*a*	Dem.	Carrollton.
5	William S. Howard*	Dem.	Kirkwood.
6	James W. Wise*	Dem.	Fayetteville.
7	Gordon Lee*	Dem.	Chickamauga.
8	Charles Hillyer Brand	Dem.	Athens.
9	Thomas M. Bell*	Dem.	Gainesville.
10	Carl Vinson*	Dem.	Milledgeville.
11	J. Randall Walker*	Dem.	Valdosta.
12	W. W. Larsen	Dem.	Dublin.

IDAHO.

At Large.

	Addison T. Smith*	Rep.	Twin Falls.
	Burton L. French	Rep.	Moscow.

ILLINOIS.

1	Martin B. Madden*	Rep.	Chicago.
2	James R. Mann*	Rep.	Chicago.
3	William W. Wilson	Rep.	Chicago.
4	Vacant—Death of Chas. Martin.		
5	Adolph J. Sabath*	Dem.	Chicago.
6	James McAndrews*	Dem.	Chicago.
7	Niels Juul	Rep.	Chicago.
8	Thomas Gallagher*	Dem.	Chicago.
9	Fred. A. Britten*	Rep.	Chicago.
10	George E. Foss*	Rep.	Chicago.
11	Ira C. Copley*	Rep.	Aurora.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
12	Charles E. Fuller*	Rep.	Belvidere.
13	John C. McKenzie*	Rep.	Elizabeth.
14	William J. Graham	Rep.	Aledo.
15	Edward J. King*	Rep.	Galesburg.
16	Clifford Ireland	Rep.	Peoria.
17	John A. Sterling*	Rep.	Bloomington.
18	Joseph G. Cannon*	Rep.	Danville.
19	William B. McKinley*	Rep.	Champaign.
20	Henry T. Rainey*	Dem.	Carrollton.
21	Loren E. Wheeler*	Rep.	Springfield.
22	William A. Rodenberg*	Rep.	East St. Louis.
23	Martin D. Foster*	Dem.	Olney.
24	Thomas S. Williams*	Rep.	Louisville.
25	Edward E. Denison*	Rep.	Marion.

At Large.

	Medill McCormick	Rep.	Chicago.
	William E. Mason†	Rep.	Chicago.

INDIANA.

1	George K. Denton	Dem.	Evansville.
2	Oscar E. Bland	Rep.	Linton.
3	William E. Cox*	Dem.	Jasper.
4	Lincoln Dixon*	Dem.	North Vernon.
5	Everett Sanders	Rep.	Terre Haute.
6	Richard N. Elliott	Rep.	Connersville.
7	Merrill Moores*	Rep.	Indianapolis.
8	A. H. Vestal	Rep.	Anderson.
9	Fred S. Purnell	Rep.	Attica.
10	William R. Wood*	Rep.	Lafayette.
11	Milton Kraus	Rep.	Peru.
12	L. W. Fairfield	Rep.	Angola.
13	Henry A. Barnhart*	Dem.	Rochester.

IOWA.

1	Charles A. Kennedy*	Rep.	Montrose.
2	Harry E. Hull*	Rep.	Williamsburg.
3	Burton E. Sweet*	Rep.	Waverly.
4	Gilbert N. Haugen*	Rep.	Northwood.
5	James W. Good*	Rep.	Cedar Rapids.
6	C. William Ramseyer*	Rep.	Bloomfield.
7	Cassius C. Dowell*	Rep.	Des Moines.
8	Horace M. Towner*	Rep.	Corning.
9	William R. Green*	Rep.	Audubon.
10	Frank P. Woods*	Rep.	Estherville.
11	George C. Scott†	Rep.	Sioux City.

KANSAS.

1	Dan'l R. Anthony, Jr.*	Rep.	Leavenworth.
2	E. C. Little	Rep.	Kansas City.
3	Philip P. Campbell*	Rep.	Pittsburg.
4	Dudley Doolittle*	Dem.	Strong City.
5	Guy T. Helvering*	Dem.	Marysville.
6	John R. Connelly*	Dem.	Colby.
7	Jouett Shouse*	Dem.	Kinsley.
8	William A. Ayres*	Dem.	Wichita.

KENTUCKY.

1	Alben W. Barkley*	Dem	Paducah.
2	David H. Kincheloe*	Dem.	Madisonville.
3	R. Y. Thomas, Jr.*	Dem.	Central City.
4	Ben Johnson*	Dem.	Bardstown.
5	Swagar Sherley*	Dem.	Louisville.
6	Arthur B. Rouse*	Dem.	Burlington.
7	James C. Cantrill*	Dem.	Georgetown.
8	Harvey Helm*	Dem.	Stanford.
9	William J. Fields*	Dem.	Olive Hill.
10	John W. Langley*	Rep.	Pikeville.
11	Caleb Powers*	Rep.	Barbourville.

LOUISIANA.

1	Albert Estopinal*	Dem.	St. Bernard.
2	H. Garland Dupré*	Dem.	New Orleans.
3	Whitmell P. Martin	Prog.	Thibodaux.
4	John T. Watkins*	Dem.	Minden.
5	Riley J. Wilson*	Dem.	Harrisonburg.
6	J. Y. Sanders	Dem.	Bogalusa.
7	Ladislas Lazaro*	Dem.	Washington.
8	James B. Aswell*	Dem.	Natchitoches.

MAINE.

1	Louis B. Goodall	Rep.	Sanford.
2	Wallace H. White, Jr.	Rep.	Lewiston.
3	John A. Peters*	Rep.	Ellsworth.
4	Ira G. Hersey	Rep.	Houlton.

MARYLAND.

1	Jesse D. Price*	Dem.	Salisbury.
2	J. Fred C. Talbott*	Dem.	Lutherville.
3	Charles P. Coady*	Dem.	Baltimore.
4	J. Charles Linthicum*	Dem.	Baltimore.
5	Sydney E. Mudd*	Rep.	La Plata.
6	Frederick N. Zihlman	Rep.	Cumberland.

a Vacancy. W. C. Adamson, Dem., resigned to become a member of the Board of Customs Appraisers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	Allen T. Treadway*	Rep.	Stockbridge.
2	Frederick H. Gillett*	Rep.	Springfield.
3	Calvin D. Paige*	Rep.	Southbridge.
4	Samuel E. Winslow*	Rep.	Worcester.
5	John Jacob Rogers*	Rep.	Lowell.
6	Wilfred W. Lufkin	Rep.	Essex.
7	Michael F. Phelan*	Dem.	Lynn.
8	Frederick W. Dallinger*	Rep.	Cambridge.
9	A. T. Fuller	Ind.	Malden.
10	Peter F. Tague*	Dem.	Boston.
11	Geo. Holden Tinkham	Rep.	Boston.
12	James A. Gallivan*	Dem.	Boston.
13	William H. Carter*	Rep.	Needham Heights
14	Richard Olney, 2d*	Dem.	Dedham.
15	William S. Greene*	Rep.	Fall River.
16	Joseph Walsh*	Rep.	New Bedford.

MICHIGAN.

1	Frank E. Doremus*	Dem.	Detroit.
2	Mark R. Bacon†	Rep.	Wyandotte.
3	John M. C. Smith*	Rep.	Charlotte.
4	Edward L. Hamilton*	Rep.	Niles.
5	Carl E. Mapes*	Rep.	Grand Rapids.
6	Patrick H. Kelley*	Rep.	Lansing.
7	Louis C. Cramton*	Rep.	Lapeer.
8	Joseph W. Fordney*	Rep.	Saginaw.
9	James C. McLaughlin*	Rep.	Muskegon.
10	Gilbert R. Currie	Rep.	Midland.
11	Frank D. Scott*	Rep.	Alpena.
12	W. Frank James*	Rep.	Hancock.
13	Charles A. Nichols*	Rep.	Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1	Sydney Anderson*	Rep.	Lanesboro.
2	Franklin F. Ellsworth*	Rep.	Mankato.
3	Charles R. Davis*	Rep.	St. Peter.
4	Carl C. Van Dyke*	Dem.	St. Paul.
5	Ernest Lundeen	Rep.	Minneapolis.
6	Harold Knutson	Rep.	St. Cloud.
7	Andrew J. Volstead*	Rep.	Granite Falls.
8	Clarence B. Miller*	Rep.	Duluth.
9	Halvor Steenerson*	Rep.	Crookston.
10	Thomas D. Schall*	Prog.	Excelsior.

MISSISSIPPI.

1	Ezekiel S. Candler*	Dem.	Corinth.
2	Hubert D. Stephens*	Dem.	New Albany.
3	Benj. G. Humphreys*	Dem.	Greenville.
4	Thomas U. Sisson*	Dem.	Winona.
5	William W. Venable*	Dem.	Meridian.
6	Byron P. Harrison*	Dem.	Gulfport.
7	Percy E. Quin*	Dem.	McComb City.
8	James W. Collier*	Dem.	Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.

1	Milton A. Romjue	Dem.	Macon.
2	William W. Rucker*	Dem.	Keytesville.
3	Joshua W. Alexander*	Dem.	Gallatin.
4	Charles F. Booher*	Dem.	Savannah.
5	William P. Borland*	Dem.	Kansas City.
6	Clement C. Dickinson*	Dem.	Clinton.
7	Courtney W. Hamlin*	Dem.	Springfield.
8	D. W. Shackleford*	Dem.	Jefferson City
9	Champ Clark*	Dem.	Bowling Green.
10	Jacob E. Meeker*	Rep.	St. Louis.
11	William L. Igoe*	Dem.	St. Louis.
12	L. C. Dyer*	Rep.	St. Louis.
13	Walter L. Hensley*	Dem.	Farmington.
14	Joseph J. Russell*	Dem.	Charleston.
15	Perl D. Decker*	Dem.	Joplin.
16	Thomas L. Rubey*	Dem.	Lebanon.

MONTANA.

At Large.

	John M. Evans*	Dem.	Missoula.
	Miss Jeannette Rankin	Rep.	Missoula.

NEBRASKA.

1	Charles F. Reavis*	Rep.	Falls City.
2	Charles O. Lobeck*	Dem.	Omaha.
3	Dan. V. Stephens*	Dem.	Fremont.
4	Charles H. Sloan*	Rep.	Geneva.
5	A. C. Shallenberger*	Dem.	Alma.
6	Moses P. Kinkaid	Rep.	O'Neill.

NEVADA.

At Large.

	E. E. Roberts*	Rep.	Carson City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1	Sherman E. Burroughs	Rep.	Manchester.
2	Edward H. Wason*	Rep.	Nashua.

NEW JERSEY.

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
1	William J. Browning*	Rep.	Camden.
2	Isaac Bacharach*	Rep.	Atlantic City.
3	Thomas J. Scully*	Dem.	South Amboy.
4	Elijah C. Hutchinson*	Rep.	Trenton.
5	John H. Capstick*	Rep.	Montville.
6	John R. Ramsey	Rep.	Hackensack.
7	Dow H. Drukker*	Rep.	Passaic.
8	Edward W. Gray*	Rep.	Newark.
9	Richard W. Parker*	Rep.	Newark.
10	Frederick R. Lehlbach*	Rep.	Newark.
11	John J. Eagan*	Dem.	Weehawken.
12	James A. Hamill*	Dem.	Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

At Large.

	W. B. Walton	Dem.	Silver City.

NEW YORK.

1	Frederick C. Hicks*	Rep.	Port Washington.
2	Chas. Pope Caldwell*	Dem.	Forest Hills.
3	Joseph V. Flynn*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Harry H. Dale*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James P. Maher*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Frederick W. Rowe*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	*a*		
8	*a*		
9	Oscar W. Swift*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Reuben L. Haskell*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Daniel J. Riordan*	Dem.	New York City.
12	Meyer London*	Soc.	New York City.
13	Chris. D. Sullivan	Dem.	New York City.
14	F. H. LaGuardia	Rep.	New York City.
15	Thomas F. Smith	Dem.	New York City.
16	Peter J. Dooling*	Dem.	New York City.
17	John F. Carew*	Dem.	New York City.
18	George B. Francis	Rep.	New York City.
19	Walter M. Chandler*	Rep.	New York City.
20	Isaac Siegel	Rep.	New York City.
21	*a*		
22	*a*		
23	Daniel C. Oliver	Dem.	New York City.
24	Benjamin L. Fairchild	Rep.	Pelham.
25	James W. Husted*	Rep.	Peekskill.
26	Edmund Platt*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
27	Charles B. Ward*	Rep.	De Bruce.
28	Rollin B. Sanford	Rep.	Slingerlands.
29	James S. Parker*	Rep.	Salem.
30	George R. Lunn	Dem.	Schenectady.
31	Bertrand H. Snell*	Rep.	Potsdam.
32	Luther W. Mott*	Rep.	Oswego.
33	Homer P. Snyder*	Rep.	Little Falls.
34	George W. Fairchild*	Rep.	Oneonta.
35	Walter W. Magee*	Rep.	Syracuse.
36	Norman J. Gould*	Rep.	Seneca Falls.
37	Harry H. Pratt*	Rep.	Corning.
38	Thomas B. Dunn*	Rep.	Rochester.
39	Archie D. Sanders	Rep.	Stafford.
40	S. Wallace Dempsey*	Rep.	Lockport.
41	Charles B. Smith*	Dem.	Buffalo.
42	William F. Waldo	Rep.	Buffalo.
43	Charles M. Hamilton*	Rep.	Ripley.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1	John H. Small*	Dem.	Washington.
2	Claude Kitchin*	Dem.	Scotland Neck.
3	George E. Hood*	Dem.	Goldsboro.
4	Edward W. Pou*	Dem.	Smithfield.
5	Charles M. Stedman*	Dem.	Greensboro.
6	Hannibal L. Godwin*	Dem.	Dunn.
7	L. D. Robinson	Dem.	Wadesboro.
8	Robert L. Doughton*	Dem.	Laurel Springs.
9	Edwin Y. Webb*	Dem.	Shelby.
10	Zeb Weaver	Dem.	Hendersonville.

NORTH DAKOTA.

1	John M. Baer	Ind.	Fargo.
2	George M. Young*	Rep.	Valley City.
3	Patrick D. Norton*	Rep.	Hettinger.

OHIO.

1	Nicholas Longworth*	Rep.	Cincinnati.
2	Victor Heintz	Rep.	Cincinnati.
3	Warren Gard*	Dem.	Hamilton.
4	Benjamin F. Welty	Dem.	Lima.
5	John S. Snook†	Dem.	Paulding.
6	Charles C. Kearns*	Rep.	Batavia.
7	Simeon D. Fess*	Rep.	Yellow Springs.
8	John A. Key*	Dem.	Marion.
9	Isaac R. Sherwood*	Dem.	Toledo.
10	Robert M. Switzer*	Rep.	Gallipolis.
11	Horatio C. Claypool†	Dem.	Chillicothe.
12	Clement Brumbaugh*	Dem.	Columbus.

a Vacancies in January, 1918, due to the resignations of J. J. Fitzgerald, D. J. Griffin, Henry Bruckner and Murray Hulbert.

OHIO—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
13	Arthur W. Overmyer*	Dem.	Fremont.
14	x		
15	George White†	Dem.	Marietta.
16	Roscoe C. McCulloch*	Rep.	Canton.
17	William A. Ashbrook*	Dem.	Johnstown.
18	D. A. Hollingsworth*	Rep.	Cadiz.
19	John G. Cooper*	Rep.	Youngstown.
20	William Gordon*	Dem.	Cleveland.
21	Robert Crosser*	Dem.	Cleveland.
22	Henry I. Emerson*	Rep.	Cleveland.

OKLAHOMA.

1	T. A. Chandler	Rep.	Vinita.
2	William W. Hastings*	Dem.	Tahlequah.
3	Charles D. Carter*	Dem.	Ardmore.
4	T. D. McKeown	Dem.	Ada.
5	Joseph B. Thompson*	Dem.	Pauls Valley.
6	Scott Ferris*	Dem.	Lawton.
7	James V. McClintic*	Dem.	Snyder.
8	Dick T. Morgan*	Rep.	Woodward.

OREGON.

1	Willis C. Hawley*	Rep.	Salem.
2	Nicholas J. Sinnott*	Rep.	The Dalles.
3	C. N. McArthur*	Rep.	Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1	William S. Vare*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
2	George S. Graham*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
3	J. Hampton Moore*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
4	George W. Edmonds*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
5	Peter E. Costello*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
6	George P. Darrow*	Rep.	Philadelphia.
7	Thomas S. Butler*	Rep.	West Chester.
8	Harry W. Watson*	Rep.	Langhorne.
9	William W. Griest*	Rep.	Lancaster.
10	John R. Farr*	Rep.	Scranton.
11	D. W. Templeton	Rep.	Plymouth.
12	Robert D. Heaton*	Rep.	Ashland.
13	Arthur G. Dewalt*	Dem.	Allentown.
14	Louis T. McFadden*	Rep.	Canton.
15	Edgar R. Kiess*	Rep.	Williamsport
16	John V. Lesher*	Dem.	Sunbury
17	Benjamin K. Focht*	Rep.	Lewisburg
18	Aaron S. Kreider*	Rep.	Annville.
19	John M. Rose	Rep.	Johnstown.
20	Andrew W. Brodbeck†	Dem.	Hanover.
21	Chas. H. Rowland*	Rep.	Philipsburg.
22	Edwin E. Robbins	Rep.	Greensburg.
23	Bruce F. Sterling	Dem.	Uniontown.
24	Henry W. Temple*	Rep.	Washington.
25	Henry A. Clark	Rep.	Erie.
26	Henry J. Steele*	Dem.	Easton.
27	Nathan L. Strong	Rep.	Brookville.
28	E. H. Beshlin	Dem.	Warren.
29	Stephen G. Porter*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
30	M. Clyde Kelly†	Dem.	Braddock.
31	John M. Morin*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
32	Guy E. Campbell	Dem.	Crafton.

At Large.

	Thomas S. Crago*	Rep.	Waynesburg.
	Mahlon M. Garland*	Rep.	Pittsburgh.
	Joseph McLaughlin	Rep.	Philadelphia.
	John R. K. Scott*	Rep.	Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

1	Geo. F. O'Shaunessy*	Dem.	Providence.
2	Walter R. Stiness*	Rep.	Cowesett.
3	Ambrose Kennedy*	Rep.	Woonsocket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1	Richard S. Whaley*	Dem.	Charleston.
2	James F. Byrnes*	Dem.	Aiken.
3	Fred. H. Dominick	Dem.	Newberry.
4	Sam. J. Nicholls*	Dem.	Spartanburg.
5	William F. Stevenson	Dem.	Cheraw.
6	J. Willard Ragsdale*	Dem.	Florence.
7	Asbury F. Lever*	Dem.	Lexington.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

1	Charles H. Dillon*	Rep.	Yankton.
2	Royal C. Johnson*	Rep.	Aberdeen.
3	Harry L. Gandy*	Dem.	Rapid City.

TENNESSEE.

1	Sam. R. Sells*	Rep.	Johnson City.
2	Richard W. Austin*	Rep.	Knoxville.
3	John A. Moon*	Dem.	Chattanooga.
4	Cordell Hull*	Dem.	Carthage.
5	William C. Houston*	Dem.	Woodbury.
6	Joseph W. Byrns*	Dem.	Nashville.
7	Lemuel P. Padgett*	Dem.	Columbia.

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Dist.	Representatives.	Politics.	P. O. Address
8	Thetus W. Sims*	Dem.	Linden.
9	Finis J. Garrett*	Dem.	Dresden.
10	Hubert Fisher	Dem.	Memphis.

TEXAS.

1	Eugene Black*	Dem.	Clarksville.
2	Martin Dies*	Dem.	Beaumont.
3	James Young*	Dem.	Kaufman.
4	Sam. Rayburn*	Dem.	Bonham.
5	Hatton W. Sumners*	Dem.	Dallas.
6	Rufus Hardy*	Dem.	Corsicana.
7	Alexander W. Gregg*	Dem.	Palestine.
8	Joe H. Eagle*	Dem.	Houston.
9	J. J. Mansfield	Dem.	Columbus.
10	James P. Buchanan*	Dem.	Brenham.
11	Tom Connally	Dem.	Marlin.
12	James C. Wilson	Dem.	Fort Worth.
13	Marvin Jones	Dem.	Amarilla.
14	James L. Slayden*	Dem.	San Antonio.
15	John N. Garner*	Dem.	Uvalde.
16	Thomas L. Blanton	Dem.	Abilene.

At Large.

	Jeff. McLemore*	Dem.	Houston.
	Daniel E. Garrett†	Dem.	Houston.

UTAH.

1	M. H. Welling	Dem.	Fielding.
2	James H. Mays*	Dem.	Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

1	Frank L. Greene*	Rep.	St. Albans.
2	Porter H. Dale*	Rep.	Island Pond.

VIRGINIA.

1	William A. Jones*	Dem.	Warsaw.
2	Edward E. Holland*	Dem.	Suffolk.
3	Andrew J Montague*	Dem.	Richmond.
4	Walter A. Watson*	Dem.	Jennings Ordinary
5	Edward W. Saunders*	Dem.	Rocky Mount.
6	Carter Glass*	Dem.	Lynchburg.
7	T. W. Harrison	Dem.	Winchester.
8	Charles C. Carlin*	Dem.	Alexandria.
9	C. Bascom Slemp*	Rep.	Big Stone Gap.
10	Henry D. Flood*	Dem.	Appomattox.

WASHINGTON.

1	John F. Miller	Rep.	Seattle.
2	Lindley H. Hadley*	Rep.	Bellingham.
3	Albert Johnson*	Rep.	Hoquiam.
4	William L. La Follette*	Rep.	Pullman.
5	C. C. Dill*	Dem.	Spokane.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1	M. M. Neely*	Dem.	Fairmont.
2	George M. Bowers*	Rep.	Martinsburg.
3	Stuart F. Reed	Rep.	Clarksburg.
4	Harry C. Woodyard†	Rep.	Spencer.
5	Edward Cooper*	Rep.	Bramwell.
6	Adam B. Littlepage*	Dem.	Charleston.

WISCONSIN.

1	Henry A. Cooper*	Rep.	Racine.
2	Eward Voight	Rep.	Sheboygan.
3	John M. Nelson*	Rep.	Madison.
4	William J. Cary*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
5	William H. Stafford*	Rep.	Milwaukee.
6	J. H. Davidson†	Rep.	Oshkosh.
7	John J. Esch*	Rep.	La Crosse.
8	Edward E. Browne*	Rep.	Waupaca.
9	David G. Classon	Rep.	Oconto.
10	James A. Frear*	Rep.	Hudson.
11	Irvine L. Lenroot*	Rep.	Superior.

WYOMING.

At Large.

	Frank W. Mondell*	Rep.	Newcastle.

ALASKA.

Delegate.

	Charles A. Sulzer	Dem.	Sulzer.

HAWAII.

Delegate.

	J. Kuhio Kalanianaole*	Rep.	Waikiki.

PHILIPPINES.

Resident Commissioners.

Jaime C. De Veyra	Nationalist	Leyte, P. I.	
Tedoro R. Yangko	Ind.	Zambales, P. I.	

PORTO RICO.

Resident Commissioner.

Vacancy.

Democrats, 209; Republicans, 212; Progressive, 1; Progressive-Protectionist, 1; Progressive-Democrat, 1; Non-Partisan, 1; Prohibition, 1; Socialist, 1; Independents, 2; six vacancies. * Served in Sixty-fourth Congress. † Served in a previous Congress. x Representative Ellsworth R. Bathrick, Democrat, died December 24, 1917.

MEMBERS OF THE 142D NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Atlantic	Emerson L. Richards, R., 1920	Atlantic City.
Bergen	William B. Mackay, Jr., R., 1920	Hackensack.
Burlington	Harold B. Wells, R., 1919†	Bordentown.
Camden	Joshua C. Haines, R., 1921	Camden.
Cape May	Lewis T. Stevens, R., 1919†	Cape May City.
Cumberland	J. Hampton Fithian, R., 1920	Bridgeton.
Essex	Charles C. Pilgrim, R., 1921	Newark.
Gloucester	Edward L. Sturgess, R., 1921	Glassboro.
Hudson	Cornelius A. McGlennon, D., 1920	East Newark.
Hunterdon	George F. Martens, Jr., D., 1919†	New Germantown.
Mercer	James Hammond, R., 1920	Trenton.
Middlesex	William Edwin Florance, D., 1919†	New Brunswick.
Monmouth	Henry E. Ackerson, Jr., D., 1921	Keyport.
Morris	Harry W. Mutchler, R., 1920	Rockaway.
Ocean	David G. Conrad, R., 1920	Barnegat.
Passaic	Thomas F. McCran, R., 1919†	Paterson.
Salem	Collins B. Allen, R., 1921	Salem R. D.
Somerset	Clarence E. Case, R., 1921	Somerville.
Sussex	Samuel T. Munson, D., 1919†	Franklin Furnace.
Union	William N. Runyon, R., 1921	Plainfield.
Warren	Thomas Barber, D., 1921	Phillipsburg.

† Successor to be elected in 1918. Dates indicate expiration of term.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

County.	Name.	P.O. Address.	County.	Name.	P.O. Address.
Atlantic	William A. Blair, R.	Elwood.		S. L. Hirschberg, D.	West N. York
	Underwood Cochran, R.	Atlantic City.		Jas. A. McAteer, D.	Kearny.
Bergen	Walter G. Winne, R.*	Hasbr'k Hts.		A. E. Nolan, D.	Jersey City.
	W. Irving Glover, R.*	Englewood.		Alexander Simpson, D.	Jersey City.
	Addison B. Burroughs, R.	Hackensack.		Geo. W. Snow, Jr., D.	Jersey City.
Burlington	Emmor Roberts, R.*	Moorestown.		Edw. P. Stout, D.	Jersey City.
Camden	Chas. A. Wolverton, R.*	Camden.	Hunterdon	David H. Agans, D.	Three Brdgs.
	Ralph N. Kellam, R.*	Merchantvll.	Mercer	J. T. Allinson, R.*	Yardville.
	Paul N. Litchfield, R.	Camden.		Clinton H. Read, R.*	Trenton.
Cape May	Mark Lake, R.	Ocean City.		John E. Gill, R.	Trenton.
Cumberland	Firman M. Reeves, R.	Millville.	Middlesex	Geo. S. Applegate, R.*	South River.
Essex	Theo. J. Badgley, R.*	Montclair.		James A. Edgar, R.*	N. Brunswick
	Augustus W. Abbott, R.	Orange.		Fred. C. Schneider, R.*	N. Brunswick
	Edgar H. Bostock, R.	Nutley.	Monmouth	T. Lloyd Lewis, R.	Ocean Grove.
	Frank B. Champion, R.	Newark.		Dallas G. Young, R.	Keyport.
	O. Bell Close, R.	Millburn.	Morris	Jacob J. Vreeland, R.*	Dover.
	Harry G. Eaton, R.	Newark.		Arthur Whitney, R.*	Mendham.
	George S. Hobart, R.	Newark.	Ocean	Harry T. Hagaman, R.*	Lakewood.
	Howell G. Lord, R.	Newark.	Passaic	H. G. Hershfield, R.*	Pompt'n Lks.
	Olindo Marzulli, R.	Newark.		F. J. Tattersall, R.*	Paterson.
	Walter R. Pruden, R.	East Orange.		Thomas Foxhall, Jr., R.	Passaic.
	Chas. H. Stewart, R.	Irvington.		Wm. R. Rogers, R.	Paterson.
	George G. Yarrow, R.	Belleville.		Albin Smith, R.	Paterson.
Gloucester	H. M. Fooder, R.	Williamst'wn.	Salem	C. B. Robinson, Sr., R.	Salem.
Hudson	D. J. Gallagher, Jr., D.*	Jersey City.	Somerset	John S. Amerman, R.*	Neshanic Sta.
	Joseph F. Hurley, D.*	Jersey City.	Sussex	Philip S. Wilson, R.*	Newton.
	Wm. J. McGovern, D.*	Jersey City.	Union	Chas. L. Morgan, R.*	Elizabeth.
	James A. Dugan, D.	Bayonne.		Arthur N. Pierson, R.*	Westfield.
	Henry J. Gaede, D.	Hoboken.		Arthur E. Warner, R.	Elizabeth.
	Wm. J. Hanley, D.	Hoboken.	Warren	A. D. Herrick, D.*	Hacktstwn.

* Re-elected.

AVERAGE ASSEMBLY VOTE—NOVEMBER 6, 1917.

County.	Democrat.	Republican.	Socialist.	Socialist-Labor.	National Prohibition.	Ind. and Clean Gov'm't	Dem. Plurality.	Rep. Plurality.
Atlantic	1,604	7,826	478		484			6,222
Bergen	6,952	11,914	2,922		1,122			4,962
Burlington	340	7,384	612		752			3,914
Camden	5,013	16,111	2,054		1,769			11,098
Cape May	1,443	2,420						977
Cumberland	2,014	4,178	372		915			2,164
Essex	28,339	29,643	5,474	342	823			1,304
Gloucester	1,924	3,956	298		1,542			2,032
Hudson	36,934	11,533	7,380	1,078		14,554	25,401	
Hunterdon	3,482	2,579	118				903	
Mercer	6,493	9,973	1,287					3,480
Middlesex	5,716	8,406	1,071		622			2,690
Monmouth	8,435	9,241			722			806
Morris	3,536	7,121	539		535			3,585
Ocean	900	2,724	142					1,824
Passaic	5,529	14,500	3,485	320	1,391			8,971
Salem	2,150	3,352			455			1,202
Somerset	2,342	3,904			240			1,562
Sussex	2,068	2,493	116					425
Union	6,455	11,668	2,8[illegible]		416			5,213
Warren	3,953	2,535	253		273		1,418	
Totals	138,752	173,461	29,460	1,740	12,061	14,554	27,722	62,431
Republican plurality		34,709						34,709

CHIEF NEW YORK STATE LEGISLATION IN 1917.

Here is a brief summary of the principal acts of the New York State Legislature in 1917, not including liquor legislation (see below) and the new Drug Addict law (see page 133).

Extra Session—Law creating a commission to control during the war the production, distribution and transportation of food and to stop the forcing up of prices by hoarding. George W. Perkins was slated for the chairmanship of this commission, having been appointed by Governor Whitman, but after a fight of nearly two months the Senate refused to confirm him. State Industrial Commissioner John Mitchell was then appointed and confirmed. The two other members of the commission are Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell and former State Agricultural Commissioner Charles A. Weiting, a farmer of Cobleskill.

Regular Session—Creating a State Food Supply Commission, to encourage the production of food. This commission will be taken over by the new Food Control Commission.

Creating a State Council of Farms and Markets. This is to be a permanent body.

To permit school children to work on farms from April 1 to November 1, and to provide credits for them, if engaged in military, agricultural and industrial services.

Providing compulsory military training for boys between the ages of 16 and 19.

Providing for the taking of a census and inventory of the military resources of the State. This census was taken in June.

Prohibiting boxing.

Providing for local option on the sale of intoxicating drinks in cities.

The new laws affecting public health work are:

Adding new sections 200, 201 and 202, General Corporation law, providing for revocation of charter or authority to do business in this State, of corporations which conduct their business in another State in such manner as to create a nuisance in this State by discharge of dust, smoke, gas, steam or offensive odors or fumes. Upon complaint, the State Commissioner of Health is to determine whether a nuisance is being committed. Railroads and steamboat lines are excepted. This law provides a remedy for the abatement of the nuisance caused by the offensive fumes arising from manufacturing plants located in New Jersey, opposite Riverside Drive, and opposite Staten Island.

Permitting the sale of skimmed milk, in New York City, if sold for and as skimmed milk.

Requiring laboratories and places where live pathogenic germs are handled or cultivated to be licensed by the State Health Department. The fee is one dollar. Each culture sent out by such laboratory must be labelled to show the laboratory license number, name of person obtaining it, and destination of the germs.

Providing for the education of children with retarded mental development. It requires local school authorities to ascertain the number and provide classes for such children.

Amending the sections of the Public Health law which regulate the sale and distribution of habit-forming drugs, particularly opium or any of its salts, alkaloids or derivatives or any compound or preparation of any of them. (See page 133, the ALMANAC, for an extended summary of this law.)

Amending Section 1,167, Greater New York Charter, by providing that if the office of Health Officer of the Port is abolished the Board of Estimate shall designate a physician to be a member of the Board of Health in place of such Health Officer.

Amending Sections 157, 160, State Charities law, by requiring the Superintendent of the State Hospital at Ray Brook to give superintendents of county tuberculosis hospitals courses in the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis and in the hospital administration and regulating the receipt of free patients at the hospital.

Amending Sections 75, 166, Labor law, by requiring the health authorities of the locality and the Commissioner of Labor to transmit to the school authorities in the locality a list of the children to whom employment certificates have been refused and a list of children under sixteen found working illegally in factories or other places.

Providing that children twelve years of age or over may be relieved from school attendance between April 1 and November 1 for employment in the production and care of food products. They are to be under the supervision of the school authorities while so engaged. School moneys may be provided for the expense of such supervision. Credit on their school course is to be given such pupils without examination.

Amending Sections 621, 623, 630 and 635, Education law, relative to compulsory education, by increasing from 160 to 180 days the minimum school period, relative to attendance at other than public schools, school record certificates, truancy, and commitment to truant schools.

Amending Section 245 of the Military law of the State, relative to compensation of State and municipal officers and employes while absent on military or naval duty and assignments of members of the National Guard or Naval Militia to certain services. It provides that such officer or employe, providing the conditions imposed in the said law are fully complied with, shall receive such part of his salary or compensation as equals the excess, if any, of such salary or compensation over the compensation paid to him for the performance of military duty, but such payment by the State or city during such absence shall not be less than twenty-five dollars per month.

Amending Section 1,556, Greater New York Charter, providing that all courts of justice in the city shall take judicial notice of city ordinances.

Amending Section 37, Agricultural law, providing that standardized, evaporated or condensed milk must contain milk solids not less than twenty-five and five-tenths per cent. and not less than seven and eight-tenths per cent. milk fats. Sweetened condensed milk must contain not less than twenty-eight per cent. milk solids and not less than eight per cent. of milk fats.

LAW EXAMINATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE.

To entitle an applicant to an examination as an attorney and counsellor he shall pay to the examiners a fee of $25, and he must prove (15 days in advance) to the satisfaction of the State Board of Law Examiners: 1. That he is a citizen of the State, twenty-one years of age, and that his residence for six months prior to the examination is actual and not constructive, which proof must be made by his own affidavit. 2. That he has studied law in the manner and according to the conditions prescribed for a period of four years, except that if the applicant is a graduate of any college or university his period of study may be three years instead of four, and except also that persons who have been admitted as attorneys in the highest court of original jurisdiction of another State or country, and have remained therein as practising attorneys for at least three years, may be admitted to such examination after a period of law study of one year within this State, and except also that a non-college graduate may be admitted to the bar examinations upon proof of three years of law study. 3. That the applicant, if not a college graduate, has passed the regents' examination or its equivalent must be proved by the production of a certified copy of the regents' certificate filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Address communications concerning law examinations to F. M. Danaher, Secretary, Albany, N. Y.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Founded 1912 under the charter of the American Social Science Association. Office of Secretary, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Officers: *Honorary President*—William H. Taft. *President*—Irving Fisher. *Treasurer*—Henry P. Davison. *Executive Secretary*—Erla Rodakiewicz.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

(Revised to November 15, 1917, by H. S. Gilbertson of the National Short Ballot Organization of New York.)

ALABAMA.
Birmingham.
Cordova.
Florence.
Hartselle.
Mobile.
Montgomery.
Sheffield.
Talladega.
Tuscaloosa.

ARKANSAS.
Fort Smith.

CALIFORNIA.
Alhambra.
Berkeley.
Modesto.
Monterey.
Napa.
Oakland.
Pasadena.
Sacramento.
San Diego.
San Luis Obispo.
San Mateo.
Santa Cruz.
Santa Monica.
Stockton.
Vallejo.

COLORADO.
Colorado City.
Colorado Spgs.
Durango.
Fort Collins.
Grand Junction.

FLORIDA.
Orlando.
Pensacola.
St. Petersburg.

GEORGIA.
Cartersville.
Griffin.

IDAHO.
Lewiston.
Boisé.

ILLINOIS.
Bloomington.
Cairo.
Carbondale.
Clinton.
Coal City.
Decatur.
Dixon.
East St. Louis.
Effingham.
Elgin.
Flora.
Forest Park.
Hamilton.
Harrisburg.
Harvey.
Highland Park.
Hillsboro.
Jacksonville.
Joliet.

ILLINOIS—*Cont.*
Kewanee.
Lincoln.
Marseilles.
Murphysboro.
Moline.
Ottawa.
Pekin.
Rochelle.
Rock Island.
Springfield.
Spring Valley.
Sterling.
Waukegan.

IOWA.
Burlington.
Cedar Rapids.
Des Moines.
Fort Dodge.
Keokuk.
Marshalltown.
Mason City.
Ottumwa.
Sioux City.

KANSAS.
Abilene.
Anthony.
Arkansas City.
Caldwell.
Chanute.
Cherryvale.
Coffeyville.
Council Grove.
Dodge City.
Emporia.
Eureka.
Fort Scott.
Garden City.
Garnett.
Girard.
Great Bend.
Hiawatha.
Holton.
Hutchinson.
Independence.
Iola.
Junction City.
Kansas City.
Kingman.
Lawrence.
Leavenworth.
Manhattan.
Marion.
McPherson.
Neodesha.
Newton.
Olathe.
Osawatomie.
Ottawa.
Parsons.
Pittsburg.
Pratt.
Topeka.
Wellington.
Wichita.

KENTUCKY.
Covington.
Harrodsburg.

KENTUCKY—*Cont.*
Hopkinsville.
Lexington.
Middlesboro.
Newport.
Paducah.

LOUISIANA.
Alexandria.
Baton Rouge.
Donaldsville.
Lafayette.
Natchitoches.
Hammond.
Jennings.
Lake Charles.
New Iberia.
New Orleans.
Shreveport.

MAINE.
Gardiner.

MARYLAND.
Cumberland.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Gloucester.
Haverhill.
Lawrence.
Lowell.
Taunton.

MICHIGAN.
Adrian.
Battle Creek.
Eaton Rapids.
Fremont.
Grand Haven.
Harbor Beach.
Marquette.
Monroe.
Owosso.
Pontiac.
Port Huron.
Royal Oak.
Saginaw.
Traverse City.
Wyandotte.

MINNESOTA.
Duluth.
Eveleth.
Faribault.
Mankato.
Morris.
St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.
Clarksdale.
Greenwood.
Gulfport.
Hattiesburg.
Jackson.
Laurel.
Meridian.
Vicksburg.

MISSOURI.
Aurora.
Joplin.
Kirksville.
Monette.
West Plains.

MONTANA.
Helena.
Missoula.

NEBRASKA.
Beatrice.
Lincoln.
Nebraska City.
Omaha.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
Bayonne.
Belleville.
Beverly.
Bordentown.
Haddonfield.
Hawthorn.
Hoboken.
Irvington.
Jersey City.
Long Branch.
Millville.
Newark.
New Brunswick.
Nutley.
Ocean City.
Orange.
Passaic.
Phillipsburg.
Ridgefield Park.
Ridgewood.
Trenton.
Vineland.
Wallington.

NEW MEXICO.
Las Vegas.

NEW YORK.
Beacon.
Buffalo.
Mechanicsville.
Saratoga Springs.

N. CAROLINA.
Asheville.
Greensboro.
High Point.
Raleigh.
Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA.
Bismarck.
Devil's Lake.
Fargo.
Mandan.
Minot.
Williston.

OHIO.
Middletown.

OKLAHOMA.
Ada.
Ardmore.
Bartlesville.
Duncan.
El Reno.
Enid.
Guthrie.
Holdenville.
Lawton.
MacAlester.
Miami.

OKLA.—*Cont.*
Muskogee.
Oklahoma City.
Okmulgee.
Purcell.
Sapulpa.
Tulsa.
Wagoner.
Weatherford.

OREGON
Baker.
Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Allentown.
Beaver Falls.
Bradford.
Carbondale.
Chester.
Connellsville.
Corry.
Easton.
Erie.
Franklin.
Harrisburg.
Hazleton.
Johnstown.
Lancaster.
Lebanon.
Lock Haven.
McKeesport.
Meadville.
New Castle.
Oil City.
Pittston.
Pottsville.
S. Bethlehem.
Reading.
Titusville.
Wilkes-Barre.
Williamsport.
York.

S. CAROLINA.
Columbia.
Florence.
Orangeburg.
Spartanburg.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Aberdeen.
Canton.
Chamberlain.
Dell Rapids.
Huron.
Lead.
Madison.
Pierre.
Rapid City.
Sioux Falls.
Vermillion.
Watertown.
Yankton.

TENNESSEE.
Bristol.
Chattanooga.
La Follette.
Knoxville.

TENN.—*Cont.*
Lebanon.
Memphis.
Murfreesboro.
Nashville.
Springfield.

TEXAS.
Aransas Pass.
Austin.
Coleman.
Corpus Christi.
Dallas.
Denison.
Fort Worth.
Galveston.
Greenville.
Houston.
Kennedy.
Marble Falls.
Marshall.
McKinney.
Palestine.
Port Arthur.
Port Lavaca.
San Antonio.

UTAH.
Logan.
Murray.
Ogden.
Provo.
Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Centralia.
Chehalis.
Everett.
Hoquiam.
North Yakima.
Spokane.
Tacoma.
Walla Walla.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Bluefield.
Clarksburg.
Fairmont.
Grafton.
Huntington.
Parkersburg.

WISCONSIN.
Antigo.
Appleton.
Ashland.
Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.
Janesville.
Ladysmith.
Menominee.
Oshkosh.
Portage.
Rice Lake.
Superior.

WYOMING.
Cheyenne.
Sheridan.

Commission-Manager Plan.

ARIZONA.
Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.
Hot Springs.

CALIFORNIA.
Alameda.
Bakersfield.
San José.
Santa Barbara.

COLORADO.
Montrose.

FLORIDA.
Lakeland.
St. Augustine.

IOWA.
Webster City.

KANSAS
Wichita.
Eldorado.

MAINE.
Auburn.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Waltham.

MICHIGAN.
Albion.
Alpena.
Big Rapids.
Cadillac.
Grand Rapids.
Jackson.
Manistee.
Petoskey.

NEW YORK.
Newburgh.
Niagara Falls.

N. CAROLINA.
Elizabeth City.
Goldsboro.
Hickory.
Morganton.

OHIO.
Ashtabula.
Dayton.
East Cleveland.
Sandusky.
Springfield.
Westerville.
Xenia.

OKLAHOMA.
Collinsville.

OREGON.
La Grande.

S. CAROLINA.
Beaufort.
Sumter.

TEXAS.
Amarillo.
Brownsville.
Bryan.

TEXAS—*Cont.*
Denton.
San Angelo.
Sherman.
Taylor.
Tyler.
Yoakum.

VIRGINIA.
Portsmouth.

W. VIRGINIA.
Wheeling.

There are officers called managers in Staunton and Fredericksburg, Va.; Norwood, Mass.; Inglewood and San Diego, Cal.; Glencoe and River Forest, Ill.; Grove City and Titusville, Pa.; Morris, Minn.; Clarinda and Iowa Falls, Iowa; Clark, S. Dak.; Tucson, Ariz.; and Roswell, N. M.; Terrell, Tex.; Grand Haven, Mich.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENTS.

States and Territories.	Governors. Names.	Salaries.	L'gth Term, Years.	Terms Expire.	Legislatures. Next Regular Session Begins.	Ann. or Bien.	Limit of Session.	Time of Next State or Territorial Election.†
Alabama	Charles Henderson, D	$7,500	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 10,1919	Quad	50 days	Nov. 5,1918
Alaska	John F. A. Strong, D*	7,000	4	‡	Mar. 5,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Arizona	G. W. P. Hunt, D	4,000	2	Dec. 31, 1918	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Arkansas	Chas. H. Brough, D	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
California	William D. Stephens, Prog.	10,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Colorado	Julius C. Gunter, D	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 1,1919	Bien.		Nov. 5,1918
Connecticut	Marcus H. Holcomb, R	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 3,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Delaware	John G. Townsend, Jr., R	4,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov 5,1918
Florida	Sidney J. Catts, D	6,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Apr. 3,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov.—,1920
Georgia	Hugh M. Dorsey, D	5,000	2	July —,1919	June 27,1918	Ann.	50 days	Nov. 5,1918
Hawaii	Lucius E. Pinkham, D*	7,000	4	Nov —,1917	Feb. 21,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Idaho	Moses Alexander, D	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Illinois	Frank O. Lowden, R	12,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 3,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Indiana	James P. Goodrich, R	8,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 2,1919	Bien.	61 days	Nov. 5,1918
Iowa	William L. Harding, R	5,000	2	Dec. —,1918	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Kansas	Arthur Capper, R	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 9,1919	Bien.	50 days	Nov. 5,1918
Kentucky	Augustus O. Stanley, D	6,500	4	Dec. —,1919	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Louisiana	R. G. Pleasant, D	7,500	4	May —,1920	May —,1918	Bien.	60 days	Apr. —,1920
Maine	Carl Milliken, R	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 3,1919	Bien.	None.	Sept. 9,1918
Maryland	Emerson C. Harrington, D.	4,500	4	Jan. —,1920	Jan. —,1918	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 6,1917
Massachusetts	Samuel W. McCall, R	10,000	1	Jan. 2,1919	Jan. 3,1918	Ann.	None.	Nov.—,1918
Michigan	Albert E. Sleeper, R	5,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Minnesota	J. A. A. Burnquist, R	7,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 7,1919	Bien.	90 days	Nov. 5,1918
Mississippi	Theodore G. Bilbo, D	5,000	4	Jan. —,1920	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 4,1919
Missouri	Frederick D. Gardner, D	5,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	120 dys	Nov. 5,1918
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart, D	7,500	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 1,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov.—,1920
Nebraska	K. Neville, D	2,500	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 7,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Nevada	Emmet D. Boyle, D	7,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 15,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
N. Hampshire	Henry W. Keyes, R	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 3,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
New Jersey	Walter E. Edge, R	10,000	3	Jan. —,1920	Jan. 8,1918	Ann.	None.	Nov. 6,1917
New Mexico	W. E. Lindsey, D	5,000	5	Jan. —,1922	Jan. 9,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
New York	Charles S. Whitman, R	10,000	2	Dec. 31,1918	Jan. 2,1918	Ann.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
N. Carolina	Thomas W. Bickett, D	6,500	4	Jan. 1,1921	Jan. 3,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
North Dakota	Lynn J. Frazier, R	5,000	2	Dec. 31,1918	Jan. 2,1919	Bien	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Ohio	James M. Cox, D	10,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 1,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Oklahoma	R. L. Williams, D	4,500	4	Jan. 11,1919	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Oregon	James Withycombe, R	5,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	40 days	Nov. 5,1918
Pennsylvania	M. G. Brumbaugh, R	10,000	4	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Porto Rico	Arthur Yager, D*	8,000	4	‡	Feb. 12,1918	Ann.	60 days	.....
Rhode Island	R. Livingston Beeckman, R	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1918	Ann.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
S. Carolina	Richard I. Manning, D	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1918	Ann.	40 days	Nov. 5,1918
South Dakota	Peter Norbeck, R	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 2,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Tennessee	Tom C. Rye D	4,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 1,1919	Bien.	75 days	Nov. 5,1918
Texas	W. P. Hobby, D	4,000	2	Jan. 12,1919	Jan. —,1919	Bien	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Utah	Simon Bamberger, D	6,000	4	Jan. —,1921	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 5,1918
Vermont	Horace F. Graham, R	3,000	2	Jan. —,1919	Jan. 8,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Virginia	H. C. Stuart, D	5,000	4	Feb. 1,1918	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov. 6,1917
Washington	Ernest Lister, D	6,000	4	Jan. 14,1921	Jan. —,1919	Bien.	60 days	Nov.—,1918
West Virginia	John J. Cornwell, D	5,000	4	Mar. 4,1921	Jan. 9,1919	Bien.	45 days	Nov. 5,1918
Wisconsin	E. L. Philipp, R	5,000	2	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 10,1919	Bien.	None.	Nov. 5,1918
Wyoming	Frank L. Houx, D	4,000	4	Jan. 1,1919	Jan. 9,1919	Bien.	40 days	Nov. 5,1918

D., Democrats. R., Republicans. Prog., Progressive. * Territorial Governors are appointed by the President. † Next Presidential election November 2, 1920. ‡ Term has expired but is being held over.

PAY AND TERMS OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURES.

States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Rep'sentatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Rep'sentatives.	States and Territories.	Salaries of Members, Annual or Per Diem, while in Session.	Terms of Members, Years. Senators.	Rep'sentatives.
Alabama	$4 per diem	4	4	Louisiana	$5 per diem	4	4	Ohio	$1,000 ann.	2	2
Alaska	$15 "	4	2	Maine	$400 ann.	2	2	Oklah'ma	$6 per diem	4	2
Arizona	$7 "	2	2	Maryland	$5 per diem	4	2	Oregon	$3 "	4	2
Arkansas	$6 "	4	2	Mass	$1,000 ann.	1	1	Penna	$1,500 ses'n.	4	2
California	$1,000 term.	4	2	Michigan	$800 ses'n	2	2	Porto Rico	$5 per diem	4	2
Colorado	$1,000 "	4	2	Minn	$1,000 ses'n.	4	2	R. Island	$5 "	2	2
Connec't	$300 term	2	2	Miss'sippi	$500 ses'n	4	4	S. Carol'a	$200 term	4	2
Delaware	$5 per diem	4	2	Missouri	$5 per diem	4	2	S. Dakota	$5 per diem	2	2
Florida	$6 "	4	2	Montana	$10 "	4	2	Tenn	$4 "	2	2
Georgia	$4 "	2	2	Nebraska	$10 "	2	2	Texas	$5 "	4	2
Hawaii	$600 ses'n	4	2	Nevada	$600 term	4	2	Utah	$4 "	4	2
Idaho	$5 per diem	2	2	N. Hamp.	$200 term	2	2	Vermont	$4 "	2	2
Illinois	$3,500 ses'n.	4	2	N. Jersey	$500 ann.	3	1	Virginia	$480 ses'n	4	2
Indiana	$6 per diem	4	2	N. Mexico	$5 per diem	4	2	Wash'ton	$5 per diem	4	2
Iowa	$1,000 ses'n.	4	2	N. York	$1,500 ann.	2	1	W. Va	$4 "	4	2
Kansas	$3 per diem	4	2	N. Caro'la	$4 per diem	2	2	Wisc'nsin	$500 ann.	4	2
Kentucky	$10 "	4	2	N. Dak	$5 "	4	2	Wyoming	$8 per diem	4	2

All of the States and Territories pay mileage also, except New Jersey.

THE STATES AND THE UNION.

THE THIRTEEN ORIGINAL STATES.

	States.	Ratified the Constitution.		States.	Ratified the Constitution.
1	Delaware	1787, December 7.	8	South Carolina	1788, May 23.
2	Pennsylvania	1787, December 12.	9	New Hampshire	1788, June 21.
3	New Jersey	1787, December 18.	10	Virginia	1788, June 26.
4	Georgia	1788, January 2.	11	New York	1788, July 26.
5	Connecticut	1788, January 9.	12	North Carolina	1789, November 21.
6	Massachusetts	1788, February 6.	13	Rhode Island	1790, May 29.
7	Maryland	1788, April 28.			

STATES ADMITTED TO THE UNION.

	States.	Admitted.*		States.	Admitted.*
1	Vermont	1791, March 4.	19	Minnesota	1858, May 11.
2	Kentucky	1792, June 1.	20	Oregon	1859, February 14.
3	Tennessee	1796, June 1.	21	Kansas	1861, January 29.
4	Ohio	1803, February 19.	22	West Virginia	1863, June 19.
5	Louisiana	1812, April 30.	23	Nevada	1864, October 31.
6	Indiana	1816, December 11.	24	Nebraska	1867, March 1.
7	Mississippi	1817, December 10.	25	Colorado	1876, August 1.
8	Illinois	1818, December 3.	26	North Dakota	1889, November 2.
9	Alabama	1819, December 14.	27	South Dakota	1889, November 2.
10	Maine	1820, March 15.	28	Montana	1889, November 8.
11	Missouri	1821, August 10.	29	Washington	1889, November 11.
12	Arkansas	1836, June 15.	30	Idaho	1890, July 3.
13	Michigan	1837, January 26.	31	Wyoming	1890, July 11.
14	Florida	1845, March 3.	32	Utah	1896, January 4.
15	Texas	1845, December 29.	33	Oklahoma	1907, November 16.
16	Iowa	1846, December 28.	34	New Mexico	1912, January 6.
17	Wisconsin	1848, May 29.	35	Arizona	1912, February 14.
18	California	1850, September 9.			

THE TERRITORIES.

Territories.	Organized.	Territories.	Organized.
District of Columbia	July 16, 1790—Mar. 3, '91	Hawaii	April 30, 1900.
Alaska	July 27, 1868.		

* Date when admission took effect is given from U. S. Census reports. In many instances the act of admission by Congress was passed on a previous date.

New Possessions.—A government for Porto Rico was established by the Fifty-sixth Congress. The Philippines are under a provisional civil government, Guam, Tutuila, and the Isthmian Canal Zone under Governors, all appointed by the President. Porto Rico is represented in the Congress of the United States by a Commissioner, and the Philippines by two Commissioners elected respectively by the people thereof.

The Virgin Islands (formerly Danish West Indies), bought for $25,000,000 in 1917, contain 142 square miles and 32,000 population.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL STATISTICS.

States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Bre'th, Miles.†	Extreme Len'th, Miles.	Capitals.	States and Territories.	Gross Area in Square Miles.*	Extreme Bre'th, Miles.†	Extreme Len'th, Miles.	Capitals.
Alabama	51,998	200	330	Montgomery.	Nebraska	77,520	415	205	Lincoln.
Alaska Ter	590,884	800	1,100	Juneau.	Nevada	110,690	315	485	Carson City.
Arizona	113,956	335	390	Phœnix.	New Hamp.	9,341	90	185	Concord.
Arkansas	53,335	275	240	Little Rock.	New Jersey	8,224	70	160	Trenton.
California	158,297	375	770	Sacramento.	New Mexico	122,624	350	390	Santa Fé.
Colorado	103,948	390	270	Denver.	New York	49,204	320	310	Albany.
Connecticut	4,965	90	75	Hartford.	N. Carolina	52,426	520	200	Raleigh.
Delaware	2,370	35	110	Dover.	N. Dakota	70,837	360	210	Bismarck.
Dist. of Col	70	9	10	Washington.	Ohio	41,040	230	205	Columbus.
Florida	58,666	400	460	Tallahassee.	Oklahoma	70,057	585	210	Oklahoma C.
Georgia	59,265	250	315	Atlanta.	Oregon	96,699	375	290	Salem.
Idaho	83,888	305	490	Boisé.	Pennsylvania	45,126	300	180	Harrisburg.
Illinois	56,665	205	380	Springfield.	Rhode Island	1,248	35	50	Providence.
Indiana	36,354	160	265	Indianapolis.	S. Carolina	30,989	235	215	Columbia.
Iowa	56,147	300	210	Des Moines.	S. Dakota	77,615	380	245	Pierre.
Kansas	82,158	400	200	Topeka.	Tennessee	42,022	430	120	Nashville.
Kentucky	40,598	350	175	Frankfort	Texas	265,896	760	620	Austin.
Louisiana	48,506	280	275	Baton Rouge.	Utah	84,990	275	345	Salt Lake C'y
Maine	33,040	205	235	Augusta.	Vermont	9,564	90	155	Montpelier.
Maryland	12,327	200	120	Annapolis.	Virginia	42,627	425	205	Richmond.
Massachus'tts	8,266	190	110	Boston.	Washington	69,127	340	230	Olympia.
Michigan	57,980	310	400	Lansing.	W. Virginia	24,170	200	225	Charleston.
Minnesota	84,682	350	400	St. Paul.	Wisconsin	56,066	290	300	Madison
Miss'ssippi	46,865	180	340	Jackson.	Wyoming	97,914	365	275	Cheyenne.
Missouri	69,420	300	280	Jefferson City					
Montana	146,997	580	315	Helena.	Total U. S.	3,617,673	‡2,720	‡1,600	

Areas of the new possessions: Philippines, 115,026 square miles; Porto Rico, 3,435; Hawaii, 6,449; Samoa, 77; Guam, 210; Panama Canal Zone, 436. * Gross area includes water as well as land surface. These areas are those published by the United States Census Office in 1910. † Breadth is from east to west. Length is from north to south. ‡ Breadth from Quoddy Head, in Maine, to Cape Flattery, in Washington; length from the 49th parallel to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. This is exclusive of Alaska.

NEW YORK COUNTIES.

SHOWING POLITICAL AND JUDICIAL DIVISIONS OF WHICH THEY ARE UNITS.

Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate D. S'p'me Court Dep't-ments.	Counties.	Senatorial Districts.	Congressional Districts.	Supreme Court Districts.	Appellate D. S'p'me Court Dep't-ments.
Albany	30	28	3	3	Oneida	36	33	5	4
Allegany	44	43	8	4	Onondaga	38	35	5	4
Bronx	21—23	21—24	1	1	Ontario	43	36	7	4
Broome	40	34	6	3	Orange	27	26	9	2
Cattaraugus	51	43	8	4	Orleans	47	39	8	4
Cayuga	42	36	7	4	Oswego	37	32	5	4
Chautauqua	51	43	8	4	Otsego	39	34	6	3
Chemung	41	37	6	3	Putnam	28	26	9	2
Chenango	40	34	6	3	Queens	3	1, 2, 9	2	2
Clinton	33	31	4	3	Rensselaer	31	28, 29	3	3
Columbia	28	27	3	3	Richmond	24	*11	2	2
Cortland	40	35	6	3	Rockland	24	25	9	2
Delaware	29	34	6	3	St. Lawrence	34	31	4	3
Dutchess	29	26	9	2	Saratoga	32	29	4	3
Erie	48, 49, 50	40, 41, 42	8	4	Schenectady	32	30	4	3
Essex	33	31	4	3	Schoharie	39	27	3	3
Franklin	34	31	4	3	Schuyler	41	37	6	3
Fult'n & Hamilt'n	35	30	4	3	Seneca	42	36	7	4
Genesee	44	39	8	4	Steuben	43	37	7	4
Greene	29	27	3	3	Suffolk	1	1	2	2
Herkimer	35	33	5	4	Sullivan	27	27	3	3
Jefferson	37	32	5	4	Tioga	41	37	6	3
Kings	4—11	3—10	2	2	Tompkins	41	37	6	3
Lewis	35	32	5	4	Ulster	29	27	3	3
Livingston	44	39	7	4	Warren	33	29	4	3
Madison	39	32	6	3	Washington	33	29	4	3
Monroe	45, 46	38, 39	7	4	Wayne	42	36	7	4
Montgomery	39	30	4	3	Westchester	25, 26	24, 25	9	2
Nassau	1	1	2	2	Wyoming	44	39	8	4
New York	12—20	11—23	1	1	Yates	43	36	7	4
Niagara	47	40	8	4					

* Eleventh Congressional District also includes Governor's Island, Bedloe's Island, Ellis Island, and portions of New York County. Blackwell's Island is in the Seventeenth Congressional District.

COUNTIES IN THE ORDER OF THEIR CREATION.

No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.	No.	County.	Formed from	Date of Creat'n.
1	Albany	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	34	Jefferson	Oneida	March 28, 1805
2	Dutchess	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	35	Lewis	Oneida	March 28, 1805
3	Kings	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	36	Madison	Chenango	March 21, 1806
4	New York	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	37	Broome	Tioga	March 28, 1806
5	Orange	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	38	Allegany	Genesee	April 7, 1806
6	Queens	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	39	Cattaraugus	Genesee	March 11, 1808
7	Richmond	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	40	Chautauqua	Genesee	March 11, 1808
8	Suffolk	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	41	Franklin	Clinton	March 11, 1808
9	Ulster	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	42	Niagara	Genesee	March 11, 1808
10	Westchester	(Original)	Nov. 1, 1683	43	Cortland	Onondaga	April 8, 1808
11	Montgomery*	Albany	March 12, 1772	44	Schenectady	Albany	March 7, 1809
12	Washington†	Albany	March 12, 1772	45	Sullivan	Ulster	March 27, 1809
13	Columbia	Albany	April 4, 1786	46	Putnam	Dutchess	June 12, 1812
14	Clinton	Washington	March 7, 1788	47	Warren	Washington	March 12, 1813
15	Ontario	Montgomery	Jan. 27, 1789	48	Oswego	Oneida and Onondaga	March 1, 1816
16	Rensselaer	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	49	Hamilton	Montgomery	April 12, 1816
17	Saratoga	Albany	Feb. 7, 1791	50	Tompkins	Cayuga and Seneca	April 7, 1817
18	Herkimer	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	51	Livingston	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
19	Otsego	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	52	Monroe	Genesee and Ontario	Feb. 23, 1821
20	Tioga	Montgomery	Feb. 16, 1791	53	Erie	Niagara	April 2, 1821
21	Onondaga	Herkimer	March 5, 1794	54	Yates	Ontario	Feb. 5, 1823
22	Schoharie	Albany and Otsego	April 6, 1795	55	Wayne	Ontario and Seneca	April 11, 1823
23	Steuben	Ontario	March 18, 1796	56	Orleans	Genesee	Nov. 12, 1824
24	Delaware	Ulster and Otsego	March 10, 1797	57	Chemung	Tioga	March 29, 1836
25	Rockland	Orange	Feb. 23, 1798	58	Fulton	Montgomery	April 18, 1838
26	Chenango	Tioga and Herkimer	March 15, 1798	59	Wyoming	Genesee	May 14, 1841
27	Oneida	Herkimer	March 15, 1798	60	Schuyler	Chemung, Steuben and Tompkins	April 17, 1859
28	Essex	Clinton	March 1, 1799	61	Nassau	Queens	Jan. 1, 1899
29	Cayuga	Onondaga	March 8, 1799	62	Bronx	New York‡	Jan. 1, 1914
30	Greene	Albany and Ulster	March 25, 1800				
31	St. Lawrence	Clinton	March 3, 1802				
32	Genesee	Ontario	March 30, 1802				
33	Seneca	Cayuga	March 24, 1804				

* Formerly Tryon. † Formerly Charlotte. ‡ Portions of Westchester County were annexed to New York County in 1873 and 1895.

NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT.

(Revised to November 1, 1917.)

Governor	Charles Seymour Whitman	Term ex. Dec. 31, 1918	Salary, $10,000 and mansion.
Lieutenant-Governor	Edward A. Schoeneck, Syracuse.	" " " " "	5,000
Secretary to Governor	William A. Orr, New York	" " " " "	4,000

Secretary of State	Francis M. Hugo, Watertown	Term. ex. Dec. 31, 1918	Salary $6,000
Comptroller	Eugene M. Travis, Brooklyn	" " " 1918.	" 8,000
State Treasurer	James L. Wells, New York	" " " 1918.	" 6,000
Attorney-General	Merton E. Lewis, Rochester	" " " 1918.	" 10,000
State Engineer and Surveyor	Frank M. Williams, Goshen	" " " 1918.	" 8,000
Superintendent of Insurance	Jesse S. Phillips, Hornell	" " July 1, 1918.	" 10,000
Superintendent Banking Dept.	George I. Skinner, Bainbridge	" " Dec. 31, 1918.	" 10,000
Superintendent State Prisons	James M. Carter, Buffalo	" " Mar. 22, 1921.	" 6,000
Superintendent Public Works	W. W. Wotherspoon	" " Dec. 31, 1918.	" 8,000
Commissioner of Education	John H. Finley, New York	Term during the pleasure of the Board of Regents. Salary, $10,000.	

Deputy Secretary of State—A. B. Parker.

Deputy Comptrollers—J. A. Wendell, W. J. Waier, William Boardman, F. C. Reusswig, $6,000 each.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance—H. D. Appleton, $6,500.

Deputy Supt. of Insurance—F. R. Stoddard, Jr., $6,000.

Assistant Commissioner of Education—A. S. Downing.

CANAL BOARD.

Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck.
Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo.
Comptroller Eugene M. Travis.
State Treasurer James L. Wells.
Attorney-General Merton E. Lewis.
State Engineer and Surveyor Frank M. Williams.
Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

First District—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman, Feb. 1, 1918; Travis H. Whitney, Feb. 1, 1921; Charles S. Hervey, Feb. 1, 1917; William Hayward, Feb. 1, 1920; Henry W. Hodge, Feb. 1, 1919.

Second District—James O. Carr, Feb. 1, 1920; Frank Irvine, Feb. 1, 1921; John A. Barhite, Feb. 1, 1917; William Temple Emmet, Feb. 1, 1919; Seymour Van Santvoord, *Chairman*, Feb. 1, 1918.

STATE ARCHITECT.

Lewis F. Pitcher, Brooklyn. Salary, $10,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE CANAL FUND.

Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Treasurer, Attorney-General.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS.

John C. Clark, *Chairman*, $5,000.
Willard D. McKinstry, Watertown, $4,000.
William Gorham Rice, Albany, $4,000.
John C. Birdseye, *Secretary*.

COMMISSIONER OF HIGHWAYS.

Edwin Duffey, Cortland, Feb. 3, 1920. $10,000.

CONSERVATION COMMISSIONER.

George D. Pratt, N. Y. Dec. 31, 1920. $8,000.

FISCAL SUPERVISOR OF STATE CHARITIES.

F. R. Utter, Friendship. June 9, 1917. $6,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF EXCISE.

H. S. Sisson, Collins. October 1, 1921. $7,000.

STATE FISH CULTURIST.

J. W. Titcomb. Salary, $3,000.

STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Adjutant-General—Brig.-Gen. C. H. Sherrill.
Military Secretary—Major L. V. Hoppin.

Aides Detailed—Commodore Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia. Lieut.-Col. Howard E. Crall, 7th Infantry, N. Y. G. Captain Alvan W. Perry, Reserve List. Captain Joseph J. Kingsbury Reserve List.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

W. W. Webb, Rochester; F. M. Ackerson, Niagara Falls; T. F. Fennell, Elmira. Additional Judges, C. R. Paris, Hudson Falls; W. D. Cunningham, Ellenville. $8,000.

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.

C. S. Wilson, Ithaca. April 19, 1917. $8,000.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

William H. Storrs, Albany. Salary $5,000.

STATE COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH.

H. M. Biggs, M. D., N. Y. Dec. 31, 1919. $8,000.

HEALTH OFFICER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

L. E. Cofer, M. D., N. Y. Feb. 1, 1918. $12,500.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, *Chairman*: J. M. Lynch, Syracuse; H. D. Sayer, Rochester; E. P. Lyon, Brooklyn; Louis Wiard, Batavia. $8,000. Secretary, W. S. Coffey, Westchester.

SUPERINTENDENT OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

J. F. Farrell, Albany. March 27, 1919. $3,500.

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

C. W. Pilgrim, M. D., $7,500; A. D. Morgan, $5,000; F. A. Higgins, $5,000. Each $1,200 expenses.

STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF ELECTIONS.

Frederick L. Marshall, New York. Salary, $5,000.

STATE RACING COMMISSION.

James W. Wadsworth, Geneseo; John Sanford, Amsterdam; Henry K. Knapp, New York.

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Chancellor—Pliny T. Sexton. *Vice-Chancellor*—Albert Vander Veer. Adelbert Moot, William Nottingham, Abram I. Elkus, Chester S. Lord, Francis M. Carpenter, Charles B. Alexander, John Moore, Walter Guest Kellogg, Herbert L. Bridgman, James Byrne.

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

W. R. Stewart, N. Y.; J. R. Kevin, Brooklyn, S. W. Rosendale, Albany; F. F. Gow, Schuylerville; C. H. Lewis, Syracuse; Horace McGuire, Rochester; W. H. Gratwick, Buffalo; Stephen Smith, M. D., N. Y.; Henry Marquand, Mt. Kisco; D. W. Burdick, Ithaca; G. J. Gillespie, N. Y.; V. F. Ridder, N. Y.

STATE COMMISSION OF PRISONS.

Henry Solomon, N. Y.; R. M. Hurd, N. Y.; Mrs. Sarah L. Davenport, Bath; J. S. Kennedy, Brooklyn; M. H. Pierce, Gouverneur; F. E. Wade, Buffalo; A. J. Halloway, Buffalo. Term four years. $10 for each day's attendance at meetings.

STATE FOOD COMMISSION.

John Mitchell, *Chairman*; J. G. Schurman, C. A. Welting. Terms end three months after war. (No salary).

STATE TROOPERS.

Major Geo. F. Chandler, *Superintendent*: $5,000. Headquarters, Capitol Building, Albany.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

SENATE—1918.

President, Lieutenant-Governor Edward Schoeneck, Rep., of Syracuse.

Dist.	*Names of Senators.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
1	George L. Thompson*	Rep.	Kings Park.
2	August E. Farrenkopf	Dem.	Astoria.
3	Thomas H. Cullen*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Charles C. Lockwood*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
5	William J. Heffernan*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
6	Charles F. Murphy	Rep.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel J. Carroll*	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	Alvah W. Burlingame, Jr.*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
9	Robert R. Lawson*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
10	Alfred J. Gilchrist*	Rep.	Brooklyn.
11	Bernard Downing	Dem.	New York City.
12	Jacob Koenig	Dem.	New York City.
13	James J. Walker*	Dem.	New York City.
14	James A. Foley*	Dem.	New York City.
15	John J. Boylan*	Dem.	New York City.
16	Robert F. Wagner*	Dem.	New York City.
17	Courtland Nicoll	Rep.	New York City.
18	Albert Ottinger	Rep.	New York City.
19	Edward J. Dowling	Dem.	New York City.
20	Salvatore A. Cotillo	Dem.	New York City.
21	John J. Dunnigan*	Dem.	New York City.
22	John V. Sheridan	Dem.	New York City.
23	George Cromwell*	Rep.	Richmond Co.
24	George A. Slater*	Rep.	Port Chester.
25	John D. Stivers*	Rep.	Middletown.
26	James E. Towner*	Rep.	Towners.
27	Charles W. Walton*	Rep.	Kingston.
28	Henry M. Sage*	Rep.	Menands.
29	George B. Wellington*	Rep.	Troy.
30	George H. Whitney*	Rep.	Mechanicsville.
31	James W. Yelverton	Rep.	Schenectady.
32	Theodore D. Robinson	Rep.	Mohawk.
33	James A. Emerson*	Rep.	Warrensburg.
34	N. Monroe Marshall*	Rep.	Malone.
35	Elon R. Brown*	Rep.	Watertown.
36	Charles W. Wicks*	Rep.	Sauquoit.
37	Adon P. Brown	Rep.	Leonardsville.
38	J. Henry Walters*	Rep.	Syracuse.
39	William H. Hill*	Rep.	Johnson City.
40	Charles J. Hewitt*	Rep.	Locke.
41	Morris S. Halliday*	Rep.	Ithaca.
42	William A. Carson	Rep.	Rushville.
43	Charles D. Newton*	Rep.	Geneseo.
44	John Knight	Rep.	Arcade.
45	George F. Argetsinger*	Rep.	Rochester.
46	John B. Mullan*	Rep.	Rochester.
47	George F. Thompson*	Rep.	Middleport.
48	Ross Graves	Rep.	Buffalo.
49	Samuel J. Ramsperger*	Dem.	Buffalo.
50	Leonard W. H. Gibbs	Rep.	Buffalo.
51	J. Samuel Fowler	Rep.	Ashville.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	36
Democrats	15
Total	51

* Members of the last Senate. Senators are elected for two years. The terms of the above expire December 31, 1918. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

ASSEMBLY—1918.

Dist.	*Names of Members.*	*Politics.*	*P. O. Address.*
	ALBANY.		
1	Clarence F. Welsh*	Rep.	Albany.
2	John G. Malone*	Rep.	Albany.
3	J. M. Goffers	Rep.	Watervliet.
	ALLEGANY.		
	William Duke, Jr.*	Rep.	Wellsville.
	BRONX.		
1	Earl H. Miller	Dem.	New York City.
2	Edward J. Flynn	Dem.	New York City.
3	Benjamin S. Gitlow	Soc.	New York City.
4	Samuel Orr	Soc.	New York City.
5	Charles B. Garfinkel	Soc.	New York City.
6	Thomas J. McDonald	Dem.	New York City.
7	Joseph V. McKee	Dem.	New York City.
8	J. Fairfax McLaughlin	Dem.	New York City.
	BROOME.		
1	Edmund B. Jenks	Rep.	Whitney Point.
2	F. E. Whitcomb	Rep.	Union.
	CATTARAUGUS.		
	De Hart H. Ames*	Rep.	Franklinville.
	CAYUGA.		
	L. Ford Hager	Rep.	Red Creek.
	CHAUTAUQUA.		
1	H. L. Ames	Rep.	Jamestown.
2	Joseph A. McGinnies*	Rep.	Ripley.
	CHEMUNG.		
	J. J. Richford	Rep.	Horseheads.
	CHENANGO.		
	Bert Lord*	Rep.	Afton.
	CLINTON.		
	Wallace E. Pierce	Rep.	Plattsburg.
	COLUMBIA.		
	W. J. Alvord	Rep.	Hudson.
	CORTLAND.		
	George H. Wiltsie*	Rep.	Cortland.
	DELAWARE.		
	J. C. Nesbitt	Rep.	East Branch.
	DUTCHESS.		
1	James C. Allen*	Rep.	Clinton Corners.
2	Frank L. Gardner*	Rep.	Poughkeepsie.
	ERIE.		
1	Alexander Taylor*	Rep.	Buffalo.
2	John W. Slacer	Rep.	Buffalo.
3	Nicholas J. Miller*	Rep.	Buffalo.
4	James M. Mead*	Dem.	Buffalo.
	ERIE—*Continued.*		
5	A. A. Patrzykowski	Dem.	Buffalo.
6	G. H. Rowe	Rep.	Buffalo.
7	Herbert A. Zimmerman	Rep.	Buffalo.
8	Nelson W. Cheney*	Rep.	Eden.
	ESSEX.		
	Raymond T. Kenyon*	Rep.	Ausable Forks.
	FRANKLIN.		
	Warren T. Thayer*	Rep.	Chateaugay.
	FULTON-HAMILTON.		
	Burt Z. Kasson*	Rep.	Gloversville.
	GENESEE.		
	Louis H. Wells*	Rep.	Pavilion.
	GREENE.		
	Harding Showers	Rep.	Tannersville.
	HERKIMER.		
	Edward O. Davies	Rep.	Ilion.
	JEFFERSON.		
	H. Edmund Machold*	Rep.	Ellisburg.
	KINGS.		
1	Patrick H. Larney	Dem.	Brooklyn.
2	William H. Fitzgerald	Rep.	Brooklyn.
3	Frank J. Taylor	Dem.	Brooklyn.
4	Peter A. McArdle	Dem.	Brooklyn.
5	James H. Caulfield, Jr.	Rep.	Brooklyn.
6	William M. Feigenbaum	Soc.	Brooklyn.
7	Daniel F. Farrell	Dem.	Brooklyn.
8	John J. McKeon	Dem.	Brooklyn.
9	Frederick S. Burr	Dem.	Brooklyn.
10	Hosie W. Smith	Dem.	Brooklyn.
11	Thomas E. Brownlee	Rep.	Brooklyn.
12	Albert Link	Dem.	Brooklyn.
13	Morgan T. Donnelly	Dem.	Brooklyn.
14	Joseph A. Whitehorn	Soc.	Brooklyn.
15	Jeremiah F. Twomey	Dem.	Brooklyn.
16	Kenneth F. Sutherland	Dem.	Brooklyn.
17	Frederick A. Wells	Rep.	Brooklyn.
18	Marshall Snyder	Rep.	Brooklyn.
19	Benj. C. Klingman	Dem.	Brooklyn.
20	George Day Braun	Dem.	Brooklyn.
21	Wilfred E. Youker	Rep.	Brooklyn.
22	James J. Morris	Dem.	Brooklyn.
23	Abraham I. Shiplacoff	Soc.	Brooklyn.

ASSEMBLY—*Continued.*

LEWIS.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	A. A. Copeley	Rep.	Lowville.

LIVINGSTON.

	George F. Wheelock*	Rep.	Leicester.

MADISON.

	Morell E. Tallett**	Rep.	De Ruyter.

MONROE.

1	James A. Harris*	Rep.	East Rochester.
2	Simon L. Adler*	Rep.	Rochester.
3	Harry B. Crowley	Rep.	Rochester.
4	Frank Dobson*	Rep.	Rochester.
5	Franklin W. Judson*	Rep.	Lincoln Park.

MONTGOMERY.

	Erastus Corning Davis*	Rep.	Fonda.

NASSAU.

1	Thomas A. McWhinney*	Rep.	Lawrence.
2	F. A. Coles	Rep.	Glen Cove.

NEW YORK.

1	Peter J. Hamill	Dem.	New York City.
2	Caesar B. F. Barra	Dem.	New York City.
3	Peter P. McElligott	Dem.	New York City.
4	William Karlin	Soc.	New York City.
5	Charles G. Donohue	Dem.	New York City.
6	Elmer Rosenberg	Soc.	New York City.
7	Abraham Ellenbogen	Rep.	New York City.
8	Louis Waldman	Soc.	New York City.
9	Martin Bourke	Rep.	New York City.
10	Elliott Tuckerman	Rep.	New York City.
11	William C. Amos	Rep.	New York City.
12	Martin G. McCue	Dem.	New York City.
13	Charles M. Havican	Dem.	New York City.
14	Mark Goldberg	Dem.	New York City.
15	Schuyler M. Meyer	Rep.	New York City.
16	Maurice Bloch	Dem.	New York City.
17	August Claessens	Soc.	New York City.
18	Owen M. Kiernan	Dem.	New York City.
19	E. A. Johnston	Rep.	New York City.
20	Charles A. Winter	Dem.	New York City.
21	Harold C. Mitchell	Rep.	New York City.
22	Earl A. Smith	Dem.	New York City.
23	Ellis A. Bates	Rep.	New York City.

NIAGARA.

1	William Bewley*	Rep.	Lockport.
2	N. V. Freuchot	Rep.	Niagara Falls.

ONEIDA.

1	H. D. Williams	Rep.	Utica.
2	Louis M. Martin*	Rep.	Clinton.
3	George T. Davis*	Rep.	Rome.

ONONDAGA.

1	Manuel J. Soule	Rep.	Euclid.
2	Harley J. Crane	Rep.	Syracuse.
3	George R. Fearon*	Rep.	Syracuse.

ONTARIO.

	G. M. Tyler	Rep.	Holcomb.

ORANGE.

1	William F. Brush	Rep.	Newburgh.
2	Charles L. Mead*	Rep.	Middletown.

ORLEANS.

	Frank H. Lattin	Rep.	Albion.

OSWEGO.

	Thaddeus C. Sweet*	Rep.	Phoenix.

OTSEGO.

	Allen J. Bloomfield*	Rep.	Richfield Springs.

PUTNAM.

Dist.	Names of Members.	Politics.	P. O. Address.
	John P. Donohoe	Rep.	Garrison.

QUEENS.

1	Peter A. Leininger	Dem.	Long Island City.
2	Peter J. McGarry*	Dem.	Long Island City.
3	John Kennedy	Dem.	Glendale, L. I.
4	L. E. Decker	Dem.	Jamaica.
5	Albert J. Brakley	Dem.	Far R'kaway, L.I.
6	William H. O'Hare	Dem.	Glendale, L. I.

RENSSELAER.

1	John F. Shannon*	Dem.	Troy.
2	Arthur Cowee*	Rep.	Berlin.

RICHMOND.

1	Thomas F. Curley	Dem.	Castleton, S. I.
2	Harry A. Seeselberg	Dem.	Tompk'ville, S. I.

ROCKLAND.

	G. H. Peck	Rep.	Pearl River.

ST. LAWRENCE.

1	Frank L. Seaker*	Rep.	Gouverneur.
2	Edward A. Everett*	Rep.	Potsdam.

SARATOGA.

	Gilbert T. Seelye*	Rep.	Burnt Hills.

SCHENECTADY.

1	Walter S. McNab*	Rep.	Schenectady.
2	A. E. Davies	Rep.	Schenectady.

SCHOHARIE.

	George A. Parsons	Dem.	Sharon Springs.

SCHUYLER.

	H. H. Graham	Rep.	Odessa.

SENECA.

	Lewis W. Johnson	Rep.	Seneca Falls.

STEUBEN.

1	Samuel E. Quackenbush	Rep.	Corning.
2	Richard M. Prangen*	Rep.	Hornell.

SUFFOLK.

1	De Witt C. Talmage*	Rep.	East Hampton.
2	Henry A. Murphy*	Rep.	Huntington.

SULLIVAN.

	W. B. Voorhees	Rep.	Liberty.

TIOGA.

	Daniel P. Witter*	Rep.	Berkshire.

TOMPKINS.

	Casper Fenner*	Rep.	Heddens.

ULSTER.

	Joel Brink	Rep.	Lake Katrine.

WARREN.

	F. Hooper	Rep.	Lake George.

WASHINGTON.

	Charles O. Pratt*	Rep.	Cambridge.

WAYNE.

	Frank D. Gaylord	Rep.	Sodus.

WESTCHESTER.

1	B. G. Burnett	Rep.	Yonkers.
2	W. J. Fallon	Rep.	Mount Vernon.
3	W. Belknap	Dem.	Briarcliff Manor.
4	M. A. Trahan, Jr.	Rep.	White Plains
5	G. Blakely	Rep.	Yonkers.

WYOMING.

	Bert P. Gage*	Rep.	Warsaw.

YATES.

	J. M. Lown, Jr.	Rep.	Penn Yan.

RECAPITULATION.

Republicans	96
Democrats	43
Socialists	10
Independents	1
Total	150

* Members of the last Assembly. Assemblymen are elected for one year. Salary, $1,500 and mileage.

SENATE.

Republicans	36
Democrats	15
Total	51

ASSEMBLY.

Republicans	96
Democrats	43
Socialists	10
Independent	1
Total	150

JOINT SESSION OF LEGISLATURE.

Republicans	132
Democrats	58
Socialists	10
Independent	1
Total	201

NEW YORK CITY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

Headquarters—S. W. Corner Centre and Walker Streets, Manhattan. Borough of the Bronx, 3731 Third Avenue. Borough of Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue and Willoughby Street. Borough of Queens, 372-374 Fulton Street, Jamaica, L. I. Borough of Richmond, 514-516 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I. Office Hours—9 A. M. to 5 P. M.; Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M.

HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Manhattan—Willard Parker Hospital, foot of East 16th Street.
The Bronx—Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island.
Brooklyn—Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Avenue and Fenimore Street.
Queens—Queensboro Hospital, Flushing Avenue and Lott's Lane.

LABORATORIES.

Diagnosis Laboratory, Serological Laboratory, Centre and Walker Streets. Research Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Vaccine Laboratory, foot of East 16th Street.

BABY HEALTH STATIONS.

Manhattan—1. 172 East 3d Street. 2. 513 East 11th Street. 3. 306 Avenue A. 4. 443 First Avenue. 5. 225 East 107th Street. 6. 241 East 40th Street. 7. 174 Eldridge Street. 8. Vanderbilt Clinic. 9. 326 East 11th Street. 10. 114 Thompson Street. 11. 315 East 112th Street. 12. 244 Mulberry Street. 13. 508 West 47th Street. 14. 78 Ninth Avenue. 15. 343 East 74th Street. 16. 205 East 96th Street. 17. 209 Stanton Street. 18. 420 East 116th Street. 19. 108 Cherry Street. 20. 122 Mulberry Street. 21. 27 Suffolk Street. 22. 73 Cannon Street. 23. 95 Suffolk Street. 24. 206 Madison Street. 25. 251 Monroe Street. 26. 289 Tenth Avenue. 27. 95 Forsyth Street. 28. 2155 Fifth Avenue.
Brooklyn—1. 268 South 2nd Street. 2. 621 Fourth Avenue. 3. 208 Hoyt Street. 4. 144 Navy Street. 5. 2346 Pacific Street. 6. 184 Fourth Avenue. 7. 359 Manhattan Avenue. 8. 49 Carroll Street. 9. 76 Johnson Avenue. 10. 233 Suydam Street. 11. 323 Osborn Street. 12. 126 Dupont Street. 13. 651 Manhattan Avenue. 14. 179 Bedford Avenue. 15. 296 Bushwick Avenue. 16. 994 Flushing Avenue. 17. 176 Nassau Street. 18. 129 Osborn Street. 19. 698 Henry Street. 20. 594 Sutter Avenue. 21. 167 Hopkins Street. 22. 592 Park Avenue. 23. 239 Graham Avenue. 24. 49 Amboy Street.
The Bronx—1. 511 East 149th Street. 2. 1354 Webster Avenue. 3. 2380 Hughes Avenue.
Queens—1. 114 Fulton Avenue, Astoria. 2. 22 Maspeth Avenue, Maspeth. 3. 753 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood.
Richmond—1. 689 Bay Street, Stapleton, S. I.

DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS FOR BLOOD DISEASES.

Manhattan—Centre and Walker Streets; week days, 9 to 12 A. M. 307 West 33d Street; Wednesdays, 8 to 9 P. M.
Brooklyn—29 Third Avenue; week days, 9 to 12 A. M.; Mondays and Fridays, 8 to 9 P. M.
Queens—138 Hunter Avenue, Long Island City; Mondays and Tuesdays 10 A. M. to noon. 753 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood; Mondays and Wednesdays, 2 to 4 P. M. 112 Broadway, Flushing, Wednesdays and Fridays, 10 A. M. to noon. 372 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 2 to 4 P. M.

ANTI-RABIC CLINICS.

Manhattan—Centre and Walker Streets; week days, 1 to 4 P. M.
Brooklyn—29 Third Avenue; week days, 10 A. M. to 1 P M; Sundays and Holidays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.
The Bronx—Third Avenue and St. Paul's Place; week days, 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Queens—Patients attend Brooklyn or Manhattan Clinic.
Richmond—Patients attend Manhattan Clinic.
On Sundays and Holidays patients of all Boroughs attend the Brooklyn Clinic. Hours on these days, 10 A. M. to 12 noon.
Immunization against typhoid fever will be given on request at these clinics.

OCCUPATIONAL CLINIC.

Manhattan—49 Lafayette Street; week days, 9 A. M. to noon.

BRANCH OFFICES AND TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS.

Manhattan—Corlears, 331 Broome Street; Stuyvesant, 111 East 10th Street; Yorkville, 439 East 77th Street; Jefferson, 341 Pleasant Avenue; Riverside, 481 West 145th Street; Chelsea, 307 West 33d Street; Washington, 130 Prince Street; Day Camp, Ferryboat "Middletown," foot East 91st Street.
The Bronx—Tremont, St. Paul's Place and Third Avenue; Mott Haven, 493 East 139th Street.
Brooklyn—Prospect, Fleet and Willoughby Streets; Eastern District, 306 South 5th Street, Williamsburg; Germantown, 420 Herkimer Street; Brownsville, 64 Pennsylvania Avenue; Parkville, 974 West Street; Bay Ridge, 215 60th Street; Day Camp, Ferryboat "Rutherford," foot of North 2d Street.
Queens—Jamaica, 372-374 Fulton Street, Jamaica; Flushing, 112-114 Broadway, Flushing; Ridgewood, 753 Onderdonk Avenue, Ridgewood. Queens Plaza, 138 Hunter Avenue.
Richmond—Richmond, Bay and Elizabeth Streets, Stapleton, S. I.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

Otisville, Orange County, N. Y., (via Erie Railroad from Jersey City).

TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL ADMISSION BUREAU.

426 First Avenue. Hours 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AMERICAN LARYNGOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Dr. Thomas H. Halsted, Syracuse. *Vice-President*—Dr. John Edwin Rhodes, Chicago. *Secretary*—Dr. Harmon Smith, New York. *Treasurer*—Dr. J. Payson Clark, Boston. *Librarian*—Dr. Joseph H. Bryan, Washington, D. C. Secretary's office, 44 West Forty-ninth Street, New York City.

AMERICAN MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL LEAGUE.

Organized 1897. Objects—Uplift, fraternal co-operation, etc. Incorporated July 7, 1902. New members elected in 1916, 407. *President*—Prof. Ramon Guiteras, M. D. *Vice-President*—Dayve B. DeWaltoff, M. D. *Recording Secretary*—Agnes Sparks, M. D. *Treasurer*—Eugenie R. Eliscu, M. D. *Corresponding Secretary*—Dr. S. Brothers, 96 New Jersey Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMERICAN ROENTGEN RAY SOCIETY.

President—Lewis Gregory Cole, M. D., 103 Park Avenue, New York City. *Vice-President*—Edward S. Blaine, M. D., Cook County Hospital, Chicago, Ill. *Secretary*—William H. Stewart, M. D., 222 West Seventy-ninth Street, New York City. *Treasurer*—William A. Evans, M. D., 32 Adams Avenue W., Detroit, Mich.

LIBRARIES IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND.

Aeronautic, 280 Madison Avenue.
Aguilar.—See N. Y. Public Library.
American Geographical Society, Broadway and W. 156th St.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
American Institute, 322 W. 23d St.—Open 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
American Law, 27 Cedar St.—Open 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
American Museum of Natural History, Central Park W., cor. W. 77th St.
American Numismatic Society, W. 156th St. and Broadway.
A. R. F. Peoples', 124 E. 27th St.
Ball Library Service, Inc., 347 5th Ave.
Benjamin and Townsend, Bellevue Hospital.
Bethany, 400 E. 67th St.
Blind.—See N. Y. Public Library.
Boy Scouts of America, 50 Madison Ave.
Bronx County Law Library, Arthur Ave., near E. Tremont.
Bryson, (Teachers) W. 120th St., near Broadway.
Catherine Mission Free Reading Room, 200 South St.
Cathedral Library Ass'n, 24 E. 21st St.
Chemists' Club, 52 E. 41st St.
Christian Science Reading Rooms, 33 W. 42d St., Broadway near 86th St., 1 Wall St., 35 E. 125th St., 600 W. 181st St., 225 Fifth Ave., 505 Tremont Ave.
City, Municipal Building (see New York Public Library.)
City Court, 32 Chambers St.
City Island, 528 City Island Ave.
Clinton Hall Ass'n, 13 Astor Pl.
Colonial Dames, 105 W. 40th St.
Columbia Univ., W. 116th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Cooper Union, Fourth Ave. and 7th St.—Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Corporation Counsel, Municipal Bldg.
County Lawyers', 165 Broadway.
De Witt, 236 Rivington St.—Open daily, except Sunday, from 3 to 7 P. M.
Directory, 91 Third Ave.
Dobbs House, 512 E. 87th St.
Dyckman Library, 17 Bolton Rd.
Equal Franchise Society, 8 E. 37th St.
Equitable Law Library, 120 Broadway.
Fifth Avenue Library Society, 3 W. 29th St.
Five Points' Mission, 129 Worth St.
Foreign Missions, 156 Fifth Ave.
Free Reading Room, 131 Bowery.
Friends (Quakerania), 221 E. 15th St.—Open Mondays and Wednesdays, morning, and Fridays, afternoon.
Genealogical and Biographical, 226 W. 58th St.—Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.; Mondays, 8 to 10 P. M.
George Henry Library Bureau, 30 Church St.
Hispanic Society, W. 156th St., near Broadway.
Historical Society, 170 Central Park W.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., except during August and on holidays.
Hudson Guild, 436 W. 27th St.
Huntington Free, Westchester Sq.
Italian, 395 Broome St.
La Libieria Mercantile, 116 Nassau St.
Law Library, 42 W. 44th St.
Lawyers', 2 Rector St.—Open 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.
Lenox Hill Settlement, 446 E. 72d St.
Loan Libraries for Ships, 76 Wall St.
Masonic, 50 W. 24th St.—Open 7 to 10.30 P. M.
Mechanics and Tradesmen's Soc., 20 W. 44th St.
Mercantile, 13 Astor Place—Open 8.30 A. M to 6 P. M. Rates: Clerks, $4 per annum; others, $5.
Methodist, 150 Fifth Ave.—Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Ave. and 82d St.—Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Missionary Research, 25 Madison Ave.
Morehouse, 104 E. 20th St.
Morgan, J. Pierpont, Library, 33 E. 36th St.
Municipal Reference—See N. Y. Public Library.
Naval History Society, 33 W. 42d St.
New York Academy of Medicine, 17 W. 43d St.
New York Bar Association (members only).
N. Y. County Lawyers' Ass'n, 165 Broadway.
N. Y. Law Institute, 120 Broadway.
N. Y. Port Society, 166 Eleventh Ave.—Open 10 A. M. to 9.30 P. M.
New York Public Library. Central Building, 5th Ave. and 42d St., contains 1,360,000 volumes and pamphlets. Branches: Manhattan—Chatham Sq., 33 E. Broadway; Seward Park, 192 E. Broadway; Rivington St., 61; Hamilton Fish Park, 388 E. Houston St.; Hudson Park, 66 Leroy St.; Bond St., 49, near the Bowery; Ottendorfer, 135 2nd Ave., near 8th St.; Tompkins Sq., 331 E. 10th St.; Jackson Sq., 251 W. 13th St.; Epiphany, 228 E. 23d St.; Muhlenberg, 209 W. 23d St.; St. Gabriel's Park, 303 E. 36th St.; 40th St., 457 W.; Central Circulation, 42d St. and 5th Ave.; Cathedral, 123 E. 50th St.; Columbus, 742 10th Ave., near 51st St.; 58th St., 121 E.; 67th St., 328 E.; Riverside, 190 Amsterdam Ave., near 69th St.; Webster, 1465 Ave. A, near 78th St.; Yorkville, 222 E. 79th St.; St. Agnes, 444 Amsterdam Ave., near 81st St.; 96th St., 112 E.; Bloomingdale, 206 W. 100th St.; Aguilar, 174 E. 110th St.; 115th St., 203 W.; Harlem Library, 9 W. 124th St.; 125th St., 224 E.; George Bruce, 78 Manhatan St.; 135th St., 103 W.; Hamilton Grange, 503 W. 145th St.; Washington Heights, 1000 St. Nicholas Ave., corner of 160th St.; Fort Washington, 535 W. 179th St. The Bronx—Mott Haven, 321 E. 140th St.; Woodstock, 759 E. 160th St.; Melrose, 910 Morris Ave., corner of 162d St.; High Bridge, 78 W. 168th St.; Morrisania, 610 E. 169th St.; Tremont, 1866 Washington Ave., corner of 176th St.; Kingsbridge, 3041 Kingsbridge Ave., near 230th St. Richmond—St. George, 5 Central Ave., Tompkinsville P.-O.; Port Richmond, 75 Bennett St.; Stapleton, 132 Canal St.; Tottenville, 7430 Amboy Rd. Municipal Reference Library, room 512, Municipal Building. Hours Central Building, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.; 1 to 10 P. M. Sundays. Branches, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
N. Y. School of Philanthropy, 105 E. 22d St.
New York Society, 109 University Place.—Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
N. Y. Supreme Court Library, 51 Chambers St.
New York University, University Heights; Law, 32 Waverley Place.
Olivet Memorial, 63 Second St.
Peruvian Library, 25 Broad St.
Polly Platt Library, 512 E. 87th St.
Railroad Men's, 309 Park Ave.
Richmond Hill House, 28 Macdougal St.
Riverdale, 253d St. near Riverdale Ave.—Open Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, 8 to 10 P. M.
Russell Sage Foundation Library, 130 E. 22d St.
St. Aloysius's, 224 E. 4th St.
St. Alphonsus's, 4 Thompson St.
St. Paul Building Law Library, 220 Broadway.
St. Rose's, 257 E. 71st St.
Seamen's, 25 South St.—Open 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Search-Light Information Library Co., 450 4th Ave.
Sixty Wall St. (Law), 60 Wall St.
Special Library, 153 Ave. B.
Travelling Libraries, 476 5th Ave.
Typothetæ, 147 Fourth Ave.
Union Settlement, 241 E. 104th St.
Union Settlement Ass'n, Inc., 237 E. 104th St.
Union Th. Sem., Broadway, cor. 120th St.—Open 8.45 A. M. to 5 P. M. Closed Aug. 15 to Sept. 15.
Unitarian Book Room, 104 E. 20th St.
United Libraries Ass'n, 2 Rector St.
United Engineering Society, 29 W. 39th St.—Open daily, except Sunday, 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
U. S. Express Realty Co. Lawyers' Library, 2 Rector St.
Vincent Building, Law, 302 Broadway.
Washington Heights—See N. Y. Public Library.
Woman's, 9 E. 8th St.
Young Men's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See Index.—Open, 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sundays 2 to 10 P. M.
Young Men's Hebrew Ass'n., Lexington Ave. and 92d St.
Young Women's Christian Ass'n.—At the several branches. See Index.—Open 9 A. M. to 9.15 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Working Women's, 9 E. 8th St.

AMERICAN SCHOOL PEACE LEAGUE.

Honorary President—William Howard Taft. *President*—Randall J. Condon, Superintendent of Schools, Cincinnati, Ohio. *Treasurer*—William W. Andrew, Superintendent of Schools, Salem, Mass. *Secretary*—Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass. The league issued two pamphlets, "A Call to Patriotic Service" and "A Program During the War."

GOVERNORS OF NEW YORK.

COLONIAL.

Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.	Governors.	Terms.
Adrian Joris	1623-1624	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1699-1700	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1755
Cornelius Jacobzen Mey	1624-1625	Earl of Bellomont	1700-1701	Sir Charles Hardy	1755-1757
William Verhulst	1625-1626	Col. William Smith	1701	James De Lancey, Lt.-Gov	1757-1760
Peter Minuit	1626-1633	Col. Abraham De Peyster		Cadwallader Colden, President	1760-1761
Wouter Van Twiller	1633-1638	Col. Peter Schuyler		Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761
William Kieft	1638-1647	John Nanfan, Lt.-Gov	1701-1702	Robert Monckton	1761
Petrus Stuyvesant	1647-1664	Lord Cornbury	1702-1708	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1761-1762
Richard Nicolls	1664-1668	Lord Lovelace	1708-1709	Robert Monckton	1762-1763
Francis Lovelace	1668-1673	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1763-1765
Anthony Colve	1673-1674	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Sir Henry Moore	1765-1769
Edmond Andros	1674-1677	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1709	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1769-1770
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1677-1678	Richard Ingoldsby, Lt.-Gov	1709	Earl of Dunmore	1770-1771
Sir Edmond Andros	1678-1681	Gerardus Beekman, President	1710	William Tryon	1771-1774
Anthony Brockholles, Com.-in-Chief	1681-1683	Robert Hunter	1710-1719	Cadwallader Colden, Lt.-Gov	1774-1775
Thomas Dongan	1683-1688	Peter Schuyler, Pres	1719-1720	William Tryon	1775-1780
Sir Edmond Andros	1688	William Burnet	1720-1728	James Robertson	1780-1783
Francis Nicholson	1688-1689	John Montgomerie	1728-1731	Andrew Elliott, Lt.-Gov	1783
Jacob Leisler	1689-1691	Rip Van Dam, President	1731-1732		
Henry Sloughter	1691	William Cosby	1732-1736		
Richard Ingoldsby, Com.-in-Chief	1691-1692	George Clark, Lt.-Gov	1736-1743		
Benjamin Fletcher	1692-1698	George Clinton	1743-1753		
Earl of Bellomont	1698-1699	Sir Danvers Osborne	1753-1755		

STATE.

1	George Clinton	1777-1795	16	Silas Wright	1845-1846	31	Grover Cleveland	1883-1884
2	John Jay	1795-1801	17	John Young	1847-1848	32	David B. Hill	1885-1891
3	George Clinton	1801-1804	18	Hamilton Fish	1849-1851	33	Roswell P. Flower	1892-1894
4	Morgan Lewis	1804-1807	19	Washington Hunt	1851 1852	34	Levi P. Morton	1895-1896
5	Daniel D. Tompkins	1807-1817	20	Horatio Seymour	1853-1854	35	Frank S. Black	1897-1898
6	John Taylor	1817	21	Myron H. Clark	1855-1856	36	Theodore Roosevelt	1899-1900
7	De Witt Clinton	1817-1822	22	John A. King	1857-1858	37	Benjamin B. Odell, Jr.	1901-1904
8	Joseph C. Yates	1822-1824	23	Edwin D. Morgan	1859-1862	38	Francis W. Higgins	1905-1906
9	De Witt Clinton	1824-1826	24	Horatio Seymour	1863-1864	39	Charles E. Hughes	1907-1910
10	Nathaniel Pitcher	1828	25	Reuben E. Fenton	1865-1868	40	Horace White	1910-1910
11	Martin Van Buren	1828-1829	26	John T. Hoffman	1869-1872	41	John Alden Dix	1911-1912
12	Enos T. Throop	1829-1832	27	John Adams Dix	1873-1874	42	William Sulzer*	1913
13	William L. Marcy	1833-1839	28	Samuel J. Tilden	1875-1876	43	Martin H. Glynn†	1913-1914
14	William H. Seward	1839-1842	29	Lucius Robinson	1877-1880	44	Charles S. Whitman	1915-1918
15	William C. Bouck	1843-1844	30	Alonzo B. Cornell	1880-1882			

* Impeached and removed from office. † Became Governor by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor, on removal of Governor Sulzer.

MAYORS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Before the Revolution the Mayor was appointed by the Governor of the Province; and from 1784 to 1820 by the Appointing Board of the State of New York, of which the Governor was the chief member. From 1820 to the amendment of the Charter, in 1830, the Mayor was appointed by the Common Council. In 1898 the term of the first Mayor of Greater New York (Van Wyck) began.

	Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.		Mayors.	Terms.
1	Thomas Willett	1665	34	Johannes Jansen	1725-1726	67	William V. Brady	1847-1848
2	Thomas Delavall	1666	35	Robert Lurting	1726-1735	68	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1848-1849
3	Thomas Willett	1667	36	Paul Richard	1735-1739	69	Caleb S. Woodhull	1849-1851
4	Cornelius Steenwyck	1668-1670	37	John Cruger, Sr	1739-1744	70	Ambrose C. Kingsland	1851-1853
5	Thomas Delavall	1671	38	Stephen Bayard	1744-1747	71	Jacob A. Westervelt	1853-1855
6	Matthias Nicolls	1672	39	Edward Holland	1747-1757	72	Fernando Wood	1855-1858
7	John Lawrence	1673	40	John Cruger, Jr	1757-1766	73	Daniel F. Tiemann	1858-1860
8	William Dervall	1675	41	Whitehead Hicks	1766-1776	74	Fernando Wood	1860-1862
9	Nicholas de Meyer	1676	42	David Matthews, Tory	1776-1784	75	George Opdyke	1862-1864
10	S. van Cortlandt	1677	43	James Duane	1784-1789	76	C. Godfrey Gunther	1864-1866
11	Thomas Delavall	1678	44	Richard Varick	1789-1801	77	John T. Hoffman	1866-1868
12	Francis Rombouts	1679	45	Edward Livingston	1801-1803	78	T Coman (act'g Mayor)	1868
13	William Dyre	1680-1681	46	De Witt Clinton	1803-1807	79	A. Oakey Hall	1869-1872
14	Cornelius Steenwyck	1682-1683	47	Marinus Willett	1807-1808	80	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1873-1874
15	Gabriel Minville	1684	48	De Witt Clinton	1808-1810	81	S. B. H. Vance (Acting)	1874
16	Nicholas Bayard	1685	49	Jacob Radcliff	1810-1811	82	William H. Wickham	1875-1876
17	S. van Cortlandt	1686-1687	50	De Witt Clinton	1811-1815	83	Smith Ely	1877-1878
18	Peter Delanoy	1689-1690	51	John Ferguson	1815	84	Edward Cooper	1879-1880
19	John Lawrence	1691	52	Jacob Radcliff	1815-1818	85	William R. Grace	1881-1882
20	Abraham De Peyster	1692-1695	53	Cadwallader D. Colden	1818-1821	86	Franklin Edson	1883-1884
21	William Merritt	1695-1698	54	Stephen Allen	1821-1824	87	William R. Grace	1885-1886
22	Johannes De Peyster	1698-1699	55	William Paulding	1825-1826	88	Abram S. Hewitt	1887-1888
23	David Provost	1699-1700	56	Philip Hone	1826-1827	89	Hugh J. Grant	1889-1892
24	Isaac de Reimer	1700-1701	57	William Paulding	1827-1829	90	Thomas F. Gilroy	1893-1894
25	Thomas Noell	1701-1702	58	Walter Bowne	1829-1833	91	William L. Strong	1895-1897
26	Philip French	1702-1703	59	Gideon Lee	1833-1834	92	Robert A. Van Wyck	1898-1901
27	William Peartree	1703-1707	60	Cornelius W. Lawrence	1834-1837	93	Seth Low	1902-1903
28	Ebenezer Wilson	1707-1710	61	Aaron Clark	1837-1839	94	George B. McClellan	1904-1909
29	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1710-1711	62	Isaac L. Varian	1839-1841	95	William J. Gaynor†	1910-1913
30	Caleb Heathcote	1711-1714	63	Robert H. Morris	1841-1844	96	Ardolph L. Kline§	1913
31	John Johnson	1714-1719	64	James Harper	1844-1845	97	John Purroy Mitchel	1914-1917
32	Jacobus van Cortlandt	1719-1720	65	Wm. F. Havemeyer	1845-1846	98	John F. Hylan	1918-
33	Robert Walters	1720-1725	66	Andrew H. Mickle	1846-1847			

† John Purroy Mitchel, President of the Board of Aldermen, had full power as Mayor during part of September and October, 1910, while Mayor Gaynor was disabled by an attempted assassination. § Filled unexpired term of Mayor Gaynor, deceased.

ELECTION RETURNS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS.

ALABAMA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Underwood, Dem.	Birch, Rep.
Autauga	773	99	11	5	525	15
Baldwin	767	216	148	10	539	27
Barbour	1,235	45	13	12	707	10
Bibb	1,247	217	106	17	742	18
Blount	1,488	1,229	26	6	1,159	1,062
Bullock	713	4	2	.....	472	.....
Butler	1,162	78	6	3	694	9
Calhoun	2,232	442	29	25	1,000	35
Chambers	1,683	168	7	14	1,679	10
Cherokee	1,136	508	27	5	803	361
Chilton	884	1,363	40	14	823	108
Choctaw	765	21	12	2	473	.....
Clarke	1,397	25	12	.....	763	5
Clay	1,198	677	1	3	1,100	135
Cleburne	762	576	5	9	626	341
Coffee	2,029	426	17	4	821	56
Colbert	1,132	352	44	1	687	87
Conecuh	1,032	42	17	2	503	8
Coosa	872	485	34	3	800	139
Covington	1,747	305	107	24	1,041	40
Crenshaw	1,429	139	5	7	797	9
Cullman	1,396	1,351	9	7	1,373	961
Dale	1,260	597	4	9	1,535	283
Dallas	1,575	23	7	4	860	2
De Kalb	1,787	1,190	33	14	1,352	966
Elmore	1,631	.....	.....	.....	1,053	26
Escambia	985	108	3	.....	581	14
Etowah	1,887	862	73	7	1,755	655
Fayette	1,031	697	18	15	852	497
Franklin	1,044	984	39	7	831	846
Geneva	1,265	713	23	12	696	116
Greene	383	9	.....	.....	296	1
Hale	795	15	1	2	505	.....
Henry	865	143	27	5	506	15
Houston	1,678	466	46	14	1,736	47
Jackson	1,909	567	32	16	925	.....
Jefferson	10,679	2,052	296	95	4,873	255
Lamar	1,299	303	4	29	741	120
Lauderdale	1,678	369	47	13	862	130
Lawrence	995	43	4	416	520	138
Lee	1,369	42	30	5	657	5
Limestone	1,450	92	19	13	513	7
Lowndes	540	9	1	1	421	1
Macon	575	13	2	1	697	2
Madison	2,206	215	45	8	1,234	28
Marengo	1,191	19	1	1	904	.....
Marion	1,328	807	1	8	857	456
Marshall	1,944	1,183	33	10	1,340	1,066
Mobile	3,026	832	75	21	1,508	9
Monroe	1,029	17	2	1	628	2
Montgomery	3,316	106	19	11	1,576	6
Morgan	2,120	364	44	38	1,225	147
Perry	897	20	12	1	508	.....
Pickens	1,179	218	18	4	639	8
Pike	1,794	50	11	6	1,088	8
Randolph	1,328	652	4	5	697	220
Russell	752	3	4	.....	553	1
Shelby	1,311	1,428	8	9	1,202	222
St. Clair	990	851	53	8	784	389
Sumter	770	8	6	.....	440	1
Talladega	1,541	447	4	6	925	71
Tallapoosa	1,893	129	33	3	1,142	22
Tuscaloosa	2,437	218	41	12	1,075	41
Walker	2,314	1,860	107	20	2,721	1,150
Washington	500	32	2	4	316	2
Wilcox	866	1	.....	.....	603	.....
Winston	726	1,107	6	7	530	909
Total	99,546	28,662	1,916	1,034	63,389	12,320
Plurality	70,884	.....	.....	.....	51,069	.....
Per cent	76	21	1	.....	78	15
Whole vote		131,158			81,131	

For United States Senator, 1914, Longshore, Prog., received 4,263 votes; Hinton, Soc., 1,159; scattering, 2.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR IN 1914.

Charles Henderson, Dem., 64,275; John B. Shields, Rep., 13,695; B. H. Cross, Prog., 3,795; W. C. Swain, Soc., 1,196.

ALABAMA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Gray, Dem., 8,538; unopposed.
II. Dent, Jr., Dem., 13,409; Titus, Soc. 304.
III. Steagall, Dem., 11,761; unopposed.
IV. Blackmon, Dem., 8,443; Atkinson, Rep., 4,055.
V. Heflin, Dem., 8,908; Harvell, Rep., 2,034.
VI. Oliver, Dem., 6,620; unopposed.
VII. Burnett, Dem., 10,894; Davidson, Rep., 7.231.
VIII. Almon, Dem., 11,862; Hutchens, Rep. 1,812; Waddell, Soc. 249.
IX. Huddleston, Dem., 11,139; Latady, Rep., 1,565; Hardin, Soc., 237.
X. Bankhead, Dem., 8,091; Freeman, Rep., 6,813.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles Henderson; Lieutenant-Governor, Thos. E. Kilby; Secretary of State, John Purifoy; Auditor, M. C. Allgood; Attorney-General, W. L. Martin; Adjutant-General, G. J. Hubbard; Treasurer, W. L. Lancaster; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Feagin; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. A. Wade; Commissioner of Insurance, C. B. Smith—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John C. Anderson. Associate Justices, Thos. C. McClellan, J. J. Mayfield, A. D. Sayre, Ormond Sommerville, William H. Thomas, and L. D. Gardner; Clerk, Robert F. Ligon.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	79,857	22,472	....	853	57,385 D
1906. Governor	62,771	10,002	....	389	52,769 D
1908. President	74,374	25,308	....	1,399	49,066 D
1910. Governor	77,694	20,097	....	1,042	58,434 D
1912. President	82,438	9,732	22,680	3,029	59,758 D

ALASKA.

Governor, J. F. A. Strong; Secretary of Territory, Charles E. Davidson; Treasurer, Walstein G. Smith.

Legislature consists of 24 members—8 in Senate and 16 in the House.

Alaska is divided into four judicial divisions, with a District Judge for each, to wit: First Division, Juneau, Robert W. Jennings; Second Division, Nome, William A. Holzheimer; Third Division, Valdez, Frederick M. Brown; Fourth Division, Fairbanks, Charles E. Bunnell. The term of each Judge is four years.

ARIZONA.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Ashhurst, Dem.	Kibbey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Hunt, Dem.	Campbell, Rep.
Apache	648	311	477	234	566	471
Cochise	6,115	3,203	5,542	3,472	5,274	4,433
Coconino	1,171	802	962	662	1,041	1,107
Gila	3,686	1,495	3,187	1,533	3,681	1,923
Graham	1,597	497	1,478	609	1,013	1,212
Greenlee	1,492	672	1,408	601	1,371	968
Maricopa	7,634	5,747	6,293	7,113	5,087	8,549
Mohave	1,335	643	1,360	540	1,379	711
Navajo	1,240	574	1,059	445	870	952
Pima	2,079	2,616	2,168	2,099	2,233	2,561
Pinal	1,232	856	1,189	851	1,059	1,111
Santa Cruz	726	666	738	575	715	704
Yavapai	2,893	1,716	2,699	1,689	2,385	2,435
Yuma	1,322	737	1,313	638	1,272	841
Total	33,170	20,524	29,373	21,261	27,946	27,976
Plurality	12,646	.....	8,612	.....	43	.....
Per cent	56	35	55	39	47.61	47.67
Whole vote	58,021		53.961		58,689	

ARIZONA—*Continued.*

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 3,174 votes; Hanly, Proh., 1,153.

For United States Senator, 1916, Bradford, Soc., 2,827.

For Governor, 1916, Robertson, Soc., 1,975; Dunlap, Proh., 792.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Hayden, Dem., 34,377; Eads, Rep., 14,907; Barnette, Soc., 3,060; Roberts, Ind., 3.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, George W. P. Hunt. The first tally elected Thomas E. Campbell, but the Court, on a recount, declared Hunt the winner by forty-three votes. The table shows the vote on the original count. Secretary of State, Sidney P. Osborn; State Auditor, Jesse L. Boyce; State Treasurer, David L. Johnson; Attorney-General, Wiley E. Jones; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. O. Case—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice, Alfred Franklin; Associate Justices, D. L. Cunningham, Henry D. Rose; Clerk, Clay F. Leonard.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	14	31	45
Republicans	5	4	9
Democratic majority	9	27	36

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1911. Governor	11,123	9,166	....	1,247	1,957 D
1912. President	10,324	3,021	6,949	3,163	3,375 D
1914. Governor	25,226	17,602	5,206	2,973	7,624 D

ARKANSAS.

Counties. (75.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kirby, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Remmel, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Br'gh Dem.	Governor, 1916. Townsend, Rep.
Arkansas	1,119	613	1,101	665	1,313	618
Ashley	1,519	463	1,594	542	1,548	436
Baxter	914	318	844	310	929	325
Benton	3,106	1,293	3,093	1,453	3,524	1,374
Boone	1,413	598	1,431	611	1,595	677
Bradley	1,159	314	1,132	322	1,291	315
Calhoun	933	275	975	270	963	273
Carroll	1,512	1,034	1,429	1,021	1,585	1,062
Chicot	570	474	524	394	594	341
Clark	1,975	678	1,956	752	2,102	693
Clay	1,950	973	1,993	981	2,192	949
Cleburne	865	271	991	332	973	303
Cleveland	1,128	230	1,144	358	1,146	285
Columbia	2,074	721	1,998	696	2,160	688
Conway	1,401	1,032	1,380	1,053	1,511	944
Craighead	1,957	543	2,047	590	2,354	490
Crawford	1,622	1,195	1,619	1,339	1,758	1,240
Crittenden	563	91	528	93	570	75
Cross	927	252	832	307	980	225
Dallas	1,150	527	1,162	544	1,259	451
Desha	960	369	1,061	314	1,137	219
Drew	1,627	838	1,615	822	1,731	739
Faulkner	2,031	817	2,116	922	2,030	808
Franklin	1,679	582	1,781	701	1,747	613
Fulton	1,096	392	1,064	412	1,054	369
Garland	1,678	1,057	1,952	982	2,226	744
Grant	957	190	994	198	1,078	164
Greene	2,292	533	2,216	608	2,396	535
Hempstead	2,103	1,238	1,938	1,329	2,163	1,287
Hot Spring	1,429	645	1,651	718	1,674	577
Howard	1,317	545	1,451	523	1,470	452
Independ'ce	1,937	762	1,909	861	2,080	717
Izard	1,267	285	1,033	309	1,250	341
Jackson	1,351	476	1,303	516	1,355	449
Jefferson	2,173	923	2,161	969	2,448	811
Johnson	1,479	571	1,560	694	1,699	602
Lafayette	891	365	844	403	1,002	355
Lawrence	1,706	298	1,678	336	1,751	276
Lee	848	353	806	335	886	339
Lincoln	889	477	856	407	1,013	331
Little River	842	364	796	332	911	370
Logan	2,018	1,183	2,344	1,389	2,402	1,181

ARKANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kirby, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Remmel, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Br'gh Dem.	Governor, 1916. Townsend, Rep.
Lonoke	2,180	515	2,060	561	2,995	464
Madison	1,456	1,332	1,481	1,426	1,475	1,396
Marion	781	274	874	304	874	277
Miller	1,418	402	1,309	367	1,460	367
Mississippi	1,249	417	1,130	349	1,372	316
Monroe	711	508	611	485	812	325
Montgomery	939	432	913	458	933	404
Nevada	1,376	657	1,248	611	1,417	621
Newton	590	675	597	813	556	679
Ouachita	1,405	970	1,320	1,080	1,473	9[illegible]
Perry	975	439	849	388	1,072	390
Phillips	1,466	552	1,375	423	1,546	373
Pike	1,178	605	1,219	633	1,201	597
Poinsett	1,174	511	1,033	425	1,276	337
Polk	1,242	448	1,054	457	1,217	434
Pope	2,148	783	2,067	821	2,320	861
Prairie	1,061	655	1,091	671	1,128	476
Pulaski	6,008	2,593	5,687	2,381	6,853	1,605
Randolph	1,553	458	1,473	446	1,742	416
Saline	1,567	231	1,376	226	1,745	200
Scott	1,369	514	1,290	519	1,422	483
Searcy	629	919	622	917	693	1,038
Sebastian	3,719	1,366	2,971	1,195	3,898	1,328
Sevier	1,265	244	1,213	265	1,291	207
Sharp	972	251	1,078	293	1,017	252
St. Francis	960	395	1,012	391	1,023	336
Stone	682	298	553	281	680	319
Union	1,691	273	1,927	301	1,978	245
Van Buren	1,272	743	1,228	802	1,263	750
Washington	2,922	1,625	2,858	1,628	3,254	1,508
White	2,823	673	2,591	745	2,876	677
Woodruff	935	438	946	504	1,015	421
Yell	2,099	781	2,179	927	2,281	811
Total	112,282	47,135	110,293	48,922	122,041	43,963
Plurality	65,147	....	61,371	....	78,087	....
Per cent	66	28	69	31	69	25
Whole vote	168,430		159,215		175,734	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 6,998 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,015.

For Governor, 1916, Davis, Soc., 9,730.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Caraway, Dem., 21,440.

II. Oldfield, Dem., 17,256; Wells, Rep., 6,205.

III. Tillman, Dem., 16,438; Russell, Rep., 9,918.

IV. Wingo, Dem., 25,637.

V. Jacoway, Dem., 19,973; McConnell, Rep., 6,930.

VI. Taylor, Dem., 25,911.

VII. Goodwin, Dem., 16,923; Brown, Rep., 6,573.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Charles H. Brough; Secretary of State, T. J. Terral; Treasurer, Rufus G. McDaniel; State Fire Marshal and Insurance Commissioner, B. F. Bullion; Attorney-General, J. D. Arbuckle; Superintendent of Education, J. L. Bond; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. H. Page; Commissioner of Public Lands, W. B. Owen—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Edgar A. McCulloch; Justices, F. G. Smith, C. D. Wood, T. Hayden Humphreys, and Jesse C. Hart; Clerk of the Court, W. P. Tadler.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	64,434	46,860	....	1,816	17,574 D
1906. Governor	102,749	40,965	....	2,169	61,784 D
1908. President	87,015	56,760	....	5,842	30,255 D
1908. Governor	111,478	45,409	....	6,787	66,069 D
1910. Governor	101,646	39,570	....	9,196	62,076 D
1912. Governor	109,826	46,440	....	13,394	63,386 D
1912. President	68,838	24,467	21,673	8,153	44,371 D
1914. Governor	94,096	30,987	....	10,434	63,109 D

CALIFORNIA.

Counties. (58.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Patton, Dem.	Johnson, Rep.*
Alameda	43,748	51,417	5 439	1,544	22,207	65,963
Alpine	23	60	.....	.....	15	56
Amador	1,766	1,209	136	38	1,129	1,536
Butte	4,888	3,956	445	389	3,029	4,872
Calaveras	1,524	1,175	156	38	1,008	1,506
Colusa	1,998	1,011	129	45	1,525	1,238
Contra Costa	6,092	5,731	912	302	2,863	8,464
Del Norte	471	499	141	25	301	542
El Dorado	1,755	1,068	186	33	1,303	1,316
Fresno	14,241	11,707	1,675	912	8,119	15,441
Glenn	1,797	1,342	109	94	1,138	1,657
Humboldt	4,103	5,786	1,076	361	2,426	7,068
Imperial	3,273	2,694	368	329	2,045	3,162
Inyo	966	816	153	52	521	922
Kern	9,566	5,611	567	251	6,915	7,149
Kings	2,905	2,221	259	220	2,048	2,279
Lake	1,164	791	182	96	643	1,049
Lassen	1,323	877	146	30	759	1,109
Los Angeles	114,070	135,551	8,097	10,061	81,149	142,680
Madera	1,880	1,323	187	80	1,111	1,757
Marin	3,789	4,328	425	106	1,757	5,923
Mariposa	802	451	93	29	501	591
Mendocino	3,311	3,494	456	150	2,254	3,995
Merced	2,637	2,122	293	182	1,195	2,635
Modoc	1,222	768	84	29	828	745
Mono	158	137	27	5	87	147
Monterey	3,878	3,599	371	191	2,448	4,237
Napa	3,088	3,914	308	155	2,164	4,051
Nevada	2,518	1,586	286	90	1,320	2,586
Orange	6,474	10,669	618	1,920	4,898	9,676
Placer	3,375	1,954	322	148	1,875	3,148
Plumas	1,025	663	106	21	564	924
Riverside	4,561	7,152	785	836	3,218	7,593
Sacramento	14,538	10,696	853	546	8,177	16,368
San Benito	1,688	1,440	94	40	1,197	1,417
S. Bernardino	9,398	11,932	809	1,410	6 213	12,103
San Diego	16,815	16,978	1,627	1,132	8,813	20,767
S. Francisco	78,225	63,093	6,358	1,404	31,986	104,574
San Joaquin	11,151	7,861	801	557	7,982	10,437
S. Luis Ob'po	3,539	2,854	565	159	2,045	3,659
San Mateo	4,485	5,207	554	179	1,721	7,666
S'ta Barbara	5,198	4,453	479	347	3,482	4,796
Santa Clara	14,185	16,592	1,023	887	7,828	20,802
Santa Cruz	4,511	4,228	386	324	2,763	4,827
Shasta	2,[illegible]	2,008	432	113	1,813	2,491
Sierra	594	360	56	9	351	486
Siskiyou	3,417	2,059	432	109	2,076	2,802
Solano	5,678	3,536	330	192	2,328	6,807
Sonoma	8,377	9,733	937	293	5,131	11,195
Stanislaus	5,490	4,401	743	1,067	2,863	6,293
Sutter	1,543	1,211	81	49	1,185	1,276
Tehama	2,531	1,739	345	181	1,658	2,152
Trinity	661	124	104	17	411	537
Tulare	7,299	6,845	913	533	4,934	7,754
Tuolumne	1,584	1,057	242	44	969	1,359
Ventura	2,835	3,980	266	138	2,623	3,360
Yolo	2,922	2,334	170	78	2,383	2,534
Yuba	1,980	1,530	102	31	1,157	2,188
Total	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	277,852	574,667
Plurality	3,773	.....	.....	.....	.....	296,815
Per cent	46	46	4	2	29	61
Whole vote	999,968				940,956	

* And Progressive.

For President, 1916, scattering votes, 187.

For United States Senator, 1916, Mills, Soc., 49,341; Atwood, Proh., 38,797; scattering, 299.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

Curtin, Dem., 116,121; Fredericks, Rep., 271,990; Johnson, Prog., 460,195; Richardson, Soc., 50,716; Moore, Proh., 27,345.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Hart, Rep., 28,769; Lea, Dem., 32,797; Morgan, Soc., 3,730; Ryder, Proh., 1,935.

II. Matlock, Rep., 12,282; Raker, Dem.-Soc., 30,042; scattering, 5.

III. Curry, Rep., 48,193; Kennedy, Dem., 16,900; Cooper, Soc., 4,155; Van Vlear, Proh., 2,694; scattering, 2.

IV. Kahn, Rep., 51,968; Fernald, Dem., 10,579; Gifford, Soc., 3,775; Hutchinson, Proh., 981; scattering, 15.

CALIFORNIA—*Continued.*

V. Nolan, Rep., Dem., 59,333; Preston, Soc., 6,708; Head, Proh., 4,046; scattering, 10.

VI. Elston, Rep.-Prog., 56,520; Whitney, Dem., 19,787; Twining, Soc., 7,588; Wolcott, Proh., 3,605.

VII. Phillips, Rep., 27,676; Church, Dem., 38,787; McKee, Soc., 5,492; Butler, Proh., 4,042; scattering, 3.

VIII. Hayes, Rep.-Dem., 50,659; Walker, Prog.-Proh., 17,576; Wilson, Soc., 5,561; scattering, 19.

IX. Bell, Ind., 33,270; Randall, Proh.-Rep.-Dem.-Prog., 58,826; Criswell, Soc., 9,661; scattering, 72.

X. Osborne, Rep., 63,913; Benedict, Prog, 14,305; Bowden, Dem., 33,225; Ryckman, Soc., 9,000; Needham, Proh., 5,781; scattering, 517. Benedict elected for unexpired term.

XI. Harbison, Rep., 33,765; Kettner, Dem., 42,051; Robbins, Soc., 3,913; Edwards, Proh., 14,759; scattering, 4.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William D. Stephens; Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan; Treasurer, Friend William Richardson; Comptroller, John S. Chambers; Attorney-General, U. S. Webb; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Hyatt; Commissioner of Insurance, Alexander McCabe—all Progressives except F. C. Jordan and Edward Hyatt, Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank M. Angellotti; Associate Justices, William P. Lawlor, Lucien Shaw, H. A. Melvin, F. W. Henshaw, M. C. Sloss, and William G. Lorigan; Clerk, B. Grant Taylor.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	22	66	88
Democrats	10	11	21
Progressives	7	1	8
Independent	1	2	3
Republican majority	4	52	56

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Pres.	89,404	205,226	.....	29,535	7,380	115,822 R
1906. Gov.	117,590	125,889	.....	16,030	8,141	8,299 R
1908. Pres.	127,492	211,393	.....	28,659	11,770	86,906 R
1910. Gov.	154,835	177,191	.....	47,819	5,307	22,356 R.
1912. Pres.	283,436	3,914	283,610	79,201	23,366	174 Pg

COLORADO.

Counties. (63.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Goddard, Soc.
Adams	2,120	1,165	125	1,861	1,203	139
Alamosa	1,308	488	64	1,076	626	77
Arapahoe	2,652	1,444	129	2,396	1,659	185
Archuleta	830	473	11	589	472	33
Baca	1,294	826	208	934	953	251
Bent	1,473	833	55	1,219	1,020	49
Boulder	7,419	3,986	182	6,356	4,902	616
Chaffee	2,546	864	78	2,027	1,163	100
Cheyenne	802	558	82	653	628	97
Clear Creek	1,289	474	32	1,124	565	45
Conejos	1,721	928	6	913	1,098	18
Costilla	1,028	579	25	908	588	31
Crowley	1,160	847	51	1,002	1,004	63
Custer	539	403	35	482	377	41
Delta	2,817	1,612	282	2,089	2,113	335
Denver	43,029	23,183	1,826	40,739	24,427	2,379
Dolores	251	46	30	195	69	37
Douglas	820	612	13	689	616	26
Eagle	1,136	397	36	936	503	59
Elbert	1,230	951	90	1,120	1,008	106
El Paso	8,381	7,159	552	7,126	7,884	724
Fremont	3,395	2,257	243	2,656	2,661	277
Garfield	2,479	1,139	161	1,983	1,451	201
Gilpin	763	407	15	542	449	29
Grand	624	378	11	525	374	25
Gunnison	1,618	736	115	1,364	842	154
Hinsdale	178	94	29	161	101	24

COLORADO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Gunter, Dem.	Carlson, Rep.	Goddard, Soc.
Huerfano...	2,632	2,027	25	2,344	2,196	32
Jackson.....	331	157	5	297	185	8
Jefferson....	3,368	2,040	139	2,942	2,254	173
Kiowa.....	936	723	141	719	858	125
Kit Carson..	1,571	1,030	147	1,071	1,320	173
Lake.....	2,672	993	38	2,374	1,207	201
La Plata....	2,590	1,029	158	2,249	1,212	189
Larimer....	4,868	2,797	417	4,002	3,353	495
Las Animas.	5,300	3,511	152	4,564	3,232	175
Lincoln.....	1,702	1,129	119	1,420	1,365	122
Logan.....	2,679	1,422	111	2,116	1,860	181
Mesa.....	4,394	2,223	544	3,314	3,106	659
Mineral.....	278	135	5	270	146	45
Moffat.....	740	512	31	617	604	35
Montezuma.	1,458	425	76	1,164	593	90
Montrose...	2,571	1,315	252	1,932	1,903	287
Morgan.....	2,371	1,541	111	1,839	1,836	164
Otero.....	3,963	2,678	167	3,240	3,130	163
Ouray.....	961	399	56	781	519	78
Park.....	674	372	28	602	377	40
Phillips.....	795	532	56	496	770	91
Pitkin.....	915	263	100	733	371	110
Prowers.....	2,168	1,683	244	1,644	2,135	235
Pueblo.....	10,710	6,545	731	8,987	7,097	910
Rio Blanco..	702	468	12	585	511	16
Rio Grande..	1,756	886	47	1,388	1,072	49
Routt.....	1,972	849	114	1,613	1,027	134
Saguache...	1,254	681	46	970	826	55
San Juan...	693	214	74	547	291	84
San Miguel..	1,325	578	71	1,116	724	70
Sedgwick...	519	529	67	382	600	79
Summit.....	717	268	28	641	270	47
Teller.....	3,515	1,693	231	2,996	2,139	285
Washington.	1,748	989	129	1,412	1,206	110
Weld.....	8,600	5,295	324	7,168	6,740	385
Yuma.....	2,466	1,436	221	1,732	1,902	249
Total.....	178,816	102,308	10,019	151,962	117,723	12,495
Plurality....	76,508	.....	.....	34,239	.....	.....
Per cent....	60	34	3	53	41	4
Whole vote	294,375			285,243		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., 2,793; Progressive ticket, 409.

For Governor, 1916, Leeder, Liberal, 3,025

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Thomas, Dem., received 102,037 votes; Work, Rep., 98,728; Griffith, Prog., 27,072; Griffiths, Soc., 13,943; Kindel, Soc. Lab., 11,433.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Hilliard, Dem., 30,146; Vaile, Rep., 26,121; Kindel, Liberal, 3,306; Ahlstrom, Soc., 2,551.

II. Jones, Dem., 29,334; Timberlake, Rep., 42,665; Johnson, Soc., 3,884; Drennan, Prog., 513.

III. Keating, Dem., 40,183; McClelland, Rep., 31,137; McGgew, Soc., 2,492; Francis, Prog., 443; Steele, Soc.-Lab., 425.

IV. Taylor, Dem., 30,926; Baird, Rep., 13,397; Cox, Soc., 2,695.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Julius C. Gunter, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, James A. Pulliam, Dem.; Secretary of State, James R. Noland, Dem.; Treasurer, Robert H. Higgins, Dem.; Auditor, Charles H. Leckenby, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Frank J. Baldwin, Dem.; Attorney-General, Leslie E. Hubbard, Dem.; Superintendent of Education, Mary C. C. Bradford, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, Claude W. Fairchild; Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, S. Harrison White; Justices, S. H. White, W. A. Hill, M. S. Bailey, Tully Scott, James E. Garrigues, James H. Teller, Geo. W. Allen; Clerk, James R. Killian.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans.....	17	20	37
Democrats.....	18	40	58
Democratic majority...	1	20	21

COLORADO—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President...	101,103	134,687	....	4,304	33,584 R
1906. Governor...	74,512	92,646	....	16,938	18,134 R
1908. President...	126,644	123,700	....	7,974	2,944 D
1910. Governor...	115,627	97,648	....	....	17,799 D
1912. President...	114,223	58,386	72,306	16,418	41,917 D
1914. Governor...	95,640	129,096	33,320	10,516	33,456 R

CONNECTICUT.

Counties. (8.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Cummings Dem.	McLean, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Beardsley, Dem.	Holcomb, Rep.
Hartford....	24,398	23,265	23,672	23,807	23,131	24,367
New Haven.	30,416	30,175	30,074	30,306	29,718	30,722
New London	8,322	8,283	8,090	8,446	8,224	8,375
Fairfield....	20,873	25,962	21,481	25,257	20,652	26,092
Windham....	3,797	4,259	3,690	4,321	3,662	4,389
Litchfield...	6,183	7,238	6,005	7,451	5,889	7,582
Middlesex...	3,765	4,524	3,663	4,608	3,564	4,714
Tolland.....	2,032	2,758	1,974	2,824	1,947	2,852
Total.....	99,786	106,514	98,649	107,020	96,787	109,293
Plurality....	.....	6,728	.....	8,371	.....	12,506
Per cent....	46	49	46	50	45	51
Whole vote	213,874		213,335		213,808	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 5,179 votes: Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 606.

For United States Senator, 1916, Plunkett, Soc., 5,279; Manchester, Proh., 1,768; Ruckser, Soc.-Lab., 619.

For Governor, 1916, Beebe, Soc., 5,300; Simonson, Proh., 1,803; Wells, Soc.-Lab., 621; scattering, 1.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Lonergan, Dem., 24,565; Oakey, Rep., 22,876; Klein, Soc., 1,255; Fancher, Proh., 672; Fellerman, Soc.-Lab., 173.

II. Freeman, Rep., 20,406; Dunn, Dem., 17,233; Boardman, Soc., 599; Hall, Proh., 363; Frink, Soc.-Lab., 84.

III. Tilson, Rep., 20,859; Reilly, Dem., 20,272; White, Soc., 1,417; Beardsley, Proh., 291; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 156.

IV. Merritt, Rep., 18,180; Wilson, Dem., 12,853; Haines, Soc., 1,650; Allyn, Proh., 351.

V. Glynn, Rep., 16,872; Kennedy, Dem., 15,882; Conlon, Soc., 854; Reid, Proh., 206; Larsson, Soc.-Lab., 74.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb; Lieutenant-Governor, Clifford B. Wilson; Secretary of State, Frederick L. Perry; Treasurer, Frederick S. Chamberlain; Comptroller, Morris C. Webster; Attorney-General, George E. Hinman; Adjutant-General, Brig.-Gen. George M. Cole; Commissioner of Insurance, Burton Mansfield—all Republicans except Mansfield and Bennett, not stated.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Samuel O. Prentice; Associate Justices, George W. Wheeler, John M. Thayer, Alberto T. Roraback, John K. Beach; Clerk, Geo. A. Conant.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans.....	25	194	219
Democrats.....	10	64	74
Republican majority..	15	130	145

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. President...	72,909	111,089	4,543	1,506	38,180 R
1906. Governor...	67,776	88,384	2,932	1,820	20,608 R
1908. President...	68,255	112,915	5,113	2,350	44,660 R
1908. Governor...	82,260	98,179	4,827	2,597	15,919 R
1910. Governor...	77,385	73,495	10,812	1,811	3,890 D
				Prog.	
1912. President...	74,561	68,324	10,056	34,129	6,237 D
1914. Governor...	73,888	91,262	5,914	8,030	17,374 R

DELAWARE.

Counties. (3.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.†	U. S. Senator, 1916. Wolcott, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Du Pont, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Hughes, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Townsend, Rep.*
Kent	14,894	16,166	15,141	15,047	14,496	16,547
New Castle	4,210	3,813	4,417	3,162	4,170	3,839
Sussex	5,649	6,032	5,876	4,716	5,387	6,262
Total	24,753	26,011	25,434	22,925	24,053	26,648
Plurality	.....	1,258	2,509	.....	.....	2,595
Per cent	46	50	50	45	47	52
Whole vote	51,810		51,210		51,191	

* Includes. Prog. and Proh. † Includes Prog.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 480 votes; Hanly, Proh., 566.

For United States Senator, 1916, Burton, Prog., 2,361; Ferris, Soc., 490.

For Governor, 1916, Houck, Soc., 490.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916. (Delaware's one Congressman is elected at-large.) Polk, Dem., 24,395; Thos. W. Miller, Rep., 24,202; Bradford, Jr., Prog., 2,130; Frederick K. Miller, Soc., 484.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John G. Townsend, Jr., Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis E. Eliason, Dem.; Secretary of State, Everett C. Johnson; Treasurer, William J. Swain, Rep., Auditor, William G. Roe, Dem.; Attorney-General, David J. Reinhardt, Rep.; Commissioner of Education, Prof. Arthur F. Spaid, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Thomas R. Wilson, Dem.

STATE JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chancellor, Chas. M. Curtis; Chief Justice, James Pennewill; Associate Justices, William H. Boyce, Henry C. Conrad, Herbert L. Rice, T. B. Heisel; Clerk, Daniel M. Ridgely.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	7	19	26
Republicans	10	16	26
Majority	3 R	3 D	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Soc.*	*Prog.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	19,360	23,714	146	....	4,354 R
1908. President	22,071	25,014	239	....	2,943 R
1910. Treasurer	21,107	21,686	....	....	579 R
1912. President	22,631	15,997	556	8,886	6,634 D
1912. Governor	21,460	22,745	556	3,019	1,285 R

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The Government of the District of Columbia is a municipality whose principal administrative agency is a board of three Commissioners, two of whom are appointed from civil life by the President of the United States and must be citizens of the District of Columbia and have resided there for three years immediately preceding their appointment as such, and during that period have claimed residence nowhere else. Their appointments must be confirmed by the Senate. The other Commissioner is an officer of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, whose lineal rank is senior to that of Captain, or who is a Captain who has served at least fifteen years in the Corps of Engineers of the army. He is detailed for duty as such for an indefinite term by the President of the United States, subject to assignment to other duty at the President's pleasure. The term of the other Commissioners is three years.

The personnel of the Board of Commissioners and the dates of expiration of their appointments and the personnel of the principal offices of the Government of the District and of the Judiciary is as follows:

Commissioners W. J. Gardiner and Louis Brownlow, whose terms expire July 19, 1919, and July 13, 1919, respectively, and Gen. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Secretary, Daniel J. Donovan, $2,400 per annum. Offices of Commissioners' District Building, Washington, D. C.

The Judiciary—Court of Appeals: Chief Justice, Constantine J. Smith; Associate Justices Charles H. Robb, J. A. Van Orsdel. Supreme Court. Chief Justice, J. Harry Covington; Associate Justices, Ashley M. Gould, Wendell P. Stafford, Walter I. McCoy, Frederick L. Siddons.

FLORIDA.

Counties. (52.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Trammell, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. O'N'l, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Catts, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Knott Dem.
Alachua	2,030	440	1,883	259	1,067	1,128
Baker	439	52	373	39	439	92
Bay	725	279	719	174	506	399
Bradford	1,302	153	1,368	93	1,007	515
Brevard	599	174	639	123	231	467
Broward	382	158	427	127	444	152
Calhoun	539	209	675	58	680	227
Citrus	601	46	576	28	435	224
Clay	380	79	426	41	329	158
Columbia	861	226	789	147	596	314
Dade	1,654	629	1,902	474	1,418	854
De Soto	1,755	385	1,860	218	1,634	598
Duval	5,456	1,339	5,530	526	2,896	3,834
Escambia	2,183	416	2,239	255	1,251	1,359
Franklin	312	81	330	59	293	180
Gadsden	875	57	922	21	482	530
Hamilton	675	113	610	60	509	274
Hernando	446	38	429	38	328	182
Hillsborough	4,627	691	4,916	463	3,633	3,079
Holmes	763	427	1,009	167	1,099	323
Jackson	1,975	410	2,125	158	1,397	1,068
Jefferson	646	104	622	60	357	314
La Fayette	849	45	772	14	619	290
Lake	886	330	963	204	612	494
Lee	751	167	782	101	694	261
Leon	875	191	955	150	386	629
Levy	712	216	723	103	608	240
Liberty	280	57	294	19	228	131
Madison	721	22	614	15	434	350
Manatee	1,033	289	1,100	189	789	428
Marion	1,567	462	1,635	368	808	975
Monroe	730	345	755	233	410	169
Nassau	420	94	444	29	228	372
Okaloosa	603	303	754	131	482	428
Orange	1,261	415	1,229	432	663	897
Osceola	511	453	512	265	563	159
Palm Beach	725	312	855	235	453	535
Pasco	779	223	819	164	693	223
Pinellas	1,503	555	1,708	301	1,009	726
Polk	2,574	575	2,670	315	1,875	1,070
Putnam	879	416	1,028	294	575	590
St. John's	1,133	326	1,083	306	658	800
St. Lucie	703	134	703	66	507	416
Santa Rosa	896	111	966	41	335	712
Seminole	706	155	706	146	436	364
Sumter	599	70	568	70	337	359
Suwanee	1,209	56	1,129	48	773	554
Taylor	547	51	553	30	358	255
Volusia	1,541	886	1,799	355	1,245	1,037
Wakulla	387	121	364	105	331	94
Walton	753	549	887	331	852	265
Washington	626	159	641	123	661	234
Total	55,984	14,594	58,391	8,774	39,546	30,343
Plurality	41,373	.....	49,617	.....	9,203	.....
Per cent	69	18	82	12	47	36
Whole vote	80,803		70,469		82,885	

For President in 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 4,855 votes; Benson, Soc., 5,353.

For Governor, 1916, Geo. W. Allen, Rep., received 10,333 votes; C. C. Allen, Soc., 2,470; Mitchell, Ind., 193.

For United States Senator, 1916, Goodwin, Soc., 3,304.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Drane, Dem., 15,353; Bishop, Rep., 2,164; Sullivan, Soc., 1,158.

II. Clark, Dem., 10,047; Gober, Rep., 1,867; Coffin, Proh., 1,156.

III. Kehoe, Dem., 12,241; Miller, Rep., 2,393.

IV. Sears, Dem., 14,748; Gerow, Rep., 5,071; Jackson, Soc., 1,592.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Sidney J. Catts; Secretary of State, H. Clay Crawford; Attorney General, Van C. Swearingen; Comptroller, Ernest Amos; State Treasurer, J. C. Luning; Superintendent Public Instruction, W. N. Sheats; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. McRae; State Auditor, J. Will Yon; Adjutant General, J. B. Christian—all Democrats. Catts, a Democrat, elected on Prohibition ticket.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: R. F. Taylor, J. B. Whitfield, W. H. Ellis, J. B. Browne and Thomas F. West; Clerk, G. T. Whitfield.

FLORIDA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.—Both Houses Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President....	27,046	8,314	....	2,337	18,732 D
1908. Governor....	33,036	6,453	....	2,427	26,583 D
1908. President....	31,104	10,654	....	3,747	20,450 D
1912. President....	36,417	4,279	4,535	4,806	31,611 D
1912. Governor....	38,977	2,646	2,314	3,467	35,510 D

GEORGIA.

Counties. (152.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916. Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Appling.....	413	44	117	600	192	553
Bacon	287	46	.....	515	23	202
Baker	435	.....	94	228	57	235
Baldwin.....	579	65	42	282	11	80
Banks.....	989	126	118	89	116	43
Barrow.....	712	148	102	1,226	550	162
Bartow.....	1,325	92	326	1,411	317	912
Ben Hill.....	627	8	131	511	54	111
Berrien.....	2,102	32	49	426	324	1,779
Bibb.....	2,0.8	201	58	619	99	1,898
Bleckley....	362	6	14	435	56	352
Brooks.....	969	103	25	410	336	596
Bryan.....	295	17	9	238	39	252
Bulloch.....	1,410	29	87	1,169	298	992
Burke.....	673	19	11	311	57	556
Butts.....	595	52	27	747	88	418
Calhoun....	265	9	2	174	44	417
Camden....	251	4	2	149	5	288
Campbell...	568	77	66	789	168	138
Candler.....	442	.....	28	244	141	276
Carroll.....	1,621	118	413	2,112	804	432
Catoosa....	624	32	210	253	134	235
Charlton....	169	52	11	110	143	52
Chatham...	3,797	368	616	1,794	83	2,636
Chattah'ch'e	156	5	4	91	54	133
Chattooga...	1,006	20	240	593	75	849
Cherokee...	855	292	461	2,143	136	562
Clarke.....	1,036	113	31	638	449	358
Clay.....	225	9	10	274	15	189
Clayton.....	517	3	75	764	71	161
Clinch.....	371	53	8	84	138	635
Cobb.....	1,750	137	434	2,630	286	683
Coffee.....	2,091	120	29	642	128	714
Colquitt....	1,305	53	171	927	160	833
Columbia...	521	6	13	173	19	253
Coweta.....	1,179	85	26	1,350	199	275
Crawford...	411	2	4	413	13	211
Crisp.....	577	4	100	353	105	346
Dade.....	616	25	52	36	69	336
Dawson....	440	273	29	284	158	62
Decatur....	1,147	35	116	947	64	590
De Kalb....	1,690	12	197	1,712	318	984
Dodge.....	788	64	35	684	65	839
Dooly.....	737	.....	31	449	125	587
Dougherty..	836	37	17	222	21	323
Douglas....	416	61	78	1,017	59	141
Early.....	442	4	9	620	185	514
Echols.....	173	.....	.....	156	90	154
Effingham...	450	8	64	365	89	381
Elbert.....	1,756	.....	183	1,135	305	559
Emanuel....	1,500	28	266	1,428	88	824
Evans	334	34	58	367	141	170
Fannin.....	720	166	933	387	142	99
Fayette.....	494	25	70	1,285	155	80
Floyd.....	2,137	50	386	1,892	330	988
Forsyth.....	1,146	166	236	1,157	416	361
Franklin....	1,540	44	206	1,382	742	224
Fulton.....	8,915	1,311	1,040	6,751	623	4,495
Gilmer.....	742	268	560	614	397	15
Glascock....	126	8	156	441	30	62
Glynn.....	477	45	36	173	146	321
Gordon.....	1,010	190	242	1,110	335	471
Grady.....	675	39	84	900	288	605
Greene.....	676	53	153	713	94	171
Gwinnett...	1,528	222	270	2,583	881	239
Habersham..	1,032	48	406	564	199	97
Hall.....	1,662	141	367	1,513	440	900
Hancock....	562	30	22	476	74	181
Haralson....	837	137	779	939	151	156
Harris.....	530	23	31	534	89	343
Hart.....	750	22	237	1,034	385	523
Heard.....	439	11	62	801	90	63
Henry.....	868	78	89	1,001	315	291
Houston....	806	52	12	537	31	777

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Governor, Dem. Primary, 1916. Dorsey.	Hardman.	Harris.
Irwin.....	503	31	24	510	200	126
Jackson.....	1,185	71	102	1,294	1,455	158
Jasper.....	537	14	6	348	66	220
Jeff Davis...	299	11	56	433	14	409
Jefferson....	588	63	145	539	59	387
Jenkins.....	402	7	20	259	36	321
Johnson	715	20	150	716	23	552
Jones.....	398	27	6	143	63	222
Laurens	1,269	64	143	973	70	1,249
Lee	316	3	4	159	54	184
Liberty.....	245	26	103	401	32	29
Lincoln.....	333	5	56	518	65	186
Lowndes....	1,870	60	88	584	460	596
Lumpkin....	455	55	171	333	77	270
Macon.....	440	21	97	426	31	343
Madison....	1,241	19	181	1,187	705	196
Marion.....	330	42	96	366	60	195
McDuffie...	466	70	65	340	4	370
McIntosh...	111	20	4	31	17	110
Meriwether..	1,118	36	96	1,292	468	166
Miller.....	464	15	7	288	136	237
Milton.....	162	11	92	815	244	118
Mitchell....	921	41	96	500	.....	.....
Monroe.....	721	52	65	563	326	378
Montgomery	1,002	21	66	743	30	660
Morgan.....	643	59	58	553	164	234
Murray.....	1,162	301	136	589	288	398
Muscogee...	1,833	110	44	939	256	1,340
Newton.....	943	102	39	412	18	386
Oconee.....	497	.....	166	681	119	173
Oglethorpe.	657	18	42	710	438	217
Paulding...	670	10	783	1,410	11	140
Pickens.....	497	420	341	755	103	104
Pierce.....	489	85	25	444	61	691
Pike.....	766	65	106	731	263	402
Polk.....	1,172	.....	713	1,320	201	410
Pulaski.....	383	13	23	259	16	366
Putnam	462	8	.....	224	38	200
Quitman....	125	2	15	155	42	20
Rabun.....	633	87	181	350	271	89
Randolph...	615	13	23	419	111	386
Richmond...	2,708	238	524	922	457	1,998
Rockdale...	190	73	56	801	87	157
Schley.....	222	2	35	274	6	127
Screven....	625	36	98	503	441	416
Spalding....	835	41	152	924	320	376
Stephens....	500	15	60	565	266	193
Stewart.....	471	23	14	300	118	248
Sumter.....	1,065	38	40	550	192	775
Talbot.....	511	17	14	302	65	370
Taliaferro...	255	7	11	324	37	186
Tattnall....	574	49	200	1,043	139	462
Taylor.....	405	57	113	308	39	173
Telfair.....	773	25	29	657	105	709
Terrell.....	677	10	13	673	32	519
Thomas....	1,298	42	173	798	122	937
Tift.....	1,034	42	173	524	48	863
Toombs....	425	33	86	247	59	196
Towns.....	358	481	6	162	166	68
Troup.....	1,227	28	240	1,379	144	579
Turner.....	400	145	172	606	102	384
Twiggs.....	365	20	15	261	13	361
Union.....	532	523	.....	171	55	174
Upson.....	734	18	259	537	32	486
Walker.....	1,883	439	300	764	161	1,058
Walton.....	1,305	83	91	1,774	139	461
Ware.....	1,066	133	59	499	65	826
Warren.....	292	47	89	532	35	147
Washington.	954	18	156	862	9	1,183
Wayne.....	160	29	25	281	201	541
Webster....	248	20	15	211	55	145
Wheeler....	372	31	40	509	39	219
White.....	639	6	200	587	274	409
Whitfield...	1,093	16	707	954	718	369
Wilcox.....	590	12	58	688	408	176
Wilkes.....	785	17	52	627	92	523
Wilkinson...	371	28	20	407	181	308
Worth.....	690	31	68	829	136	712
Total.....	127,763	11,294	20,692	106,680	26,693	70,998
Plurality....	116,469	.....	.....	35,682	.....	.....
Per cent....	79	7	13	50	13	33
Whole vote	160,690			211,519		

For President, 1916. Benson, Soc., received 941 votes.

GEORGIA—*Continued.*

In the Democratic Primary, 1916, Pottle received 7,148 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

For long term, Smith received 61,107 votes; McClure, 28,420. For short term, Hardwick, 61,876; Hutchens, 28,163. All Democrats.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts—I.—Overstreet, Dem., 9,203; Mitchell, 5; Simon, 6. II.—Park, Dem., 9,462. III.—Crisp, Dem., 8,040. IV.—Adamson, Dem., 9,871. V.—Howard, Dem., 13,174; Moore, 1,656. VI.—Wise, Dem., 7,370. VII.—Lee, Dem., 12,831; Akerman, 3,382; Bearden, 268. VIII.—Tribble, Dem., 13,891; Moon, 15; Bush, 2. IX.—Bell, Dem., 15,369; Adams, 1,926. X.—Vinson, Dem., 5,702. XI.—Walker, Dem., 11,826. XII.—Larsen, Dem., 9,816; Outler, 431.

STATE GOVERNMENT.*

Governor, Hugh M. Dorsey; Secretary of State, Philip Cook; Treasurer, Wm. J. Speer; Comptroller, W. A. Wright; Attorney-General, Clifford Walker; Adjutant-General, J. Van Holt Nash; Superintendent of Education, M. L. Brittain; Commissioner of Agriculture, J. J. Brown—all Democrats.

* Took office July, 1917, Dorsey succeeding Nat E. Harris, as Governor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. H. Fish; Presiding Justice, Beverly D. Evans; Associate Justices, M. W. Beck, Samuel C. Atkinson, H. W. Hill, and S. P. Gilbert; Clerk, Z. D. Harrison.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Almost wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President....	83,472	24,003	....	197	59,469 D
1906. Governor....	94,223	....	....	98	94,125 D
1908. President....	72,413	41,692	....	584	30,721 D
1912. President....	93,076	5,191	21,980	1,026	71,161 D

HAWAII.

At the Territorial election held in 1916, for Delegate to Congress, J. K. Kalanianole, Rep., was elected by a majority of 2,095.

Governor, Lucius E. Pinkham; Secretary of the Territory, C. P. Iaukea; Attorney-General, I. M. Stainback; Auditor, M. G. K. Hopkins; Treasurer, C. J. McCarthy; Superintendent of Public Works, C. R. Forbes; Commissioner of Public Lands, B. G. Rivenburgh; President of the Board of Health, J. S. B. Pratt; Superintendent of Public Instruction, H. W. Kinney.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: A. G. M. Robertson, Chief Justice; Associates, J. L. Coke and R. P. Quarles; Clerk, James A. Thompson; Circuit Judges, C. W. Ashford, S. B. Kemp, W. H. Heen, W. S. Edings, J. W. Thompson, C. Q. Quinn, L. A. Dickey.

Federal officials: District Judges, H. W. Vaughan, J. B. Poindexter; Clerk, A. E. Harris; Marshal, J. J. Smiddy; Collector of Customs, M. A. Franklin; Collector of Internal Revenue, J. F. Haley; District Attorney, S. C. Huber.

IDAHO.

Counties. (37.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Alexander, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Davis, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Triplow, Soc.
Ada.....	5,207	5,299	359	5,563	5,214	359
Adams.....	645	667	129	669	682	129
Bannock.....	4,084	2,950	302	3,322	3,699	302
Bear Lake...	1,566	1,229	31	1,429	1,350	31
Benewah....	1,374	935	337	1,156	1,171	339
Bingham....	2,306	1,885	145	2,087	2,169	145
Blaine.....	1,830	1,239	173	1,640	1,482	173
Boise.....	1,048	1,231	113	970	795	116
Bonner.....	2,003	679	409	1,811	1,646	409
Bonneville...	2,341	1,745	86	2,047	2,044	86
Boundary...	653	601	100	462	778	100

IDAHO—*Continued.*

Counties. (37.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Alexander, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Davis, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Triplow, Soc.
Canyon.....	4,478	3,570	645	4,617	3,796	592
Cassia.....	1,629	1,331	291	1,468	1,544	266
Clearwater..	678	839	242	588	969	212
Custer.....	879	154	64	864	515	54
Elmore.....	1,099	692	83	1,075	785	62
Franklin....	1,432	1,089	30	1,083	1,432	24
Fremont....	2,695	1,654	194	2,358	1,970	177
Gem.....	990	750	146	1,025	773	126
Gooding....	1,089	1,093	100	1,164	1,112	71
Idaho.....	2,265	1,892	370	2,139	2,028	354
Jefferson....	1,606	1,002	115	1,519	1,133	98
Kootenai....	2,855	2,741	715	2,578	3,046	678
Latah.....	2,811	2,777	440	2,407	3,227	393
Lemhi.....	1,080	723	80	948	875	68
Lewis.....	1,255	901	118	1,248	923	104
Lincoln....	1,084	1,139	96	1,079	1,228	71
Madison....	1,371	1,132	21	1,191	1,321	20
Minidoka...	1,135	965	540	954	1,157	543
Nez Perce...	2,675	1,753	249	2,094	2,282	232
Oneida.....	1,326	1,014	29	1,059	1,241	26
Owyhee.....	775	602	84	636	799	70
Power.....	1,079	1,024	50	935	1,251	39
Shoshone....	4,239	2,431	485	3,705	2,899	452
Teton.....	726	650	27	614	754	23
Twin Falls..	3,974	3,083	593	3,668	3,497	536
Washington.	1,802	1,547	109	1,705	1,718	96
Total.....	70,054	55,368	8,066	63,877	63,305	7,321
Plurality....	14,686	....	....	572	....	....
Per cent....	52	41	6	47	47	5
Whole vote.		134,615			134,503	

For President in 1916, Hanly, Prob., received 1,127 votes.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Hawley, Dem., received 41,266 votes; Brady, Rep., 47,486; Clagstone, Prog., 10,321; Cooper, Soc., 7,888; Duthie, Prob., 1,237.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

(Idaho's two Congressmen are elected at large.)

French, Rep., 64,648; Smith, Rep., 63,791; Kerr, Dem., 55,807; Stanley, Dem., 54,339; Clark, Soc., 8,079; Gilleland, Soc., 8,033; Forney, Ind., 1; Frazier, Ind., 164.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Moses Alexander; Lieutenant-Governor, Ernest L. Parker; Secretary of State, William T. Dougherty; Auditor, Clarence Van Deusen; Treasurer, John W. Eagleson; Attorney-General, T. A. Walters; Superintendent of Public Institutions, Ethel E. Redfield—all Democrats except Eagleson and Redfield.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. M. Morgan; Associate Justices, Alfred Budge and John C. Rice; Clerk, I. W. Hart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	21	36	57
Republicans.....	16	29	45
Democratic majority.	5	7	12

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President....	18,480	47,783	....	4,949	29,303 R
1906. Governor....	29,496	38,386	....	4,650	8,890 R
1908. President....	36,162	52,621	....	6,400	16,459 R
1910. Governor....	40,856	39,961	....	5,342	895 D
1912. President....	33,921	32,810	25,527	11,960	1,111 D
1914. Governor....	47,618	40,349	10,583	7,967	7,269 D

ILLINOIS.

Counties. (102.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Dunne, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Lowden, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Stedmann, Soc.
Adams.....	14,263	11,858	389	7,780	7,379	287
Alexander...	3,940	5,395	116	2,243	3,138	84
Bond.....	2,652	3,626	38	1,342	2,265	30

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.			Governor, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
Boone	1,211	5,181	190	637	2,921	141
Brown	2,856	1,579	17	1,525	1,020	15
Bureau	5,793	8,213	249	3,481	5,420	202
Calhoun	1,181	1,168	29	920	905	18
Carroll	1,980	4,496	91	1,104	3,169	70
Cass	4,485	3,193	152	2,335	2,188	105
Champaign	9,601	14,632	254	5,272	8,581	201
Christian	7,982	6,923	421	4,184	4,247	293
Clark	5,311	4,936	51	2,826	2,922	34
Clay	3,574	3,879	145	1,972	2,283	112
Clinton	4,201	3,423	302	2,879	2,064	228
Coles	7,772	8,314	88	4,147	4,814	75
Cook	379,438	435,695	32,471	241,249	258,051	30,530
Crawford	5,570	5,084	142	2,903	3,017	71
Cumberland	2,960	2,879	41	1,675	1,709	27
De Kalb	3,386	9,761	316	1,868	5,719	232
De Witt	4,460	4,380	99	2,275	2,573	79
Douglas	3,768	4,561	150	1,971	2,632	123
Du Page	4,816	9,610	378	2,740	5,828	236
Edgar	6,710	6,099	136	3,536	3,463	89
Edwards	1,389	2,885	5	708	1,739	9
Effingham	4,529	3,207	72	2,523	1,955	47
Fayette	5,669	5,316	221	3,038	3,177	159
Ford	2,054	4,670	125	1,101	2,719	75
Franklin	6,419	6,371	701	3,697	3,809	557
Fulton	8,686	9,735	1,175	4,845	5,740	876
Gallatin	2,920	1,985	85	1,717	1,279	67
Greene	6,150	3,400	.....	3,174	2,217	.....
Grundy	2,241	4,811	101	1,346	3,094	89
Hamilton	3,644	3,239	75	2,044	2,023	46
Hancock	7,711	6,472	166	3,622	3,648	131
Hardin	1,264	1,419	34	785	911	22
Henderson	1,611	2,528	60	845	1,630	46
Henry	5,220	11,406	520	2,807	6,810	391
Iroquois	4,977	8,503	87	2,868	5,264	66
Jackson	6,780	8,356	185	3,664	4,882	144
Jasper	3,884	3,110	57	2,118	1,841	31
Jefferson	6,685	6,028	101	3,565	3,318	80
Jersey	3,052	2,644	20	1,727	1,799	14
Jo Daviess	3,505	5,775	143	2,076	3,637	90
Johnson	1,822	3,273	69	1,062	1,991	55
Kane	9,875	23,868	906	5,257	14,373	680
Kankakee	6,096	10,594	92	3,592	6,199	95
Kendall	1,008	3,316	19	529	2,095	15
Knox	6,785	10,918	435	3,712	6,766	342
Lake	5,447	12,905	715	3,106	7,813	551
La Salle	14,625	20,662	851	8,814	11,927	598
Lawrence	5,052	4,481	190	2,772	2,706	134
Lee	4,087	7,985	144	2,228	4,731	118
Livingston	6,462	9,801	97	3,599	6,000	76
Logan	5,726	5,933	310	3,055	3,723	226
Macon	11,181	13,997	632	5,259	8,262	509
Macoupin	10,012	8,875	1,089	5,374	5,443	836
Madison	16,302	17,594	1,091	9,752	11,038	808
Marion	7,892	6,438	425	4,203	3,666	338
Marshall	2,593	3,579	110	1,627	2,163	74
Mason	3,886	3,029	53	2,182	2,095	42
Massac	1,236	3,926	38	731	2,401	33
McDonough	5,740	7,192	250	2,825	4,236	190
McHenry	3,278	9,021	58	1,967	5,931	38
McLean	11,699	14,988	450	6,190	9,136	353
Menard	2,689	2,693	60	1,379	1,769	35
Mercer	3,430	5,308	69	1,855	3,180	60
Monroe	2,104	2,825	27	1,401	1,944	18
Montgomery	7,903	7,065	607	4,169	4,109	465
Morgan	7,104	7,536	157	3,447	4,543	129
Moultrie	3,370	2,933	55	1,803	1,756	39
Ogle	3,297	8,639	69	1,517	5,577	57
Peoria	18,719	18,615	718	10,822	12,550	598
Perry	4,415	4,796	170	2,470	2,873	124
Piatt	3,028	4,012	88	1,571	2,415	62
Pike	7,005	5,293	239	3,721	3,273	175
Pope	1,158	2,924	57	701	1,754	44
Pulaski	2,159	3,863	87	1,260	2,180	33
Putnam	785	1,444	42	523	1,006	37
Randolph	5,403	5,517	132	3,155	3,311	115
Richland	3,431	2,992	79	1,736	1,808	53
Rock Island	10,914	16,169	2,855	6,517	9,644	1,980
Saline	5,930	7,061	787	3,308	3,937	559
Sangamon	17,958	20,900	1,001	9,373	12,629	739
Schuyler	3,392	2,595	36	1,819	1,620	29
Scott	2,457	2,126	21	1,267	1,352	15
Shelby	7,515	5,914	83	3,823	3,473	78
Stark	1,390	2,387	31	782	1,713	19

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.			Governor, 1916.		
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Dunne, Dem.	Lowden, Rep.	Stedmann, Soc.
St. Clair	22,622	22,134	1,152	14,573	14,406	955
Stephenson	5,463	8,620	433	2,813	5,798	305
Tazewell	6,743	6,672	341	3,778	4,550	277
Union	5,171	3,135	60	2,724	1,814	40
Vermilion	13,864	16,330	605	8,257	10,500	484
Wabash	3,264	2,600	86	1,754	1,608	67
Warren	4,498	6,294	154	2,236	3,508	112
Washington	2,794	4,657	105	1,664	2,642	85
Wayne	4,934	5,383	59	2,588	3,110	40
White	5,066	4,137	151	2,687	2,434	104
Whiteside	3,839	10,045	127	2,061	6,216	105
Will	11,378	19,881	317	6,504	11,713	211
Williamson	8,172	10,262	589	4,601	5,939	459
Winnebago	6,198	14,893	1,439	3,039	10,411	1,179
Woodford	3,619	4,273	87	1,968	2,642	67
Total	950,229	1152549	61,394	556,654	696,535	52,316
Plurality	.....	202,320	.....	.....	139,881	.....
Per cent	43	52	3	42	52	4
Whole vote		2,192,707			1,322,553	

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 26,047 votes; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,488.

For Governor, 1916, Golden, Proh., 15,309; Francis, Soc. Lab., 1,739.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Sullivan, Dem., received 373,403 votes; Sherman, Rep., 390,661; Robins, Prog., 203,027; Germer, Soc., 39,889; Woolsey, Proh., 6,750; Francis, Soc.-Lab., 2,078.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Congressmen-at-Large (two elected): McCormick, Rep., 707,958; Mason, Rep., 687,198; W. E. Williams, Dem., 546,471; Kostner, Dem., 538,756; Engdahl, Soc., 49,842; Huggins, Soc., 48,842; Gaumer, Prog., 9,366; C. W. Williams, Prog., 9,569; Hosking, Soc. L., 1,790; Kowatzek, Soc. L., 1,739.

Districts.

I. Hennessey, Dem., 13,380; Madden, Rep., 20,389; Howe, Soc., 749.

II. Treacy, Dem., 22,722; Mann, Rep., 44,159; Lafferty, Soc., 3,271.

III. McMahon, Dem., 25,954; Wilson, Rep., 35,885; Dobelman, Soc., 2,617.

IV. Martin, Dem., 18,722; Golombiewski, Rep., 11,793; Wellman, Soc., 1,515.

V. Sabath, Dem., 12,884; Alexander, Rep., 6,850; Toepper, Soc., 1,500.

VI. McAndrews, Dem., 39,749; Fulton, Rep., 37,347; Hair, Soc., 4,586.

VII. Buchanan, Dem., 37,460; Juul, Rep., 47,514; Thompson, Soc., 8,372.

VIII. Gallagher, Dem., 14,970; Sullivan, Rep., 8,636.

IX. McGarry, Dem., 12,295; Britten, Rep., 26,609; Lafin, Soc., 1,891.

X. Herren, Dem., 22,398; Foss, Rep., 44,749; Racine, Soc., 3,636.

XI. Mooney, Dem., 15,715; Copley, Rep., 38,418; Langhorst, Soc., 1,309; Copley., Prog., 212.

XII. Panneck, Dem., 15,033; Fuller, Rep., 35,711; Hoffman, Soc., 2,329; Deuel, Prog., 80.

XIII. Dudley, Dem., 12,436; McKenzie, Rep., 28,123; Gehant, Soc., 726.

XIV. Tavenner, Dem., 22,591; Graham, Rep., 23,099; Dexter, Soc., 1,864; Kaufman, Prog., 91.

XV. Allen, Dem., 21,601; King, Rep., 28,143; Nystrom, Soc., 1,868.

XVI. Stone, Dem., 24,073; Ireland, Rep., 25,091; Elzer, Soc., 1,088.

XVII. Rathbun, Dem., 17,571; Sterling, Rep., 23,956; Bruell, Soc., 767.

XVIII. Smith, Dem., 23,668; Cannon, Rep., 29,318; Methe, Soc., 765; Dunne, Proh., 360.

ILLINOIS—*Continued.*

XIX. Dove, Dem., 28,870; McKinley, Rep., 33,162; Peebles, Soc., 951.

XX. Rainey, Dem., 24,364; Sayler, Rep., 19,019; Hoover, Soc., 472.

XXI. Rees, Dem., 23,936; Wheeler, Rep., 26,367; Wieck, Soc., 2,228; Fuson, Prog., 220.

XXII. Mudge, Dem., 29,451; Rodenberg, Rep., 31,958; Galloway, Soc., 1,872; Stelzel, Prog., 129.

XXIII. Foster, Dem., 28,805; Ferriman, Rep., 24,328; Wibel, Soc., 1,087; Moore, Prog., 223.

XXIV. Goetzman, Dem., 18,540; Williams, Rep., 23,768; Evans, Soc., 916.

XXV. Rendleman, Dem., 24,034; Denison, Rep., 27,905; Baty, Soc., 1,536.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frank O. Lowden; Lieutenant-Governor, John G. Oglesby; Secretary of State, Louis L. Emmerson; Treasurer, Len. Small; Auditor, Andrew Russell; Adjutant-General, Frank S. Dickson; Attorney-General, Edward J. Brundage; Superintendent of Education, Francis G. Blair; Secretary of Agriculture, B. M. Davison; Superintendent of Insurance, Rufus M. Potts—all Republicans except Potts, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Charles C. Craig; Associate Justices, James H. Cartwright, William M. Farmer, Orrin N. Carter, Frank H. Dunn, George A. Cooke, Warren W. Duncan; Clerk, Chas. W. Vail.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	78	103
Democrats	25	70	95
Progressives	1	2	3
Socialists	..	2	2
Majority	..	4 R	3 R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Proh.*	*Plu.*
1904. Pres.	327,606	632,645	.....	69,225	34,770	305,039 R
1906. Sec.	271,984	417,544	.....	42,002	88,393	145,560 R
1908. Gov.	526,912	550,076	.....	31,293	33,922	23,164 R
1908. Pres.	450,795	629,929	.....	34,691	29,343	179,134 R
1910. Treas.	376,046	436,484	.....	49,687	20,113	60,438 R
1912. Pres.	405,048	253,513	386,478	81,278	15,710	18,570 D
1912. Gov.	443,120	318,469	303,401	78,679	15,231	124,651 D

INDIANA.

Counties. (92.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kern, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. New, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Adair, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Goodrich, Rep.
Adams	2,875	1,796	2,805	1,683	2,807	1,776
Allen	9,470	10,169	9,449	10,038	9,478	10,001
Bartholom'w	3,411	3,287	3,388	3,283	3,333	3,304
Benton	1,502	1,872	1,458	1,827	1,455	1,833
Blackford	1,867	1,595	1,834	1,575	1,833	1,578
Boone	3,513	3,333	3,492	3,337	3,465	3,360
Brown	1,016	506	1,054	611	1,147	673
Carroll	2,401	2,468	2,356	2,474	2,350	2,480
Cass	5,140	4,879	5,087	4,730	5,078	4,847
Clark	3,572	3,173	3,305	3,143	3,454	3,163
Clay	3,435	3,102	3,269	3,050	3,254	3,084
Clinton	3,662	3,638	3,601	3,591	3,588	3,604
Crawford	1,508	1,201	1,449	1,104	1,446	1,194
Daviess	3,143	3,191	3,120	3,186	3,056	3,189
Dearborn	3,010	2,318	2,293	2,947	2,934	2,299
Decatur	2,374	2,717	2,351	2,651	2,355	2,658
De Kalb	3,372	2,898	3,252	2,858	3,232	2,857
Delaware	5,946	6,919	5,797	6,983	5,835	6,967
Dubois	3,072	1,492	3,023	1,431	3,028	1,438
Elkhart	5,723	5,850	5,587	5,789	5,572	5,814
Fayette	2,074	2,360	2,027	2,334	2,009	2,336
Floyd	3,850	3,200	3,717	3,132	3,711	3,144
Fountain	2,437	2,634	2,420	2,330	2,405	2,639
Franklin	2,426	1,495	2,362	1,450	2,360	1,455
Fulton	2,231	2,325	2,208	2,319	2,208	2,321

INDIANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kern, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. New, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Adair, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Goodrich, Rep.
Gibson	3,765	3,576	3,551	3,361	3,687	3,490
Grant	5,827	6,059	5,648	5,967	5,626	6,049
Greene	3,990	3,878	3,852	3,791	3,843	3,887
Hamilton	2,799	3,951	2,744	3,847	2,732	3,859
Hancock	2,779	2,138	2,709	2,680	2,684	2,880
Harrison	2,373	2,086	2,275	2,050	2,270	2,022
Hendricks	2,453	3,046	2,343	2,993	2,367	3,014
Henry	3,560	4,386	3,502	4,364	3,496	4,364
Howard	3,934	4,777	3,822	4,579	3,818	4,657
Huntington	3,833	3,761	3,751	3,742	3,728	3,742
Jackson	3,312	2,422	3,175	2,379	3,164	2,389
Jasper	1,488	1,995	1,421	1,939	1,433	1,925
Jay	3,070	3,075	3,024	3,043	3,049	3,056
Jefferson	2,518	2,675	2,444	2,644	2,447	2,643
Jennings	1,686	1,791	1,619	1,758	1,607	1,759
Johnson	3,108	2,428	3,074	2,428	3,060	2,439
Knox	5,380	4,805	5,268	4,724	5,272	4,732
Kosciusko	3,447	4,025	3,295	3,846	3,277	3,858
La Grange	1,512	1,958	1,462	1,928	1,459	1,937
Lake	9,946	13,263	9,157	12,593	9,139	12,656
Laporte	5,276	5,726	5,173	5,592	5,175	5,584
Lawrence	3,108	3,813	2,998	3,676	3,004	3,694
Madison	8,106	7,449	7,729	7,428	7,719	7,463
Marion	35,043	40,699	34,063	40,876	33,918	40,677
Marshall	3,221	2,855	3,137	2,805	3,114	2,814
Martin	1,549	1,534	1,500	1,504	1,505	1,496
Miami	3,854	3,390	3,809	3,351	3,709	5,401
Monroe	2,796	3,033	2,698	2,981	2,671	3,005
Montgomery	4,107	4,300	4,053	4,308	4,022	4,346
Morgan	2,616	2,860	2,567	2,838	2,562	2,846
Newton	1,278	1,377	1,266	1,381	1,259	1,387
Noble	3,069	3,417	2,996	3,342	2,990	3,346
Ohio	632	597	614	585	614	585
Orange	2,091	2,481	2,041	2,445	2,043	2,442
Owen	1,812	1,585	1,757	1,617	1,756	1,555
Parke	2,329	2,598	2,148	2,138	2,148	2,135
Perry	2,089	1,762	1,997	1,718	1,996	1,721
Pike	2,212	2,172	2,148	2,134	2,148	2,135
Porter	1,871	2,913	1,760	2,815	1,776	2,784
Posey	2,722	2,291	2,626	2,237	2,626	2,240
Pulaski	1,387	1,474	1,384	1,467	1,361	1,450
Putnam	2,965	2,453	2,886	2,430	2,870	2,448
Randolph	2,682	4,045	2,550	3,744	2,756	3,906
Ripley	2,549	2,686	2,522	2,652	2,526	2,648
Rush	2,569	2,950	2,530	2,919	2,520	2,920
Scott	1,068	802	1,033	784	1,037	781
Shelby	3,900	3,201	3,839	3,163	3,839	3,150
Spencer	2,335	2,560	2,320	2,519	2,334	2,495
Starke	1,334	1,550	1,253	1,513	1,301	1,496
Steuben	1,427	2,418	1,301	2,405	1,364	2,403
St. Joseph	9,709	7,961	9,539	7,869	9,502	7,943
Sullivan	3,880	2,630	3,693	2,552	3,668	2,568
Switzerland	1,446	1,214	1,413	1,202	1,410	1,202
Tippecanoe	4,913	6,386	4,912	6,403	4,884	6,283
Tipton	2,337	2,166	2,305	2,150	2,311	2,148
Union	826	997	810	971	862	998
Vanderburg	10,028	9,966	10,100	9,949	10,122	9,921
Vermilion	2,343	2,616	2,234	2,510	2,223	2,519
Vigo	11,165	8,934	10,486	9,096	10,421	9,178
Wabash	3,168	3,849	3,100	3,800	3,088	3,814
Warren	1,011	1,823	853	1,333	931	1,335
Warrick	2,244	2,396	2,225	2,401	2,226	2,405
Washington	2,414	1,871	2,323	1,837	2,318	1,842
Wayne	5,007	6,112	4,833	5,994	4,959	5,871
Wells	2,928	1,947	2,796	1,890	2,827	1,942
White	2,262	2,442	2,281	2,390	2,206	2,388
Whitley	2,510	2,191	2,463	2,167	2,454	2,175
Total	334,003	341,005	325,588	337,089	325,060	337,831
Plurality	.....	6,942	.....	11,501	.....	14,668
Per cent	46	47	46	47	45	48
Whole vote	718,848		702,605		706,085	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 21,855 votes; Hanly, Proh., 16,388; Progressive ticket, 3,898; Reimer, Soc. L., 1,659.

For United States Senator, 1916, long term, Dyer, Prog., 4,272; Haynes, Proh., 15,598; Zimmerman, Soc., 21,508; Baker, Soc. L., 1,562. Short term, Taggart, Dem., 325,577; Watson, Rep., 335,193; Clifford, Prog., 4,798; Hickman, Proh., 16,095; Henry, Soc., 21,626.

For Governor, 1916, Farmer, Soc., 22,156; Daily, Prog., 4,573; Moudy, Proh., 15,454.

INDIANA—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Denton, Dem., 22,833; Cook, Rep., 22,492.

II. Cullop, Dem., 23,797; Bland Rep., 24,787.

III. Cox, Dem., 21,531; Edwards, Rep., 21,843.

IV. Dixon, Dem., 25,178; Wilson, Rep. 22,743.

V. Moss, Dem., 20,133; Sanders, Rep., 20,794.

VI. Gray, Dem 23,012; Comstock, Rep. 23,730.

VII. Schlosser, Dem., 34,732; Moores, Rep., 40,862.

VIII. Denny, Dem., 24,087; Vestal, Rep., 25,750.

IX. Maish, Dem., 24,516; Purnell, Rep., 27,709.

X. Hershman, Dem.; 22,959; Wood, Rep., 31,515.

XI. Rauch, Dem., 24,441; Kraus, Rep., 24,919.

XII. Cline Dem., 20,547; Fairfield. Rep., 23,668.

XIII. Barnhart, Dem., 30,550; Hickey, Rep., 30,186.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James P. Goodrich; Lieutenant-Governor, Edgar Bush; Secretary of State, Ed. Jackson; Treasurer, Uz McMurtrie; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Otto Klaus, Attorney General, Eli Stansbury; Adjutant-General, Harry B. Smith; Superintendent of Education, Horace Ellis—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John W. Spencer; Associate Justices, Moses B. Lairy, D. A. Myers, Richard K. Erwin, Lawson Harvey; Clerk, F. Fred France.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	65	89
Democrats	26	35	60
Progressives	1	..	1
Republican majority	..	30	28

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	274,345	368,289	.....	12,013	93,944 R
1908. President	338,262	348,993	.....	13,476	10,731 R
1908. Governor	348,493	334,040	.....	14,948	14,453 D
1910. Sec. State	299,935	237,568	.....	19,632	12,367 D
1912. President	281,890	151,267	162,007	36,931	119,883 D
1912. Governor	275,275	142,803	166,054	35,464	109,221 D

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 23,496; 1908, 18,045; 1912, 19,249.

IOWA.

Counties. (99.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Cummins, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Harding, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Meredith, Rep.
Adair	1,619	1,922	1,251	1,739	2,347	1,115
Adams	1,365	1,401	1,269	1,125	1,492	1,215
Allamakee	1,714	2,411	1,510	1,548	2,554	1,509
Appanoose	2,510	3,327	1,909	2,300	3,186	2,509
Audubon	1,247	1,581	946	1,216	1,780	987
Benton	2,556	3,189	2,011	2,312	3,513	2,116
Blackhawk	4,270	6,742	2,929	3,960	6,969	3,790
Boone	2,338	2,955	1,178	2,273	3,381	2,007
Bremer	1,132	2,684	1,227	1,694	2,819	936
Buchanan	1,808	3,000	7,524	2,479	3,205	1,173
Buena Vista	1,454	2,045	731	1,610	2,395	1,210
Butler	977	2,722	731	2,037	2,661	890
Calhoun	1,515	2,276	1,075	2,050	2,502	1,280

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Cummins, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Harding, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Meredith, Rep.
Carroll	2,085	2,408	2,402	1,416	2,946	1,566
Cass	1,801	2,763	1,341	2,333	3,220	1,455
Cedar	1,595	2,862	1,626	1,971	3,046	1,247
Cerro Gordo	2,289	3,556	978	2,161	3,650	1,827
Cherokee	1,646	1,578	916	1,512	2,047	1,142
Chickasaw	1,697	1,999	1,623	1,220	2,231	1,540
Clarke	1,175	1,507	973	1,133	1,599	1,042
Clay	1,224	1,649	626	1,292	1,904	944
Clayton	2,379	3,347	2,162	2,388	3,675	1,883
Clinton	3,903	5,576	3,939	3,917	6,273	3,175
Crawford	1,919	2,756	2,249	1,590	3,048	1,560
Dallas	2,495	2,900	1,489	2,144	3,483	1,978
Davis	1,811	1,476	1,666	1,198	1,657	1,618
Decatur	2,111	1,962	1,794	1,683	2,082	2,011
Delaware	1,332	2,837	1,343	1,735	2,925	1,075
Des Moines	3,827	4,132	2,653	2,210	4,739	3,189
Dickinson	893	1,249	535	878	1,376	752
Dubuque	6,063	5,772	7,536	2,591	7,433	4,142
Emmet	809	1,409	432	1,196	1,517	690
Fayette	2,311	3,872	1,574	2,529	3,920	2,182
Floyd	1,250	2,691	652	1,716	2,724	1,100
Franklin	691	2,464	453	1,463	2,681	675
Fremont	2,085	1,732	1,570	1,616	1,770	1,945
Greene	1,455	2,345	1,004	1,773	2,231	1,389
Grundy	1,015	2,127	826	1,790	2,068	1,007
Guthrie	1,805	2,316	1,255	1,828	2,699	1,413
Hamilton	1,125	3,037	755	2,362	3,210	1,017
Hancock	913	1,726	608	1,457	1,905	849
Hardin	1,481	3,335	913	2,246	3,113	1,672
Harrison	2,932	2,610	2,072	2,261	2,797	2,622
Henry	1,728	2,470	1,648	1,614	2,493	1,620
Howard	1,560	1,562	1,245	1,322	1,636	1,378
Humboldt	809	1,676	575	1,254	1,702	880
Ida	1,244	1,412	1,119	1,226	1,606	1,041
Iowa	1,763	2,484	1,568	1,378	2,816	1,311
Jackson	2,186	2,533	2,002	1,697	2,770	1,879
Jasper	3,282	3,092	2,567	2,277	3,631	2,502
Jefferson	1,734	2,167	1,547	1,194	2,270	1,530
Johnson	3,650	2,704	2,814	2,265	3,346	3,046
Jones	1,966	2,848	1,942	2,029	3,091	1,634
Keokuk	2,486	2,822	1,676	1,758	3,217	2,088
Kossuth	1,748	2,647	1,613	2,239	2,772	1,528
Lee	3,993	4,395	3,575	2,976	4,944	3,450
Linn	6,131	8,212	4,289	5,782	10,212	4,202
Louisa	1,081	1,876	960	1,451	1,804	1,065
Lucas	1,536	1,672	1,148	1,344	2,037	1,215
Lyon	1,137	1,760	870	1,155	2,072	760
Madison	1,711	1,871	1,349	1,390	2,184	1,550
Mahaska	3,151	3,143	1,822	2,833	3,585	2,710
Marion	3,094	2,459	2,152	2,270	3,017	2,380
Marshall	2,414	4,172	1,629	3,058	4,086	2,594
Mills	1,600	1,707	1,075	1,441	1,716	1,456
Mitchell	1,033	1,963	850	1,441	1,917	1,035
Monona	1,910	1,777	1,335	1,582	2,184	1,478
Monroe	2,095	2,144	1,657	1,970	2,599	1,642
Montgomery	1,431	2,333	1,079	1,437	2,297	1,422
Muscatine	2,694	3,929	2,112	3,141	4,168	2,286
O'Brien	1,787	2,021	1,113	1,547	2,487	1,225
Osceola	874	1,258	819	999	1,530	577
Page	1,747	2,993	1,176	2,232	2,787	1,924
Palo Alto	1,630	1,594	1,202	1,478	2,090	1,186
Plymouth	2,258	2,666	2,368	2,298	3,191	1,685
Pocahontas	1,658	1,808	1,294	1,706	2,173	1,241
Polk	12,327	11,295	5,173	8,056	14,110	11,025
Pottawat'ie	6,263	5,992	4,275	4,692	6,799	5,386
Poweshiek	1,880	2,748	1,188	1,946	2,772	1,782
Ringgold	1,351	1,733	899	1,583	1,786	1,353
Sac	1,629	2,057	929	1,564	2,102	1,604
Scott	5,212	8,329	5,273	5,743	9,700	4,326
Shelby	2,060	1,898	1,548	1,431	2,344	1,546
Sioux	2,049	2,261	1,419	2,218	2,634	1,608
Story	1,772	3,722	780	2,363	3,210	2,474
Tama	2,572	3,061	2,156	2,712	3,316	2,211
Taylor	1,775	2,219	1,299	1,621	2,465	1,537
Union	1,985	2,050	1,587	1,746	2,163	1,983
Van Buren	1,735	1,994	1,483	1,344	2,107	1,536
Wapello	3,994	4,398	2,961	3,522	4,916	3,400
Warren	1,910	2,182	1,491	1,718	2,416	1,694
Washington	2,129	2,745	1,126	1,790	2,910	1,848
Wayne	1,935	1,836	1,561	1,827	2,127	1,681
Webster	3,196	3,917	2,207	2,987	4,450	2,741
Winnebago	584	1,713	313	1,218	1,705	693
Winneshiek	1,956	2,876	1,819	2,471	3,141	1,644

IOWA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Connolly, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Cummins, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Harding, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Meredith, Rep.
Woodbury	8,819	5,735	5,150	4,393	9,583	4,960
Worth	566	1,463	231	1,178	1,467	609
Wright	1,135	2,599	606	2,074	2,684	1,061
*Total	220,597	279,341	167,251	205,832	312,100	186,027
Plurality	.....	58,750	....	38,581	126,757	.....
Per cent	42	54	39	48	61	36
Whole vote	518,288		427,102		513,856	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received, 10,976 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,371. Progressive ticket, 1,793. *Add soldier vote, 1,102 for Wilson, 1,108 for Hughes, 1,486 for Harding, 802 for Meredith.

For Governor, 1916, Bennett, Soc., 8,200; Ellett, Proh., 2,880; Bashor, Prog., 2,035; Dowler, Soc. Lab., 326.

For United States Senator, 1914, Schenck, Prog. 15,058; Spurgeon, Ind., 24,490; Christian, Proh., 6,009; McCrillis, Soc., 8,462.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Kennedy, Rep., 20,421; Whitaker, Dem., 14,276.

II. Hull, Rep., 25,548; Cronin, Dem., 18,591.

III. Sweet, Rep., 31,567; Murtagh, Dem., 14,825.

IV. Haugen, Rep., 23,476; Evans, Dem., 16,490.

V. Good, Rep., 27,438; Melvin Peet, Dem., 14,654.

VI. Ramseyer, Rep., 21,757; Kirkpatrick, Dem., 14,927.

VII. Dowell, Rep., 25,993; Evans, Dem., 14,677.

VIII. Towner, Rep., 24,195; Bracewell, 15,940.

IX. Green, Rep., 23,446; Pryor, Dem., 18,743.

X. Woods, Rep., 32,332; Files, Dem., 17,298.

XI. Scott, Rep., 26,066; Steele, Dem., 25,925.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, William L. Harding; Lieutenant-Governor, E. R. Moore; Secretary of State, W. S. Allen; Auditor, Frank S. Shaw; Treasurer, W. C. Brown; Attorney-General, H. M. Havner; Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. M. Deyoe; Adjutant-General, Guy E. Logan; Commissioner of Insurance, Emory H. English—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank R. Gaynor; Judges, Byron W. Preston, Silas M. Weaver, Scott M. Ladd, Benj. I. Salinger, Horace E. Deemer, William D. Evans; Clerk, Burgess W. Garrett.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	40	94	134
Democrats	10	14	24
Republican majority	30	80	110

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	149,141	307,907	.....	14,847	158,766 R
1906. Governor	196,143	216,968	.....	8,901	20,825 R
1908. President	200,771	275,210	.....	8,287	74,439 R
1908. Governor	195,855	303,443	.....	....	107,588 R
1910. Governor	187,353	205,678	.....	9,700	18,325 R
1912. President	185,325	119,805	161,819	16,967	23,506 D
1914. Governor	183,990	214,851	17,329	8,977	30,861 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 11,601; 1908, 9,837; 1912, 8,440.

KANSAS.

Counties. (105.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	President, 1916. Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Landon, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Capper, Rep.
Allen	4,043	4,120	354	105	2,303	5,232
Anderson	2,739	2,385	227	77	1,963	3,092
Atchison	4,634	4,624	101	153	2,239	5,928
Barber	2,061	1,639	172	118	1,086	2,370
Barton	3,281	2,383	211	106	2,250	3,197
Bourbon	5,209	3,370	303	86	3,212	4,613
Brown	3,503	4,282	190	125	2,121	5,348
Butler	4,248	3,614	296	215	2,173	4,797
Chase	1,583	1,356	80	51	1,002	1,892
Chautauqua	1,737	2,085	345	29	839	2,582
Cherokee	6,188	4,350	931	170	3,955	5,746
Cheyenne	787	498	177	105	399	777
Clark	1,102	653	59	85	560	974
Clay	2,631	2,691	227	93	1,525	3,542
Cloud	3,837	2,870	189	294	2,197	4,234
Coffey	3,121	2,799	161	61	1,873	3,787
Comanche	963	730	111	93	464	1,243
Cowley	5,943	5,282	612	204	3,027	7,618
Crawford	8,064	7,067	3,279	129	4,583	9,042
Decatur	2,431	1,005	146	47	1,736	1,173
Dickinson	4,971	4,322	180	116	3,222	5,774
Doniphan	1,916	2,826	91	35	926	3,236
Douglas	3,831	4,968	171	255	2,220	6,053
Edwards	1,431	1,157	90	159	913	1,555
Elk	2,051	1,769	163	41	1,233	2,232
Ellis	2,335	1,186	55	32	1,508	1,310
Ellsworth	1,936	1,944	74	69	1,484	2,166
Finney	1,370	1,234	185	103	741	1,638
Ford	3,013	2,336	185	235	2,110	2,986
Franklin	4,128	3,883	304	281	2,559	5,200
Geary	1,740	1,730	97	23	1,140	2,062
Gove	861	642	55	43	466	914
Graham	1,801	1,150	241	36	1,210	1,486
Grant	208	200	32	9	101	267
Gray	889	660	90	68	525	854
Greeley	168	210	69	35	74	296
Greenwood	2,948	2,957	174	53	1,992	3,697
Hamilton	522	511	101	26	346	655
Harper	2,648	1,797	195	244	1,277	2,818
Harvey	3,129	3,468	332	161	1,936	4,218
Haskell	349	248	57	31	186	366
Hodgeman	761	564	45	136	430	806
Jackson	2,896	3,439	34	60	1,853	3,504
Jefferson	2,901	3,162	116	77	1,998	3,865
Jewell	4,180	3,021	135	248	2,554	4,233
Johnson	3,928	3,767	137	68	2,356	4,891
Kearny	488	538	109	51	305	691
Kingman	2,626	1,891	167	259	1,569	2,707
Kiowa	956	901	40	302	562	1,200
Labette	6,421	5,327	656	99	3,926	6,888
Lane	659	363	81	29	341	586
Leavenworth	6,002	5,534	536	104	4,144	5,853
Lincoln	2,106	1,716	54	64	1,367	2,133
Linn	2,930	2,699	256	51	1,714	3,478
Logan	709	590	70	37	376	832
Lyon	5,581	4,210	356	308	2,947	6,484
Marion	2,789	3,453	274	105	1,785	4,059
Marshall	4,275	4,581	185	106	2,808	5,419
McPherson	3,730	3,791	238	213	2,448	4,805
Meade	977	972	71	143	593	1,228
Miami	4,047	3,086	199	61	2,611	3,843
Mitchell	3,197	2,413	137	78	2,012	3,321
Montgomery	8,053	6,359	764	175	4,057	8,653
Morris	2,577	2,288	87	53	1,395	3,149
Morton	457	405	51	42	250	577
Nemaha	3,579	3,591	61	69	2,541	4,051
Neosho	4,890	4,052	238	57	3,636	4,838
Ness	1,213	927	177	147	637	1,327
Norton	2,876	1,616	173	49	1,934	2,244
Osage	4,276	3,770	287	103	2,652	4,824
Osborne	2,621	2,149	82	229	1,393	3,151
Ottawa	2,691	2,003	117	123	2,075	2,541
Pawnee	2,124	1,484	120	121	1,388	1,867
Phillips	2,912	2,271	149	96	1,959	2,817
Pottawatomie	2,834	3,688	61	43	1,945	4,075
Pratt	2,607	1,820	130	241	1,415	2,576
Rawlins	1,271	803	165	52	808	1,089
Reno	6,649	6,832	941	425	4,787	7,380
Republic	3,805	2,882	147	85	2,320	3,873
Rice	2,800	2,493	188	369	1,523	3,373
Riley	2,637	3,320	299	87	1,662	4,034
Rooks	2,394	1,621	111	108	1,244	2,495
Rush	1,478	1,223	173	62	1,285	1,386
Russell	1,934	2,011	79	90	1,333	2,278

KANSAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson. Dem.	Hughes. Rep.	Benson. Soc.	Hanly. Proh.	Governor, 1916. Landon. Dem.	Capper. Rep.
Saline	4,846	3,976	225	143	4,141	4,445
Scott	684	415	110	45	316	688
Sedgwick	13,368	10,831	868	924	6,460	14,472
Seward	1,103	678	97	84	637	1,028
Shawnee	9,452	12,597	510	402	6,032	15,670
Sheridan	1,189	760	55	23	658	1,165
Sherman	1,196	582	87	23	612	980
Smith	3,431	2,605	175	131	2,098	3,629
Stafford	2,148	1,811	174	194	1,364	2,258
Stanton	170	180	22	32	81	224
Stevens	646	291	46	85	316	630
Sumner	5,518	4,078	458	305	3,047	5,679
Thomas	1,299	641	101	19	912	892
Trego	1,094	867	68	32	658	1,102
Wabaunsee	1,706	2,640	89	43	1,167	2,337
Wallace	497	381	79	8	274	517
Washington	3,316	3,765	127	73	2,013	4,304
Wichita	333	318	43	28	178	402
Wilson	3,493	2,970	553	87	1,951	3,952
Woodson	1,794	1,861	161	44	1,181	2,341
Wyandotte	17,850	13,863	1,028	380	11,176	16,214
Soldier vote	235	286	2	2	88	376
Total	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	192,037	354,529
Plurality	36,930	.....	.....	.....	.....	162,482
Per cent	50	44	4	2	35	64
Whole vote	629,813				546,556	

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. A. Neeley, Dem., received 176,929 votes; Chas. Curtis, Rep., 180,823; Victor Murdock, Prog., 116,755; C. B. Hoffman, Soc., 24,502; Earle Delay, Proh., 9,885.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Corwine, Dem., 23,272; Anthony, Rep., 37,705; Richardson, Soc., 1,508; Harding, Ind., 5,144.

II. Taggart, Dem., 39,815; Little, Rep., 42,780; Stevens, Soc., 3,321.

III. Hyatt, Dem., 32,837; Campbell, Rep., 40,272; Laughlin, Soc., 9,177; Chapman, Proh., 1,962.

IV. Doolittle, Dem., 29,370; Miller, Rep., 26,831; Greene, Proh., 872.

V. Helvering, Dem., 32,198; Harger, Rep., 29,861; Van Osdol, Soc., 1,783.

VI. Connelly, Dem., 40,005; Benton, Rep., 28,332; Huff, Soc., 2,514.

VII. Shouse, Dem., 38,099; Simmons, Rep., 31,621; Keckler, Soc., 3,511; Kershner, Proh., 13,564.

VIII. Ayres, Dem., 26,993; Wilson, Rep., 24,220; Kershner, Proh., 1,721.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Arthur Capper; Lieutenant-Governor, W. Y. Morgan; Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin; Treasurer, Walter L. Payne; Auditor, Fred W. Knapp; Attorney-General, S. M. Brewster; Superintendent of Instruction, W. D. Ross; Commissioner of Insurance, C. J. Wilson—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Wm. A. Johnston; Associate Justices, Rousseau A. Burch, Henry F. Mason, Silas Porter, Judson S. West, John Marshall and John S. Dawson; Clerk, D. A. Valentine.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	33	103	136
Democrats	7	20	27
Socialists	..	2	2
Republican majority	26	81	107

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	84,800	210,893	.....	15,494	126,093 R
1906. Governor	150,024	152,147	.....	4,453	2,123 R
1908. President	161,209	197,216	.....	12,420	36,007 R
1910. Governor	146,014	162,181	.....	15,384	16,167 R
1912. President	143,670	74,844	120,123	26,807	23,547 D
1914. Governor	161,696	209,543	84,060	20,360	47,847 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 7,245; 1908, 5,033.

KENTUCKY.

Counties. (120.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Adair	1,675	1,863	14	1	1,367	1,793
Allen	1,647	2,147	34	4	1,211	1,938
Anderson	1,521	1,065	26	1	1,183	1,067
Ballard	2,222	692	13	75	1,708	641
Barren	3,370	2,462	33	23	2,858	2,105
Bath	1,796	1,360	16	8	1,239	1,079
Bell	1,373	3,321	19	54	821	2,466
Boone	2,008	531	9	..	1,341	394
Bourbon	2,715	2,167	31	7	2,098	2,056
Boyd	2,738	2,888	60	62	1,713	2,614
Boyle	2,052	1,494	23	3	1,679	1,469
Bracken	1,676	1,082	18	47	1,150	905
Breathitt	2,067	1,584	22	3	1,949	1,712
Breckinridge	2,172	2,549	55	13	1,829	2,281
Bullitt	1,508	826	7	1	1,084	657
Butler	1,158	2,456	23	10	902	2,191
Caldwell	1,605	1,672	17	49	1,442	1,773
Calloway	3,334	1,026	18	135	2,125	845
Campbell	7,290	5,696	96	513	6,785	6,349
Carlisle	1,646	494	12	33	1,208	388
Carroll	1,757	535	18	1	1,481	547
Carter	1,954	2,818	28	19	1,565	2,620
Casey	1,352	1,949	30	8	1,086	1,831
Christian	3,644	4,594	44	54	2,883	4,921
Clark	2,620	1,731	31	6	2,054	1,538
Clay	820	2,271	6	5	539	1,770
Clinton	379	1,260	14	..	347	1,030
Crittenden	1,455	1,794	24	19	1,138	1,716
Cumberland	653	1,394	15	..	503	1,070
Daviess	5,396	4,078	70	29	4,305	4,138
Edmonson	935	1,339	14	7	724	1,295
Elliott	1,151	525	10	1	1,117	586
Estill	1,180	1,524	21	..	1,040	1,432
Fayette	6,348	5,472	70	19	5,266	5,764
Fleming	2,249	1,836	40	1	1,907	1,660
Floyd	2,217	1,823	10	16	2,245	1,850
Franklin	3,345	1,426	18	12	2,971	1,402
Fulton	2,200	747	28	17	1,268	380
Gallatin	1,060	283	4	..	791	231
Garrard	1,375	1,628	20	4	1,418	1,360
Grant	1,841	1,078	36	3	1,411	904
Graves	5,197	1,930	17	131	3,423	1,417
Grayson	1,953	2,368	28	13	1,616	2,078
Green	1,239	1,412	19	..	1,040	1,339
Greenup	1,820	1,821	32	92	1,272	1,616
Hancock	833	918	12	32	748	914
Hardin	3,272	1,887	12	16	2,238	1,692
Harlan	690	2,670	22	53	406	1,964
Harrison	2,778	1,409	52	7	2,274	1,328
Hart	2,048	2,031	20	36	1,671	1,874
Henderson	3,699	2,218	49	125	2,907	1,613
Henry	2,595	1,302	23	5	2,229	1,236
Hickman	1,982	539	15	24	1,789	296
Hopkins	3,757	3,615	31	102	3,688	3,684
Jackson	252	1,968	16	3	150	1,470
Jefferson	28,840	28,386	205	883	27,649	23,588
Jessamine	1,727	1,326	65	..	1,387	1,183
Johnson	1,253	2,500	22	41	825	2,183
Kenton	10,402	5,267	103	411	8,909	6,414
Knott	1,454	571	4	.....	1,400	687
Knox	1,126	3,192	20	24	758	2,450
Larue	1,350	936	12	1	1,093	604
Laurel	1,171	2,383	18	78	943	2,067
Lawrence	1,910	1,928	26	18	1,609	1,777
Lee	793	1,135	12	1	784	1,172
Leslie	133	1,516	4	2	110	1,369
Letcher	1,121	2,220	11	12	812	1,602
Lewis	1,276	2,324	40	69	907	2,128
Lincoln	2,212	1,868	35	41	1,719	1,694
Livingston	1,287	923	12	82	1,175	1,063
Logan	3,373	2,501	43	31	2,814	2,173
Lyon	1,191	748	12	9	983	769
Madison	3,295	3,017	22	10	2,779	2,885
Magoffin	1,433	1,535	23	5	1,299	1,605
Marion	2,063	1,396	15	3	1,596	1,315
Marshall	2,263	1,201	20	46	1,635	1,074
Martin	280	1,100	8	15	128	520
Mason	2,826	2,127	46	7	2,210	2,081
McCracken	4,356	3,058	28	211	3,524	3,084
McCreary	224	1,630	5	22	253	1,297
McLean	1,588	1,439	24	41	1,261	1,199
Meade	1,317	803	8	36	973	722
Menifee	730	365	..	1	489	297

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1915. Stanley, Dem.	Morrow, Rep.
Mercer	2,093	1,531	31	4	1,512	1,340
Metcalfe	1,046	1,107	15	4	923	1,028
Monroe	882	2,008	7	1	649	1,608
Montgomery	1,705	1,195	11	12	1,350	1,098
Morgan	2,319	1,123	14	7	2,020	1,169
Muhlenberg	2,900	3,532	22	146	2,272	3,336
Nelson	2,639	1,546	31	4	1,881	1,496
Nicholas	1,829	964	29	6	1,416	808
Ohio	2,723	3,286	48	156	2,559	3,236
Oldham	1,455	642	14	5	899	552
Owen	2,911	663	23	10	2,279	637
Owsley	197	1,173	9	3	209	1,202
Pendleton	1,728	1,206	26	13	1,275	950
Perry	904	2,217	26	53	693	2,061
Pike	3,414	4,213	42	31	2,915	3,379
Powell	757	587	....	....	569	573
Pulaski	2,531	4,136	59	16	1,733	4,181
Robertson	663	415	5	....	482	379
Rockcastle	968	1,932	7	8	917	1,689
Rowan	891	941	12	5	764	836
Russell	859	1,298	24	5	618	1,036
Scott	2,611	1,486	21	7	2,046	1,377
Shelby	2,919	1,863	17	5	2,271	1,668
Simpson	1,887	955	11	5	1,563	748
Spencer	1,271	591	6	1	813	460
Taylor	1,360	1,332	19	5	1,053	1,269
Todd	2,051	1,671	31	28	1,694	1,496
Trigg	1,722	1,533	14	60	1,384	1,377
Trimble	1,319	259	21	5	966	231
Union	2,754	1,184	5	49	2,323	910
Warren	4,228	3,002	54	11	3,426	3,029
Washington	1,654	1,654	12	3	1,208	1,488
Wayne	1,373	1,638	22	1	1,209	1,652
Webster	2,673	2,082	28	20	2,160	1,757
Whitley	1,171	3,919	15	33	679	2,894
Wolfe	1,108	645	6	....	953	717
Woodford	1,786	1,300	11	9	1,382	1,154
Total	269,990	241,854	3,036	4,734	219,991	219,520
Plurality	28,136	....	....	....	471	....
Per cent	52	46	....	....	49	49
Whole vote	520,069				448,390	

For President in 1916, Reimer, Soc. Lab., received 333 votes; Progressive ticket, 122.

For Governor, 1915, Drexler, Prog., 1,371; Dobbs, Soc., 3,307; Pickett, Proh., 4,201.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR IN 1914.

Beckham, Dem., 176,605; Wilson, Rep., 144,758.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Barkley, Dem., 30,029; Thomas, Rep., 16,128; McDowell, Proh., 164; Ford, Soc., 840.

II. Kincheloe, Dem., 24,138; Fowler, Rep., 19,953; Ashby, Proh., 135; Tefteller, Soc., 334.

III. Thomas, Dem., 22,194; Taylor, Rep., 22,180; Moore, Proh., 217; Vance, Soc., 169.

IV. Johnson, Dem., 25,012; Haswell, Rep., 21,958; Crowe, Proh., 232; Schultz, Soc., 276.

V. Sherley, Dem., 29,204; Owens, Rep., 27,861; Stroud, Proh., 344; Rasmussen, Soc., 885.

VI. Rouse, Dem., 27,001; Sheppard, Rep., 14,959; Lancaster, Proh., 291; Plaggenburg, Soc., 924.

VII. Cantrill, Dem., 28,734; Manby, Rep., 19,304.

VIII. Helm, Dem., 21,187; Neat, Rep., 18,036; Coke, Proh., 218; Vandeveer, Soc., 34.

IX. Fields, Dem., 32,957; Pennington, Rep., 27,119; Hannah, Proh., 383; Burchett, Soc., 281.

X. Stanton, Dem., 11,981; Langley, Rep., 19,113; Preston, Proh., 273.

XI. Dishman, Dem., 14,280; Powers, Rep., 33,867; Gregg, Proh. 245.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Augustus O. Stanley; Lieutenant-Governor, James D. Black; Secretary of State, James P. Lewis; Treasurer, Sherman Goodpaster; Auditor, Robert L. Greene; Attorney-General, Charles Morris; Superintendent of Education, V. O. Gilbert; Commissioner of Agriculture, M. S. Cohen—all Democrats except Lewis, Republican.

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals, Chief Justice, Warner E. Settle; Associate Justices, Shackelford Miller, F. D. Simpson, John D. Carroll, Ernest Clarke, Gus Thomas, Rollin Hurt; Commissioner of Appeals, W. R. Clay; Clerk, R. W. Keenan.

At the election of November 6, 1917, there was no candidate in opposition to Charles Morris, Democrat, for Attorney-General. Legislature, joint ballot, Dems. 86; Reps., 53; Constitutional amendment won by 19,778 votes.

In Louisville, George W. Smith, R., was elected Mayor over Charles H. Cronan, D.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	217,170	205,277	.....	3,602	11,893 D
1907. Governor	196,428	214,481	.....	1,499	18,053 R
1908. President	244,092	235,711	.....	4,060	8,381 D
1911. Governor	226,771	195,436	.....	8,718	31,335 D
1912. President	219,584	115,512	102,766	11,647	104,072 D

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 6,609; 1908, 5,887; 1912, 3,233.

LOUISIANA.

Parishes. (61.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Acadia	1,165	202	22	1	1,129	1,686
Allen	708	81	2	....	766	260
Ascension	531	106	61	....	686	627
Assumption	489	221	373	....	772	1,140
Avoyelles	1,253	44	12	....	1,705	1,098
Beauregard	968	59	2	....	848	378
Bienville	1,229	20	5	11	1,357	97
Bossier	675	9	....	....	660	13
Caddo	3,109	151	4	1	2,877	418
Calcasieu	1,798	165	10	1	1,537	1,000
Caldwell	554	20	3	9	648	222
Cameron	163	10	....	....	182	126
Catahoula	459	20	1	....	459	101
Claiborne	1,276	15	1	1	1,307	41
Concordia	264	10	3	....	231	75
De Soto	1,104	17	....	15	1,049	179
E. Baton R'ge	1,482	130	35	....	1,562	1,113
E. Carroll	219	3	....	....	200	43
E. Feliciana	459	21	1	....	517	149
Evangeline	808	26	37	28	825	1,009
Franklin	654	10	....	....	825	162
Grant	640	31	4	30	783	189
Iberia	802	134	850	....	938	1,636
Iberville	471	160	23	....	552	550
Jackson	980	27	2	....	919	115
Jefferson	1,041	56	8	....	1,409	336
Jeff's'n Davis	656	200	17	15	892	964
Lafayette	1,066	73	476	....	1,100	1,494
Lafourche	629	157	1,149	....	722	1,776
La Salle	610	20	8	....	573	176
Lincoln	932	42	4	2	1,098	175
Livingston	503	35	18	....	654	492
Madison	187	1	....	....	212	19
Morehouse	564	3	1	3	545	84
Natchitoches	1,181	45	7	25	1,356	482
Orleans	30,936	2,531	516	....	25,827	14,340
Ouachita	1,215	35	3	2	1,253	339
Plaquemines	461	43	7	....	562	222
Pte. Coupée	301	37	15	....	385	684
Rapides	2,184	134	24	....	2,224	890
Red River	567	4	....	....	676	168
Richland	650	7	....	....	706	46
Sabine	1,147	30	5	....	981	244
St. Bernard	363	23	5	....	446	138
St. Charles	297	30	3	....	283	340
St. Helena	319	9	6	....	332	136
St. James	520	135	22	....	651	860
St. John Bap	289	115	8	....	343	606
St. Landry	139	117	121	....	1,168	1,809
St. Martin	571	36	392	....	877	856
St. Mary	652	122	605	....	671	1,175
St Tammy	782	95	15	....	1,037	654
Tangipahoa	1,326	159	12	....	1,537	763
Tensas	204	5	2	....	216	18
Terrebonne	606	113	588	....	670	1,166
Union	1,106	22	1	9	1,276	5
Vermilion	1,310	78	832	10	1,355	1,851
Vernon	....	....	....	....	1,391	392

LOUISIANA—*Continued.*

Parishes.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Prog.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Pleasant, Dem.	Parker, Prog.
Washington.	1,094	66	14	.....	1,079	501
Webster....	1,040	6	2	15	1,050	43
W Bat'nR'ge	237	28	5	.....	242	298
W. Carroll..	311	14	2	14	354	202
W. Feliciana	261	8	5	.....	232	179
Winn.....	868	50	.....	100	1,108	349
Total.....	79,875	6,466	6,349	292	80,807	48,068
Plurality....	73,409	.....	.....	.....	32,739	.....
Per cent....	85	7	7	.....	62	37
Whole vote		92,982			128,875	

For Governor in 1916, scattering (Independent), 374.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, ELECTED 1916.

Districts.

I. A. Estopinal, Dem.
II. H. G. Dupre, Dem.
III. W. P. Martin, Prog.
IV. J. T. Watkins, Dem.
V. R. J. Wilson, Dem.
VI. J. Y. Sanders, Dem.
VII. L. Lazaro, Dem.
VIII. J. B. Aswell, Dem.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. G. Pleasant; Lieutenant-Governor, Fernand Mouton; Secretary of State, James J. Bailey; Treasurer, Henry Hunsicker; Auditor, Paul Capdevielle; Adjutant-General, C. C. McCrory; Attorney-General, A. V. Coco; Superintendent of Education, T. H. Harris; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. D Wilson; Commissioner of Insurance, the Secretary of State—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, F. A. Monroe; Associate Justices, O. O. Provosty, Paul Leche, W. B. Sommerville, Chas. A. O'Neill.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

All Democrats except 5 Progressives in Senate, and 12 in House.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1912.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1912. President....	60,971	3,834	9,323	5,249	51,648 D
1912. Governor....	50,581	4,961	....	....	45,620 D

MAINE.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916.* Johnson, Dem.	Hale, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Curtis, Dem.	Milliken, Rep.
Androscog'n.	5,464	4,496	5,885	5,257	5,767	5,515
Aroostook...	2,420	5,775	3,170	6,950	3,154	7,023
Cumberland.	9,795	11,768	10,897	12,414	10,836	12,593
Franklin....	1,908	1,988	1,893	2,392	1,854	2,428
Hancock....	3,303	3,191	3,479	4,089	3,444	4,145
Kennebec...	5,527	6,731	6,475	7,517	6,210	7,826
Knox.....	3,434	2,211	3,515	2,693	3,433	2,760
Lincoln.....	1,718	1,781	2,059	2,159	2,020	2,198
Oxford.....	3,615	4,026	3,559	4,599	3,509	4,667
Penobscot...	7,395	7,322	7,946	8,275	7,750	8,407
Piscataquis..	1,763	2,141	1,931	2,329	1,911	2,373
Sagadahoc..	1,791	1,828	1,913	2,100	1,898	2,124
Somerset....	3,134	3,567	3,495	4,352	3,435	4,485
Waldo.....	2,539	2,418	2,680	2,887	2,623	2,940
Washington.	3,459	3,890	4,306	4,332	4,108	4,496
York.....	6,853	6,373	6,275	7,407	5,978	7,780
Total....	64,118	69,506	69,478	79,752	67,930	81,760
Plurality....	.....	5,388	.....	10,274	.....	13,830
Per cent....	47	51	46	52	44	54
Whole vote	136,405		150,999		151,410	

* Long term.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,186 votes; Hanly, Proh., 595.

For Governor, 1916, F. H. Maxfield, Soc., received 1,465 votes; Linus Seely, Proh., 253.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1916.

For the long term Carey, Soc., received 1,490 votes; Jackson, Proh., 279.

For the short term Sills, Dem., received 68,201 votes; Fernald, Rep., 81,319; Shepherd, Proh., 347.

MAINE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Stevens, Dem., 16,807; Goodall, Rep., 20,357; Bridgham, Soc., 310; Perrigo, Proh., 86.
II. McGillicuddy, Dem., 18,791; White, Rep., 19,273; Larrabee, Soc., 494.
III. Bunker, Dem., 20,002; Peters, Rep., 23,656; Currie, Soc., 434; Emerson, Proh., 59.
IV. Pierce, Dem., 12,969; Hersey, Rep., 17,647; Esterline, Soc., 156.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Carl E. Milliken; Secretary of State, Frank W. Ball; Treasurer, Joseph W. Simpson; Adjutant-General, George McL. Presson; Auditor, Roy L. Wardwell; Attorney-General, Guy H. Sturgis; Superintendent of Public Schools, Dr. A. O Thomas, Insurance Commissioner, Erastus J. Carter; Commissioner of Agriculture, John A. Roberts.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court: Chief Justice, L. C. Cornish; Associate Justices, G. E. Bird, A. W. King, Geo. F. Haley, Geo. M. Hanson, Warren C. Philbrook, A. M. Spear.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats.....	3	46	49
Republicans.....	28	105	133
Republican majority	25	59	84

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President....	27,630	64,437	....	2,103	36,807 R
1906. Governor....	61,477	69,315	....	1,553	7,838 R
1908. President....	35,403	66,987	....	1,758	31,584 R
1908. Governor....	66,075	73,728	....	1,430	7,653 R
1910. Governor....	73,425	64,672	....	1,582	8,753 D
1912. Governor....	67,748	71,043	....	2,116	3,295 R
1912. President....	51,113	26,545	48,493	2,541	2,620 D
1914. Governor....	62,039	58,862	18,225	1,872	3,177 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 2,585; 1904, 1,510; 1908, 1,487; 1912, 945.

MARYLAND.

Counties. (24.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Hanly, Proh.	State Comptroller, 1917. McMullen, D.	Atwood, Rep.	Magee, Proh.
Allegany....	4,859	5,760	147	3,854	3,467	167
Anne Arund'l	4,111	2,705	134	2,460	1,948	73
Baltimore...	15,226	12,633	336	10,634	6,181	211
Baltimore* .	60,226	49,805	836	30,171	22,110	434
Calvert.....	910	975	37	672	1,100	13
Caroline...	1,965	1,666	55	1,538	1,625	75
Carroll.....	4,016	3,602	108	2,500	3,266	91
Cecil.....	2,587	1,959	42	2,019	1,628	89
Charles.....	1,363	1,374	80	985	1,266	70
Dorchester ..	2,750	2,468	76	2,128	2,427	65
Frederick...	6,094	5,725	119	3,952	4,950	160
Garrett.....	1,031	1,808	35	614	1,260	62
Harford....	3,345	2,302	60	2,620	2,040	94
Howard.....	1,913	1,346	35	1,617	1,025	63
Kent.....	1,886	1,673	20	1,473	1,511	34
Montgomery	3,805	2,913	85	2,828	2,318	118
Pr'e George's	3,493	3,058	76	1,782	1,727	130
Queen Anne's	2,206	1,212	43	1,832	1,255	70
St. Mary's..	1,443	1,064	57	958	1,135	37
Somerset....	1,885	2,364	105	1,244	2,086	120
Talbot.....	2,180	1,753	131	1,836	1,752	120
Washington.	5,612	5,093	91	3,221	3,869	82
Wicomico...	3,285	2,539	88	2,368	2,142	115
Worcester...	2,138	1,520	107	2,012	1,381	128
Total....	138,359	117,347	2,903	85,368	81,449	2,621
Plurality....	21,012	.....	.....	919	.....	.....
Per cent....	53	44	1	49.3	48.9	.....
Whole vote		262,039			172,438	

* City of Baltimore.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,674 votes; Reimer, Labor, 756.

For United States Senator, 1916, Lewis, Dem., 109,740; France, Rep., 113,662; Frizzell, Proh., 3,325. Young, Soc., 2,590; Lang, Labor, 1,143.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1915.

Harrington, Dem., 119,317; Weller, Rep., 116,136, Gorsuch, Proh., 2,244; Devlin, Soc., 2,082; Stevens, Labor, 853.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

John Walter Smith, Dem., 110,204; Edward R. Carrington, Jr., Rep., 94,864; V. Milton Reichard, Prog., 3,697; Charles E. Devlin, Soc., 3,255; Richard H. Holme, Proh., 3,144; Robert W. Stevens, Lab., 969.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Price, Dem., 17,047; Duer, Rep., 16,981; Anthony, Proh., 1,038.

II. Talbott, Dem., 24,828; Lawrence, Rep., 20,420; Green, Proh., 3,513; Champlin, Soc., 425.

III. Coady, Dem., 16,546; Main, Rep., 13,857; Johnson, Proh., 348; Bracklein, Soc., 740.

IV. Linthicum, Dem., 19,774; Fox, Rep., 17,030; Shipley, Proh., 482; Warthen, Soc., 396.

V. Ralston, Dem., 13,909; Mudd, Rep., 17,407; Wetherald, Proh., 462; Smiley, Soc., 539.

VI. Etchison, Dem., 17,214; Zihlman, Rep., 19,932; Walker, Proh., 831; Ayres, Soc., 1,049.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emerson C. Harrington; Secretary of State, Thos. W. Simmons; Auditor, J. Enos Ray; Comptroller, Hugh A. McMullen; Treasurer, John M. Dennis; Adjutant-General, Henry W. Warfield; Attorney-General, Albert C. Ritchie; Superintendent of Education, M. B. Stephens; Commissioner of Insurance, W. Mason Shehan—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Appeals: Chief Judge, A. Hunter Boyd; Associate Judges, N. Chas. Burke, William H. Thomas, John R. Pattison, Hammond Urner, John P. Briscoe, Henry Stockbridge, and Albert Constable; Clerk, Caleb C. Magruder.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

No session in 1917.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President...	109,446	109,497	....	2,247	51 R
1908. President...	115,908	116,513	....	2,323	605 R
1911. Governor...	103,395	106,392	....	3,783	2,997 R
1912. President...	112,674	54,956	57,789	3,996	54,885 D
1914. U. S. Senator	110,204	94,864	3,697	3,255	15,340 D
1916. U. S. Senator	109,740	113,662			

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 3,034; 1908, 3,302; 1912, 2,244.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Fitzgerald, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lodge Rep.	Governor, 1917. Mansfield, Dem.	Governor, 1917. McCall, Rep.
Barnstable..	1,892	2,836	1,440	3,029	469	2,137
Berkshire...	8,357	9,787	7,732	9,503	4,422	8,077
Bristol.....	18,065	22,578	16,651	22,095	9,640	18,519
Dukes.....	309	464	204	495	70	505
Essex.....	32,489	35,909	29,443	36,447	18,109	30,214
Franklin....	3,054	4,353	2,440	4,376	1,103	3,653
Hampden...	17,028	18,207	15,391	18,087	6,927	14,864
Hampshire..	4,202	5,748	3,727	5,610	1,836	4,985
Middlesex..	49,844	60,802	46,965	61,596	29,495	52,376
Nantucket..	307	249	227	300	169	326
Norfolk....	12,702	19,284	12,020	19,314	6,552	16,219
Plymouth...	11,009	13,515	10,153	13,347	4,594	9,975
Suffolk....	61,047	42,492	61,688	40,911	38,180	36,046
Worcester...	27,540	32,541	26,118	32,047	14,110	28,249
Total.....	247,845	268,765	234,199	267,157	135,666	226,145
Soldier vote	40	19	39	20	.....	.....
Grand total	247,885	268,784	234,238	267,177	.....	.....
Plurality....	.....	20,899	.....	32,939	.....	90,479
Per cent....	46	50	45	51	34.9	58.3
Whole vote	531,817		516,996		387,728	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 11,058 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,993; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,097.

For United States Senator, 1916, McDonald, Soc., 15,558; scattering, 26.

For Governor, 1917, McCarthy, Soc., 16,608; Hayes, Soc. Labor, 5,243; Lawrence, Proh., 4,265; scattering, 2.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Collins, Dem., 11,795; Treadway, Rep., 19,667; Hutchins, Soc., 1,227.

II. Connor, Dem., 11,895; Gillett, Rep., 20,064; Wrenn, Soc., 1,343.

III. Scanlon, Dem., 9,905; Paige, Rep., 19,371.

IV. Hunt, Dem., 13,315; Winslow, Rep., 17,647; Murphy, Proh., 802.

V. Hoar, Dem., 11,097; Rogers, Rep., 20,345; scattering, 1.

VI. Schofield, Dem., 6,467; Lufkin, Rep., 17,608; Bixby, Soc., 1,512.

VII. Phelan, Dem., 16,597; Barney, Rep., 14,350; Bramhall, Soc., 1,075; Newhall, Proh., 403.

VIII. Deitrick, Dem., 14,308; Dallinger, Rep., 21,178; scattering, 1.

IX. Fuller, Ind., 17,079; Roberts, Rep., 16,765; scattering, 3.

X. Tague, Dem., 13,646; Hourihan, Rep., 3,684; scattering, 1.

XI. Horgan, Dem., 12,244; Tinkham, Rep., 18,424; scattering, 12.

XII. Gallivan, Dem., 22,105; Robinson, Rep., 10,613.

XIII. Murphy, Dem., 12,985; Carter, Rep., 25,527.

XIV. Olney, 2d, Dem., 21,707; Kincaide, Rep., 17,702; McCarty, Soc., 1,419.

XV. Cartier, Dem., 9,203; Greene, Rep., 15,788; scattering, 2.

XVI. Crosby, Dem., 8,392; Walsh, Rep., 18,505; scattering, 3.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats.....	7	59	66
Republicans.....	33	179	212
Socialists.....	0	1	1
Independents.....	0	1	1
Republican majority..	26	118	144

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel W. McCall, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Calvin Coolidge, Rep.; Secretary of State, Albert P. Langtry, Rep.; Treasurer, Charles L. Burrill, Rep.; Auditor, Alonzo B. Cook, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Jesse T. Stevens, Dem.; Attorney-General, Henry C. Attwill, Rep.; Secretary of the Board of Agriculture, Wilfrid Wheeler; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Hardison; Commissioner of Education, Payson Smith.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Judicial Court for the Commonwealth: Chief Justice, Arthur Prentice Rugg; Justices, Edward P. Pierce, William C. Loring, Henry K. Braley, James B. Carroll, Charles A. De Courcy, John C. Crosby.

On November 6, 1917, three amendments to the Massachusetts State Convention were adopted by popular vote. One prohibits the use of public funds for sectarian schools. The second gives absentee soldiers voting privileges. The third lets the State, in war or other emergencies, maintain and distribute a food supply.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1908.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1908. President.	155,543	265,966	.....	10,781	110,423 R
1911. Governor.	214,397	206,795	.....	13,355	8,102 D
1912. President.	173,408	155,948	142,228	12,616	17,460 D
1913. Governor.	187,267	216,705	127,755	9,025	55,512 D
1914. Governor.	210,442	198,627	32,145	9,520	11,815 D
1915. Governor.	229,550	235,863	6,969	8,740	6,313 R

Prohibition vote for President—1904, 4,279; 1908, 4,379; 1912, 2,754.

Independent vote for Governor in 1913, 20,171.

Prohibition vote for Governor in 1915, 19,567.

MICHIGAN.

Counties. (83.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Price, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Townsend, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Sweet, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Sleeper, Rep.
Alcona.....	453	573	354	661	381	664
Alger.....	650	687	558	781	561	780
Allegan.....	3,591	4,803	3,229	5,089	3,529	4,925
Alpena.....	1,392	2,020	1,325	2,102	1,333	2,120
Antrim.....	932	1,336	822	1,442	930	1,363

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Price, Dem.	Townsend, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Sweet, Dem.	Sleeper, Rep.
Arenac	938	911	838	1,019	809	1,062
Baraga	462	748	387	821	350	869
Barry	2,491	3,157	2,382	3,263	2,515	3,169
Bay	5,996	6,708	5,573	7,114	5,389	7,315
Benzie	770	900	674	985	730	954
Berrien	6,054	7,511	5,840	7,737	5,850	7,766
Branch	3,062	3,100	2,908	3,264	3,217	2,962
Calhoun	8,037	6,484	7,219	7,269	7,548	7,119
Cass	2,666	2,518	2,593	2,597	2,596	2,603
Charlevoix	1,152	1,877	1,051	1,998	1,108	1,964
Cheboygan	1,339	1,576	1,323	1,641	1,412	1,573
Chippewa	1,768	2,365	1,607	2,565	1,585	2,621
Clare	769	1,049	712	1,120	779	1,074
Clinton	2,094	3,381	1,965	3,532	2,030	3,502
Crawford	450	409	402	457	394	474
Delta	1,781	3,088	1,614	3,273	1,596	3,295
Dickinson	1,291	2,393	1,191	2,492	1,146	2,571
Eaton	3,461	3,802	3,453	4,105	3,324	3,977
Emmet	1,363	1,724	1,267	1,835	1,315	1,817
Genesee	9,311	9,353	8,579	10,010	8,594	10,108
Gladwin	729	935	635	1,051	650	1,059
Gogebic	1,510	2,204	1,410	2,342	1,421	2,331
G'd Traverse	1,848	1,917	1,683	2,082	1,777	2,041
Gratiot	2,960	3,434	2,791	3,581	2,896	3,531
Hillsdale	3,424	3,463	3,164	3,713	3,377	3,541
Houghton	4,615	8,013	4,263	8,291	4,061	8,590
Huron	1,816	4,743	1,670	4,981	1,407	5,267
Ingham	7,664	7,846	7,164	8,396	7,023	8,732
Ionia	3,911	3,950	3,724	4,160	3,771	4,149
Iosco	729	984	634	1,092	619	1,093
Iron	877	2,139	781	2,236	791	2,262
Isabella	2,143	2,700	1,980	2,893	2,041	2,836
Jackson	8,058	6,938	6,976	8,132	7,552	7,690
Kalamazoo	7,164	5,951	6,616	6,504	6,755	6,907
Kalkaska	430	724	379	787	437	749
Kent	20,364	16,095	18,106	18,022	20,169	16,495
Keweenaw	191	860	176	875	174	882
Lake	347	588	320	617	340	607
Lapeer	1,937	3,315	1,781	3,513	1,805	3,520
Leelanau	763	984	723	1,026	749	1,010
Lenawee	5,519	6,217	5,286	6,491	5,465	6,330
Livingston	2,297	2,460	2,228	2,549	2,253	2,543
Luce	257	527	225	563	228	575
Mackinac	908	1,082	880	1,122	889	1,121
Macomb	3,108	4,532	3,003	4,670	3,015	4,659
Manistee	2,177	2,360	2,016	2,459	2,017	2,501
Marquette	2,625	5,253	2,282	5,577	2,260	5,532
Mason	1,689	2,193	1,534	2,418	1,669	2,370
Mecosta	1,178	2,455	1,334	2,728	1,382	2,628
Menominee	1,854	2,671	1,713	2,837	1,589	3,012
Midland	1,454	2,104	1,286	2,382	1,356	2,227
Missaukee	917	1,160	789	1,295	847	1,249
Monroe	4,202	3,787	3,988	4,033	4,112	3,901
Montcalm	2,801	3,894	2,628	4,095	2,820	3,930
M'nt'm'r'ncy	272	396	239	441	2[illegible]	452
Muskegon	4,165	5,692	3,988	6,183	4,067	6,167
Newaygo	1,625	2,417	1,471	2,578	1,475	2,512
Oakland	6,659	7,730	6,141	8,276	6,371	8,149
Oceana	1,387	1,957	1,242	2,093	1,373	2,014
Ogemaw	743	878	653	975	651	986
Ontonagon	888	1,235	807	1,312	794	1,333
Osceola	1,285	2,193	1,116	2,383	1,228	2,298
Oscoda	175	245	140	288	159	270
Otsego	519	531	413	638	428	639
Ottawa	3,941	5,484	3,593	5,978	4,144	5,409
Presque Isle	806	1,407	676	1,536	661	1,573
Roscommon	239	311	207	355	200	367
Saginaw	8,434	9,544	8,064	9,975	7,735	10,285
Sanilac	1,867	5,639	1,548	4,974	1,511	5,128
Schoolcraft	623	994	537	1,081	558	1,079
Shiawassee	3,308	3,926	3,107	4,132	3,226	4,066
St. Clair	4,617	6,538	4,204	6,990	4,095	7,161
St. Joseph	3,567	3,132	3,424	3,241	3,610	3,201
Tuscola	2,329	4,461	2,113	4,682	2,155	4,722
Van Buren	3,225	4,302	3,023	4,327	3,120	4,457
Washtenaw	5,279	6,505	4,902	6,816	5,388	6,510
Wayne	60,935	70,056	52,979	78,081	52,856	80,294
Wexford	1,683	2,333	1,534	2,434	1,630	2,399
Total	283,993	337,952	257,954	364,657	264,410	363,724
Plurality	.....	53,959	....	106,701	....	99,283
Per cent	44	52	40	56	40	56
Whole vote	647,071		647,285		651,518	

MICHIGAN—*Continued.*

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 16,120 votes; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 842; scattering, 25.

For United States Senator, 1916, Foss., Soc., 15,614; Johnston, Proh., 7,569; Richter, Soc. Lab., 924; scattering, 567.

For Governor, 1916, Moore, Soc., 15,040; Woodruff, Proh., 7,255; Murray, Soc. Lab., 963; scattering, 96.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Doremus, Dem., 29,571; Shepherd, Rep., 26,679; Powell, Soc., 1,506; Rubler, Proh., 2; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 3.

II.* Beakes, Dem., 27,133; Bacon, Rep., 27,182; Titus, Soc., 592; Dixon, Proh., 1; Kock, Soc.-Lab., 539.

III. Marsh, Dem., 23,117; Smith, Rep., 24,897; Rogers, Soc., 1,651; White, Proh., 757.

IV. Wade, Dem., 20,445; Hamilton, Rep., 26,764; Potter, Soc., 1,047; McColl, Proh., 4; Harvey, Soc.-Lab., 1.

V. Danhof, Dem., 21,639; Mapes, Rep., 24,258; Hansen, Soc., 1,058; Cheney, Proh., 521.

VI. Kellogg, Dem., 30,664; Kelley, Rep., 38,110; Walker, Soc., 1,638; Grabowski, Proh., 156; Corbett, Soc.-Lab., 1.

VII. Bowers, Dem., 14,020; Cramton, Rep., 30,101; Lamb, Soc., 309; Crissman, Proh., 587; Shepherd, Soc.-Lab., 1.

VIII. Seegmiller, Dem., 23,692; Fordney, Rep., 28,288; Parsons, Soc., 770; Powell, Proh., 1; Chandler, Soc.-Lab., 1.

IX. Alway, Dem., 15,726; McLaughlin, Rep., 24,624; Henderson, Soc., 1,717; Crabtree, Proh., 150; Daines, Soc. Lab., 1.

X. Haller, Dem., 16,056; Currie, Rep., 24,249; Aplin, Soc., 952; Tetrey, Proh., 443.

XI. Reycraft, Dem., 14,499; Scott, Rep., 24,840; Moore, Soc., 56; Miller, Proh., 1,623; Densmore, Soc. Lab., 1.

XII. MacDonald, Dem., 12,832; James, Rep., 22,998.

XIII. Berry, Dem., 20,921; Nichols, Rep., 32,317; Renner, Soc., 880; Doane, Proh., 335; Druse, Soc.-Lab., 3.

* Contested.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Albert E. Sleeper, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Lauren D. Dickinson, Rep.; Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan, Rep.; Treasurer, Samuel Odell, Rep.; Auditor, Oramel B. Fuller; Adjutant-General, John S. Bersey, appointed by State Military Board; Attorney-General, Alexander J. Groesbeck, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Fred. L. Keeler, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Frank H. Ellsworth, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Franz C. Kuhn; Associate Justices, John W. Stone, Russell C. Ostrander, John E. Bird, Joseph B. Moore, Joseph H. Steere, Grant Fellows, Flavius L. Brooke; Clerk, Jay Mertz.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	27	87	114
Democrats	5	13	18
Republican majority	22	74	96

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	134,151	361,866	.....	8,941	227,715 R
1906. Governor	129,963	227,557	.....	5,926	97,594 R
1908. Governor	252,611	262,141	.....	....	9,530 R
1908. President	175,771	335,580	.....	11,586	159,809 R
1910. Governor	159,670	202,863	.....	9,992	43,193 R
1912. President	150,751	152,244	214,584	23,211	62,340 P
1914. Governor	212,063	176,254	36,747	11,056	35,809 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 11,859; 1904, 13,308, 1908, 16,974; 1912, 8,934.

MINNESOTA.

Counties. (86.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lawler, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kellogg, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Dwyer, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burnquist, Rep.
Aitkin	877	1,122	546	1,194	385	1,487
Anoka	1,171	1,262	704	1,272	540	1,767
Becker	1,453	1,761	870	1,884	697	2,306
Beltrami	1,912	1,331	1,168	1,798	787	2,226
Benton	945	1,020	653	1,144	563	1,313
Big Stone	869	810	503	894	413	1,175
Blue Earth	2,211	2,864	1,718	2,594	1,229	3,797
Brown	1,101	2,078	1,030	1,996	725	2,370
Carlton	1,115	1,096	749	1,158	549	1,451
Carver	960	1,959	1,076	1,819	731	2,298
Cass	1,260	932	710	1,078	564	1,460
Chippewa	1,134	1,311	545	1,313	497	1,951
Chisago	944	1,749	361	1,589	226	2,468
Clay	1,716	1,549	933	1,819	831	2,251
Clearwater	544	493	272	596	143	816
Cook	162	125	88	172	43	216
Cottonwood	762	1,425	355	1,172	305	1,744
Crow Wing	1,568	1,715	1,031	1,898	824	2,318
Dakota	2,373	1,881	2,021	1,904	1,507	2,507
Dodge	895	1,260	417	1,194	333	1,623
Douglas	1,398	1,709	641	1,722	506	2,372
Fairbault	1,123	2,184	637	1,997	542	2,564
Fillmore	1,313	2,945	712	2,588	615	3,477
Freeborn	1,347	2,418	670	2,303	560	2,952
Goodhue	1,875	3,471	988	2,803	725	4,522
Grant	778	878	278	929	199	1,316
Hennepin	36,395	27,957	22,434	30,547	19,790	39,756
Houston	744	1,783	568	1,542	533	1,898
Hubbard	799	685	459	854	378	956
Isanti	935	1,123	306	984	166	1,748
Itasca	1,504	1,163	1,086	1,423	890	1,636
Jackson	1,272	1,503	745	1,448	632	1,965
Kanabec	608	776	314	804	214	1,085
Kandiyohi	1,968	1,612	715	1,602	488	2,784
Kittson	749	709	303	776	211	1,217
Koochiching	1,069	474	679	698	545	917
Lac Qui Parle	1,047	1,614	490	1,655	357	2,221
Lake	506	401	344	462	205	574
Le Sueur	1,723	1,430	1,500	1,378	1,184	2,022
Lincoln	1,174	777	623	863	517	1,262
Lyon	1,893	1,389	938	1,599	748	2,216
McLeod	1,305	1,772	1,088	1,681	824	2,224
Mahnomen	411	262	275	319	212	391
Marshall	1,513	1,461	713	1,632	507	2,279
Martin	1,756	1,741	935	1,895	683	2,651
Meeker	1,475	1,780	801	1,707	578	2,462
Mille Lacs	1,113	1,127	495	1,255	339	1,739
Morrison	1,650	1,887	1,385	1,812	1,100	2,354
Mower	1,572	2,520	960	2,259	827	3,001
Murray	1,193	1,137	745	1,266	584	1,615
Nicollet	814	1,288	679	1,090	429	1,526
Nobles	1,280	1,413	815	1,453	668	1,860
Norman	1,076	1,016	440	1,120	371	1,597
Olmsted	1,926	2,101	978	2,116	931	2,886
Otter Tail	2,858	4,328	1,569	4,382	1,155	5,524
Pennington	1,004	868	457	1,005	368	1,365
Pine	1,597	1,531	1,002	1,414	737	2,117
Pipestone	732	1,010	468	953	361	1,235
Polk	3,498	2,471	1,722	2,944	1,381	4,180
Pope	1,121	1,331	395	1,486	301	1,984
Ramsey	22,291	13,317	17,895	14,828	12,789	21,260
Red Lake	694	463	396	661	362	762
Redwood	1,361	2,029	840	1,969	636	2,508
Renville	1,660	2,432	952	2,196	753	3,133
Rice	2,083	2,408	1,440	2,527	1,075	3,299
Rock	705	1,196	401	1,218	355	1,396
Roseau	834	821	424	877	307	1,187
St. Louis	12,056	10,834	9,568	11,689	7,829	13,631
Scott	1,361	972	1,242	885	1,100	1,185
Sherburne	731	965	319	1,036	274	1,279
Sibley	973	1,737	759	1,597	583	2,094
Stearns	3,350	4,312	3,311	3,725	2,502	4,743
Steele	1,497	1,734	1,043	1,855	936	2,308
Stevens	787	943	588	940	453	1,182
Swift	1,181	1,335	708	1,185	605	1,793
Todd	1,922	1,919	1,317	2,087	1,075	2,544
Traverse	779	774	482	834	368	1,086
Wabasha	1,449	1,787	1,138	1,750	973	2,152
Wadena	651	938	408	980	368	1,118
Waseca	1,178	1,522	926	1,511	738	1,962
Washington	1,610	2,167	1,070	2,265	891	2,910
Watonwan	801	1,300	412	1,215	354	1,667
Wilkin	808	690	497	816	403	1,009
Winona	3,907	2,916	2,220	3,145	1,810	3,711

MINNESOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Lawler, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kellogg, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Dwyer, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burnquist, Rep.
Wright	2 262	2,683	1,406	2,539	1,111	3,591
Yellow Med.	1,238	1,501	516	1,581	377	2,191
Total	179,152	179,544	117,541	185,159	93,112	215 841
Plurality	.....	392	....	67,618	....	152,729
Per cent	46	46	30	49	23	63
Whole vote	387,364		381,125		390,619	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 20,117 votes; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Reimer, Industrial Labor, 468; Progressive ticket, 290.

For United States Senator, 1916, Calderwood, Proh., 78,425.

For Governor, 1916, Bentall, Soc., 26,306; Anderson, Proh., 19,884; Johnson, Industrial Labor, 5,476.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Lamberton, Dem., 13,290; Anderson, Rep., 25,278.

II. Ellsworth, Rep., 29,392.

III. Kelly, Jr., Dem., 10,354; Davis, Rep., 25,527.

IV. Van Dyke, Dem., 23,516; Reese, Rep. 11,737; Phillips, Soc 1,854; Peterson, Proh. 1,305

V. Bowler, Dem., 11,849; Lundeen, Rep. 19,131; Latimer, Soc., 7,526; Markve, Proh., 6,599.

VI. Donohue, Dem., 13,107; Harold Knutson, Rep., 20,889; John Knutsen, Proh., 2,766.

VII. Townsend, Dem., 6,518; Volstead, Rep., 21,300; Lobeck, Proh., 11,961.

VIII. Wheeler, Dem., 7,621; Miller, Rep., 17 758; Anderson, Soc., 9,034.

IX. Swanson, Dem., 8,313; Steenerson, Rep., 25,429; Thompson, Soc., 4,347.

X. Cronin, Dem., 7,148; Jepson, Rep., 13,170; Soltis, Soc 3,732; Schall, Prog., 19,696.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, J. A. A. Burnquist; Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Frankson; Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl, Auditor, J. A. O. Preus, Treasurer, Henry Rines; Attorney-General, L. A. Smith; Adjutant-General, Walter F. Rhinon; Superintendent of Education, C. G. Schulz; Commissioner of Insurance, John Sanborn.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Calvin L. Brown; Associate Justices, G. L. Bunn, Oscar Hallam, Andrew Holt, James H. Quinn; Clerk, I. A. Caswell.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Legislature non-partisan.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	55,187	216,651	.....	11,692	161,464 R
1906. Governor	168,715	96,162	.....	5,006	76,633 D
1908. President	109,401	195,843	.....	11,107	86,442 R
1908. Governor	175,036	147,034	....	6,516	28,002 D
1910 Governor	103,779	164,185	.....	6,510	60,406 R
1912. President	106,426	64,334	125,856	27,505	19,430 P
1912 Governor	99,659	129,688	33,455	....	30,029 R
1914. Governor	156,304	143,730	3,553	17,225	12,574 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 8,555; 1904, 6,253; 1908, 11,107; 1912, 7,886.

MISSISSIPPI.

Counties. (81.)	President, 1915. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1915. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1915. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Sen.† Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Bilbo, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Lester, Soc.
Adams	671	42	1	568	200	21
Alcorn	1,452	125	12	1,290	929	71
Amite	1,024	16	6	927	618	21
Attala	1,267	110	27	1,286	1,231	107
Benton	718	38	.....	677	783	45
Bolivar	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	14
Calhoun	1,225	45	34	1,013	1,279	82
Carroll	943	34	16	849	533	70
Chickasaw	1,215	47	40	1,143	614	41
Choctaw	873	53	28	732	845	35
Claiborne	435	5	1	384	182	7
Clarke	1,092	49	29	943	900	74
Clay	832	27	1	820	378	30

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson Soc.	U. S. Sen.† Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1915. Bilbo, Dem.	Lester, Soc.
Coahoma	697	21	3	631	252	21
Copiah	1,486	20	7	1,341	846	41
Covington	836	63	71	809	1,015	147
De Soto	861	12	1	831	451	34
Forrest	1,146	54	62	1,105	598	143
Franklin	769	22	6	626	496	48
George	341	32	29	331	292	29
Greene	399	32	4	341	242	18
Grenada	649	28	7	628	185	17
Hancock	512	68	2	473	187	22
Harrison	1,395	197	55	1,254	461	57
Hinds	2,220	97	20	2,279	910	56
Holmes	1,070	21	14	1,017	474	15
Issaquena	94	8	3	83	106	8
Itawamba	1,407	184	1	1,343	777	48
Jackson	743	87	22	637	279	30
Jasper	1,040	38	37	998	677	33
Jefferson	456	3	1	420	223	4
Jeff. Davis	634	45	4	558	461	26
Jones	1,661	196	220	1,562	1,519	323
Kemper	939	71	18	853	1,099	59
Lafayette	1,370	47	13	1,245	659	37
Lamar	744	89	49	718	580	41
Lauderdale	3,058	157	85	2,748	1,250	155
Lawrence	725	18	3	606	464	26
Leake	1,434	31	28	1,366	1,302	52
Lee	1,683	91	5	1,636	1,350	75
Leflore	853	28	..	849	154	26
Lincoln	1,282	105	20	1,158	743	114
Lowndes	1,028	29	8	928	459	19
Madison	782	36	22	746	268	43
Marion	792	51	5	688	636	41
Marshall	1,017	8	1	956	560	51
Monroe	1,684	82	15	1,613	845	54
Montgomery	997	35	24	840	451	41
Neshoba	1,459	69	43	1,397	1,391	147
Newton	1,341	19	56	1,251	1,106	59
Noxubee	656	10	3	642	279	34
Oktibbeha	911	48	1	869	628	56
Panola	1,262	29	..	1,196	575	18
Pearl River	521	35	1	463	489	22
Perry	395	32	23	351	210	12
Pike	1,451	53	12	1,342	465	34
Pontotoc	1,314	110	3	1,230	1,020	34
Prentiss	1,342	164	32	1,308	1,024	131
Quitman	272	12	1	238	100	9
Rankin	1,104	8	12	904	625	31
Scott	1,106	25	18	1,012	746	13
Sharkey	246	6	2	232	290	23
Simpson	966	34	6	872	1,060	99
Smith	1,271	30	16	1,124	1,230	137
Stone	451	31	5	388	....	....
Sunflower	879	20	2	822	300	26
Tallahatchie	1 061	6	..	1,010	539	39
Tate	1,074	18	7	954	417	34
Tippah	1,547	82	11	1,465	1,238	54
Tishomingo	1,031	175	19	986	482	42
Tunica	173	..	..	168	113	9
Union	1,666	89	8	1,618	956	54
Walthall	665	12	11	590	468	14
Warren	1,204	73	5	1,087	321	27
Washington	836	47	3	784	241	35
Wayne	787	47	34	805	688	36
Webster	944	143	46	765	848	96
Wilkinson	460	8	4	417	411	31
Winston	1,152	47	27	1,055	905	78
Yalobusha	1,175	49	6	1,032	549	37
Yazoo	1,146	25	7	1,070	715	27
Total*	80,422	4,253	1,484	74,290	50,541	4,046
Plurality	76,169	....	....	....	46,495	....
Per cent	93	4	1	....	92.58	7.41
Whole vote	86,679			54,587		

* Total does not include Bolivar County, from which no returns were received. † 1916. For President, 1916, Progressive ticket, 520.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, ELECTED 1916.

Districts.

I. E. S. Candler, Dem.
II. H. D. Stephens, Dem.
III. B. G. Humphreys, Dem.

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

IV. T. U. Sisson, Dem.
V. W. A. Venable, Dem.
VI. B. P. Harrison, Dem.
VII. P. E. Quin, Dem.
VIII. J. W. Collier, Dem.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Theo. G. Bilbo; Lieutenant-Governor, Lee M. Russel; Secretary of State, J. W. Power; Treasurer, J. P. Taylor; Auditor, Robert E. Wilson; Adjutant-General, E. C. Scales; Superintendent of Education, W. F. Bond; Attorney-General, Ross A. Collins; Land Commissioner, M. A. Brown; Commissioner of Agriculture, P. P. Garner; Commissioner of Insurance, T. M. Henry—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court; Chief Justice, S. Smith; Associate Justices, S. C. Cook, J. Morgan Stevens, E. O. Sykes, J. B. Holden, George H. Ethridge; Clerk, George C. Myers.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The State Legislature is wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1900. President	51,706	5,753	....	....	45,953 D
1904. President	53,376	3,187	....	392	50,189 D
1908. President	60,287	4,363	....	978	55,924 D
1911. Governor	40,200	....	....	3,822	36,378 D
1912. President	57,227	1,595	3,645	2,061	53,582 D

MISSOURI.

Counties. (115.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Reed, Dem.	Dickey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Gardner, Dem.	Lamm, Rep.
Adair	2,275	2,681	2,267	2,703	2,178	2,719
Andrew	1,853	2,087	1,822	2,120	1,654	2,237
Atchison	1,697	1,626	1,680	1,658	1,504	1,775
Audrain	3,572	1,741	3,578	1,732	3,525	1,774
Barry	2,752	2,683	2,758	2,694	2,672	2,716
Barton	2,217	1,597	2,196	1,628	2,123	1,625
Bates	3 255	2,597	3,230	2,642	3,127	2,651
Benton	1,285	1,842	1,277	1,858	1,229	1,891
Bollinger	1,538	1,624	1,530	1,631	1,511	1,628
Boone	5,601	2,186	5,570	2,295	5,433	2,302
Buchanan	10,973	7,761	10,745	8,038	7,979	10,715
Butler	2,135	2,717	2,139	2,693	2,124	2,690
Caldwell	1,683	2,069	1,647	2,095	1,532	2,065
Callaway	3,882	2,009	3,870	2,017	3,803	2,054
Camden	930	1,261	914	1,274	924	1,237
Cape Gir'rd'u	2,993	3,753	3,020	3,733	2,952	3,796
Carroll	2,822	2,978	2,789	3,012	2,709	3,035
Carter	586	469	584	471	588	465
Cass	3,337	2,104	3,289	2,143	3,215	2,147
Cedar	1,410	1,874	1,482	1,900	1,461	1,901
Chariton	3,135	2,183	3,151	2,169	3,052	2,195
Christian	938	1,978	916	2,005	892	2,005
Clark	1,692	1,782	1,671	1,805	1,610	1,826
Clay	3,902	1,307	3,830	1,365	3,749	1,362
Clinton	2,153	1,551	2,133	1,590	2,040	1,594
Cole	2,915	2,746	2,947	2,728	2,821	2,818
Cooper	2,537	2,830	2,539	2 821	2,496	2,823
Crawford	1,312	1,642	1,296	1,651	1,313	1,621
Dade	1,618	1,941	1,588	1,959	1,553	1,946
Dallas	1,022	1,428	1,003	1,442	1,020	1,420
Daviess	2,375	2,342	2,251	2,367	2,287	2,353
De Kalb	1,647	1,640	1,618	1,661	1,497	1,723
Dent	1,457	1,252	1,452	1,255	1,432	1,263
Douglas	737	1,730	742	1,759	719	1,755
Dunklin	3,723	1,924	3,683	1,934	3,679	1,939
Franklin	2,468	4,325	2,488	4,309	2,469	4,201
Gasconade	510	2,513	509	2,521	500	2,519
Gentry	2,404	1,823	2,384	1,845	2,241	1,899
Greene	7,191	7,513	7,074	7,587	6,687	7,697
Grundy	1,789	2,481	1,756	2,505	1,565	2,498
Harrison	2,205	2,741	2,182	2,794	2,054	2,759
Henry	3,653	2,727	3,591	2,790	3,556	2,789
Hickory	552	1,144	536	1,164	502	1,170
Holt	1,615	2,030	1,582	2,066	1 412	2,211
Howard	2,866	1,121	2,848	1,141	2,822	1,138
Howell	1,861	2,132	1,857	2,145	1,821	2,163
Iron	1,027	874	1,031	871	1,020	878
Jackson	44,556	32,943	43,668	33,774	40,934	36,072
Jasper	10,513	9,358	10,385	9,498	10,119	9,535
Jefferson	3,021	3,310	3,033	3,299	3,023	3,303
Johnson	3,701	2,966	3,665	2,990	3,590	3,020

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Reed, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Dickey, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Gardner, Dem.	Governor, 1916. La'm, Rep.
Knox	1,657	1,460	1,662	1,456	1,623	1,474
Laclede	1,755	1,877	1,742	1,890	1,718	1,882
Lafayette	4,073	4,019	4,032	4,086	3,948	4,075
Lawrence	2,809	3,228	2,805	3,259	2,751	3,225
Lewis	2,357	1,429	2,357	1,437	2,295	1,442
Lincoln	2,468	1,612	2,610	1,672	2,563	1,692
Linn	3,441	2,801	3,408	2,834	3,091	2,999
Livingston	2,609	2,424	2,571	2,462	2,488	2,474
McDonald	1,631	1,414	1,622	1,426	1,609	1,424
Macon	3,805	3,034	3,741	3,083	3,685	3,084
Madison	1,319	1,290	1,325	1,253	1,305	1,251
Maries	1,319	725	1,321	728	1,272	751
Marion	4,534	2,759	4,542	2,772	4,405	2,869
Mercer	1,042	1,733	1,034	1,747	965	1,782
Miller	1,395	1,862	1,387	1,878	1,337	1,904
Mississippi	1,874	1,330	1,864	1,326	1,857	1,339
Moniteau	1,675	1,748	1,653	1,772	1,625	1,781
Monroe	3,738	742	3,743	738	3,703	745
Montgomery	1,988	2,079	2,001	2,080	1,967	2,077
Morgan	1,368	1,578	1,357	1,682	1,325	1,706
New Madrid	2,715	2,039	2,713	2,042	2,706	2,033
Newton	3,158	2,929	3,136	2,941	3,103	2,941
Nodaway	3,874	3,540	3,876	3,556	3,683	3,654
Oregon	1,799	660	1,789	663	1,780	665
Osage	1,383	1,769	1,457	1,755	1,444	1,749
Ozark	654	1,331	629	1,354	615	1,343
Pemiscot	2,417	2,076	2,418	2,053	2,404	2,081
Perry	1,396	1,988	1,401	1,988	1,407	1,982
Pettis	4,665	4,319	4,627	4,380	4,129	4,857
Phelps	1,887	1,487	1,873	1,599	1,874	1,499
Pike	3,344	2,322	3,355	2,308	3,308	2,338
Platte	2,974	921	2,954	936	2,911	966
Polk	2,149	2,613	2,126	2,641	2,079	2,624
Pulaski	1,339	1,003	1,340	1,007	1,320	1,008
Putnam	1,035	2,106	1,021	2,127	1,006	2,106
Ralls	1,994	826	1,998	818	1,989	823
Randolph	5,081	2,111	5,058	2,111	4,819	2,239
Ray	3,380	1,718	3,364	1,734	3,177	1,787
Reynolds	1,209	592	1,210	589	1,195	591
Ripley	1,325	1,053	1,317	1,055	1,302	1,051
St. Charles	1,914	3,518	1,978	3,469	1,921	3,512
St. Clair	1,881	1,718	1,846	1,756	1,817	1,766
St. Francois	3,675	3,015	3,663	2,991	3,590	3,044
Ste. Genev've	1,218	1,137	1,224	1,128	1,221	1,123
St. Louis	7,587	12,485	7,446	12,512	7,166	12,808
St. Louis City	74,059	83,798	74,723	83,172	73,742	83,939
Saline	4,503	2,966	4,475	2,997	4,370	3,059
Schuyler	1,341	995	1,335	1,001	1,315	1,011
Scotland	1,592	1,243	1,578	1,249	1,543	1,269
Scott	2,816	2,285	2,818	2,289	2,791	2,298
Shannon	1,213	788	1,210	802	1,202	806
Shelby	2,549	1,195	2,537	1,205	2,480	1,226
Stoddard	3,274	2,482	3,271	2,506	3,286	2,476
Stone	621	1,525	631	1,534	604	1,536
Sullivan	2,446	2,420	2,434	2,425	2,391	2,432
Taney	679	1,123	652	1,129	653	1,142
Texas	2,291	1,809	2,286	1,827	2,291	1,830
Vernon	3,776	2,211	3,755	2,230	3,637	2,277
Warren	487	1,752	509	1,733	470	1,743
Washington	1,394	1,657	1,373	1,675	1,374	1,672
Wayne	1,594	1,528	1,588	1,533	1,576	1,538
Webster	1,903	2,114	1,883	2,125	1,832	2,120
Worth	1,079	892	1,075	907	997	921
Wright	1,593	2,176	1,573	2,195	1,544	2,191
Total	398,032	369,339	396,166	371,710	382,355	380,092
Plurality	28,693	....	24,456	....	2,263	....
Per cent	59	47	50	47	48	48
Whole vote	786,769		783,492		785,998	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 14,612 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 902.

For Governor, 1916, Adames, Soc., 14,555; Fontron, on Prog. ticket, 4,041, on Proh. ticket, 4,009; Rogers, Soc. Lab., 946.

For United States Senator, 1916, O'Hare, Soc., 14,654; Scheidler, Soc. Lab., 962.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS 1916.

Districts.

I Romjue, Dem., 22,840; Brown, Rep., 18,566; Ferguson, Soc., 696.

MISSOURI—*Continued.*

II. Rucker, Dem., 24,984; Pickett, Rep., 17,936; Hill, Soc., 354.

III. Alexander, Dem., 21,658; Moulton, Rep., 17,769; Hughes, Proh., 298; Miller, Soc., 219.

IV. Booher, Dem., 22,155; Geiger, Rep., 18,632; Kunzelmann, Soc., 348; Wray, Proh., 211.

V. Borland, Dem., 46,065; Kimbrell, Rep., 31,292; Wilcox, Soc., 1,059; Oberheu, Soc. Lab., 86.

VI. Dickinson, Dem., 18,869; Crawford, Rep., 15,948.

VII. Hamlin, Dem., 26,766; Houston, Rep., 25,953; McElwain, Proh., 314.

VIII. Shackleford, Dem., 17,599; Gentry, Rep., 16,255.

IX. Clark, Dem., 23,755; Cole, Rep., 21,701; Shumaker, Soc., 249; Kolkmeier, Soc. Lab., 29.

X. Meeker, Rep., 63,663; Brennan, Dem., 43,271; Bergherm, Soc., 3,080; Morische, Soc. Lab., 214.

XI. Igoe, Dem., 23,928; Barto, Rep., 17,434; Long, Soc., 684; Spalti, Soc. Lab., 41.

XII. Gill, Dem., 12,465; Dyer, Rep., 16,345; Davis, Soc., 360; Snavely, Soc. Lab., 47.

XIII. Hensley, Dem., 17,850; Rhodes, Rep., 17,537; Cunningham, Soc., 556.

XIV. Russell, Dem., 30,889; Hill, Rep., 29,727; Wilkinson, Soc., 2,088.

XV. Decker, Dem., 26,240; Manlove, Rep., 24,013; Elliff, Soc., 1,915; Dalton, Proh., 326; Hood, Soc. Lab., 103; Painter, Prog., 69.

XVI. Rubey, Dem., 17,303; Harrison, Rep., 16,058; Fonty, Soc., 592.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Frederick D. Gardner; Lieutenant-Governor, Wallace Crossley; Secretary of State, John L. Sullivan; Auditor, George E. Hackmann; Treasurer, George H. Middelkamp; Attorney-General, Frank W. McAllister; Superintendent of Education, Vel W. Lamkin—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Archelaus M. Woodson; Associate Justices, Walter W. Graves, Robert F. Walker, Charles B. Faris, H. W. Bond, James T. Blair, Fred L. Williams; Clerk, Jacob D. Allen.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	26	78	104
Republicans	8	64	72
Democratic majority	18	14	32

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President.	351,922	314,092	....	6,139	37,830 D
1904. President.	296,312	321,449	....	13,009	25,137 R
1908. President.	346,574	347,203	....	15,431	629 R
1912. Governor.	337,019	217,817	109,146	28,145	119,202 D
1912. President.	330,746	207,821	124,371	28,466	122,925 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 5,695; 1904, 7,191; 1908, 4,231; 1912, 5,380.

MONTANA.

Counties. (41)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Myers, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pray, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Stewart, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Edwards Rep.
Beaverhead	1,463	1,455	1,355	1,466	1,498	1,345
Big Horn	740	497	727	470	689	546
Blaine	1,261	857	997	1,041	1,060	1,061
Broadwater	1,100	584	915	642	976	686
Carbon	1,926	1,708	1,618	1,869	1,813	1,730
Cascade	6,612	3,253	5,303	3,874	5,971	3,235
Choutean	2,738	1,486	2,125	1,899	2,289	1,732
Custer	2,602	1,615	1,849	1,939	2,109	1,884
Dawson	2,845	2,105	2,264	2,166	2,748	1,852
Deer Lodge	4,171	1,860	3,790	2,019	3,357	2,634
Fallon	1,345	1,169	1,402	1,316	1,690	1,223
Fergus	5,749	3,290	4,794	3,740	4,910	3,375

MONTANA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Myers, Dem.	Pray, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Stewart, Dem.	Edwards Rep.
Flathead	2,978	2,913	2,987	2,850	2,644	3,214
Gallatin	3,661	2,527	3,174	2,710	3,966	2,110
Granite	812	574	715	656	642	714
Hill	3,241	1,709	2,463	2,342	2,416	2,371
Jefferson	1,124	712	982	789	1,007	806
Lewis&Cl'ke	4,337	3,423	3,589	3,862	4,142	3,651
Lincoln	1,186	807	1,064	773	1,016	874
Madison	1,672	1,279	1,510	1,386	1,577	1,359
Meagher	1,482	1,158	1,273	1,248	1,258	1,340
Mineral	781	251	693	261	606	330
Missoula	4,060	2,926	3,984	2,800	2,604	4,132
Musselshell	2,036	1,738	1,539	1,872	1,720	1,827
Park	2,050	1,957	1,691	2,206	1,870	2,091
Phillips	1,252	999	930	1,111	1,030	1,114
Powell	1,340	939	1,110	1,069	1,233	1,059
Prairie	622	535	439	604	627	489
Ravalli	1,967	1,623	2,172	1,499	1,377	2,205
Richland	1,947	1,223	1,614	1,256	1,643	1,407
Rosebud	1,608	1,337	1,308	1,466	1,573	1,260
Sanders	1,178	793	1,338	592	1,013	861
Sheridan	3,264	1,724	2,543	1,988	2,756	1,933
Silver Bow	13,084	6,757	10,556	7,594	8,742	10,021
Stillwater	1,197	918	1,121	1,012	1,148	1,087
Sweet Grass	839	890	890	781	821	865
Teton	2,273	1,603	1,803	1,883	1,910	1,871
Toole	1,075	698	840	805	888	767
Valley	2,102	1,111	1,864	1,084	1,612	1,427
Wibaux	585	466	392	513	523	475
Yellowstone	4,259	3,281	3,827	3,240	4,159	3,081
Total	101,063	66,750	85,580	72,753	85,683	76,547
Plurality	34,313	....	12,827	....	9,136	....
Per cent	57	38	50	43	49	43
Whole vote	177,679		167,625		173,572	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 9,564 votes: —— Prog., 302.

For United States Senator, 1916, La Beau, Soc. received 9,292 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Duncan, Soc., received 11,342 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Montana's two Congressmen are elected at large.)

Evans, Dem., 84,499; Jeanette Rankin, Rep., 76,932; Mitchell, Dem., 70,573; Farr, Rep., 66,974; McGuffey, Soc., 9,002; Meissener, Soc., 3,479.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Samuel V. Stewart, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, W. W. McDowell, Dem.; Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson; Treasurer, H. L. Hart, Rep.; Auditor, William Keating, Dem.; Adjutant-General, Phil. Greenan, Dem.; Attorney-General S. C. Ford, Rep.; Superintendent of Education, May Trumper, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, the State Auditor.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Theo. Brantly; Justices, Sydney Sanner. Wm. L. Holloway; Clerk, J. T. Carroll.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	14	49	63
Republicans	27	46	73
Majority	13 R	3 D	10R

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	37,146	25,373	....	708	11,773 D
1904. President	21,773	34,932	....	5,676	13,159 R
1904. Governor	25,377	26,957	....	3,431	8,420 D
1908. President	29,326	32,333	....	5,355	3,007 R
1908. Governor	32,282	30,792	....	5,112	1,490 D
1912. President	27,941	18,548	22,456	10,885	5,485 D
1912. Governor	25,381	22,950	18,881	12,566	2,431 D

NEBRASKA.

Counties. (93.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Sutton, Rep.
Adams	2,657	2,041	2,451	2,274	2,544	2,304
Antelope	1,881	1,495	1,519	1,866	1,387	2,454

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Sutton, Rep.
Arthur	286	143	242	145	285	145
Banner	166	142	109	172	125	175
Blaine	246	184	213	205	209	233
Boone	2,005	1,225	1,569	1,644	1,566	1,737
Box Butte	914	591	791	686	777	732
Boyd	852	809	830	841	802	862
Brown	901	528	730	654	695	731
Buffalo	2,877	2,216	2,555	2,450	2,508	2,555
Burt	1,425	1,508	1,298	1,650	1,165	1,838
Butler	2,232	1,120	2,136	1,245	2,202	1,322
Cass	2,595	1,927	2,227	2,283	2,322	2,390
Cedar	1,715	1,727	1,957	1,518	1,849	1,594
Chase	551	369	427	462	424	515
Cherry	1,734	1,091	1,521	1,217	1,507	1,351
Cheyenne	834	563	841	544	812	602
Clay	1,975	1,737	1,772	1,930	1,725	2,052
Colfax	1,628	897	1,570	666	1,524	908
Cuming	1,124	1,551	1,814	1,149	1,774	1,229
Custer	3,609	2,047	2,829	2,812	2,817	3,177
Dakota	1,032	612	1,001	628	972	670
Dawes	1,088	751	895	919	821	1,002
Dawson	1,989	1,444	1,652	1,770	1,763	1,790
Deuel	340	181	282	229	290	244
Dixon	1,550	1,208	1,277	1,250	1,158	1,390
Dodge	2,644	2,146	2,598	2,358	2,644	2,445
Douglas	24,796	14,557	21,878	17,563	22,121	17,784
Dundy	370	247	425	482	412	519
Fillmore	1,911	1,561	1,778	1,687	1,789	1,739
Franklin	1,345	1,081	1,355	1,066	1,306	1,143
Frontier	1,138	736	917	919	902	996
Furnas	1,607	1,163	1,292	1,411	1,234	1,593
Gage	3,385	3,383	3,183	3,259	3,296	3,441
Garden	598	365	500	378	576	365
Garfield	426	302	336	346	335	402
Gosper	617	431	598	426	513	513
Grant	241	157	215	166	133	165
Greeley	1,289	627	1,070	685	1,201	717
Hall	2,483	2,555	2,441	2,400	2,617	2,480
Hamilton	1,816	1,441	1,577	1,671	1,547	1,765
Harlan	1,267	871	1,054	1,096	1,043	1,092
Hayes	382	219	302	294	326	285
Hitchcock	743	445	603	541	596	558
Holt	2,213	1,568	2,078	1,685	1,993	1,840
Hooker	218	109	184	114	197	111
Howard	1,695	698	1,507	890	1,577	854
Jefferson	1,811	1,815	1,633	1,924	1,726	1,889
Johnson	1,117	1,373	1,080	1,287	1,223	1,302
Kearney	1,396	760	1,101	1,031	1,148	1,012
Keith	514	389	497	413	567	402
Keya Paha	401	316	334	361	311	403
Kimball	288	223	270	327	297	324
Knox	2,329	1,910	2,218	1,978	2,246	1,981
Lancaster	9,093	7,012	6,799	9,043	7,076	9,257
Lincoln	2,192	1,309	1,748	1,719	2,170	1,184
Logan	283	172	232	207	260	209
Loup	219	161	169	193	177	222
McPherson	184	106	139	139	144	160
Madison	2,258	2,428	2,369	2,327	2,355	2,439
Merrick	1,349	1,178	1,202	1,319	1,214	1,380
Morrill	888	470	749	597	698	677
Nance	1,165	930	894	1,188	890	1,237
Nemaha	1,658	1,438	1,596	1,198	1,599	1,119
Nuckolls	1,732	1,411	1,543	1,599	1,528	1,636
Otoe	2,344	2,121	2,539	1,885	2,430	2,137
Pawnee	1,171	1,228	1,079	1,263	1,103	1,273
Perkins	397	210	314	280	321	290
Phelps	1,425	971	971	1,403	943	1,475
Pierce	1,020	1,228	1,179	1,030	1,158	1,116
Platte	2,412	1,918	1,286	1,551	2,278	1,616
Polk	1,600	1,060	1,291	1,281	1,275	1,192
Red Willow	1,118	977	1,199	1,123	1,179	1,164
Richardson	2,650	2,039	2,505	2,228	2,419	2,358
Rock	449	375	252	456	314	524
Saline	2,646	1,469	2,551	1,629	2,560	1,626
Sarpy	1,320	885	1,326	932	1,321	988
Saunders	2,671	1,957	2,302	2,329	2,444	2,299
Scott's Bluff	1,587	1,144	1,240	1,413	1,193	1,198
Seward	1,797	1,855	1,936	1,685	1,973	1,741
Sheridan	1,158	604	975	718	956	817
Sherman	1,208	706	1,065	826	1,085	810
Sioux	737	344	630	421	535	437
Stanton	899	736	985	642	997	653
Thayer	1,581	1,772	1,701	1,605	1,771	1,599

NEBRASKA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hitchcock, Dem.	Kennedy, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Neville, Dem.	Sutton, Rep.
Thomas	261	244	204	185	207	204
Thurston	1,255	717	1,217	862	1,161	919
Valley	1,388	840	1,088	1,132	1,109	1,151
Washington	1,555	1,297	1,617	1,266	1,557	1,373
Wayne	1,006	1,208	1,109	1,137	1,068	1,193
Webster	1,469	1,191	1,244	1,366	1,233	1,439
Wheeler	270	163	228	221	223	233
York	2,206	2,011	1,873	2,320	1,909	2,849
Total	158,827	117,771	142,282	131,059	143,361	137,701
Plurality	41,056	.....	11,223	.....	5,660	.....
Per cent	55	40	50	46	49	47
Whole vote	286,636		285,195		292,138	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 7,141 votes; Hanly, Proh., 2,897.

For Governor, 1916, Millikan, Soc., received 6,861 votes; Graves, Proh., 4,215.

For United States Senator, 1916, Olmstead, Soc., received 7,425 votes; Gilbert, Proh., 4,429.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Maguire, Dem., 16,894; Reavis, Rep., 21,021; Abel, Soc., 693.

II. Lobeck, Dem., 25,617; Baker, Rep., 17,578; Porter, Soc., 2,922.

III. Stephens, Dem., 28,055; Warner, Rep., 25,541; Woodcock, Soc., 748.

IV. Stark, Dem., 18,798; Sloan, Rep., 24,054; Ittner, Soc., 680.

V. Shallenberger, Dem., 22,686; Barton, Rep., 18,293; Elliott, Soc., 1,062.

VI. McDermott, Dem., 22,317; Kinkaid, Rep., 33,559; Canright, Soc., 2,171; Stebbins, Proh., 474.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Keith Neville; Lieutenant-Governor, Edgar Howard; Secretary of State, C. W. Pool; Treasurer, G. E. Hall; Auditor, W. H. Smith; Attorney-General, W. E. Reed; Superintendent of Education, W. H. Clemmons—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, A. M. Morrissey; Justices, Chas. B. Letton, Francis G. Hamer, William B. Rose, Samuel H. Sedgwick, James R. Dean, Albert J. Cornish; Clerk, H. C. Lindsay.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	22	62	84
Republicans	11	38	49
Democratic majority	11	24	35

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	51,876	138,558	....	7,412	86,682 R
1906. Governor	84,885	97,858	....	2,999	12,973 R
1908. President	131,089	126,997	....	3,524	4,102 D
1910. Governor	107,522	122,883	....	6,268	15,361 R
1912. President	109,008	54,216	72,614	10,174	36,394 D
1914. Governor	120,206	101,229	8,655	5,734	18,977 D

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 3,655; 1904, 6,323; 1908, 5,179; 1912, 3,383.

NEVADA.

Counties. (16.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pittman, Dem.	Platt, Rep.	Miller, Soc.
Churchill	831	531	184	653	444	419
Clark	1,115	529	194	769	440	621
Douglas	301	337	43	192	280	212
Elko	2,020	1,072	225	1,452	1,064	746

NEVADA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pittman, Dem.	Platt. Rep.	Miller, Soc.
Esmeralda	1,135	711	418	806	517	946
Eureka	263	239	15	195	199	98
Humboldt	1,681	1,004	294	1,222	781	995
Lander	473	522	130	305	291	343
Lincoln	634	202	51	466	160	229
Lyon	769	669	171	629	461	526
Mineral	617	386	100	375	326	419
Nye	1,601	1,019	536	1,114	863	1,119
Ormsby	610	534	63	473	524	220
Storey	465	403	6	369	[illegible]	89
Washoe	3,341	3,225	397	2,636	2,848	1,589
White Pine	1,922	948	239	1,212	832	1,010
Total	17,778	12,131	3,069	12,868	10,450	9,572
Plurality	5,647	.....	.....	2,418	.....	.....
Per cent	53	36	8	39	31	29
Whole vote		33,318			32,890	

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 340 votes.

For Governor, 1914, Boyle, Dem., received 9,623 votes; Oddie, Rep., 8,530; Morgan, Soc., 3,391.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Nevada's one Congressman is elected at large. Caine, Dem., 13,117; Roberts, Rep., 14,105; Scanlan, Soc., 5,125.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emmet D. Boyle; Lieutenant-Governor and Adjutant-General, Maurice J. Sullivan; Secretary of State, George Brodigan; Treasurer, Ed. Malley; Comptroller, George A. Cole; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Edward Bray; Attorney-General, Geo. B. Thatcher—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, P. A. McCarron, Justices, Ben W. Coleman and J. A. Sanders; Clerk; William Kennett.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Republicans	11	16	27
Democrats	6	20	26
Independent		1	1

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	3,982	6,867	....	....	2,885 R
1906. Governor	8,686	5,338	....	....	3,348 D
1908. President	11,212	10,775	....	2,103	437 D
1910. Governor	8,798	10,435	....	1,393	1,637 R
1912. President	7,986	3,196	5,620	3,313	2,366 D
1914. U. S. Senator	8,078	8,038	....	5,451	40 D

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Counties. (10.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Hutchins, Dem.	Keyes, Rep.	Wilkins, Soc.
Belknap	2,310	2,579	62	2,112	2,697	60
Carroll	2,003	2,259	22	1,838	2,312	22
Cheshire	2,779	3,337	121	2,274	3,459	114
Coos	3,247	2,762	210	3,149	2,712	178
Grafton	4,644	4,795	49	4,003	5,230	47
Hillsborough	10,939	9,927	502	9,754	10,546	445
Merrimack	5,967	5,970	160	5,443	6,170	152
Rockingham	5,637	5,866	114	4,329	6,151	106
Strafford	4,040	4,037	49	3,611	4,234	49
Sullivan	2,213	2,193	29	1,840	2,340	28
Total	43,781	43,725	1,318	38,853	47,851	1,199
Plurality	56	.....	.....	.....	7,016	.....
Per cent	49	49	1	43	53	1
Whole vote		89,127			86,242	

For President in 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 303 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Meras, Proh., 288; Keyes, on Prog. ballot, 48; scattering, 3.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Stevens, Dem., received 36,382 votes; Gallinger, Rep., 42,113; Greer, Prog., 1,938; Wilkins, Soc., 1,089.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Woodbury, Dem., 19,806; Sulloway, Rep., 21,826; Kierdorf, Soc., 592; Newell, Proh., 144.

Special election, 1917, District No. 1 to fill vacancy by death of Congressman Sulloway. Sullivan, D., 16,310; Burroughs, R., 17,571; Green, Soc., 123.

II. Stevens, Dem., 20,145; Wason, Rep., Prog., 22,326; Kunberger, Soc., 570; Simonds, Proh., 125.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Henry W. Keyes, Rep.; Secretary of State, Edwin C. Bean, Rep.; Treasurer, John W. Plummer, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Howard, Rep.; Attorney-General, J. P. Tuttle, Rep.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Frank N. Parsons; Associate Justices, Reuben E. Walker, John E. Young, Robert J. Peaslee, William A. Plummer; Clerk, Arthur C. Chase.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	240	256
Democrats	8	160	168
Republican majority	8	80	88

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	34,074	54,163	....	1,090	20,089 R
1906. Governor	37,672	40,581	....	1,011	2,909 R
1908. President	33,655	53,149	....	1,299	19,494 R
1908. Governor	41,386	44,630	....	1,086	3,244 R
1910. Governor	37,737	44,908	....	1,022	7,171 R
1912. President	34,724	32,927	17,804	1,981	1,797 D
1914. Governor	33,674	46,413	2,572	1,423	12,739 R

NEW JERSEY.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Martine, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Fr'l'g h'ys'n Rep.	Governor, 1916. Wittpenn, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Edge, Rep.
Atlantic	5,467	9,713	3,892	9,806	4,387	9,952
Bergen	11,530	18,494	8,701	14,509	9,791	14,693
Burlington	6,535	8,893	4,965	8,535	5,651	8,127
Camden	14,010	18,318	10,328	18,144	11,303	17,632
Cape May	2,097	2,904	1,505	2,515	1,553	2,605
Cumberland	4,573	5,692	2,938	5,253	3,320	5,109
Essex	34,596	54,167	28,184	51,480	26,067	53,201
Gloucester	3,745	5,352	2,701	4,921	3,045	4,828
Hudson	44,663	42,518	39,873	34,127	42,412	34,982
Hunterdon	4,462	3,408	3,601	3,355	3,807	3,176
Mercer	10,621	14,213	8,349	12,792	9,409	12,771
Middlesex	9,975	11,851	8,788	10,919	8,995	10,816
Monmouth	10,729	11,624	8,784	10,299	9,376	10,191
Morris	6,798	8,530	5,194	8,354	5,223	8,361
Ocean	2,076	3,386	1,264	2,245	1,376	2,418
Passaic	13,340	18,754	9,860	18,567	10,662	18,642
Salem	3,353	4,080	2,493	3,475	2,565	3,471
Somerset	3,653	4,707	2,700	5,114	3,044	4,509
Sussex	3,093	2,461	1,823	1,693	2,415	2,470
Union	10,328	16,705	9,879	15,285	9,056	16,313
Warren	5,574	3,302	4,197	2,927	4,239	3,076
Total	211,018	268,982	170,019	244,715	177,696	247,343
Plurality	....	57,964	....	74,696	....	69,647
Per cent	42	54	38	56	39	55
Whole vote	494,442		437,096		446,146	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 10,405 votes; Hanly, Proh., 3,182; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 855.

For United States Senator, 1916, Doughty, Soc., received 13,358 votes; Barbour, Proh., 7,178; Katz, Soc. Lab., 1,826.

For Governor, 1916, Kraft, Soc., received 12,900 votes; Vaughan, Proh., 5,873; Butterworth, Soc. Lab., 2,334.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Cattell, Dem., 15,329; Browning, Rep., 26,589; Snyder, Soc., 1,667; Day, Proh., 1,636.

NEW JERSEY—*Continued.*

II. Myers, Dem., 14,220; Bacharach, Rep., 24,865; Warren, Soc., 880; Gamble, Proh., 1,654.

III.* Scully, Dem., 22,369; Carson, Rep., 22,380; Albertson, Soc., 604; McDuffie, Proh., 880.

IV. Beekman, Dem., 16,926; Hutchinson, Rep., 18,131; Van Nest, Soc., 744; Lunger, Proh., 500.

V. Tuttle, Dem., 17,176; Capstick, Rep., 20,951; Brelsford, Soc., 1,493; Burgholz, Soc. Lab., 217; Chandler, Proh., 613.

VI. Heath, Dem., 18,770; Ramsey, Rep., 21,464; De Yoe, Soc., 1,295; Lefferts, Proh., 746.

VII. Boardmere, Dem., 7,980; Drukker, Rep., 15,931; Kershot, Soc., 2,326; Rauer, Soc. Lab., 188; Schweikert, Proh., 2,617.

VIII. Kinkead, Dem., 15,395; Gray, Rep., 18,663; Bircher, Soc., 1,050; MacMillan, Proh., 278.

IX. Matthews, Dem., 13,625; Parker, Rep., 14,641; Wherett, Soc., 1,923; Berryman, Proh., 382.

X. Flanagan, Dem., 12,341; Lehlbach, Rep., 21,822; Cairns, Soc., 1,492; Wiegand, Proh., 303.

XI. Eagan, Dem., 15,769; Brennan, Rep., 9,049; Bausch, Soc., 1,112; Hendrick, Ind. Dem., 708.

XII. Hamill, Dem., 17,365; Dear, Rep., 12,058; Mead, Soc., 892; Hillas, Proh., 149.

* Original returns. Recount in Supreme Court gave Scully, 21,896; Carson, 21,694. Recount made final by decision of Court of Errors and Appeals.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Walter E. Edge, Rep.; Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin, Dem.; Treasurer, William T. Read, Rep.; Comptroller, Newton A. K. Bugbee, Rep.; Attorney-General, John W. Wescott, Dem.; Commissioner of Education, Calvin N. Kendall, Dem.; Commissioner of Insurance, G. M. La Monte, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals: Composed of the Chancellor, presiding; the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Associate Justices and six lay Judges as follows: Chancellor, Edwin Robert Walker; Chief Justice, William S. Gummere; Justices, Charles G. Garrison, Francis J. Swayze, Thomas W. Trenchard, Charles W. Parker, James J. Bergen, James F. Minturn, Samuel Kalisch, Charles C. Black; Lay Judges, John Josiah White, Henry S. Terhune, Ernest J. Heppenheimer, Robert Williams, Frank M. Taylor, and Walter P. Gardner.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	6	46	20
Republicans	15	14	61
Republican majority	9	32	41

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	164,566	245,164	.....	9,587	80,598 R
1904. Governor	179,719	231,363	.....	8,858	51,644 R
1907. Governor	186,300	194,313	.....	6,848	8,013 R
1908. President	182,522	265,298	.....	10,249	82,759 R
1910. Governor	233,682	184,626	.....	10,134	49,056 D
1912. President	178,289	88,335	145,410	15,901	32,879 D
1913. Governor	173,148	140,298	*41,132	15,977	32,850 D

* National Prog. candidate received 3,427 votes.

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 7,183; 1904, 6,845; 1908, 4,934; 1912, 2,878.

NEW MEXICO.

Counties. (26.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Jones, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hubbell, Rep.	Governor, 1916. De Baca, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burcum, Rep.
Bernalillo	2,394	2,711	2,419	2,682	2,353	2,735
Chaves	2,275	862	2,327	836	2,122	952
Colfax	2,006	1,835	1,984	1,827	1,981	1,815
Curry	1,175	355	1,184	330	1,011	493
Doña Ana	1,078	1,606	1,128	1,553	1,146	1,533
Eddy	1,402	425	1,457	396	1,383	435
Grant	2,305	1,869	2,451	1,718	1,978	2,163
Guadalupe	1,172	1,067	1,170	1,070	1,205	1,023
Lincoln	863	889	853	900	716	1,019
Luna	796	418	857	367	756	459
McKinley	550	669	585	633	549	670
Mora	1,505	1,590	1,488	1,495	1,610	1,463

NEW MEXICO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Jones, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hubbell, Rep.	Governor, 1916. De Baca, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Burcum, Rep.
Otero	824	561	821	576	765	618
Quay	1,539	598	1,584	599	1,411	727
Rio Arriba	1,528	1,992	1,434	2,046	1,522	1,962
Roosevelt	1,088	230	1,093	228	1,081	232
Sandoval	734	611	735	607	754	590
San Juan	637	385	659	359	566	439
San Miguel	2,231	2,932	2,228	2,908	2,521	2,606
Santa Fe	1,406	1,830	1,525	1,709	1,492	1,745
Sierra	493	460	498	446	427	515
Socorro	1,558	1,954	1,605	1,883	1,310	2,199
Taos	910	1,320	881	1,334	1,107	1,116
Torrance	679	948	698	920	665	937
Union	1,996	1,495	1,924	1,561	1,896	1,553
Valencia	383	1,540	397	1,526	405	1,525
Total	33,527	31,152	33,982	30,609	32,732	31,524
Railr'd vote	166	11	161	13	143	28
Plurality	2,530	.....	3,521	.....	1,323	.....
Per cent	50	46	51	45	49	47
Whole vote	66,967		66,798		66,551	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., whole vote 1,999; Hanly, Proh., 112.

For United States Senator, 1916, Metcalf, Soc., whole vote, 2,033.

For Governor, 1916, Wells, Soc., whole vote, 2,124.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.

(New Mexico has one Congressman, elected at large.)

Walton, Dem., 32,592; Hernandez, Rep., 32,056; Eggum, Soc., 2,052.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. E. Lindsey, Dem.; Lieutenant-Governor, Vacant; Secretary of State, Antonio Lucero, Dem.; Treasurer, H. L. Hall, Dem.; Auditor, W. G. Sargent, Rep.; Adjutant-General, James Baca, Dem.; Attorney-General, Harry L. Patton, Dem.; Superintendent of Public Insurance, John H. Wagner, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Cleofes Romero.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, R. H. Hanna; Associate Justices, Clarence J. Roberts and Frank W. Parker; Clerk, José D. Sena.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	14	29	43
Democrats	10	20	30
Republican majority	4	9	13

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE ADMISSION.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1912. President	20,437	17,733	3,347	2,859	2,704 D

NEW YORK.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

District.

I. Counties of Suffolk, Nassau, and Queens (part). Brown, Dem., Amer., 16,302; Hicks, Rep., Ind. L., N. P., 29,041; Duryea, Proh., 244; Blossman, Soc., 361.

II. County of Queens (part). Caldwell, Dem., 21,110; Burden, Rep., 19,504; Katz, Soc., 2,611.

III. County of Kings (part). Flynn, Dem., 11,670; Chambers, Rep., 13,331; Ross, Soc., 1,552.

IV. County of Kings (part). Dale, Dem., 8,861; Stein, Rep., 7,044; Haffner, Soc., 2,451.

V. County of Kings (part). Maher, Dem., 12,658; Philipbar, Rep., 11,264; Hansen, Soc., 1,357.

VI. County of Kings (part). Stengle, Dem., 17,436; Rowe, Rep., 29,107; Fichandler, Soc., 1,222.

VII. County of Kings (part). Fitzgerald, Dem., 15,154; Bowman, Rep., 8,330; Fraser, Soc., 452.

VIII. County of Kings (part). Griffin, Dem., 22,850; Morehouse, Rep., 13,387; Leips, Soc., 1,204.

IX. Counties of Queens (part) and Kings (part). Torborg, Dem., 16,575; Swift, Rep., 25,701; Lore, Soc., 2,815.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

X. County of Kings (part). Wasserman, Dem., 8,850; Haskell, Rep., 11,057; Feigenbaum, Soc., 4,567.

XI. Counties of Richmond and New York (part). Riordan, Dem., 13,047; Lessler, Rep., 9,535; Kramer, Soc., 460.

XII. County of New York (part). Sanders, Dem., 5,763; Block, Rep., 368; London, Soc., 6,103.

XIII. County of New York (part). Sullivan, Dem., 5,114; Dostal, Rep., 3,886; Claessens, Soc., 1,644.

XIV. County of New York (part). Farley, Dem., 6,915; LaGuardia, Rep., 7,272; Sockheim, Soc., 2,536.

XV. County of New York (part). Conry, Dem., 13,362; Henkel, Jr., Rep., 7,996; O'Reilly, Soc., 770.

XVI. County of New York (part). Dooling, Dem., 12,115; Taft, Rep., 10,761; Frost, Soc., 506.

XVII. County of New York (part). Carew, Dem., 11,213; Bates, Rep., 9,764; Seltzer, Soc., 890.

XVIII. County of New York (part). Patten, Dem., 11,826; Francis, Rep., 12,196; Ottenberg, Soc., 2,407.

XIX. County of New York (part). Schaap, Dem., 14,817; Chandler, Rep., 19,922; Malkiel, Soc., 1,514.

XX. County of New York (part). Rosenblatt, Dem., 3,907; Siegel, Rep., 4,542; Hillquit, Soc., 4,129.

XXI. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Hulbert, Dem., 14,107; Ansorge, Rep., 10,953; Braunstein, Soc., 1,434.

XXII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Bruckner, Dem., 21,284; Francis, Rep., 9,378; Gollin, Soc., 2,244.

XXIII. Counties of New York (part) and Bronx (part). Oliver, Dem., 25,535; Bennet, Rep., 22,856; Dobsevage, Soc., 5,810.

XXIV. Counties of Bronx (part) and Westchester (part). Ogiesby, Dem., Amer., 18,439; Fairchild, Rep., Ind. L., Proh., Nat. Prog., 25,713; Schonberg, Soc., 3,710.

XXV. Counties of Rockland and Westchester (part). Pugsley, Dem., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 11,816; Husted, Rep., 23,816; Parent, Proh., 523; Kobbe, Soc., 574.

XXVI. Counties of Dutchess, Orange and Putnam. Cox, Dem., 18,825; Platt, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 23,314; Ramsdell, Proh., 471; Schefer, Soc., 420.

XXVII. Counties of Columbia, Greene, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster. Woodward, Dem., 17,674; Ward, Rep., Ind. L., Amer., Nat. Prog., 24,634; Smiley, Proh., 972; Winkler, Soc., 373.

XXVIII. Counties of Albany and Rensselaer (part). Collins, Dem., Ind. L., 21,436; Sanford, Rep., Nat. Prog., 27,722; Chaloux, Proh., 294; Defern, Soc., 507.

XXIX. Counties of Saratoga, Warren, Washington, Rensselaer (part). Parker, Rep., Nat. Prog., 21,888; Robbins, Proh., 2,134; Corbin, Soc., 1,732.

XXX. Counties of Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery and Schenectady. Lann, Dem., Ind. L., Amer., Nat. Prog., Ind., 19,815; Forest, Rep., 19,818; Blessing, Proh., 970; Merrill, Soc., 2,126.

XXXI. Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin and St. Lawrence. Roberts, Dem., 10,934; Snell, Rep., 24,936; Wallace, Proh., 887; Thompson, Nat. Prog., 211; Dodd, Soc., 132.

XXXII. Counties of Jefferson, Lewis, Madison and Oswego. Pfaff, Dem., 11,323; Mott, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 28,744; Watson, Proh., 2,209; Rockburn, Sr., Soc., 580.

XXXIII. Counties of Herkimer and Oneida. Talcott, Dem., 18,944; Snyder, Rep., Amer., Nat. Prog., 25,299; Moult, Proh., 668; Loysen, Soc., 607.

XXXIV. Counties of Broome, Chenango, Delaware and Otsego. Wilber, Dem., 15,895; Fairchild, Rep., Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 27,895; Hoag, Proh., 2,537; White, Soc., 629.

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

XXXV. Counties of Cortland and Onondaga. Mallery, Dem., 16,059; Magee, Ind. L., Nat. Prog., 31,429; Strebel, Soc., 1,891.

XXXVI. Counties of Cayuga, Ontario, Seneca, Wayne and Yates. Hotchkiss, Dem., 15,293; Gould, R., N. P., 28,325; Wright, S., 301.

XXXVII. Counties of Chemung, Schuyler, Steuben, Tioga and Tompkins. Palmer, D., Amer., 20,291; Pratt, R., 21,029; Roth, S., 658.

XXXVIII. County of Monroe (part). Gerling, Dem., 13,861; Dunn, Rep., 29,894; Atwater, Proh., 746; Swain, Soc., 1,390.

XXXIX. Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Orleans, Wyoming and Monroe (part). White, D., 13,424; Sanders, R., 28,393; Hilsdorf, S., 426.

XL. Counties of Niagara and Erie (part). Gilfillan, D., N. P., 15,011; Dempsey, R., 27,652; Wallenmeir, Jr., Amer., 612; Till, S., 892.

XLI. County of Erie (part). Smith, Dem., Amer., 21,265; Crosby, R., Proh., N. P., 15,508; Heisler, S., 1,090.

XLII. County of Erie (part). Driscoll, D., 15,411; Waldrow, R., N. P., 16,623; Fawkes, S., 580.

XLIII. Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus and Chautauqua. French, D., 11,414; Hamilton, R., N. P., 27,186; Eberman, S., 1,505.

NEW YORK STATE 1917 VOTE.

(Statement of vote as canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers on December 31, 1917. Prepared for general information by Francis M. Hugo, Secretary of State.)

Counties.	Attorney-General.				Suffrage Amendment 1.		D'n L'n, Citi's Amendment 2.	
	Hodson, Dem.	Lewis, Rep.	Block, Soc.	Burr, Proh.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Albany	11,207	27,569	1,230	271	15,026	21,375	16,276	13,179
Allegany	1,517	5,150	213	465	4,172	3,248	2,481	3,184
Bronx	41,260	25,242	24,750	325	52,660	36,346	47,847	22,338
Broome	4,695	10,543	387	823	9,449	6,861	8,276	4,807
Cattaraugus	3,204	7,075	682	441	6,744	4,943	4,394	4,284
Cayuga	3,484	7,397	188	241	5,587	5,160	3,631	4,415
Chautauqua	2,723	10,913	1,511	819	9,448	5,784	5,223	4,635
Chemung	4,749	6,605	407	729	5,684	6,517	5,605	4,638
Chenango	1,664	4,145	109	344	3,473	2,682	2,465	2,286
Clinton	2,401	4,409	40	176	2,985	3,657	2,040	2,922
Columbia	3,353	5,147	120	116	3,099	4,658	2,624	3,826
Cortland	1,472	4,128	175	399	3,644	2,564	2,891	2,015
Delaware	2,935	5,970	238	332	5,224	4,492	3,137	4,222
Dutchess	6,508	9,717	539	282	6,207	6,817	5,024	4,984
Erie	26,804	40,465	13,256	1,917	31,952	27,617	21,108	21,919
Essex	1,079	3,691	69	107	2,891	2,869	2,623	2,319
Franklin	1,326	3,129	43	152	2,125	2,265	1,467	1,949
Fulton	2,068	5,239	821	407	3,785	3,654	2,293	2,691
Genesee	1,545	4,869	137	183	3,076	3,065	2,289	2,675
Greene	2,572	3,641	143	127	2,834	3,305	2,319	2,827
Hamilton	363	463	8	18	453	541	353	409
Herkimer	3,598	7,345	331	272	4,835	5,348	3,919	4,107
Jefferson	4,237	9,487	450	585	6,442	8,822	6,050	6,587
Kings	101,933	88,339	40,948	1,152	129,601	92,315	117,264	57,230
Lewis	1,052	3,207	45	145	2,120	3,235	1,599	2,884
Livingston	1,243	3,286	103	139	1,655	2,967	1,297	2,339
Madison	2,351	5,556	214	350	4,171	3,988	2,626	3,538
Monroe	11,289	35,273	8,351	1,812	18,362	22,428	16,486	15,885
Montgomery	3,862	6,153	464	146	4,208	4,520	3,359	3,618
Nassau	4,395	9,287	786	163	3,008	5,848	3,891	3,993
New York	111,054	74,913	41,537	715	129,412	89,124	118,998	53,307
Niagara	5,222	10,055	1,391	367	7,460	7,699	5,996	5,371
Oneida	11,407	16,533	1,119	663	9,487	12,279	7,240	8,994
Onondaga	12,127	24,969	4,128	2,044	17,877	16,276	13,840	11,433
Ontario	3,123	6,727	120	242	4,118	5,731	3,448	4,121
Orange	6,046	12,074	732	427	9,064	8,536	6,460	6,144
Orleans	1,126	3,758	112	136	2,295	2,804	1,596	2,187
Oswego	3,432	8,372	169	1,117	6,497	5,189	4,113	4,410
Otsego	3,808	6,046	124	385	5,268	5,243	4,084	4,463
Putnam	901	1,640	27	30	1,373	1,119	1,120	944
Queens	35,304	18,728	11,170	309	34,125	26,794	31,719	16,737
Rensselaer	10,927	14,199	630	247	7,156	9,406	5,066	6,235
Richmond	8,751	4,559	1,054	222	7,868	5,224	6,681	3,176
Rockland	3,042	4,458	466	147	4,238	3,735	3,843	2,653
St. Lawrence	2,945	9,760	166	425	6,395	8,142	5,506	6,531
Saratoga	3,841	8,142	240	335	6,855	5,862	5,594	4,771
Schenectady	4,152	8,439	3,551	486	6,955	5,628	4,154	3,488
Schoharie	2,746	2,704	60	303	2,501	3,067	1,786	2,952
Schuyler	980	1,987	28	141	1,576	1,725	1,137	1,613
Seneca	1,929	3,257	47	311	2,376	3,016	2,132	2,487
Steuben	4,529	9,686	326	712	6,760	6,866	4,606	5,984
Suffolk	4,046	8,105	910	278	7,188	5,746	5,224	4,154
Sullivan	2,661	3,822	524	137	3,351	3,775	2,592	3,426
Tioga	1,011	2,375	92	212	1,909	1,795	1,370	1,585
Tompkins	2,211	3,990	150	344	3,739	2,410	2,242	1,957
Ulster	5,293	9,548	370	524	5,769	9,447	5,777	6,882
Warren	1,674	3,940	195	120	3,147	3,156	2,316	2,530
Washington	2,154	6,325	178	226	4,821	4,573	3,797	3,771
Wayne	2,456	6,969	126	344	4,086	5,827	3,157	4,952
Westchester	18,159	31,084	2,669	379	25,340	17,284	19,078	11,737
Wyoming	1,525	3,786	153	184	2,759	3,160	1,960	2,641
Yates	864	2,529	42	116	1,444	2,247	1,239	1,932
Total	541,335	696,969	169,364	26,066	703,129	600,776	591,728	420,303

Soldier vote included.

No contest for Associate Judges, Court of Appeals by Republican and Democratic parties.

VOTE ON SUPREME COURT JUDGES.

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John V. McAvoy, Dem. . . . 149,563
Samuel H. Ordway, Rep. . . 104,044
Nicholas Aleinikoff, Soc. . . 60,635
Daniel Danehy, Proh. 803

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Edward Lazansky, Dem. . . 137,704
R. S. Newcombe, Dem. . . 131,087
William J. Kelly, Dem. . . 160,518
Leander B. Faber, Rep. . . 122,946
Selah B. Strong, Rep. . . . 97,096
Lewis L. Fawcett, Rep. . . 142,311
Harry W. Laidler, Soc. . . 48,367
Harry Waton, Soc. 45,675
Morris Wolfman, Soc. . . . 43,777
Harold D. Watson, Proh. . 1,868
John C. Judge, Ind. 3,882

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

George C. Stewart, Dem. . 25,050
William L. Allen, Dem. . . 22,879
Nathaniel B. Spalding, D. 21,812
Henry T. Kellogg, Rep. . . 60,865
John M. Kellogg, Rep. . . . 54,696
George R. Salisbury, Rep. 54,030
Eugene Patnode, Soc. . . . 5,858
James Folan, Soc. 5,586
Charles McNally, Soc. . . . 5,567

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Monroe M. Sweetland, D. 26,481
Abraham L. Kellogg, Rep. 53,927
Wm. C. Thompson, Soc. . 2,148

EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

J. S. Lambert, Rep.-Dem. 119,847
C. B. Sears, Rep.-Dem. . . 111,254
Chas. Bauman, Soc. 18,196
Rudolph J. Rexin, Soc. . . 16,610

NINTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

John C. R. Taylor, Dem. . 19,471
Albert H. F. Seeger, Rep. . 28,154
Irvin E. Klein, Soc. 1,475

NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Counties. (62.)	Population by 1915 State Census.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.*	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. McCombs, Dem.	Calder, Rep.	Cannon, Soc.	Governor, 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Whitman, Rep.†	Lee, Soc.
Albany	183,330	18,799	26,519	285	15,343	25,922	381	16,879	26,160	333
Allegany	40,216	3,191	6,209	94	2,286	5,769	93	2,635	5,880	86
Bronx	615,600	47,870	40,338	6,995	40,044	35,192	9,900	45,196	37,345	8,544
Broome	90,641	8,906	11,366	209	5,595	10,923	252	7,298	10,973	220
Cattaraugus	72,756	6,565	8,685	377	4,954	8,116	413	5,410	8,481	367
Cayuga	65,751	6,391	7,331	117	4,888	7,789	157	5,267	7,844	118
Chautauqua	116,818	7,153	14,346	924	5,082	13,275	980	5,677	13,866	826
Chemung	59,017	7,461	6,351	220	5,937	6,613	222	6,052	7,057	202
Chenango	36,648	3,887	5,148	54	2,723	4,961	57	3,039	5,218	62
Clinton	47,561	4,130	4,958	21	2,904	4,466	29	3,158	4,704	15
Columbia	44,111	4,938	5,229	24	3,923	4,898	26	4,326	4,891	22
Cortland	30,074	2,693	4,468	105	1,828	4,083	117	2,042	4,617	97
Delaware	45,995	4,986	6,205	153	3,464	5,619	149	4,325	5,546	138
Dutchess	91,044	8,906	10,886	133	7,543	10,616	157	7,809	10,212	121
Erie	571,897	45,622	53,191	2,305	39,830	52,430	2,389	42,884	49,781	2,197
Essex	32,461	2,373	4,609	21	1,526	3,920	23	1,905	4,295	22
Franklin	46,181	3,593	5,086	17	2,526	4,716	20	2,819	4,999	18
Fulton	45,625	4,085	5,687	425	3,133	5,760	503	3,675	5,425	467
Genesee	40,707	2,802	5,537	19	2,292	5,290	23	2,518	5,282	21
Greene	30,091	3,622	3,617	59	2,868	3,469	64	3,180	3,500	58
Hamilton	4,491	623	612	3	464	535	1	605	489	2
Herkimer	64,109	6,271	7,647	188	5,119	7,431	204	5,460	7,261	185
Jefferson	81,009	7,089	11,110	324	5,401	10,502	361	5,889	11,098	329
Kings	1,798,513	125,625	119,675	10,220	87,183	135,193	14,282	109,656	121,379	12,609
Lewis	25,947	2,675	3,393	12	2,033	3,063	9	2,185	3,262	6
Livingston	38,427	3,608	5,133	18	2,803	4,853	24	3,155	4,939	19
Madison	41,742	3,937	5,816	126	2,836	5,492	127	3,231	5,654	113
Monroe	319,310	21,782	39,142	1,444	19,625	38,587	1,734	22,054	35,607	1,530
Montgomery	61,030	5,347	6,644	112	4,478	6,460	147	4,925	6,249	131
Nassau	116,825	8,430	13,775	127	6,860	13,059	143	7,713	13,261	129
New York	2,137,747	139,547	111,926	12,013	119,106	100,594	17,645	133,178	105,147	14,579
Niagara	108,550	8,367	11,976	317	6,707	11,387	358	7,321	11,663	305
Oneida	167,331	16,070	18,661	367	12,792	18,097	414	14,522	18,299	418
Onondaga	213,992	19,892	27,603	1,113	15,249	26,868	1,300	16,749	28,294	1,136
Ontario	54,628	5,286	7,491	53	3,976	6,993	62	4,571	7,096	63
Orange	118,118	10,198	13,131	238	8,400	12,761	259	9,161	12,640	222
Orleans	33,919	2,529	4,863	19	1,858	4,469	23	2,136	4,727	21
Oswego	75,929	6,210	9,854	46	4,675	9,054	55	5,127	9,573	38
Otsego	48,534	5,975	5,855	74	4,539	5,694	100	5,061	5,759	73
Putnam	12,767	1,290	1,708	5	968	1,562	9	1,140	1,562	9
Queens	396,727	31,350	34,670	2,356	27,894	31,256	2,874	30,595	31,840	2,572
Rensselaer	121,330	13,822	14,640	213	12,920	14,628	245	13,269	14,020	213
Richmond	98,634	8,843	7,204	204	7,471	6,523	226	7,574	7,349	214
Rockland	46,903	4,469	4,988	85	3,494	4,742	101	4,119	4,850	92
St. Lawrence	90,291	6,056	13,029	67	4,342	11,003	66	4,843	12,216	56
Saratoga	62,982	6,711	8,021	154	4,906	7,509	180	5,819	7,787	146
Schenectady	98,625	8,962	9,378	1,446	7,419	9,237	1,895	8,723	8,706	1,568
Schoharie	23,005	3,457	2,826	11	2,646	2,546	12	2,932	2,685	35
Schuyler	13,954	1,629	1,947	13	1,122	1,862	13	1,293	1,982	10
Seneca	25,249	2,845	3,278	25	2,257	3,234	26	2,513	3,272	21
Steuben	53,630	8,032	10,076	196	6,339	9,414	219	6,857	9,672	193
Suffolk	104,342	8,422	12,369	168	6,457	11,811	193	7,655	11,979	167
Sullivan	38,189	3,659	4,315	110	2,931	3,785	133	3,318	3,988	116
Tioga	25,549	2,748	3,335	94	1,890	3,185	83	2,170	3,386	70
Tompkins	36,535	3,455	4,658	121	2,751	4,399	128	2,947	4,520	105
Ulster	85,367	7,807	10,680	71	5,978	9,783	95	6,857	10,019	78
Warren	32,977	2,825	4,832	126	2,157	4,233	137	2,643	4,337	115
Washington	46,955	3,907	7,281	108	2,838	6,574	136	3,506	6,893	94
Wayne	53,476	4,797	7,341	22	3,618	6,891	32	4,088	7,047	20
Westchester	321,713	22,457	33,807	932	19,542	32,782	1,110	21,480	31,840	792
Wyoming	33,028	2,783	4,892	22	1,922	4,381	27	2,353	4,593	15
Yates	18,841	1,666	2,918	24	1,219	2,755	24	1,375	2,804	17
Total	9,687,744	759,426	869,066	45,944	605,933	839,314	61,167	686,862	835,820	52,560
Plurality		.....	119,812	.....	.....	233,381	.....	.....	163,158	.....
Per cent		44	51	2	39	54	4	43	52	3
Whole vote			1,706,305			1,545,141			1,615,065	

*For President, 1916, Hughes, Rep., on American ticket, 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 2,666.

For U. S. Senator, 1916, Colvin, Proh., 19,302; Colby, Ind. League and Prog., 15,339; Gillhaus, Soc. Lab., 4,086.

†For Governor, 1916, Whitman on Prog. ticket 6,669, Ind. League, 5,266, American, 2,265; Welch, Proh., 21,773; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 3,847.

Question No. 1. Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same? Yes, 506,563. No, 658,269. Majority against, 151,706.

Proposition No. 1. Shall Chapter 569 of the Laws of 1916, entitled, "An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed $10,000,000 for the acquisition of lands for State park purposes, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year 1916," be approved. Yes, 653,129. No, 501,514. Majority for, 151,615.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Counties. (100.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Overman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1914. Whitener, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bickett, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Linney, Rep.
Alamance	2,476	2,278	1,942	1,528	2 483	2,292
Alexander	954	1,187	930	1,139	922	1,208
Alleghany	796	641	715	503	784	616
Anson	2,046	301	865	91	2,047	274
Ashe	1,898	1,699	1,817	1,753	1,889	1,950
Avery	360	1,158	247	919	324	1,283
Beaufort	1,957	1,274	1,149	534	1,949	1,256
Bertie	1,461	116	744	34	1,475	60
Bladen	1,261	651	957	614	1,269	598
Brunswick	810	989	757	826	825	981
Buncombe	4,229	3,830	3,751	2,620	4,487	3,835
Burke	1,621	1,474	1,395	1,217	1,585	1,484
Cabarrus	2,080	2,314	1,896	2,039	2,091	2,308
Caldwell	1,725	1,639	1,612	1,461	1,724	1,707
Camden	368	86	140	11	374	64
Carteret	1,165	1,246	1,113	582	1,142	1,263
Caswell	849	338	635	115	838	342
Catawba	2,569	2,624	2,156	2,380	2,547	2,685
Chatham	1,839	1,501	1,589	1,172	1,813	1,514
Cherokee	1,362	1,362	887	1,129	1,003	1,361
Chowan	610	91	329	2	604	80
Clay	400	453	357	406	398	464
Cleveland	2,764	1,497	1,960	1,064	2,705	1,469
Columbus	2,113	1,327	1,592	579	2,192	1,245
Craven	1,780	542	839	129	1,787	507
Cumberland	1,971	1,217	1,298	891	1,996	1,173
Currituck	945	87	687	18	921	72
Dare	470	363	344	288	458	375
Davidson	2,675	2,801	2,271	2,349	2,617	2,814
Davie	910	1,245	770	1,086	901	1,259
Duplin	1,824	1,527	1,403	1,122	1,836	1,516
Durham	2,463	1,837	1,455	574	2,505	1,786
Edgecombe	2,028	135	892	53	2,018	117
Forsyth	4,115	3,585	3,327	2,977	4,108	3,629
Franklin	2,057	396	953	128	2,092	381
Gaston	3,019	2,542	2,070	1,605	3,019	2,531
Gates	826	309	598	156	800	287
Graham	476	460	440	397	475	460
Granville	1,713	648	1,137	183	1,702	642
Greene	1,066	294	622	160	1,062	286
Guilford	4,616	3,670	2,555	1,461	4,588	3,643
Halifax	2,312	299	1,058	26	2,337	246
Harnett	1,992	1,603	1,391	1,576	1,979	1,624
Haywood	2,403	1,523	1,958	1,174	2,376	1,526
Henderson	1,166	1,795	1,002	1,523	1,154	1,794
Hertford	977	209	418	39	967	178
Hoke	780	110	444	34	792	284
Hyde	840	277	233	31	794	85
Iredell	3,335	2,073	2,814	1,613	3,290	2,076
Jackson	1,306	1,288	1,159	1,054	1,302	1,293
Johnston	3,468	2,857	3,504	2,242	3,227	2,946
Jones	712	233	353	79	705	231
Lee	1,054	573	850	560	1,049	581
Lenoir	1,666	667	919	320	1,696	653
Lincoln	1,521	1,369	1,213	1,134	1,502	1,386
Macon	1,146	1,069	944	930	1,126	1,053
Madison	972	1,965	822	1,441	941	1,991
Martin	1,472	281	779	125	1,460	270
McDowell	1,274	1,218	1,121	1,003	1,268	1,234
Mecklenburg	4,508	1,257	3,322	1,044	4,403	1,163
Mitchell	462	1,298	419	930	462	1,297
Montgomery	1,222	1,196	1,149	1,027	1,225	1,188
Moore	1,337	1 047	1,209	854	1,361	1,029
Nash	2,189	826	1,010	208	2,174	826
Northampton	2,355	492	808	50	2,499	251
Onslow	1,518	45	873	15	1,482	30
Orange	1,197	785	719	390	1,144	804
Pamlico	1,230	1,158	963	850	1,213	1,159
Pasquotank	710	527	414	146	700	530
Pender	1,177	270	450	109	1,168	229
Perquimans	970	400	732	232	973	353
Person	645	288	586	308	631	286
Pitt	953	917	871	653	937	929
Polk	2,839	719	1,880	242	2,762	740
Randolph	679	750	618	664	683	743
Richmond	2,747	3,031	2,322	2,183	2,761	3,037
Robeson	1,553	650	1,202	132	1,606	593
Rockingham	2,894	1 453	1,823	527	3,068	1,435
Rowan	2,316	1,957	1,748	1,306	2,288	1,978
Rutherford	3,053	2 320	2,265	1,689	3,001	2,451
Sampson	2,445	1,871	1,928	1,724	2,432	1,871
Scotland	1,369	2,727	1,020	2,688	1,326	2,758
Stanly	938	137	394	32	944	161
	2 110	1,941	1,691	1,640	2,105	1,945

NORTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Overman, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Whitener, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bickett, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Linney, Rep.
Stokes	1,569	1,852	1,307	1,613	1,543	1,871
Surry	2,029	2,977	1,906	2,768	2,022	2,982
Swain	829	1,128	701	1,011	794	1,142
Transylvania	821	841	693	697	821	836
Tyrrell	416	392	356	372	410	388
Union	2,662	702	992	322	2,758	635
Vance	1,451	558	1,048	214	1,459	537
Wake	4,627	2,461	3,553	980	4,719	2,298
Warren	1,217	227	1,161	58	1,279	133
Washington	651	486	602	451	651	486
Watauga	1,141	1,352	1,083	1,150	1,134	1,381
Wayne	2,625	1,446	1,876	1,226	2,627	1,425
Wilkes	1,632	3,470	1,634	2,811	1,595	3,471
Wilson	2,052	730	827	276	2,050	676
Yadkin	879	1,721	699	1,310	858	1,738
Yancey	1,273	1,082	1,196	1,006	1,263	1,101
Total	168,383	120,890	121,342	87,101	167,761	120,157
Plurality	47,493	....	34,241	....	47,504	....
Per cent	58	42	58	41	58	41
Whole vote	289,814		208,443		288,408	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 490 votes: Hanly, Proh., 53.

For Governor, 1916, Miller, Soc., 590.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Small, Dem., 13,221; Jones, Rep., 5,098.
II. Kitchin, Dem., 13,255; Dixon, Rep., 1,999.
III. Hood, Dem., 12,269; Butler, Rep., 8,889.
IV. Pou, Dem., 15,305; Jenkins, Rep., 8,483.
V. Stedman, Dem., 23,932; Grissom, Rep., 21,429; Wilson, Soc., 258.
VI. Godwin, Dem., 13,337; McCaskill, Rep., 7,521.
VII. Robinson, Dem., 20,518; Brown, Rep., 17,021.
VIII. Doughton, Dem., 17,249; Williams, Rep., 15,411.
IX. Webb, Dem., 18,855; Greene, Rep., 16,381.
X. Weaver, Dem., 18,023; Britt, Rep., 18,014.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thos. W. Bickett; Lieutenant-Governor, O. Max Gardner; Secretary of State, J. B. Grimes; Treasurer, B. R. Lacy; Auditor, W. P. Wood; Adjutant-General, B. S. Royster; Attorney-General, James M. Manning; Superintendent of Education, J. Y. Joyner; Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Graham; Commissioner of Insurance, J. R. Young—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Walter Clark; Justices, Geo. H. Brown, Wm. A. Hoke, Wm. R. Allen, P. D. Walker; Clerk, J. L. Seawell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	41	97	138
Republicans	9	22	31
Independent	..	1	1
Democratic majority	32	74	106

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. Governor	128,761	79,505	....	109	49,256 D
1908. President	136,995	114,937	....	378	22,058 D
1908. Governor	145,102	107,760	....	310	37,342 D
1912. President	144,507	29,139	69,130	1,025	75,377 D
1912. Governor	149,975	43,625	49,930	944	100,045 D
1916. President	168,383	120,890	....	509	47,493 D
1916. Governor	167,761	120,157	....	590	47,604 D

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties. (52).	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Burke, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. M'Cumber, Rep.	Governor, 1916. M'Arthur, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Frazier, Rep.
Adams	532	469	285	585	135	856
Barnes	1,678	1,467	1,220	1,576	475	2 692
Benson	922	1,210	636	1,298	320	1,826
Billings	276	306	157	353	51	510
Bottineau	1,171	1,294	1,023	1,366	416	2,563
Bowman	685	374	481	482	141	938

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Burke Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. M'Cumber, Rep.	Governor, 1916. M'Arthur, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Frazier, Rep.
Burke	922	518	504	669	239	1,266
Burleigh	1,267	1,182	862	1,415	470	2,018
Cass	3,303	3,093	2,860	3,109	1,670	4,495
Cavalier	1,149	1,502	964	1,461	518	2,114
Dickey	920	1,037	776	1,080	377	1,604
Divide	950	707	585	813	272	1,364
Dunn	1,028	566	604	779	264	1,267
Eddy	650	505	491	545	140	1,063
Emmons	609	1,090	595	988	402	1,227
Foster	662	549	522	597	212	889
Golden Val'y	697	499	450	592	282	856
Grand Forks	2,814	2,159	2,155	2,397	1,396	3,284
Griggs	668	521	451	583	167	1,072
Hettinger	661	856	409	919	190	1,276
Kidder	650	604	346	709	118	1,262
La Moure	990	1,015	863	953	293	1,786
Logan	260	567	158	648	108	734
McHenry	1,456	1,394	1,045	1,478	476	2,423
McIntosh	270	950	215	975	163	1,020
McKenzie	1,316	692	767	904	314	1,714
McLean	1,210	1,054	790	1,248	388	1,879
Mercer	353	730	249	824	122	958
Morton	1,835	2,785	1,421	2,889	629	3,929
Mountrail	1,262	740	807	917	282	1,770
Nelson	861	1,013	586	1,154	290	1,633
Oliver	327	346	167	344	57	667
Pembina	1,400	1,469	974	1,601	533	2,251
Pierce	789	703	712	703	363	1,151
Ramsey	1,331	1,169	1,144	1,193	557	1,832
Ransom	1,121	1,093	774	1,195	346	1,838
Renville	1,012	532	759	636	269	1,281
Richland	1,772	2,097	1,571	2,198	1,162	2,593
Rolette	762	600	670	585	207	1,150
Sargent	868	1,059	661	1,126	375	1,535
Sheridan	310	807	201	852	80	1,002
Sioux	200	232	105	294	69	332
Slope	887	516	490	660	301	1,001
Stark	953	1,409	809	1,377	421	1,777
Steele	515	676	385	664	131	1,105
Stutsman	1,866	1,644	1,482	1,772	765	2,670
Towner	769	665	608	718	220	1,276
Traill	664	1,423	443	1,477	229	1,882
Walsh	2,003	1,670	1,556	1,836	674	3,059
Ward	2,791	1,743	2,248	1,924	1,128	3,360
Wells	810	1,226	623	1,265	325	1,647
Williams	1,769	903	1,339	988	789	1,922
Total	55,206	53,471	40,988	57,714	20,351	87,665
Plurality	1,735	....	....	16,726	....	67,314
Per cent	48	46	39	54	19	79
Whole vote	115,390		107,174		110,631	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 5,716 votes: Hanly, Proh., 997.

For United States Senator, 1916, Fry, Soc., 8,472.

For Governor, 1916, Johnson, Soc., 2,615.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. John M. Baer, Ind., 13,211; Olgar B. Burtness, Rep., 8,969; Geo. A. Bangs, Dem., 3,276.

II. McDonald, Dem., 7,638; Young, Rep., 22,227; Olson. Soc., 1,150.

III. Simon, Dem., 8,293; Norton, Rep., 20,393; Klemmens, Soc., 2,586.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Lynn J. Frazier; Lieutenant-Governor, A. T. Kraabel; Secretary of State, Thomas Hall; Treasurer, John Steen; Auditor, Carl Kositzky; Attorney-General, Wm. Langer; Superintendent of Education, N. C. MacDonald; Commissioner of Agriculture, John N. Hagan; Commissioner of Insurance, S. A. Olsness—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Andrew A. Bruce; Associate Justices, J. E. Robinson, L. E. Birdzell and R. H. Grace, A. M. Christianson.

NORTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	43	97	140
Democrats	6	16	22
Republican majority	37	81	118

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Ptu.*
1904. President	14,273	52,595	....	2,005	38,322 R
1906. Governor	34,424	29,309	....	975	5,115 D
1908. President	32,885	57,680	....	2,421	24,795 R
1910. Governor	47,003	45,015	....	....	1,988 D
1912. Governor	31,544	39,811	....	....	8,267 R
1912. President	29,555	23,090	25,726	6,966	3,829 D
1914. Governor	34,746	44,278	4,263	6,019	9,532 R

OHIO.

Counties. (88.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Pomerene, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Herrick, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Cox, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Willis, Rep.
Adams	2,887	2,819	2,783	2,892	2,453	3,210
Allen	7,905	5,713	7,403	5,961	6,973	6,836
Ashland	4,000	2,534	3,908	2,581	3,628	2,913
Ashtabula	5,306	6,608	5,022	6,859	4,753	7,466
Athens	4,101	5,554	3,773	5,556	4,115	5,619
Auglaize	4,124	2,763	4,084	2,783	3,921	3,029
Belmont	7,911	7,526	7,465	7,462	7,873	7,758
Brown	3,959	2,227	3,742	2,291	3,551	2,541
Butler	10,806	5,850	10,438	6,048	10,272	6,472
Carroll	1,672	2,086	1,567	2,157	1,462	2,381
Champaign	3,338	3,695	3,233	3,752	3,141	3,929
Clark	8,848	8,715	8,418	8,840	8,558	9,135
Clermont	4,247	3,549	4,127	3,637	3,968	3,720
Clinton	2,602	3,620	2,475	3,611	2,430	3,733
Columbiana	7,788	8,118	7,333	8,231	7,486	8,662
Coshocton	4,269	2,831	4,198	2,988	3,739	3,456
Crawford	6,014	2,673	5,784	2,835	5,447	3,293
Cuyahoga	71,533	51,287	63,676	55,519	69,158	55,642
Darke	6,186	4,322	5,887	4,547	5,465	5,096
Defiance	3,359	2,565	3,277	2,699	3,174	2,947
Delaware	3,754	3,461	3,511	3,672	3,259	3,999
Erie	5,152	4,170	5,022	4,341	4,717	4,723
Fairfield	6,172	3,380	5,898	3,591	5,738	3,823
Fayette	2,616	2,772	2,511	2,835	2,442	2,957
Franklin	34,103	24,107	31,776	25,907	32,777	25,273
Fulton	2,507	2,933	2,311	3,139	2,045	3,482
Gallia	2,577	2,860	2,143	2,962	2,147	3,010
Geauga	1,215	1,806	1,232	1,929	1,148	2,069
Greene	2,913	4,458	2,734	4,560	2,720	4,703
Guernsey	4,312	4,228	4,031	4,455	4,447	4,353
Hamilton	51,990	64,030	51,428	64,249	54,479	62,357
Hancock	5,416	4,268	5,209	4,461	4,865	4,955
Hardin	4,304	4,119	4,218	4,234	3,999	4,520
Harrison	1,911	2,517	1,825	2,546	1,645	2,734
Henry	3,252	2,483	3,038	2,625	2,777	3,060
Highland	3,964	3,727	3,863	3,814	3,559	4,155
Hocking	2,907	2,357	2,676	2,573	2,779	2,498
Holmes	2,846	955	2,823	990	2,486	1,327
Huron	4,136	4,048	3,844	4,296	3,471	4,796
Jackson	2,922	3,116	2,696	3,220	2,866	3,212
Jefferson	5,250	6,658	4,291	6,681	5,129	7,042
Knox	4,578	3,646	4,274	3,818	4,128	4,124
Lake	2,596	2,887	2,276	3,063	2,181	3,322
Lawrence	2,821	4,363	2,763	4,348	2,865	4,349
Licking	8,183	5,935	7,788	6,194	7,631	6,631
Logan	3,483	4,345	3,289	4,487	3,096	4,765
Lorain	7,658	6,868	6,966	7,353	6,813	7,852
Lucas	30,779	16,711	27,960	18,729	27,575	20,478
Madison	2,667	2,809	2,576	2,885	2,608	2,868
Mahoning	13,013	11,256	11,722	12,215	11,868	12,655
Marion	5,273	4,264	5,119	4,405	4,870	4,739
Medina	2,984	2,754	2,779	2,983	2,489	3,356
Meigs	2,628	3,184	2,480	3,372	2,609	3,422
Mercer	3,893	2,065	3,735	2,072	3,645	2,414
Miami	5,582	5,772	5,351	5,935	5,877	6,565
Monroe	3,322	1,504	3,229	1,512	3,098	1,736
Montgomery	24,339	19,683	23,243	19,648	24,979	19,261
Morgan	1,833	2,136	1,759	2,188	1,686	2,296
Morrow	2,345	2,062	2,187	2,215	1,968	2,475
Muskingum	6,328	7,597	6,099	7,729	5,317	7,722
Noble	2,175	2,290	2,105	2,350	2,084	2,415
Ottawa	3,347	1,793	3,250	1,826	3,061	2,157
Paulding	2,313	2,647	2,260	2,682	2,182	2,800
Perry	3,860	3,953	3,668	4,129	3,716	4,196
Pickaway	3,820	2,629	3,684	2,698	3,587	2,871
Pike	2,091	1,616	2,025	1,644	1,998	1,695

OHIO—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Pomerene, Dem.	Herrick, Rep.	Cox, Dem.	Willis, Rep.
Portage	4,269	3,142	4,055	3,311	3,733	3,772
Preble	3,387	2,881	3,280	3,019	3,133	3,252
Putnam	4,294	2,243	4,271	2,295	3,958	2,716
Richland	6,985	4,886	6,667	5,175	6,207	5,758
Ross	5,154	4,857	5,024	4,932	4,919	5,088
Sandusky	5,264	3,557	4,960	3,824	4,582	4,387
Scioto	4,808	6,356	4,694	6,440	4,855	6,378
Seneca	6,451	4,301	6,240	4,518	5,836	5,063
Shelby	3,801	2,352	3,729	2,389	3,287	2,938
Stark	15,316	14,159	15,352	14,039	13,821	16,201
Summit	19,343	11,593	18,141	12,481	17,251	14,034
Trumbull	6,091	6,167	5,693	6,581	5,542	6,992
Tuscarawas	7,608	5,401	7,250	5,590	6,795	6,356
Union	2,747	3,187	2,592	3,319	2,451	3,521
Van Wert	3,753	3,802	3,688	3,843	3,562	4,030
Vinton	1,433	1,420	1,378	1,463	1,371	1,494
Warren	2,937	3,610	2,786	3,704	2,781	3,781
Washington	5,267	4,745	5,119	4,830	4,859	5,168
Wayne	5,939	3,676	5,705	3,883	5,125	4,471
Williams	3,552	3,132	3,388	3,265	3,186	3,549
Wood	5,796	5,034	5,386	5,467	4,916	6,100
Wyandot	3,250	2,078	3,190	2,139	3,020	2,350
Total	604,261	514,858	570,868	535,346	566,201	561,002
Plurality	89,503	.....	35,522	.....	5,199	.....
Per cent	51	44	49	46	48	47
Whole vote	1,165,391		1,159,426		1,171,458	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 38,092 votes; Hanly, Proh., 8,080.

For United States Senator, 1916, Ruthenberg, Soc., 38,187; Watkins, Proh., 12,060; Coxey, Ind., 2,965.

For Governor, 1916, Clifford, Soc., 36,908; Dickason, Proh., 7,347.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Brink, Dem., 24,290; Longworth, Rep., 33,903; Ruemmele, Soc., 1,642.

II. Bowdle, Dem., 28,156; Heintz, Rep., 29,612; Stuhlfath, Soc., 2,131.

III. Gard, Dem., 37,982; Dustin, Rep., 27,571; Mencher, Soc., 4,699.

IV. Welty, Dem., 29,416; Russell, Rep., 25,378.

V. Snook, Dem., 22,852; Matthews, Rep., 20,424.

VI. Turnipseed, Dem., 20,811; Kearns, Rep., 21,315; Bagby, Soc., 830.

VII. Thorne, Dem., 141; Fess, Rep., 39,975; Rehm, Soc., 2,049.

VIII. Key, Dem., 25,164; Clark, Rep., 21,525; scattering, 4.

IX. Sherwood, Dem., 31,921; Mulholland, Rep., 19,882; Devine, Soc., 3,091.

X. Haslett, Dem., 15,375; Switzer, Rep., 21,185.

XI. Claypool, Dem., 20,144; Rickets, Rep., 19,022; Forshaw, Soc., 720.

XII. Brumbaugh, Dem., 31,362; Hemington, Rep., 26,415; Irish, Proh., 282; Southard, Soc., 1,348.

XIII. Overmeyer, Dem., 26,882; Riegle, Rep., 21,523; Gotty, Soc., 1,019.

XIV. Bathrick, Dem., 32,301; Williams, 26,010; Hamilton, Soc., 2,217.

XV. White, Dem., 23,221; Mooney, Rep., 22,934; Martin, Soc., 1,472.

XVI. Whitacer, Dem., 24,948; McCulluch, Rep., 31,945; scattering, 1.

XVII. Ashbrook, Dem., 31,749; Porterfield, Rep., 23,705; Simpson, Soc., 1,030; scattering, 1.

XVIII. Francis, Dem., 24,538; Hollingsworth, Rep., 26,991; Carson, Soc., 2,621.

OHIO—*Continued.*

XIX. King, Dem., 21,828; Cooper, Rep., 26,983; scattering, 2.

XX. Gordon, Dem., 26,950; Quigley, Rep., 17,235; Willert, Soc., 2,097.

XXI. Crosser, Dem., 22,263; Taylor, Rep., 10,138; Benjamin, Soc., 1,845.

XXII. Young, Dem., 23,611; Emerson, Rep., 29,270.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James M. Cox; Lieutenant-Governor, Earl D. Bloom; Secretary of State, William D. Fulton; Treasurer, Chester E. Bryan; Auditor, Vic Douahey; Attorney-General, Joseph McGhee—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Hugh L. Nichols; Associate Justices, Thomas A. Jones, Edward S. Matthias, James G. Johnson, Maurice H. Donahue, O. W. Newman, R. M. Wanamaker; Clerk, Frank McKean.

The vote for mayor of Cincinnati, November 6, 1917, was as follows: Alfred G. Allen, Dem., 38,818; John Galvin, Rep., 43,358; Thos. Hammerschmitt, Soc., 11,053.

The soldier vote in Hamilton County was approximately 3,000.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President.	344,674	600,095	.....	36,260	255,421 R
1905.	Governor.	473,264	430,617	.....	17,795	42,647 D
1908.	President.	502,721	572,312	.....	33,705	69,591 R
1908.	Governor.	552,569	533,197	.....	26,573	19,372 D
1910.	Governor.	477,077	376,700	.....	60,637	100,377 D
1912.	Governor.	439,323	272,500	217,903	87,709	166,823 D
1912.	President.	423,152	277,066	229,327	89,930	146,086 D
1914.	Governor.	493,367	524,625	60,971	51,688	31,258 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 16,203; 1904, 19,339; 1908, 11,402; 1912, 11,459

OKLAHOMA.

Counties. (77.)	President, 1916.				Governor, 1914.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Williams, Dem.	Fields Rep.
Adair	1,190	1,010	212	7	1,182	1,028
Alfalfa	1,390	1,378	471	69	954	1,239
Atoka	1,479	925	524	10	1,135	900
Beaver	1,382	917	432	43	791	940
Beckham	1,850	527	889	8	964	719
Blaine	1,214	1,339	678	37	921	1,260
Bryan	2,974	1,267	757	8	2,129	912
Caddo	2,735	2,272	1,112	56	1,934	2,147
Canadian	2,200	1,590	422	43	1,591	1,749
Carter	2,949	1,013	935	6	1,998	727
Cherokee	1,594	1,379	273	8	1,421	1,325
Choctaw	1,945	957	614	11	1,165	641
Cimarron	387	238	138	8	280	1,253
Cleveland	1,753	885	579	18	1,228	1,167
Coal	1,418	821	566	18	1,017	769
Comanche	2,130	1,221	790	20	1,307	1,418
Cotton	1,500	685	366	6	1,036	855
Craig	1,901	1,647	189	6	1,456	1,545
Creek	3,496	2,820	1,281	32	1,608	2,179
Custer	1,771	1,507	595	41	1,173	1,815
Delaware	1,223	837	224	7	1,080	783
Dewey	992	796	891	27	729	915
Ellis	960	983	590	28	659	1,012
Garfield	2,347	2,954	632	57	1,639	2,089
Garvin	2,697	804	1,001	19	1,886	848
Grady	3,243	1,272	819	18	1,855	1,073
Grant	1,699	1,513	294	73	1,214	1,610
Greer	1,675	365	480	4	946	406
Harmon	1,091	147	255	2	629	248
Harper	798	662	408	15	443	612
Haskell	1,486	976	477	5	1,218	893
Hughes	2,187	1,219	791	2	1,396	1,071
Jackson	2,096	409	684	13	1,133	587
Jefferson	1,739	493	621	8	1,198	566
Johnston	1,724	756	671	5	1,154	581

OKLAHOMA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly Proh.	Governor, 1914. Williams, Dem.	Fields Rep.
Kay	2,340	2,482	373	115	1,857	2,238
Kingfisher	1,364	1,728	417	25	968	1,721
Kiowa	2,279	1,017	1,101	25	1,018	1,230
Latimer	950	663	330	10	759	570
Le Flore	2,576	1,940	641	10	1,646	1,220
Lincoln	2,258	3,387	1,097	31	1,488	2,557
Logan	1,701	2,270	552	63	1,026	2,567
Love	1,125	266	364	2	1,046	233
McClain	1,541	680	492	2	940	594
McCurtain	1,763	795	643	9	1,645	512
McIntosh	1,743	896	552	8	1,252	1,009
Major	762	946	636	33	474	671
Marshall	1,352	449	618	5	1,037	399
Mayes	1,574	1,229	226	....	1,362	1,186
Murray	1,305	458	350	6	890	459
Muskogee	4,004	2,532	324	14	2,866	2,736
Noble	1,346	1,243	214	20	958	1,352
Nowata	1,355	1,322	178	7	1,044	300
Okfuskee	1,337	660	573	8	990	810
Oklahoma	7,971	5,291	1,215	77	3,858	6,478
Okmulgee	2,406	1,860	754	15	1,559	1,101
Osage	2,052	1,527	420	8	1,771	1,555
Ottawa	1,875	1,642	215	13	1,369	1,435
Pawnee	1,491	1,396	528	33	1,134	1,512
Payne	2,140	1,767	833	60	1,367	1,391
Pittsburg	3,441	1,914	886	22	2,651	1,530
Pontotoc	2,418	911	936	16	1,626	720
Potta'atomie	3,276	2,042	1,119	29	2,161	2,526
Pushmatana	1,059	645	449	4	874	524
Roger Mills	1,148	538	565	7	636	657
Rogers	1,900	1,435	531	16	1,525	1,344
Seminole	1,444	872	921	11	1,086	763
Sequoyah	1,632	1,179	515	8	1,519	1,177
Stephens	2,343	607	1,077	17	1,279	875
Texas	1,349	807	295	17	745	642
Tillman	2,250	625	367	14	1,325	616
Tulsa	4,497	3,857	849	31	2,432	3,217
Wagoner	1,040	799	299	3	953	714
Washington	1,839	1,727	317	41	1,427	1,922
Washita	2,107	953	703	15	1,187	1,161
Woods	1,417	1,358	473	51	1,020	1,531
Woodward	1,130	1,092	605	36	754	1,050
Total	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	100,597	95,904
Plurality	49,816	....	....	....	4,693	....
Per cent	50	34	15		39	37
Whole vote		293,535			253,682	

For President, 1916, Progressive ticket received 234 votes.

For Governor, 1914, Hickam, Prog., received 4,189 votes; Holt, Soc., 52,703; Wilson, Ind., 84; Wood, Ind., 205.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Gore, Dem., received 119,443 votes; Burford, Rep., 73,292; Cromwell, Prog., 3,966; Nagle, Soc., 52,229.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Davenport, Dem., 17,949; Chandler, Rep., 18,208; Reese, Soc., 3,671; Brandon, Proh., 132.

II. Hastings, Dem., 15,558; Ward, Rep., 10,224; Lewis, Soc., 3,511.

III. Carter, Dem., 21,182; McVay, Rep., 10,386; Shelton, Soc., 6,862.

IV. McKeown, Dem., 19,076; Gresham, Rep., 13,599; Adams, Soc., 8,026.

V. Thompson, Dem., 17,828; Dodson, Rep., 12,036; Allen, Soc., 5,294; Phifer, Proh., 201.

VI. Ferris, Dem., 18,232; Hinkle, Rep., 10,930; Morris, Soc., 6,727.

VII. McClintic, Dem., 17,810; Jones, Rep., 7,030; Stallard, Soc., 3,140; Hockby, Proh., 125.

VIII. Harris, Dem., 14,816; Morgan, Rep., 16,691; Ottl, Soc., 5,158; Henson, Proh., 52.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. L. Williams; Lieutenant-Governor, M. E. Trapp; Secretary of State, J. L. Lyon; Treasurer, W. L. Alexander; Auditor, E. B. Howard; Adjutant-General, Ancel Earp; Attorney-General, S. P. Freeling; Commissioner of Insurance, A. L. Welch; Commissioner of Education, R. H. Wilson; Commissioner of Agriculture, F. M. Gault—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Matthew J. Kane; Associate Justices, John B. Turner, J. F. Sharp, Summers Hardy, and Charles M. Thacker; Clerk of the Court, William M. Franklin.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	38	85	123
Republicans	5	26	31
Socialists	1	0	1
Democratic majority	32	59	91

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1907.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1907. Governor	137,641	110,296	.....	9,303	27,345 D
1908. President	122,363	110,474	.....	21,734	11,889 D
1910. Governor	120,218	99,527	.....	.....	20,691 D
1912. President	119,156	*90,786	.....	42,262	28,370 D

Prohibition vote for President—1912, 2,185.

* Roosevelt vote included in Taft's; Roosevelt electors not on ballot.

OREGON.

Counties. (35.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1914. Smith Dem.	With' c'mbe Rep.
Baker	3,897	2,541	324	69	2,430	3,066
Benton	2,488	2,902	120	207	1,719	3,293
Clakamas	5,334	6,349	556	222	3,476	5,082
Clatsop	2,239	2,568	320	65	1,371	2,627
Columbia	1,451	2,023	182	92	1,082	1,827
Coos	3,352	3,209	708	74	2,100	3,009
Crook	2,599	1,675	209	38	2,844	1,824
Curry	512	541	118	3	449	445
Douglas	3,679	3,922	420	117	2,827	3,770
Gilliam	870	557	25	17	528	822
Grant	1,210	941	145	17	899	1,020
Harney	1,239	872	189	22	917	930
Hood River	1,188	1,314	158	58	981	1,236
Jackson	4,874	3,538	321	230	4,834	2,665
Jefferson	904	581	62	60	.....	.....
Josephine	1,656	1,660	230	42	1,340	1,459
Klamath	1,853	1,631	170	18	1,204	1,576
Lake	971	793	98	27	639	683
Lane	5,880	7,253	607	261	5,009	6,733
Lincoln	915	1,167	190	17	804	1,143
Linn	4,675	4,524	318	253	4,237	4,217
Malheur	1,937	1,682	293	54	1,688	2,271
Marion	5,699	8,316	473	475	5,571	7,969
Morrow	830	748	92	26	541	1,010
Multnomah	35,755	41,458	1,852	1,083	27,127	39,003
Polk	2,844	2,899	187	120	2,522	2,958
Sherman	747	717	18	48	484	676
Tillamook	1,175	1,547	95	53	989	1,358
Umatilla	4,606	3,664	256	122	3,727	3,923
Union	3,036	2,253	259	63	2,460	2,631
Wallowa	1,360	1,198	165	20	1,141	1,300
Wasco	2,287	2,243	103	80	1,747	2,215
Washington	3,363	4,888	219	222	3,101	4,151
Wheeler	570	629	10	6	398	624
Yamhill	3,342	4,010	219	443	3,408	3,521
Total	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	94,594	121,037
Plurality	....	6,726	....	....	....	26,443
Per cent	46	49	3	2	38	48
Whole vote		261,650			248,052	

For President, 1916, Progressive ticket received 310 votes.

For Governor, 1914, U'Ren, Ind., received 10,493 votes; Purdy, non-partisan, 1,515; Gill, Prog., 6,129; Smith, Soc., 14,284.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Geo. E. Chamberlain, Dem., received 111,748 votes; R. A. Booth, Rep., 88,297; William Hanley, Prog., 26,220; B. F. Ramp, Soc., 10,666; H. S. Stine, Proh., 8,649.

OREGON—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Weatherford, Dem., 39,101; Hawley, Rep., 60,530; Richards, Soc., 7,243.

II. Sinnott, Rep., 36,059; Barkley, Soc., 6,028.

III. Jeffrey, Dem., 9,824; McArthur, Rep., 35,832; Streiff, Soc., 2,047; Lafferty, Ind-Prog., 27,649

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, James Withycombe, Rep.; Auditor and Secretary of State, Ben W. Olcott, Rep.; State Treasurer, Thomas B. Kay, Rep.; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Churchill, Rep.; Acting Adj.-General, John M. Williams; Attorney-General, Geo. M. Brown, Rep.; Commissioner of Insurance, Harvey Wells.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Thos. A. McBride; Justices, Wallace McCamant, Frank A. Moore, Henry J. Bean, George H. Burnett, Lawrence T. Harris, and Henry L. Benson; Clerk, J. C. Moreland.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	55	79
Democrats	5	4	9
Independents	1	1	2
Republican majority	18	50	68

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	17,521	60,455	....	7,619	42,934 R
1906. Governor	46,092	43,508	....	4,468	2,494 D
1908. President	38,049	62,530	....	7,339	24,481 R
1910. Governor	54,853	48,751	....	8,059	6,102 D
1912. President	47,064	34,673	37,600	13,343	9,464 D

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties. (67.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Orvis, Dem.	* Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Adams	3,963	3,290	82	3,538	3,025	87
Allegheny	52,833	77,183	7,815	40,093	74,578	8,598
Armstrong	3,590	6,024	316	3,052	5,376	322
Beaver	5,805	6,804	904	4,391	6,365	917
Bedford	3,263	3,729	238	2,893	3,574	221
Berks	19,267	11,937	3,146	15,770	10,765	3,778
Blair	7,002	9,393	491	5,999	9,165	631
Bradford	3,655	6,178	200	2,980	5,449	186
Bucks	7,494	9,280	238	6,973	8,854	248
Butler	4,544	5,458	211	4,018	4,977	230
Cambria	9,416	10,688	725	8,287	9,685	804
Cameron	452	713	15	334	612	11
Carbon	4,099	4,275	179	3,539	3,936	189
Centre	4,120	4,392	122	3,984	4,027	126
Chester	8,514	11,845	204	7,301	10,779	204
Clarion	3,269	2,595	175	3,011	2,243	177
Clearfield	6,180	5,676	816	5,243	4,927	888
Clinton	2,967	2,794	344	2,728	2,559	352
Columbia	2,885	3,013	116	5,237	2,652	116
Crawford	5,814	5,487	526	5,837	5,002	556
Cumberland	6,132	5,296	167	5,729	5,132	177
Dauphin	11,483	13,954	841	9,745	13,485	1,009
Delaware	7,742	16,315	212	6,909	16,066	239
Elk	2,186	2,829	225	2,028	2,629	228
Erie	9,641	8,833	1,000	7,543	7,621	1,129
Fayette	10,416	9,838	849	9,933	9,668	891
Forest	463	617	110	339	523	108
Franklin	5,336	5,674	325	4,858	5,385	305
Fulton	1,199	802	11	1,105	626	11
Greene	3,930	2,096	67	3,341	1,786	65
Huntingdon	2,181	3,806	169	1,890	3,464	182
Indiana	2,398	4,887	381	1,975	4,552	383
Jefferson	3,253	4,332	445	2,716	3,983	493
Juniata	1,497	1,254	32	1,317	1,145	29
Lackawanna	15,727	17,658	598	13,582	16,458	542
Lancaster	10,016	20,292	551	9,505	19,886	526
Lawrence	3,966	5,134	602	2,829	4,629	704
Lebanon	3,821	5,876	211	3,441	5,430	216
Lehigh	11,920	10,588	890	11,185	10,112	982
Luzerne	19,999	25,348	1,249	17,530	22,820	1,343
Lycoming	6,640	6,010	1,087	5,415	5,947	1,036
McKean	3,161	4,300	487	2,396	3,705	493
Mercer	6,390	5,866	725	5,548	5,363	770
Mifflin	1,965	2,105	277	1,595	1,961	275
Monroe	3,348	1,456	17	2,807	1,133	28

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Orvis, Dem.	* Knox, Rep.	Ervin, Soc.
Montgomery	13,658	20,431	721	12,920	19,796	733
Montour	1,530	1,068	16	1,137	804	20
Northam'ton	11,069	9,610	457	10,209	8,829	482
N'humberl'd	9,333	8,722	1,012	7,305	7,002	1,074
Perry	2,348	2,575	30	2,125	2,399	30
Philadelphia	90,800	194,163	4,716	80,594	190,586	4,771
Pike	971	598	14	829	444	8
Potter	1,733	2,386	243	1,255	1,972	238
Schuylkill	13,396	17,806	909	11,082	16,282	950
Snyder	1,249	1,797	48	1,038	1,510	52
Somerset	2,957	6,008	527	2,427	5,255	483
Sullivan	1,037	888	21	891	734	19
Susquehanna	3,145	3,891	28	2,669	3,568	33
Tioga	2,294	5,347	91	1,508	4,008	106
Union	1,272	1,902	44	1,055	1,573	44
Venango	3,938	3,856	553	2,797	3,459	608
Warren	2,628	3,413	346	2,121	2,975	349
Washington	7,747	10,367	1,056	6,974	10,079	1,085
Wayne	2,019	2,869	52	1,713	2,519	52
Westmorel'd	13,829	15,282	2,591	11,575	14,229	2,706
Wyoming	1,444	1,698	41	1,297	1,542	33
York	16,314	12,276	730	15,083	11,584	704
Total	521,784	703,734	42,637	450,106	662,218	45,385
Plurality	....	181,950	....	....	230,345	....
Per cent	40	55	3	37	56	4
Whole vote		1,297,097			1,208,463	

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., 28,525; Reimer, Industrialist (Soc. Lab.), 417.

* For United States Senator, 1916, Knox, on Roosevelt Prog. ticket, received 13,368 votes, on Keystone ticket, 3,839, on Personal Liberty ticket, 1,026, Knox's total vote, 680,451; Ames, Proh., 30,089; Thomas, Industrialist and Soc.-Lab., 1,022; Macauley, Single Tax, 1,387, scattering, 23.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1914.

Brumbaugh, Rep., 534,898, on Keystone ticket, 37,847, on Personal Liberty ticket, 17,956; McCormick, Dem., 312,553, on Wash. ticket, 140,329; Brumm, Bull Moose, 4,031; Lewis, Roosevelt Prog., 6,473; Allen, Soc., 40,115; Stevenson, Proh., 17,467; Harrison, Industrialist, 533.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

District.

I. McCrossin, Dem., 12,243; Vare, Wash. and Rep., 33,330; Silvey, Soc., 927.

II. Shea, Dem., 7,117; Graham, Wash., Rep., Keystone and Personal Liberty, 23,921; Goldberg, Soc., 451.

III. Hagerty, Dem., 7,611; Weinstock, Wash., 414; Moore, Rep. and Keystone, 23,753; Kline, Soc., 499.

IV. Lynch, Dem., 11,101; Edmonds, Wash., Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Personal Liberty, 26,122; Root, Soc., 904; Stay, Proh., 189.

V. Donohoe, Dem., Keystone, 17,064; Pratt, Wash. and Proh., 2,231; Costello, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 29,689; Landberg, Soc., 1,023; Wingert, Single Tax, 48.

VI. Logue, Dem., Keystone, 25,665; Darrow, Wash., Rep., Personal Liberty and Proh., 56,207; Mays, Soc., 1,292.

VII. Cassatt, Dem. and Wash., 15,102; Butler, Rep., 27,879; Lodge, Soc., 428; Paschall, Proh., 848.

VIII. Heacock, Dem., 20,232; Watson, Rep., 28,852; Whiteside, Soc., 954; Rambo, Proh., 467; Dix, Single Tax, 126.

IX Myers, Dem., 9,506; Griest, Rep., 20,058; Stoner, Soc., 568; Watts, Proh., 1,115.

X. Burschel, Dem., 14,694; Farr, Wash., Rep., Bull Moose, Keystone and Roosevelt Prog., 17,823; Woodcock, Soc., 473; Clark, Proh., 605.

XI. Casey, Dem. and Keystone, 19,185; Davis, Wash. and Proh., 845; Templeton, Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 24,237; Husted, Soc., 1,084.

XII. Lee, Dem., 11,340; Heaton, Wash. and Rep., 19,172; McDonald, Soc., 888.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

XIII. Dewalt, Dem., 28,296; Schantz, Wash., Rep., Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 23,412; Leffler, Soc., 4,507; Loose, Proh., 531.

XIV. Brennan, Dem., 8,881; Wood, Wash., 430; McFadden, Rep., 13,638; Arthur, Soc., 302; Heermans, Proh., 1,279.

XV. Ashton, Dem., 10,766; Kiess, Wash., Rep. and Proh., 18,478; McGowan, Soc., 1,789.

XVI. Lesher, Dem., 16,490; Kline, Wash., Rep. and Proh., 14,154; Koch, Soc., 1,186.

XVII. Harris, Dem., 17,417; Focht, Rep and Proh., 18,673; Thompson, Soc., 931.

XVIII. Saussman, Dem., 20,313; Kreider, Rep., 21,630; Steiner, Soc., 1,424; Sprenkel, 1,292.

XIX. Bailey, Dem. and Union, 21,007; Rose, Rep., 22,652; Murphy, Soc., 1,252.

XX. Brodbeck, Dem., 18,499; McCall, Wash. and Rep., 16,327; Dehoff, Soc., 826; Trumpfeller, Proh., 1,177.

XXI. Tobias, Dem. and Proh., 13,944; Rowland, Rep., 14,150; Fox, Soc., 1,605.

XXII. Kline, Dem., 16,165; Robbins, Wash. and Rep., 19,978; Cunningham, Soc., 2,945; Irwin, Proh., 2,153.

XXIII. Sterling, Dem., 17,348; Hopwood, Wash. and Rep., 16,453; Ream, Soc., 1,406; Sturgeon, Proh., 822.

XXIV. Mellon, Dem., 14,679; Temple, Rep. and Wash., 22,839; Ramsey, Soc., 2,839; Smith, Proh., 1,664.

XXV. Crosby, Dem., 13,068; Kincaid, Wash. and Proh., 3,038; Clark, Rep., 13,441; Tillotson, Soc., 1,612.

XXVI. Steele, Dem. and Soc., 18,371; Lewis, Wash. and Rep., 14,857; Browell, Bull Moose and Roosevelt Prog., 103; Field, Proh., 1,035.

XXVII. Golden, Dem., 10,751; Strong, Wash. and Rep., 17,702; Einstein, Soc., 1,415; De Santis, Proh., 1,793.

XXVIII. Beshlin, Dem., 12,406; Bleakley, Rep., 16,511; Ashe, Soc., 2,102; Rich, Proh., 3,470.

XXIX. Thompson, Dem., 7,518; Porter, Wash., Rep. and Personal Liberty, 21,123; Jursek, Soc., 1,869; Smith, Proh., 631.

XXX. Kelly, Dem., Wash., Roosevelt Prog. and Proh., 18,630; Coleman, Rep., Bull Moose and Keystone, 18,386.

XXXI. Morin, Dem., Wash., Rep. and Roosevelt Prog., 20,497; Devlin, Soc., 1,504; Brittain, Proh., 1,504.

XXXII. Campbell, Dem., Wash., Bull Moose, Roosevelt Prog. and Keystone, no returns; Barchfeld, Rep., no returns; Nooning, Soc., no returns; Briggs, Proh., no returns. Campbell has apparently won and Barchfeld has begun a contest.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE.

Elected: Crago, Rep., Roosevelt, Prog. and Personal Liberty, 668,571; Garland, Rep. and Personal Liberty, 657,915; McLaughlin, Rep., 605,666; Scott, Rep., Roosevelt Prog. and Personal Liberty, 661,930.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Martin G. Brumbaugh; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank B. McClain; Secretary of the Commonwealth, Cyrus E. Woods; Treasurer, Harman M. Kephart; Auditor, Chas. A. Snyder; Adjutant-General, Frank D. Beary; Attorney-General, Francis S. Brown; Superintendent of Education, N. C. Schaeffer; Commissioner of Insurance, Chas. A. Ambler; Secretary of Agriculture, Charles E. Patton—all Republicans except Nathan C. Schaeffer, Democrat.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. Hay Brown; Associate Justices, S. Leslie Mestrezat, Wm. P. Potter, John Stewart, Robert von Moschzisker, Robert S. Frazer, Emory A. Walling; Clerk, Wm. Pearson.

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued.*

The vote for Mayor of Pittsburgh, November 6, 1917, was as follows: Edward V. Babcock, R.—Residents, 39,500; Soldiers, 1,086; total, 40,586. William A. Magee, D.—Residents, 34,222; Soldiers, 1,966; total, 36,188.

In Philadelphia the regular Republican candidates won—Receiver of Taxes—W. F. Kendrick; Register of Wills—J. B. Sheehan; City Treasurer—F. J. Shoyer; District Attorney—Samuel P. Rotan.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President.	335,430	840,949	.....	21,863	505,519 R
1906. Governor.	457,957	506,392	.....	15,169	48,435 R
1908. President.	418,778	745,779	.....	33,913	297,001 R
1910. Governor.	129,395	412,658	.....	53,053	30,521 R
1912. President.	395,619	273,305	447,426	80,915	51,807 P

Vote for Governor on Keystone ticket—1910, 382,127.

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 27,908; 1904, 33,717; 1908, 36,694; 1912, 19,533.

PHILIPPINES.

Governor, General Francis Burton Harrison, $18,000; Vice-Governor, Charles E. Yeater, $10,000; Secretary of Justice, Victorino Mapa, $6,000; Secretary of Finance, Alberto Barretto, $6,000; Secretary of Commerce, Dionisio Jakosalem, $6,000; Secretary of Interior, Rafael Palma, $6,000.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Cayetano Arrelano, $8,000; Associates: Florentino Torres, E. Finley Johnson, Adam C. Carson, Manuel Araullo, Geo. A. Malcolm, Thomas A. Street, Frederick E. Fisher, Ramon Avancena, $7,500 each.

PORTO RICO.

Governor, Arthur Yager; Secretary, Ramon Pacheco; Treasurer, Jose E. Benedicto; Auditor, J. W. Bonner; Attorney-General, Howard L. Kern; Commissioner of Education, Paul G. Miller; Commissioner of Interior, Manuel V. Domenech; Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, Manuel Camurnas.

Judiciary—Chief Justice, Jose C. Hernandez; Justices, Emilio del Toro, Adolph G. Wolf, Pedro de Aldrey, and Harvey M. Hutchison; U. S. District Judge, Peter J. Hamilton; U. S. District-Attorney, Miles M. Martin.

Under the new Organic Act of March 2, 1917, the legislative power in Porto Rico is vested in a Legislature consisting of two houses. The Senate consists of 19 members elected for four years. The House of Representatives consists of 39 members elected for a term of four years. The members of the Senate and House of Representatives receive $7.00 per day for ninety days of each session. Sessions are held biennially. The next session will be held the second Monday in February, 1919.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties. (5.)	President, 1916.		U. S. Senator, 1916.		Governor, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Gerry, Dem.	Lippitt, Rep.	Munroe, Dem.	Beeckman, Rep.
Bristol.....	1,292	1,574	1,377	1,488	1,154	1,701
Kent.....	2,632	4,038	3,125	3,581	2,477	4,185
Newport....	2,932	4,003	3,346	3,481	2,169	4,709
Providence..	31,314	32,406	36,838	27,927	28,404	35,871
Washington.	2,224	2,837	2,362	2,734	1,954	3,058
Total.....	40,394	44,858	47,048	39,211	36,158	49,524
Plurality....	.....	4,464	7,837	.....	.....	13,366
Per cent....	46	51	53	44	41	56
Whole vote	87,816		88,377		88,568	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,914 votes; Hanly, Proh., 470; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 180.

For United States Senator, 1916, Hurst, Soc., received 1,996 votes; Sibley, Proh., 454; McDermott, Soc. Lab., 168.

For Governor, 1916, Holloway, Soc., received 2,167 votes; Phillips, Proh., 518; Herrick, Soc. Lab., 201.

RHODE ISLAND—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. O'Shaunessy, Dem., 15,996; Dixon, Rep., 13,099; Myers, Soc., 559.

II. Mowry, Dem., 12,207; Stiness, Rep., 15,784; Sherwood, Soc., 767.

III. McDonald, Dem., 13,427; Kennedy, Rep., 14,376; Jones, Soc., 715.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, R. Livingston Beeckman; Lieutenant-Governor, Emery J. San Souci; Secretary of State, J. Frederick Parker; Attorney-General, Herbert A. Rice; Treasurer, Walter A. Read; Adjutant-General, Charles W. Abbott, Jr.; Auditor, Philip H. Wilbour; Commissioner of Public Schools, Walter E. Ranger; Commissioner of Insurance, State Auditor, ex-officio—all Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Christopher F. Parkhurst; Associate Justices, Charles F. Stearns, W. B. Vincent, William H. Sweetland, Darius Baker; Clerk, B. S. Blaisdell.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	25	66	91
Democrats	13	33	46
Independent	1	..	1
Republican majority	11	33	44

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	24,829	41,605	....	....	16,766 R
1906. Governor	33,195	31,877	....	395	1,318 D
1908. President	24,706	43,942	....	1,365	19,236 R
1911. Governor	30,575	37,969	....	1,392	7,394 R
1912. Governor	32,725	34,133	8,457	1,913	1,408 R
1912. President	30,412	27,703	16,878	2,049	2,709 D
1914. Governor	32,182	41,996	1,256	1,691	9,814 R

SOUTH CAROLINA.

COUNTIES. (45.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Prog.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Manning, Dem.	Blease, Ind.
Abbeville	900	8	....	3	786	34
Aiken	1,750	26	....	11	2,122	3
Anderson	2,609	6	....	7	2,381	195
Bamberg	820	....	....	....	801	....
Barnwell	1,454	21	....	1	1,444	....
Beaufort	376	105	....	4	415	10
Berkeley	457	6	....	....	453	....
Calhoun	665	41	....	....	646	24
Charleston	1,929	129	35	2	1,980	13
Cherokee	1,271	13	....	12	1,344	25
Chester	1,182	17	....	2	1,104	....
Chesterfield	1,883	3	....	4	1,923	7
Clarendon	894	18	....	....	802	45
Colleton	974	31	....	....	995	....
Darlington	1,462	5	....	3	1,373	13
Dillon	972	....	....	....	916	52
Dorchester	716	44	....	....	725	....
Edgefield	959	5	....	....	940	....
Fairfield	726	....	....	12	720	4
Florence	1,912	26	....	....	1,776	30
Georgetown	470	2	4	....	483	....
Greenville	3,384	81	8	13	3,309	11
Greenwood	1,636	13	3	2	1,600	35
Hampton	852	....	....	....	823	....
Horry	1,638	....	....	7	1,489	....
Jasper	243	....	....	....	249	1
Kershaw	989	14	....	5	905	4
Lancaster	1,426	1	....	1	1,368	....
Laurens	1,895	14	1	....	1,815	5
Lee	779	14	....	2	820	5
Lexington	2,060	31	46	8	1,878	75
Marion	1,010	3	....	....	1,264	11
Marlborough	1,071	2	....	15	1,075	9
McCormick	637	2	....	2	636	3
Newberry	1,719	19	20	10	1,631	40
Oconee	885	59	....	5	1,183	2
Orangeburg	2,641	159	....	....	2,372	52
Pickens	1,139	7	....	....	1,129	56
Richland	2,283	292	12	9	2,145	196
Saluda	1,227	1	5	....	1,126	7
Spartanburg	4,503	112	....	6	4,094	25
Sumter	1,357	142	1	4	1,215	84

SOUTH CAROLINA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Prog.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Manning, Dem.	Blease, Ind.
Union	1,476	6	....	13	1,627	1
Williamsbu'g	1,213	57	....	....	1,186	1
York	1,393	23	....	1	1,325	....
Total	61,837	1,558	135	164	60,393	1,078
Plurality	60,279	....	....	....	59,315	....
Per cent	96	2	....	....	98	1
Whole vote	63,952				61,667	

For President, 1916, Prog.-Rep. elector received 258 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Gibbes, Soc., received 162 votes; Cantey, Prog., 34.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

E. D. Smith, Dem., received 32,950 votes; J. N. Roberts, Soc., 89.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts

I. Whaley, Dem., 4,999; Ladd, Rep., 240.

II. Byrnes, Dem., 7,681; Myers, Rep., 120.

III. Dominick, Dem., 9,447; Aiken, Dem., 1.

IV. Nicholls, Dem., 11,312; Mills, Rep., 74.

V. Finley, Dem., 8,846.

VI. Ragsdale, Dem., 9,767; McFarlan, Rep., 87.

VII. Lever, Dem., 9,817; Leevy, Rep., 683.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Richard I. Manning; Lieutenant-Governor, Andrew J. Bethea; Secretary of State, W. Banks Dove; Attorney-General, Thos. H. Peeples; Treasurer, S. T. Carter; Comptroller, C. W. Sawyer; Superintendent of Education, John E. Swearingen; Adjutant-General, W. W. Moore; Commissioner of Agriculture, Dr. A. C. Summers; Commissioner of Insurance, F. H. McMaster—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Eugene B. Gary; Justices, D. E. Hydrick, R. C. Watts, Thos. B. Fraser, and Geo. W. Gage; Clerk, U. R. Brooks.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	52,563	2,554	....	22	50,009 D
1906. Governor	30,251	....	....	32	30,219 D
1908. President	62,288	3,963	....	100	58,325 D
1910. Governor	30,832	....	....	70	30,762 D
1912. Governor	44,122	....	....	208	43,914 D
1912. President	48,355	536	1,293	164	47,062 D
1914. Governor	34,606	....	....	84	34,522 D

SOUTH DAKOTA.

COUNTIES. (63.)	PRESIDENT, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	GOVERNOR, 1916. Rinehart, Dem.	Norbeck, Rep.
Aurora	793	735	23	45	704	843
Beadle	1,828	1,662	121	24	1,864	1,610
Bennett	222	67	4	4	177	66
Bon Homme	1,278	1,231	40	20	1,122	1,379
Brookings	1,385	1,638	46	94	953	1,970
Brown	2,676	2,659	472	77	2,497	2,923
Brule	975	729	40	6	891	851
Buffalo	182	80	1	2	165	104
Butte	930	537	136	10	753	666
Campbell	163	644	14	11	107	695
Charles Mix	2,011	1,450	41	12	1,845	1,683
Clark	1,016	1,226	28	56	779	1,432
Clay	1,207	1,000	25	11	954	1,255
Coddington	1,344	1,550	47	50	1,283	1,680
Corson	641	503	41	7	502	612
Custer	488	392	50	1	453	430
Davison	1,374	1,516	67	46	1,220	1,699
Day	907	1,758	121	86	783	1,908
Deuel	584	908	14	24	412	1,056
Dewey	379	352	14	4	321	416
Douglas	597	815	3	3	539	874
Edmunds	634	894	41	43	609	911

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Governor, 1916. Rinehart, Dem.	Norbeck, Rep.
Fall River	922	668	44	10	826	719
Faulk	629	759	25	22	557	847
Grant	772	1,098	48	67	637	1,235
Gregory	1,242	1,434	72	17	1,086	1,581
Haakon	475	399	86	12	323	538
Hamlin	692	1,039	30	36	478	1,745
Hand	905	891	49	27	791	947
Hanson	712	767	9	13	661	804
Harding	597	520	119	15	331	784
Hughes	536	611	39	9	471	671
Hutchinson	519	1,636	53	27	517	1,696
Hyde	305	438	40	5	200	542
Jackson	279	283	6	2	219	366
Jerauld	589	612	5	58	440	753
Kingsbury	1,096	1,339	70	80	783	1,603
Lake	1,027	1,398	92	28	811	1,591
Lawrence	2,157	2,074	114	20	1,808	2,338
Lincoln	936	1,591	62	50	660	1,873
Lyman	1,052	981	99	17	809	1,016
Marshall	885	808	56	24	912	1,298
McCook	1,021	1,194	49	24	267	995
McPherson	224	992	16	7	678	1,011
Meade	1,224	858	141	20	1,165	913
Mellette	436	379	15	2	401	420
Miner	880	1,006	24	17	786	1,140
Minnehaha	3,494	4,318	197	194	3,229	4,718
Moody	898	973	89	22	718	1,135
Pennington	1,339	1,108	122	24	1,367	1,106
Perkins	939	890	118	13	712	1,088
Potter	408	512	7	11	395	540
Roberts	1,191	1,259	137	32	886	1,499
Sanborn	398	711	28	56	701	883
Spink	1,622	1,660	74	59	1,347	1,993
Stanley	381	254	19	10	366	318
Sully	268	281	8	.....	187	360
Tripp	1,311	1,074	40	10	1,034	1,308
Turner	1,134	1,573	18	28	837	1,827
Union	1,313	1,108	19	25	1,080	1,316
Walworth	590	761	28	4	576	815
Yankton	1,438	1,429	45	25	1,277	1,634
Ziebach	211	275	10	5	196	300
Total	59,191	64,217	3,760	1,774	50,545	72,789
Plurality	.....	5,026	.....	.....	.....	22,244
Per cent	46	49	3	1	39	56
Whole vote		128,942			128,520	

For Governor, 1916, Fairchild, Soc., 3,556; Thompson, Proh., 1,630.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR, 1914.

Johnson, Dem., received 48,076 votes; Burke, Rep. 44,244; Butterfield, Proh., 2,406; Johnson, Soc., 2,674; Loucks, Ind., 2,104.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Anderson, Dem., 19,346; Dillon, Rep., 28,674; Fenner, Soc., 863.

II. Batterton, Dem., 16,342; Johnson, Rep., 28,366; Clendenning, Proh., 862; Atwood, Soc., 1,592.

III. Gandy, Dem., 16,581; Bartine, Rep., 12,208; Mulcahy, Soc., 1,017.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Peter Norbeck; Lieutenant-Governor, W. H. McMaster; Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood; Treasurer, G. H. Helgerson; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Chas. H. Lugg; Attorney-General, C. C. Caldwell; Adjutant-General, W. A. Morris; Auditor, J. F. Handlin; Commissioner of School and Public Lands, N. E. Knight; Commissioner of Insurance, W. N. Van Camp—All Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Presiding Judge, John Howard Gates; Justices, Charles S. Whiting, E. G. Smith, James H. McCoy, Samuel C. Polley; Clerk, E. F. Swartz.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	35	91	126
Democrats	10	12	22
Republican majority	25	79	104

SOUTH DAKOTA—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1900.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Proq.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1900. President	39,544	54,530	....	169	14,986 R
1902. Governor	21,396	48,196	....	....	26,800 R
1904. President	21,969	72,083	....	3,13	50,114 R
1908. President	40,266	67,536	....	2,846	27,270 R
1912. Governor	53,850	.....	57,160	3,479	3,310 P
1912. President	48,942	*	58,811	4,662	9,869 P
1914. Governor	34,542	49,138	....	2,684	14,596 R

* Taft's name not on Republican ballot, Progressive list of electors printed thereon instead.

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 1,542; 1904, 2,965; 1908, 4,039; 1912, 3,910.

TENNESSEE.

Counties. (96.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. McKel'r, Dem.	Hooper, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Rye, Dem.	Overall, Rep.
Anderson	537	1,730	527	1,732	535	1,734
Bedford	2,378	1,324	2,213	1,395	2,352	1,305
Benton	1,313	805	1,226	877	1,317	811
Bledsoe	424	681	22	685	424	682
Blount	1,015	2,462	996	2,485	1,017	2,472
Bradley	784	1,432	709	1,373	762	1,347
Campbell	485	1,670	372	1,531	441	1,486
Cannon	936	456	920	468	932	462
Carroll	2,001	2,217	1,932	2,267	2,038	2,187
Carter	198	2,961	471	2,945	504	2,956
Cheatham	1,117	439	1,098	446	1,106	437
Chester	862	645	824	650	851	645
Claiborne	1,053	1,398	994	1,304	1,011	1,350
Clay	689	578	680	582	681	579
Cocke	595	1,478	541	1,518	567	1,497
Coffee	1,837	489	1,758	536	1,729	491
Crockett	1,608	1,144	1,556	1,162	1,610	1,143
Cumberland	428	924	385	915	400	915
Davidson	8,958	3,168	7,738	4,194	7,673	4,593
Decatur	887	893	884	880	883	894
De Kalb	1,407	1,343	1,363	1,341	1,305	1,433
Dickson	2,105	1,008	2,048	1,040	2,053	1,027
Dyer	1,997	459	1,918	489	1,962	465
Fayette	1,812	116	1,796	103	1,780	123
Fentress	348	925	342	934	247	918
Franklin	2,469	711	2,371	737	2,450	683
Gibson	3,609	1,443	3,465	1,472	3,543	1,454
Giles	3,297	1,488	2,957	1,613	3,153	1,506
Grainger	813	1,529	815	1,521	842	1,530
Greene	2,254	3,055	2,211	3,049	2,223	3,059
Grundy	736	319	720	323	745	309
Hamblen	741	795	679	783	689	782
Hamilton	5,828	4,697	5,378	4,620	5,833	4,466
Hancock	386	1,229	392	1,216	383	1,231
Hardeman	1,724	435	1,678	547	1,681	530
Hardin	979	1,811	950	1,800	945	1,805
Hawkins	1,142	1,739	1,055	1,607	1,041	1,660
Haywood	1,677	61	1,662	98	1,663	63
Henderson	980	1,317	790	1,298	907	1,323
Henry	2,988	1,393	2,938	1,362	3,072	1,268
Hickman	1,479	1,026	1,464	1,012	1,475	1,017
Houston	627	207	594	213	622	207
Humphreys	1,148	452	1,108	470	1,131	450
Jackson	1,506	740	1,480	756	1,477	762
James	230	606	224	602	229	606
Jefferson	520	1,648	487	1,650	519	1,607
Johnson	283	1,812	254	1,816	260	1,811
Knox	4,288	5,896	4,033	6,203	4,038	6,083
Lake	727	130	727	130	727	130
Lauderdale	1,572	532	1,549	533	1,561	538
Lawrence	1,787	1,837	1,802	1,818	1,802	1,824
Lewis	387	414	418	381	392	408
Lincoln	2,791	552	2,617	636	2,785	537
Loudon	423	698	309	577	392	638
Macon	980	1,690	952	1,618	970	1,662
McMinn	1,088	1,726	917	1,437	997	1,568
McNairy	1,461	1,616	1,453	1,610	1,173	1,666
Madison	2,659	1,194	2,243	1,041	2,405	1,106
Marion	1,155	1,432	1,160	1,414	1,155	1,427
Marshall	1,652	461	1,371	462	1,576	432
Maury	2,169	720	1,770	774	2,019	681
Meigs	541	608	534	610	541	607
Monroe	1,263	1,459	1,188	1,362	1,222	1,408
Montgomery	1,976	994	1,521	911	1,683	733
Moore	722	71	612	142	688	72
Morgan	563	1,265	536	1,290	524	1,301
Obion	3,179	594	2,920	655	3,093	561
Overton	1,512	1,030	1,510	1,064	1,542	1,039

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. McKel'r, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hooper, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Rye, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Overall, Rep.
Perry	663	483	686	452	667	479
Pickett	418	501	416	518	417	506
Polk	767	887	696	835	678	824
Putnam	2,100	1,383	2,091	1,412	2,068	1,386
Rhea	661	768	579	777	657	720
Roane	667	1,341	574	1,299	687	1,210
Robertson	2,106	733	2,011	837	2,100	745
Rutherford	2,941	1,116	2,673	1,274	2,836	1,207
Scott	206	1,486	166	1,458	202	1,416
Sequatchie	335	238	331	236	321	242
Sevier	301	2,837	303	2,868	307	2,889
Shelby	10,967	4,515	10,222	5,038	8,974	6,756
Smith	2,196	911	2,163	963	2,128	1,000
Stewart	1,711	591	1,701	597	1,693	598
Sullivan	2,601	1,776	2,567	1,772	2,599	1,769
Sumner	2,487	612	2,400	648	2,465	623
Tipton	2,035	281	1,812	406	1,978	371
Trousdale	688	217	648	245	682	220
Unicoi	226	961	231	963	224	961
Union	389	1,490	386	1,482	378	1,494
Van Buren	105	151	102	150	403	150
Warren	1,855	624	1,788	578	1,858	578
Washington	1,831	2,723	1,737	2,668	1,785	2,699
Wayne	517	1,626	516	1,610	511	1,619
Weakley	3,609	1,768	3,471	1,784	3,584	1,770
White	1,407	587	1,355	608	1,396	588
Williamson	2,036	600	1,903	651	1,901	675
Wilson	2,535	841	2,386	934	2,466	837
Total	152,965	116,257	143,718	118,138	146,759	118,719
Plurality	36,698	.....	25,582	.....	28,040	.....
Per cent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whole vote	271,901		261,041		267,544	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 2,542 votes; Hanly, Proh., 147.

For U. S. Senator, 1916, Mangum, Soc., received 2,187 votes.

For Governor, 1916, Wiles, Soc., received 2,066 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Sells, Rep., 23,651; Isenberg, Soc., 770.
II. Fitzgerald, Dem., 1,175; Austin, Rep., 19,839; Rowland, Soc., 1,005.
III. Moore, Dem., 19,018; Littleton, Rep., 16,004; Hipp, Soc., 297.
IV. Hull, Dem., 17,170; Benson, Rep., 11,287; Holfield, Soc., 69.
V. W. C. Houston, Dem., 14,556; Sid Houston, Rep., 2,287.
VI. Byrns, Dem., 18,090; Tippens, Rep., 2,819; Lindsley, Soc., 319.
VII. Padgett, Dem., 15,313; Vest, Rep., 8,955; Porter, Soc., 48.
VIII. Sims, Dem., 13,474; Rhodes, Rep., 13,253; Burkhead, Soc., 35.
IX. Garrett, Dem., 17,826; Beasley, Rep., 5,817.
X. Fisher, Dem., 13,926; Farley, Rep., 2,089; Weatherall, Soc., 803; Wilkerson, Colored Rep., 3,677.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Thomas C. Rye; Secretary of State, J. B. Stevens; Treasurer, Porter Dunlap; Auditor, Hayes Flowers; Commissioner of Agriculture, H. K. Bryson; Superintendent of Education, S. W. Sherrill; Comptroller, John B. Thomason; Adjutant-General, A. G. Buckner; Attorney-General, Frank M. Thompson; Commissioner of Insurance, L. K. Arrington—all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, M. M. Neil; Justices, S. C. Williams, D. Lansden, Arthur S. Buchanan and Grafton Green; Clerk, Preston Vaughn.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	27	72	99
Republicans	6	27	33
Democratic majority	21	45	66

TENNESSEE—*Continued.*

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President	131,653	105,369	.....	1,354	26,281 D
1904.	Governor	131,503	103,409	.....	1,109	28,094 D
1906.	Governor	111,766	92,804	.....	1,169	18,962 D
1908.	President	135,608	118,324	.....	1,870	17,284 D
1908.	Governor	133,913	113,033	.....	1,422	20,880 D
1910.	Governor	121,674	133,999	.....	1,704	12,325 R
1912.	Governor	114,369	123,828	.....	4,464	9,459 R
1912.	President	136,335	59,444	53,725	3,492	76,891 D
1914.	Governor	136,816	115,821	.....	1,671	20,995 D

TEXAS.

Counties. (248.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	President, 1916. Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culb'son, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Atcheson, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Hickey, Soc.
Anderson	1,984	501	187	2,025	481	188
Andrews	71	.....	3	72	.....	1
Angelina	1,344	75	335	1,373	52	342
Aransas	179	24	6	182	20	6
Archer	527	104	31	415	47	38
Armstrong	352	43	6	356	33	8
Atascosa	635	119	44	577	77	55
Austin	960	673	10	1,412	250	9
Bailey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandera	537	168	44	516	159	45
Bastrop	1,335	550	21	1,436	443	22
Baylor	711	47	74	727	28	77
Bee	584	152	29	510	105	23
Bell	3,615	356	162	3,825	222	175
Bexar	7,008	5,483	187	9,207	3,226	143
Blanco	628	235	19	703	164	18
Borden	84	1	3	105	.....	1
Bosque	1,561	179	73	1,600	142	73
Bowie	1,911	411	273	1,988	350	280
Brazoria	1,033	581	80	1,062	530	83
Brazos	1,027	273	3	1,082	228	4
Brewster	207	43	7	219	37	8
Briscoe	260	4	22	259	3	22
Brooks	101	63	1	106	58	1
Brown	1,986	181	104	1,931	153	101
Burleson	1,208	2	262	1,163	249	21
Burnet	913	115	22	940	87	24
Caldwell	1,216	225	15	1,299	171	19
Calhoun	338	84	61	413	65	64
Callahan	959	74	83	971	48	77
Cameron	1,269	420	25	1,310	361	26
Camp	721	206	35	732	198	32
Carson	326	78	7	347	58	5
Cass	1,505	707	124	1,541	683	131
Castro	176	69	5	189	46	5
Chambers	239	101	43	247	105	24
Cherokee	2,002	241	245	2,041	224	250
Childress	948	31	77	957	28	76
Clay	1,324	177	54	1,351	156	54
Cochran	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coke	484	29	12	489	25	43
Coleman	1,700	96	182	1,722	81	200
Collin	4,141	594	190	4,109	584	185
Collingsw'th	589	31	54	712	31	65
Colorado	1,041	358	76	1,200	207	66
Comal	432	742	38	817	348	28
Comanche	1,494	148	301	1,515	105	311
Concho	418	36	53	425	27	57
Cooke	2,273	353	106	2,405	270	108
Coryell	1,802	188	72	1,882	111	76
Cottle	455	12	1	451	9	69
Crane	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crockett	65	16	5	64	11	.....
Crosby	456	31	46	467	22	45
Culberson	124	2	1	118	1	.....
Dallam	363	81	39	387	63	39
Dallas	13,410	2,554	181	13,663	2,128	183
Dawson	288	14	14	292	8	14
Deaf Smith	356	77	16	355	75	15
Delta	1,254	72	115	1,272	74	109
Denton	2,844	451	157	2,864	387	163
De Witt	1,056	1,068	21	1,747	381	22
Dickens	289	15	39	393	9	40
Dimmit	193	74	.....	201	68	6
Donley	636	42	54	637	36	55
Duval	597	37	3	604	30	3
Eastland	1,086	116	294	1,492	122	305
Ector	120	2	.....	121	1	.....
Edwards	299	73	5	309	67	5

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culbson, Dem.	Atchison, Rep.	Hickey, Soc.
Ellis	4,718	324	74	4,753	417	83
El Paso	3,603	1,770	111	4,208	1,195	102
Erath	2,024	184	287	1,984	138	298
Falls	2,037	739	232	2,352	488	244
Fannin	3,493	471	236	3,500	456	234
Fayette	1,902	1,212	40	2,465	684	42
Fisher	950	46	229	949	31	234
Floyd	600	48	78	611	42	77
Foard	475	41	88	479	41	89
Fort Bend	788	329	16	937	318	15
Franklin	684	62	42	671	63	42
Freestone	1,575	637	98	1,575	636	97
Frio	410	55	4	440	28	4
Gaines	80	....	4	81	....	4
Galveston	3,543	1,263	73	3,824	1,006	67
Garza	330	14	14	331	12	14
Gillespie	405	1,463	12	593	1,297	12
Glasscock	96	8	4	99	5	4
Goliad	605	548	59	659	500	60
Gonzales	1,675	649	51	1,798	534	51
Gray	482	69	35	511	35	35
Grayson	5,092	1,024	285	5,177	945	271
Gregg	820	159	25	831	....	....
Grimes	1,108	108	25	1,152	63	28
Guadalupe	830	1,812	7	1,324	1,328	6
Hale	908	80	43	922	69	43
Hall	925	49	88	921	42	91
Hamilton	1,231	201	28	1,343	141	30
Hansford	166	47	14	169	44	14
Hardeman	932	94	123	942	77	125
Hardin	1,279	158	90	1,324	128	85
Harris	10,131	3,009	433	11,353	1,815	409
Harrison	1,374	172	60	1,341	131	55
Hartley	161	30	1	159	24	7
Haskell	1,200	95	369	1,220	65	338
Hays	995	123	10	1,026	99	8
Hemphill	496	141	23	588	128	25
Henderson	1,790	268	354	1,794	262	358
Hidalgo	1,364	260	27	1,399	231	33
Hill	3,951	382	86	4,021	280	77
Hockley	....	....	....	....	....	....
Hood	693	64	84	699	59	82
Hopkins	2,568	218	231	2,572	208	226
Houston	1,730	373	162	1,720	373	162
Howard	747	30	99	748	28	106
Hunt	4,242	424	155	4,241	417	155
Hutchinson	114	28	6	159	23	6
Irion	150	5	11	153	1	11
Jack	862	121	115	871	107	104
Jackson	403	123	65	412	116	65
Jasper	906	75	41	917	65	38
Jeff Davis	234	74	1	237	65	1
Jefferson	3,082	488	155	3,200	357	149
Jim Hogg	187	11	....	187	10	....
Jim Wells	335	100	35	....	....	....
Johnson	3,040	275	170	3,116	235	159
Jones	1,798	114	214	1,802	101	216
Karnes	889	238	5	917	116	8
Kaufman	2,780	427	172	2,790	409	177
Kendall	232	590	5	391	440	6
Kent	212	2	25	222	2	26
Kerr	621	272	30	751	238	29
Kimble	223	13	13	199	14	12
King	47	3	....	47	3	....
Kinney	233	201	7	236	59	7
Kleberg	427	106	44	472	78	52
Knox	884	64	105	....	....	....
Lamar	3,412	309	96	3,425	291	96
Lamb	150	14	4	156	9	3
Lampasas	848	113	31	865	95	31
La Salle	340	40	3	346	35	3
Lavaca	1,784	936	241	2,182	509	235
Lee	571	836	82	1,089	312	81
Leon	979	335	162	997	311	169
Liberty	704	224	82	724	200	78
Limestone	2,188	227	107	2,219	192	103
Lipscomb	350	116	47	343	114	49
Live Oak	397	119	51	425	90	48
Llano	716	72	23	755	31	21
Loving	....	....	....	....	....	....
Lubbock	633	34	27	644	27	27
Lynn	331	15	8	333	11	9
Madison	730	120	41	725	112	45
Marion	445	166	1	448	162	1

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culbson, Dem.	Atchison, Rep.	Hickey, Soc.
Martin	125	14	22	124	13	23
Mason	386	157	32	456	102	33
Matagorda	748	252	79	776	225	80
Maverick	192	246	2	205	235	2
McCulloch	847	61	117	856	48	120
McLennan	4,979	940	122	5,221	657	119
McMullen	115	29	....	121	18	....
Medina	758	650	26	841	556	26
Menard	267	44	32	285	25	34
Midland	339	24	7	314	19	7
Milam	2,198	576	230	2,311	361	244
Mills	640	129	106	756	79	108
Mitchell	803	31	80	804	35	80
Montague	1,803	245	242	1,904	231	242
Montgomery	880	179	141	893	177	139
Moore	103	6	....	104	3	....
Morris	689	163	52	704	81	2
Motley	393	9	28	388	3	25
Nacogdoches	1,766	92	141	1,783	81	147
Navarro	3,527	294	100	3,539	293	102
Newton	493	34	23	497	20	33
Nolan	1,048	91	79	1,073	73	77
Nueces	1,830	404	142	1,893	306	126
Ochiltree	238	41	8	246	32	7
Oldham	138	42	....	120	39	....
Orange	758	92	....	775	66	43
Palo Pinto	1,431	124	282	1,454	102	285
Panola	1,228	125	71	1,230	114	73
Parker	1,797	173	240	1,840	140	243
Parmer	194	64	10	190	58	10
Pecos	394	96	2	411	89	1
Polk	918	107	113	955	84	111
Potter	1,288	166	99	1,321	117	97
Presidio	245	27	....	265	14	....
Rains	509	71	289	542	65	294
Randall	341	63	6	354	40	5
Real	242	14	25	242	14	24
Reagan	59	2	....	61	1	....
Red River	2,021	356	141	2,037	331	143
Reeves	346	43	5	358	31	3
Refugio	108	232	47	412	220	51
Roberts	220	27	3	218	17	3
Robertson	1,313	218	44	1,312	183	45
Rockwall	828	27	....	837	26	10
Runnels	1,487	195	133	1,547	129	137
Rusk	1,849	521	196	1,857	514	198
Sabine	681	22	54	681	16	53
San Augustine	682	18	51	682	12	50
San Jacinto	442	255	1	441	258	11
San Patricio	594	130	65	620	110	67
San Saba	955	66	90	840	45	101
Schleicher	163	10	1	164	7	1
Scurry	994	40	78	1,008	28	78
Shackelford	378	51	36	393	41	38
Shelby	1,767	131	175	1,737	132	199
Sherman	152	39	9	159	29	10
Smith	2,422	773	270	2,450	741	283
Somervell	278	20	84	298	17	87
Starr	516	115	....	525	108	....
Stephens	572	12	103	561	11	102
Sterling	205	6	....	208	3	....
Stonewall	502	21	119	519	9	119
Sutton	130	13	....	132	5	....
Swisher	381	62	10	401	46	11
Tarrant	10,269	1,551	329	10,667	1,189	318
Taylor	2,134	120	118	2,149	101	120
Terrell	181	59	2	181	57	2
Terry	146	1	1	146	....	....
Throckmorton	330	10	76	360	9	69
Titus	1,161	189	95	1,175	178	71
Tom Green	1,243	92	69	1,184	71	62
Travis	3,682	690	71	4,052	631	70
Trinity	906	156	91	948	135	94
Tyler	635	24	31	642	32	21
Upshur	1,346	198	121	1,365	179	121
Upton	42	6	....	47	2	1
Uvalde	728	92	13	742	75	24
Val Verde	416	135	5	472	109	5
Van Zandt	2,010	232	648	2,085	184	615
Victoria	897	476	36	1,088	281	33
Walker	763	315	24	766	306	25
Waller	635	182	6	693	136	4
Ward	178	23	8	186	11	8
Washington	1,119	1,306	3	1,977	410	3

TEXAS—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Benson, Soc.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Culb'son, Dem.	Atchison, Rep.	Hickey, Soc.
Webb	676	472	....	716	430	....
Wharton	948	351	85	1,018	321	88
Wheeler	551	56	83	569	49	83
Wichita	2,108	347	94	2,168	300	134
Wilbarger	1,212	99	116	1,361	60	107
Willacy	110	10	....	114	6	....
Williamson	2,701	656	80	3,367	372	73
Wilson	869	345	30	961	248	22
Winkler	21	....	....	21	....	....
Wise	2,023	263	9	2,304	214	151
Wood	1,719	248	416	1,720	219	421
Yoakum	85	1	1	85	1	1
Young	1,175	71	71	1,187	55	127
Zapata	26	214	....	31	214	....
Zavala	229	43	17	233	34	16
Total	285,980	64,673	19,011	301,757	48,717	18,954
Plurality	221,307	....	....	253,040	....	....
Per cent	76	17	5	81	13	5
Whole vote	371,721			371,185		

For President, 1916, Hanly, Proh., received 2,057 votes. For United States Senator, 1916, Conlbear, Proh., 1,757.

For Governor, 1916, Ferguson, Dem., 284,767; Creager, Rep., 49,631; Meitzen, Soc., 18,870; Lewis, Proh., 3,726.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Black, Dem., 16,525; Morris, Rep., 2,182; Thompson, Soc., 1,122.
II. Dies, Dem., 16,956; Sweatland, Rep., 1,266; Truit, Soc., 1,462.
III. Young, Dem., 15,169; Scoggin, Soc., 2,014.
IV. Rayburn, Dem., 17,785; Barlow, Rep., 2,043; Lennon, Soc., 1,460.
V. Summers, Dem., 24,949; Crews, Rep., 2,879; Brewer, Soc., 444.
VI. Hardy, Dem., 12,046; Wilson, Soc., 590.
VII. Gregg, Dem., 10,921; Heigee, Rep., 1,561; Foster, Soc., 568.
VIII. Eagle, Dem., 18,980; Jones, Rep., 3,276; Conner, Soc., 812.
IX. Mansfeld, Dem., 16,453; Hughes, Rep., 4,149; Wright, Soc., 946.
X. Buchanan, Dem., 15,734; Brooks, Rep., 2,405.
XI. Connally, Dem., 14,695; Vaughn, Rep., 1,443; De Loach, Soc., 620.
XII. Wilson, Dem., 20,175; Zweifel, Rep., 1,843; Baker, Soc., 1,517.
XIII. Jones, Dem., 33,863; Van Natta, Rep., 3,125; Pressly, Soc., 2,489.
XIV. Slayden, Dem., 22,435; Johnson, Rep., 5,718.
XV. Garner, Dem., 16,906; Wurzback, Rep., 5,561; Greer, Soc., 572.
XVI. Blanton, Dem., 30,050; Harris, Rep., 2,503; Holiday, Soc., 2,826.

CONGRESSMEN-AT-LARGE—TWO ELECTED.

Garrett, Dem., 298,966; McLemore, Dem., 300,303; Taylor, Rep., 46,506; Warnken, Rep., 46,916; Teague, Prog., 1,514; Cook, Proh., 1,457; Lingan, Soc., 18,583; Simpson, Soc., 18,202.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, W. P. Hobby; Lieutenant-Governor, W. L. Johnson; Secretary of State, Geo. F. Howord; Adjutant-General, James A. Harley; Attorney-General, Benj. F. Looney; State Treasurer, J. M. Edwards; Comptroller, H. B. Terrell; Superintendent of Public Instruction, W. F. Doughty; Commissioner of Agriculture, Fred W. Davis; Commissioner of Insurance, ——————all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Nelson Phillips; Associate Justices, W. E. Hawkins and James E. Yantis; Clerk, F. T. Connerly.

STATE LEGISLATURE—Wholly Democratic.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	167,200	51,242	....	2,791	115,958 D
1906. Governor	243,942	41,169	....	....	201,773 D
1908. President	217,302	65,666	....	7,870	151,636 D
1908. Governor	218,956	73,305	....	....	145,651 D
1910. Governor	173,993	26,107	....	....	147,886 D
1912. Governor	233,811	22,612	16,333	25,270	268,541 D
1912. President	221,589	28,853	26,755	25,743	192,736 D
1914. Governor	175,804	11,411	1,794	23,083	150,724 D

UTAH.

Counties. (28.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. King, Dem.	S't'rland, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Bamb'rg'r, Dem.	Morris, Rep.
Beaver	1,291	842	1,263	867	1,188	963
Box Elder	2,957	2,416	2,793	2,572	2,612	2,759
Caché	5,305	3,756	5,116	3,897	4,866	4,198
Carbon	1,478	1,301	1,461	1,285	1,412	1,339
Davis	2,131	1,641	2,053	1,710	1,922	1,836
Duchesne	1,443	687	1,378	754	1,305	843
Emery	1,406	896	1,371	907	1,244	1,049
Garfield	843	516	809	548	704	653
Grand	306	213	283	233	291	233
Iron	1,156	825	1,112	856	1,031	960
Juab	2,221	1,248	2,205	1,281	2,105	1,391
Kane	329	304	301	329	278	356
Millard	1,804	1,293	1,748	1,344	1,574	1,538
Morgan	481	464	484	463	461	482
Piute	417	269	408	272	396	287
Rich	454	325	455	324	429	350
Salt Lake	30,707	17,593	29,290	18,830	29,200	18,758
San Juan	448	213	409	244	336	320
San Pete	3,382	2,918	3,308	2,989	3,069	3,222
Sevier	2,052	1,720	1,988	1,770	1,851	1,904
Summit	1,495	1,195	1,450	1,212	1,425	1,256
Tooele	1,528	1,121	1,449	1,186	1,401	1,254
Uintah	1,459	712	1,408	763	1,336	827
Utah	8,235	5,201	7,916	5,440	7,893	5,545
Wasatch	885	817	885	811	853	845
Washington	1,397	703	1,345	746	1,185	908
Wayne	393	225	388	229	363	255
Weber	8,139	4,720	7,828	5,000	7,578	5,191
Total	84,145	51,137	80,895	56,862	78,298	59,522
Plurality	30,119	....	24,195	....	18,999	....
Per cent	59	38	57	40	55	42
Whole vote	143,146		142,416		142,425	

For President, 1916, Wilson, on Prog. ticket, received 111 votes; Benson, Soc., 4,460; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 141; Hanly, Proh., 149.

For United States Senator, 1916, King, on Prog. ticket, received 162 votes; Poulson, Soc., 4,497.

For Governor, 1916, Bamberger, on Prog. ticket, received 204 votes; McHugh, Soc., 4,391.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Welling, Dem., 39,889, Prog., 146; Hoyt, Rep., 29,902; Konald, Soc., 2,134.
II. Mays, Dem., 39,839, Prog., 8; Mabey, Rep., 27,778; King, Soc., 2,440.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Simon Bamberger; Secretary of State, Harden Bennion; Attorney-General, D. B. Shields; Treasurer, D. O. Larson; Auditor, Joseph Ririe; Superintendent of Public Instructions, E. G. Gowans —all Democrats.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, J. E. Frick; Justices, W. M. McCarty and E. E. Corfman; (S. R. Thurman, Valentine Gideon, appointed by Governor under new law). Clerk, H. W. Griffith.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Democrats	13	42	55
Republicans	3	—	3
Progressives*	2	3	5
Socialists	0	1	1
Democratic majority	8	38	46

* Progressives were elected on a fusion ticket.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	Rep.	Prog.	Soc.	Plu.
1904. President	33,413	62,146	....	5,767	29,033 R
1908. President	42,601	61,028	....	4,895	18,427 R
1908. Governor	43,375	52,913	....	4,095	9,538 R
1912. Governor	36,076	42,552	23,591	8,797	6,476 R
1912. President	36,579	42,100	24,174	9,023	5,521 R

VERMONT.

Counties. (14.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Dem.	Page, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Mayo Dem.	Graham, Rep.
Addison	871	2,765	476	3,164	519	2,912
Bennington	1,590	2,602	1,184	2,875	1,219	2,710
Caledonia	1,887	3,024	1,207	3,662	1,258	3,369

VERMONT—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Miller, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Page, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Mayo Dem.	Governor, 1916. Graham, Rep.
Chittenden	2,772	3,786	2,095	4,621	2,220	4,182
Essex	544	734	379	869	388	815
Franklin	2,107	2,796	1,369	3,521	1,481	3,061
Grand Isle	434	497	239	604	257	527
Lamoille	643	1,474	305	1,800	369	1,507
Orange	1,379	2,151	804	2,735	989	2,418
Orleans	1,047	2,758	724	2,983	545	3,057
Rutland	2,785	5,926	2,151	6,507	2,144	6,083
Washington	2,732	4,216	1,664	5,196	1,958	4,472
Windham	1,698	3,375	1,197	3,686	1,127	3,533
Windsor	2,216	4,236	1,252	5,062	1,315	4,599
Total	22,708	46,250	14,956	47,362	15,789	43,265
Plurality	.....	17,542	....	32,406	.....	27,476
Per cent	35	62	23	74	24	71
Whole vote	64,475		63,798		60,854	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 796 votes; Hanly, Proh., 799; scattering, 10.

For United States Senator, 1916, Greenslet, Soc., 1,336; scattering, 144.

For Governor, 1916, Hanson, Proh., 876; Rowland, Soc., 920; scattering, 4.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Daley, Dem., 7,972; Greene, Rep., 22,030; Newton, Proh., 609; Sparge, Soc., 361; scattering, 6.

II. Pape, Dem., 7,983; Dale, 22,214, on Republican ticket, on Prohibition ticket, 478; Marsh, Soc., 761; scattering, 4.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Horace F. Graham; Lieutenant-Governor, Roger W. Hulburd; Secretary of State, Fred'k G. Fleetwood; Treasurer, Walter F. Scott; Auditor, Benjamin Gates; Adjutant-General, Lee S. Tillotson; Attorney-General, Herbert G. Barber; Commissioner of Education, Milo G. Hillegas; Commissioner of Agriculture, Elbert S. Brigham; Commissioner of Insurance, Jos. G. Brown, R.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John H. Watson; Associate Justices, William H. Taylor, Seneca Haselton, George M. Powers, Willard W. Miles; Clerk, L. C. Moody.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	30	188	218
Democrats	..	49	49
Socialists	..	1	1
Republican majority	30	147	177

* House also has 17 additional members. Political affiliations not stated.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	9,777	40,459	....	859	30,682 R
1904. Governor	16,566	48,115	....	769	31,549 R
1906. Governor	26,912	42,332	....	512	15,420 R
1908. President	11,496	39,552	....	....	28,056 R
1910. Governor	17,425	35,263	....	1,055	17,838 R
1912. Governor	20,001	26,237	15,629	....	6,236 R
1912. President	15,354	23,332	22,132	928	1,235 R
1914. Governor	16,191	36,972	6,929	899	20,781 R

VIRGINIA.

Counties (100) and Cities (20). Cities indicated by *.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. No opposition	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Governor, 1913. Campbell, Soc.
Accomac	1,745	299	1,986	....	615	26
Albemarle	1,376	223	1,406	....	629	12
Alexandria*	1,038	364	1,373	....	643	15
Alexandria	515	412	1,030	....	125	12

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. No opposition.	Governor, 1913. Stu'rt Dem.	Governor, 1913. Campbell, Soc.
Alleghany	544	432	763	....	175	13
Amelia	403	80	459	....	129	3
Amherst	1,142	93	1,234	....	356	10
Appomattox	700	133	787	....	359	3
Augusta	1,751	845	2,342	....	1,242	146
Bath	387	219	529	....	154	23
Bedford	1,628	298	1,933	....	778	54
Bland	356	420	545	....	362	41
Botetourt	900	275	1,184	....	761	52
Bristol*	489	184	629	....	522	27
Brunswick	772	82	852	....	342	15
Buchanan	720	827	1,262	....	575	21
Buckingham	625	181	782	....	282	8
Buena Vista*	158	92	214	....	197	10
Campbell	1,007	185	1,231	....	739	122
Caroline	637	198	853	....	335	21
Carroll	858	1,424	1,094	....	725	72
Charles City	129	57	216	....	49	5
Charlotte	856	227	1,025	....	434	2
Chari'esv'le*	618	117	727	....	336	12
Chesterfield	699	141	829	....	315	13
Clarke	590	49	628	....	219	8
Clifton F'ge*	455	104	571	....	424	48
Craig	369	200	492	....	245	29
Culpeper	849	184	1,033	....	362	2
Cumberland	446	73	512	....	136	.....
Danville*	1,151	229	1,342	....	423	35
Dickenson	650	753	1,000	....	534	26
Dinwiddie	592	85	673	....	365	17
ElizabethC'y	411	122	560	....	172	12
Essex	302	77	371	....	196	3
Fairfax	1,179	472	1,634	....	601	21
Fauquier	1,204	367	1,473	....	421	3
Floyd	472	893	781	....	412	26
Fluvanna	513	81	602	....	357	10
Franklin	1,481	1,094	1,809	....	1,178	21
Frederick	1,191	366	1,499	....	337	4
F'dericks'g*	380	173	517	....	451	10
Giles	839	596	1,169	....	740	40
Gloucester	582	142	715	....	297	17
Goochland	413	193	620	....	213	31
Grayson	967	1,244	1,209	....	826	106
Greene	221	239	385	....	123	1
Greenesville	392	76	445	....	150	12
Halifax	1,781	493	2,177	....	605	15
Hampton*	350	56	457	....	177	16
Hanover	760	102	945	....	260	10
Henrico	690	140	854	....	453	19
Henry	851	567	1,079	....	749	23
Highland	370	310	561	....	141	14
Isle of Wight	679	140	768	....	284	8
James City	127	34	160	....	67	6
King George	223	217	420	....	263	9
King and Q'n	271	127	466	....	202	1
King William	342	119	426	....	166	6
Lancaster	461	58	549	....	457	4
Lee	1,287	1,569	2,047	....	1,139	122
Loudoun	1,490	404	1,763	....	586	24
Louisa	710	263	831	....	466	18
Lunenburg	814	110	933	....	235	6
Lynchburg*	1,465	353	1,988	....	663	45
Madison	572	348	915	....	217	5
Mathews	549	90	625	....	353	14
Mecklenburg	1,317	222	1,500	....	479	14
Middlesex	373	155	567	....	274	12
Montgomery	765	891	1,236	....	756	27
Nansemond	663	70	738	....	229	.....
Nelson	1,063	249	1,338	....	380	30
New Kent	192	69	232	....	100	2
Newp. N'ws*	939	465	1,543	....	903	327
Norfolk*	3,234	963	4,736	....	5,765	234
Norfolk	1,612	684	2,262	....	1,582	36
Northam'ton	802	109	875	....	316	9
Northumb'd	503	111	615	....	220	9
Nottoway	608	91	674	....	338	5
Orange	608	153	822	....	308	8
Page	842	613	1,103	....	457	22
Patrick	872	815	949	....	694	44
Petersburg*	1,155	161	1,280	....	479	8
Pittsylvania	2,012	801	2,602	....	881	39
Portsmouth*	1,368	376	1,626	....	1,053	26
Powhatan	233	112	366	....	122	12
Prince Edw'd	668	108	782	....	383	5
PrinceGeo'ge	282	75	360	....	779	1

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

Counties and Cities.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Swanson, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. No opposition.	Governor, 1913 Stu'rt Dem.	Governor, 1913 Campbell, Soc.
Princ'ssAnne	515	67	650	.....	175	2
PrinceWill'm	751	192	903	.....	272	19
Pulaski	1,057	721	1,232	.....	631	17
Radford*	206	115	301	.....	230	11
Rappahan'k	401	84	486	.....	199	5
Richmond*	6,987	1,210	9,013	.....	3,045	56
Richmond	329	180	460	.....	272	8
Roanoke*	2,246	610	2,962	.....	1,533	63
Roanoke	850	460	1,130	.....	379	8
Rockbridge	1,049	601	1,380	.....	541	32
Rockingham	1,996	1,641	2,854	.....	1,759	239
Russell	1,570	1,410	2,221	.....	1,119	67
Scott	1,319	1,743	1,716	.....	1,332	61
Shenandoah	1,440	1,425	2,086	.....	874	116
Smyth	1,134	1,321	30	.....	1,174	110
Southam'ton	1,045	128	1,106	.....	762	16
Spotsylvania	398	249	670	.....	525	25
Stafford	444	422	618	.....	327	11
Staunton*	511	311	771	.....	707	97
Suffolk*	437	158	543	.....	200	.....
Surry	429	90	509	.....	179	12
Sussex	486	96	560	.....	231	3
Tazewell	1,108	1,591	1,937	.....	955	58
Warren	583	214	768	.....	396	17
Warwick	97	53	147	.....	65	12
Washington	1,863	1,717	2,490	.....	1,878	99
Westmorel'd	338	126	477	.....	197	3
Williamsb'g*	97	21	102	.....	93	7
Winchester*	468	196	658	.....	468	57
Wise	1,468	1,862	2,484	.....	1,276	85
Wythe	1,331	1,370	1,893	.....	673	9
York	247	51	303	.....	89	3
Total	102,824	49,358	133,056	.....	66,518	3,789
Plurality	53,466	.....	.....	.....	62,729	.....
Per cent	66	32	100	.....	91	5
Whole vote	153,994		133,056		72,417	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,062 votes; Hanly, Proh., 683; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 67.

For Governor, 1917, total vote, 89,589.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Jones, Dem., 9,772; Butzner, Rep., 2,823; Campbell, Soc., 109; Bader, Soc. Lab., 72.

II. Holland, Dem., 10,122; Wray, Rep., 1,939; McIlway, Soc., 125; Downey, Soc. Lab., 100.

III. Montague, Dem., 10,967; Maxey, Soc., 751.

IV. Watson, Dem., 8,119; Alfred, Rep., 424; Herzig, Soc., 399.

V. Saunders, Dem., 10,614; Davis, Rep., 7,601; Boswell, Soc., 149.

VI. Glass, Dem., 9,119; Wilson, Rep., 2,920; Ginther, Soc., 344.

VII. Harrison, Dem., 10,052; Paul, Rep., 6,064; Garrison, Ind., 142.

VIII. Carlin, Dem., 9,168; Crupper, Rep., 3,450; Manning, Soc., 80; Hamilton, Soc. Lab., 67.

IX. Trinkle, Dem., 16,460; Slemp, Rep., 17,848; Dutton, Ind., 92.

X. Flood, Dem., 11,282; Nair, Rep., 4,583; Lowe, Soc., 281.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Democrats	36	88	124
Republicans	4	12	16
Democratic majority	32	76	108

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Westmoreland Davis; Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Buchanan; Secretary of Commonwealth, B. O. James; Auditor, C. Lee Moore; Treasurer, G. H. Urner; Superintendent of Instruction, Harris Hart; Attorney-General, Hugh A. White; Adjutant-General, W. W. Sale; Commissioner of Agriculture, George W. Kolner; Commissioner of Insurance, Joseph Button—all Democrats.

VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals—Justices, S. G. Whittle, Joseph L. Kelly, Frederick W. Sims, Robert R. Prentis, Martin P. Burks; Clerk, H. Stewart Jones.

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	80,648	47,880	....	218	32,768 D
1905. Governor	83,544	45,795	....	453	37,749 D
1908. President	82,946	52,573	....	255	30,373 D
1909. Governor	68,750	36,249	....	....	32,501 D
1912. President	90,332	23,288	21,777	820	67,044 D

WASHINGTON.

Counties. (39.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Turner, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Poind'x'r, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Lister, Dem.	Governor, 1916. McBride Rep.
Adams	1,287	1,235	1,142	1,331	1,581	970
Asotin	1,125	992	926	1,054	1,185	927
Benton	1,298	1,411	982	1,802	1,561	1,332
Chelan	2,757	3,004	1,819	3,774	3,246	2,626
Clallam	1,328	1,455	807	1,903	1,390	1,483
Clarke	3,720	4,413	2,617	4,979	2,904	5,093
Columbia	1,156	1,144	944	1,270	1,241	1,081
Cowlitz	1,280	2,107	989	2,281	1,391	2,035
Douglas	1,914	1,124	1,600	1,394	2,014	1,033
Ferry	908	580	739	697	909	578
Franklin	1,105	671	844	853	1,181	586
Garfield	1,022	843	669	827	775	768
Grant	1,555	1,207	1,160	1,529	1,405	1,338
Grays Harb'r	4,978	4,987	4,106	5,613	5,004	4,957
Island	854	802	599	967	1,016	643
Jefferson	864	1,090	544	1,287	769	1,160
King	52,246	38,679	35,480	49,849	45,438	43,350
Kitsap	3,496	2,630	1,521	4,476	2,909	3,138
Kittitas	2,595	2,286	1,932	2,891	2,557	2,409
Klickitat	1,470	1,552	1,002	1,822	1,554	1,399
Lewis	4,321	5,161	3,707	5,488	4,838	4,752
Lincoln	2,816	2,354	2,314	2,732	3,050	2,143
Mason	780	759	580	887	795	758
Okanogan	2,882	1,881	2,065	2,642	3,075	1,817
Pacific	1,539	2,662	1,177	2,783	1,610	2,516
Pend d'Or'le	1,081	915	888	1,088	1,066	952
Pierce	18,942	16,737	15,435	19,840	19,590	16,517
San Juan	665	586	456	755	494	775
Skagit	4,927	4,120	3,264	5,445	5,192	4,007
Skamania	453	484	300	515	389	503
Snohomish	8,398	8,598	6,016	10,251	9,040	8,080
Spokane	21,205	19,475	17,346	23,521	21,236	19,937
Stevens	3,181	2,677	2,532	3,192	3,490	2,404
Thurston	2,666	3,209	2,027	3,416	2,493	3,248
Wahkiakum	340	489	259	521	382	430
Walla Walla	4,421	4,403	3,328	5,454	4,991	4,040
Whatcom	5,636	7,597	3,785	9,011	6,158	7,202
Whitman	5,866	4,927	4,973	5,584	6,098	4,749
Yakima	6,116	7,153	4,485	8,560	7,625	6,061
Total	182,993	166,399	135,339	202,287	181,642	167,802
Plurality	16,594	.....	.....	66,948	13,840	.....
Per cent	48	43	37	55	58	44
Whole vote	379,459		365,187		377,592	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 22,544 votes; Hanly, Proh., 6,823; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 700.

For United States Senator, 1916, Rogers, Soc., 21,709; Campbell, Proh., 4,411; Thompson, Prog., 1,441.

For Governor, 1916, Katterfeld, Soc., 21,117; Gellerman, Proh., 3,514; Bradford, Prog., 2,894; Riordan, Soc. Lab., 623.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Cotterill, Dem., 35,718; Miller, Rep., 38,769; Tryon, Soc., 2,634.

II. Mrs. Axtell, Dem., 28,075; Hadley, Rep., 31,655; Olinger, Soc., 7,537.

III. Fishburne, Dem., 29,949; Johnson, Rep., 47,415; Ferguson, Soc., 5,662.

IV. Masterson, Dem., 21,189; La Follette, Rep., 33,890; Price, Soc., 2,637.

V. Dill, Dem., 37,479; Corkery, Rep., 32,293; Powers, Soc., 2,952.

WASHINGTON—*Continued.*

The City of Seattle on December 1, after a hot campaign, voted against a proposal to establish a free or municipal ferry. A part of the labor party supported the proposal, and there were appeals to socialist and class feeling.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Ernest Lister; Lieutenant-Governor, Louis F. Hart; Secretary of State, I. M. Howell; Treasurer, W. W. Sherman; Auditor, C. W. Clausen; Superintendent of Education, Josephine Corliss Preston; Attorney-General, W. V. Tanner; Adjutant-General, Maurice Thompson; Commissioner of Public Lands, Clark V. Savidge; Commissioner of Insurance, H. O. Fishback—all Republicans except Governor, who is a Democrat. Maurice Thompson, office appointive.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, O. G. Ellis; Associate Justices, Mark A. Fullerton, J. Stanley Webster, S. J. Chadwick, E. N. Parker, George E. Morris, John F. Main, O. R. Holcomb, Wallace Mount, Clerk, C. S. Reinhart.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	37	83	120
Democrats	5	14	19
Republican majority	32	69	101

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	28,098	101,540	.....	10,023	73,442 R
1908. President	58,691	106,062	.....	14,177	47,371 R
1908. Governor	58,126	110,190	.....	4,311	52,064 R
1912. Governor	97,251	96,629	77,792	37,155	622 D
1912. President	86,840	70,445	113,698	40,134	26,858 P

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 2,363; 1904, 3,229; 1908, 4,700; 1912, 9,810.

WEST VIRGINIA.

COUNTIES. (55.)	PRESIDENT, 1916.*		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Chilton, Dem.	S'th'land, Rep.	Cornwell, Dem.	Robinson, Rep.
Barbour	1,848	2,083	1,798	2,140	1,926	2,009
Berkeley	2,938	2,802	2,918	2,810	3,024	2,726
Boone	1,397	1,594	1,394	1,500	1,399	1,511
Braxton	2,957	2,332	2,928	2,354	2,962	2,314
Brooke	1,261	1,422	1,192	1,473	1,203	1,497
Cabell	6,446	5,728	6,439	5,670	6,599	5,590
Calhoun	1,317	936	1,299	950	1,324	929
Clay	1,047	1,021	1,046	1,014	1,077	987
Doddridge	1,061	1,833	1,042	1,815	1,096	1,755
Fayette	5,377	5,511	5,420	5,432	5,576	5,372
Gilmer	1,695	943	1,679	945	1,697	935
Grant	391	1,438	384	1,452	449	1,384
Greenbrier	3,170	2,601	3,154	2,602	3,234	2,517
Hampshire	2,181	745	2,071	748	2,193	631
Hancock	891	1,434	884	1,457	883	1,477
Hardy	1,425	701	1,420	702	1,459	657
Harrison	5,970	6,262	5,813	6,381	6,049	6,230
Jackson	2,032	2,474	2,013	2,479	2,099	2,384
Jefferson	2,511	1,181	2,518	1,185	2,565	1,167
Kanawha	10,276	19,096	10,436	9,965	10,395	10,072
Lewis	2,248	2,263	2,192	2,324	2,303	2,204
Lincoln	2,113	2,104	2,093	2,119	2,114	2,102
Logan	3,270	2,107	3,223	2,092	3,211	2,161
Marion	5,193	4,443	5,149	4,488	5,560	4,456
Marshall	2,997	3,699	2,973	3,708	3,167	3,510
Mason	2,336	2,454	2,317	2,451	2,375	2,423
Mercer	4,836	4,788	4,751	4,868	4,912	4,729
Mineral	1,747	1,965	1,684	2,020	1,792	1,936
Mingo	2,472	2,223	2,449	2,238	2,535	2,159
Monongalia	2,227	3,412	2,196	3,443	2,405	3,291
Monroe	1,609	1,581	1,608	1,585	1,636	1,550
Morgan	668	1,208	650	1,223	711	1,171
McDowell	3,692	7,086	3,620	7,057	3,888	6,834
Nicholas	2,467	2,056	2,467	2,073	2,472	2,078
Ohio	6,074	7,349	5,919	7,464	6,328	7,172
Pendleton	1,276	888	1,259	908	1,283	882
Pleasants	899	876	895	880	898	876

WEST VIRGINIA—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRESIDENT, 1916.*		U. S. SENATOR, 1916.		GOVERNOR, 1916.	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.	Chilton, Dem.	S'th'land, Rep.	Cornwell, Dem	Robinson, Rep.
Pocahontas	1,849	1,550	1,767	1,699	1,839	1,554
Preston	1,694	3,838	1,642	3,867	1,785	3,727
Putnam	1,837	1,925	1,836	1,941	1,907	1,866
Raleigh	3,319	3,791	3,251	3,834	3,411	3,704
Randolph	3,024	2,162	3,826	2,377	3,133	2,077
Ritchie	1,657	2,225	1,608	2,265	1,741	2,135
Roane	2,186	2,406	2,181	2,412	2,226	2,328
Summers	2,389	1,781	2,357	1,799	2,429	1,733
Taylor	1,672	2,002	1,592	2,075	1,627	2,070
Tucker	1,388	1,531	1,395	1,561	1,529	1,468
Tyler	1,336	1,900	1,296	1,925	1,388	1,844
Upshur	1,019	2,553	995	2,584	1,037	2,535
Wayne	2,989	2,215	2,939	2,259	2,989	2,210
Webster	1,513	854	1,509	857	1,505	859
Wetzel	2,797	1,910	2,771	1,918	2,855	1,864
Wirt	1,072	951	1,080	938	1,084	942
Wood	4,817	4,521	4,767	4,541	4,819	4,481
Wyoming	1,199	1,484	1,138	1,481	1,221	1,464
Total	140,403	143,124	138,585	144,243	143,321	140,569
Plurality	.....	2,721	.....	5,658	2,755	.....
Per cent	48	49	48	50	50	49
Whole vote	289,677		287,709		283,893	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 6,150 votes.

For United States Senator, 1916, Gneiser, Soc., 4,881.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Neely, Dem., 22,138; Fleming, Rep., 21,754.

II. Woods, Dem., 23,191; Bowers, Rep., 24,055.

III. Alderson, Dem., 22,762; Reed, Rep., 23,442.

IV. Null, Dem., 22,855; Woodyard, Rep., 23,139.

V. Wiles, Dem., 23,859; Cooper, Rep., 25,563.

VI. Littlepage, Dem., 25,963; Godbey, Rep., 24,415.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, John J. Cornwell; Secretary of State, Houston Goff Young; State Superintendent of Free Schools, M. P. Shawkey; Auditor, John S. Darst; Commissioner of Agriculture, James H. Stewart; Attorney-General, E. T. England; Treasurer, William S. Johnson; Adjutant-General, John C. Bond; Commissioner of Insurance, J. S. Darst, ex-officio—all Republicans except Governor, Dem.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court of Appeals: President, L. Judson Williams; Associate Judges, George Poffenbarger, William N. Miller, Charles W. Lynch, Harold A. Ritz; Clerk, W. B. Matthews.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	20	42	62
Democrats	10	52	62
Majority	10R	10D	..

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	100,850	132,608	....	1,572	31,758 R
1904. Governor	112,457	121,540	....	....	9,083 R
1908. President	111,418	137,869	....	3,679	26,451 R
1908. Governor	118,909	130,807	....	....	11,898 R
1912. President	113,046	56,667	78,977	15,336	34,069 D
1912. Governor	119,173	127,942	....	14,900	8,769 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 1,692; 1904, 4,413; 1908, 5,139; 1912, 4,534.

* Hughes received 7 electoral votes, Wilson 1. Depue, Democratic elector, defeated Scott, Republican elector, the latter's name having been omitted from the ballots in several counties. Scott was chosen to succeed another elector, who withdrew just before the election, and a number of counties failed to make provision in the ballot for the change.

WISCONSIN.

Counties. (71.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Wolfe Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. LaFollette, Rep.	Governor, 1916. Williams, Dem.	Governor, 1916. Philipp, Rep.
Adams	824	957	439	1,178	650	989
Ashland	1,582	1,998	1,105	2,187	1,719	1,768
Barron	1,863	2,746	1,037	3,147	1,726	2,512
Bayfield	996	1,320	483	1,679	942	1,286
Brown	5,771	4,132	4,073	4,902	4,351	4,734
Buffalo	1,043	1,492	621	1,709	811	1,582
Burnett	638	1,007	272	1,343	571	1,034
Calumet	1,382	1,979	1,312	1,919	1,352	1,975
Chippewa	2,233	3,324	1,687	3,527	2,071	3,261
Clark	1,614	3,371	1,124	3,587	1,375	3,378
Columbia	2,299	3,395	1,527	8,813	2,023	3,425
Crawford	1,764	1,883	1,449	2,057	1,756	1,817
Dane	9,859	6,931	5,133	11,110	10,335	6,168
Dodge	4,519	4,887	4,300	4,522	4,442	4,636
Door	1,204	1,656	553	1,936	638	1,973
Douglas	2,940	3,007	1,589	3,957	2,808	2,914
Dunn	1,417	2,556	683	3,018	1,082	2,698
Eau Claire	2,290	2,922	1,214	3,557	2,083	2,810
Florence	162	412	99	436	111	447
Fond du Lac	5,021	5,781	3,995	5,919	4,507	5,745
Forest	637	738	402	831	518	744
Grant	3,459	4,718	2,693	5,007	3,078	4,776
Green	1,687	2,422	1,307	2,519	1,837	2,103
Green Lake	1,532	1,647	1,087	1,680	1,185	1,646
Iowa	2,230	2,271	1,687	2,604	2,252	2,122
Iron	475	672	254	825	379	770
Jackson	963	1,866	505	2,155	694	1,978
Jefferson	3,645	3,785	3,379	3,608	3,401	3,845
Juneau	1,442	2,292	931	2,519	1,182	2,377
Kenosha	2,816	3,537	2,323	3,496	2,255	3,721
Kewanee	2,011	1,104	1,542	1,345	1,591	1,365
La Crosse	4,123	3,597	3,701	3,815	3,871	3,552
La Fayette	2,059	2,544	1,773	2,608	1,983	2,422
Langlade	1,755	1,538	1,348	1,767	1,537	1,617
Lincoln	1,283	2,189	1,184	2,171	1,330	2,035
Manitowoc	4,338	4,224	3,484	4,761	3,921	4,421
Marathon	3,677	5,838	3,584	5,743	3,645	5,782
Marinette	2,205	2,767	1,404	3,226	1,597	3,124
Marquette	923	1,377	635	1,450	856	1,226
Milwaukee	34,812	27,831	20,150	36,016	23,109	34,968
Monroe	1,991	3,013	1,540	3,142	2,055	2,732
Oconto	1,892	2,570	1,330	2,932	1,493	2,775
Oneida	1,054	1,089	624	1,327	813	1,165
Outagamie	4,442	5,302	4,170	5,211	4,136	5,316
Ozaukee	1,577	1,610	1,507	1,489	1,537	1,529
Pepin	622	766	459	787	590	701
Pierce	1,650	1,945	719	2,546	1,167	2,133
Polk	1,713	2,080	776	2,827	1,455	2,159
Portage	3,000	2,529	2,562	2,739	2,857	2,528
Price	1,049	1,620	579	1,869	850	1,659
Racine	5,081	4,495	3,355	5,644	4,066	4,971
Richland	1,845	2,051	1,319	2,293	1,733	1,939
Rock	4,015	7,011	2,976	6,962	3,230	7,161
Rusk	926	989	486	1,245	775	999
St. Croix	2,352	2,731	1,546	3,217	2,027	2,766
Sauk	2,257	3,779	1,719	3,827	2,079	3,686
Sawyer	562	550	344	673	526	529
Shawano	1,367	3,415	1,013	3,566	1,176	3,426
Sheboygan	3,885	5,562	3,310	5,723	3,715	5,394
Taylor	845	1,544	617	1,581	721	1,544
Trempealeau	1,578	2,138	1,089	2,449	1,372	2,177
Vernon	1,830	2,912	1,108	3,401	1,765	2,740
Vilas	467	531	331	585	368	566
Walworth	2,440	3,988	1,814	4,136	1,955	4,129
Washburn	644	938	361	1,115	413	1,097
Washington	2,732	2,892	2,399	2,931	2,401	3,087
Waukesha	4,192	3,768	3,047	4,420	3,365	4,164
Waupaca	1,720	4,492	1,026	4,859	1,564	4,404
Waushara	1,015	2,345	387	2,698	707	2,426
Winnebago	5,242	5,923	3,973	6,734	5,010	5,815
Wood	2,625	2,954	2,069	3,275	2,416	3,000
Soldier vote	1,090	1,087	533	1,397	618	1,423
Total	193,042	221,323	135,144	251,303	164,555	229,889
Plurality	.....	28,281	.....	116,159	.....	65,334
Per Cent	.43	.49	.32	.60	.37	.53
Whole vote	449,377		423,883		434,286	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 27,846 votes; Hanly, Proh., 7,166.

For United States Senator, 1916, Eisner, Soc., 28,908; Hill, Proh., 8,528.

For Governor, 1916, Weaver, Soc., 30,649; McKerrow, Proh., 9,193.

WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1916.

Districts.

I. Page, Dem., 12,587; Cooper, Rep., 24,851; Hansche, Proh., 1,491; Yabs, Soc., 1,434; scattering, 4.

II. Burke, Dem., 18,546; Voigt, Rep., 20,718; Bauernfeind, Soc., 1,136; scattering, 2.

III. Briggs, Dem., 15,198; Nelson, Rep., 26,785; Dobson, Proh., 967; Orne, Soc., 388; scattering, 3.

IV. Szczerbinski, Dem., 10,757; Cary, Rep., 12,361; Cox, Proh., 337; Gaylord, Soc., 11,380; scattering, 7.

V. Browne, Dem., 7,420; Stafford, Rep., 19,585; Drought, Proh., 209; Berger, Soc., 15,936; scattering, 3.

VI. Reilly, Dem., 17,080; Davidson, Rep., 20,317; Tinkham, Proh., 498; Zingler, Soc., 929; scattering, 1.

VII. Grotophorst, Dem., 9,549; Esch, Rep., 24,157; Clifford, Proh., 986; Noetzelman, Soc., 728; scattering, 8.

VIII. Kalmes, Dem., 10,083; Browne, Rep., 23,089; Kiesner, Soc., 1,041; scattering, 6.

IX. Konop, Dem., 18,078; Classon, Rep., 20,614; Nanman, Soc., 576; scattering, 1.

X. Sutherland, Dem., 9,367; Frear, Rep., 23,320; Waldal, Proh., 808; scattering, 18.

XI. Cooper, Dem., 8,726; Lenroot, Rep., 22,740; Parks, Soc., 2,252.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Governor, Emanuel L. Philipp, Rep.; Lieutenant-Governor, Edward F. Ditmar, Rep.; Secretary of State and Auditor, Merlin Hull, Rep.; Treasurer, Henry Johnson, Rep.; Adjutant-General, Orlando Holway; Superintendent of Education, C. P. Cary; Commissioner of Agriculture, C. P. Norgord; Commissioner of Insurance, M. J. Cleary, Rep.

JUDICIARY

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, John B. Winslow; Associate Justices, Walter S. Owen, Robert G. Siebecker, James C. Kerwin, Aad John Vinje, Marvin B. Rosenberry, Franz C. Eschweiler; Clerk, Arthur A. McLeod.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	24	80	104
Democrats	6	13	19
Socialists	3	7	10
Republican majority	15	60	75

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

	Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904. President	124,107	280,164	....	28,220	156,057 R
1904. Governor	175,263	226,995	....	24,116	51,732 R
1906. Governor	103,311	183,558	....	24,437	80,247 R
1908. President	166,632	247,747	....	28,170	81,115 R
1908. Governor	165,977	242,935	....	28,583	76,958 R
1910. Governor	110,442	161,619	....	39,547	51,177 R
1912. Governor	167,316	179,360	....	34,468	12,044 R
1912. President	164,228	130,695	62,460	33,481	33,533 D
1914. Governor	119,509	140,787	32,560	*25,917	21,278 R
1916. President	193,042	221,323	....	27,846	28,821 D
1916. Governor	164,555	229,899	....	30,649	65,334 R

Prohibition vote for President—1900, 10,124; 1904, 9,770; 1908, 11,572; 1912, 8,586.

* Soc.-Dem.

WYOMING.

Counties. (21.)	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kendrick, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Clark Rep.	Governor, 1914. Kendrick, Dem.	Governor, 1914. Ridgely, Rep.
Albany	1,571	1,313	1,503	1,406	1,278	1,407
Big Horn	1,493	1,239	1,455	1,246	1,313	948
Campbell	690	448	616	528	472	382
Carbon	1,661	1,217	1,406	1,118	1,228	1,451
Converse	879	766	844	813	801	582
Crook	1,181	846	1,096	918	927	732
Fremont	1,752	1,407	1,614	1,485	1,344	1,024
Goshen	1,096	770	868	947	591	489
Hot Springs	760	523	697	563	456	344
Johnson	812	814	805	851	741	597

ELECTION RETURNS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS—*Continued.*

WYOMING—*Continued.*

Counties.	President, 1916. Wilson, Dem.	President, 1916. Hughes, Rep.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Kendrick, Dem.	U. S. Senator, 1916. Clark Rep.	Governor, 1914. Kendrick, Dem.	Governor, 1914. Ridgely, Rep.
Laramie	2,759	2,428	2,594	2,567	1,925	2,331
Lincoln	2,378	1,426	2,083	1,567	1,563	1,557
Natrona	1,377	912	1,302	982	907	761
Niobrara	599	533	546	585	569	479
Park	1,146	1,092	1,120	1,097	966	842
Platte	1,276	806	1,192	922	903	855
Sheridan	2,906	1,914	2,893	1,907	3,113	1,011
Sweetwater	1,496	1,287	1,403	1,328	1,166	1,240
Uinta	1,295	822	1,157	970	906	1,069
Washakie	455	344	403	391	442	236
Weston	734	791	727	767	738	657
Total	28,316	21,698	26,324	23,258	22,387	19,174
Plurality	6,618	.....	3,066	.....	3,213	.....
Per cent	54	42	51	45	51	44
Whole vote	51,842		51,135		43,377	

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., received 1,453 votes; Hanly, Proh., 373.

For United States Senator, 1916, Paulsen, Soc., received 1,334 votes; Campbell, Proh., 231.

For Governor, 1914, Paulsen, Soc., received 1,816 votes.

VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS, 1916.
(Wyoming's one Congressman is elected at large.)

WYOMING—*Continued.*

Clark, Dem., 24,156; Mondell, Rep., 24,693; Bateman, Soc., 1,302; King, Proh., 219.

STATE GOVERNMENT.

Acting Governor, Frank L. Houx; Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx; Treasurer, Herman B. Gates; Auditor and Commissioner of Insurance, Robert B. Forsyth; Adjutant-General, W. K. Weaver; Attorney-General, D. A. Preston; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edith K. O. Clark; Houx, Weaver and Preston, Democrats, others Republicans.

JUDICIARY.

Supreme Court: Chief Justice, Chas. N. Potter; Associate Justices, Cyrus Beard, Chas. E. Blydenburgh; Clerk, W. H. Kelly.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

	Senate.	*House.*	*Joint Ballot.*
Republicans	16	32	48
Democrats	11	25	36
Republican majority	5	7	12

VOTE OF THE STATE SINCE 1904.

		Dem.	*Rep.*	*Prog.*	*Soc.*	*Plu.*
1904.	President	8,930	20,489	....	1,077	11,559 R
1906.	Governor	9,483	16,396	....	1,310	6,913 R
1908.	President	14,918	20,846	....	1,715	5,928 R
1910.	Governor	21,086	15,235	....	1,605	5,851 D
1912.	President	15,310	14,560	9,232	2,760	750 D

THE MAINE VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The voters of Maine passed on Woman Suffrage on September 10, with the following result, as tabulated officially:

County.	Yes.	No.	County.	Yes.	No.	County.	Yes.	No.
Androscoggin	2,170	2,692	Lincoln	441	887	Waldo	743	1,128
Aroostook	1,076	2,359	Oxford	1,204	1,710	Washington	784	2,024
Cumberland	3,247	8,093	Penobscot	1,659	4,780	York	1,600	3,196
Franklin	788	1,256	Piscataquis	579	1,207	Total Soldier Vote	444	830
Hancock	753	1,421	Sagadahoc	490	696			
Kennebec	2,525	4,299	Somerset	1,144	1,465		20,604	38,838
Knox	952	885						

OHIO SUFFRAGE VOTE, 1917.

County.	For.	Against	County.	For.	Against	County.	For.	Against
Adams	1,165	1,558	Hamilton	23,170	80,933	Noble	.....	.....
Allen	2,383	3,063	Hancock	.....	.....	Ottawa	1,505	2,461
Ashland	2,101	2,078	Hardin	680	887	Paulding	584	975
Ashtabula	6,290	3,977	Harrison	.....	.....	Perry	3,409	2,409
Athens	3,087	2,766	Henry	1,841	2,646	Pickaway	1,216	1,377
Auglaize	.....	.....	Highland	512	634	Pike	757	1,271
Belmont	3,347	4,372	Hocking	1,723	2,045	Portage	2,019	2,440
Brown	295	548	Holmes	1,237	1,782	Preble	1,291	2,090
Butler	1,948	3,805	Huron	3,221	3,317	Putnam	1,501	2,121
Carroll	1,738	1,469	Jackson	197	192	Richland	4,223	5,219
Champaign	1,532	1,826	Jefferson	965	686	Ross	2,873	3,925
Clark	6,453	8 647	Knox	3,229	3,598	Sandusky	2,557	3,490
Clermont	.....	.....	Lake	2,560	1,702	Scioto	824	1,662
Clinton	2,353	2,959	Lawrence	157	328	Seneca	3,110	4,144
Columbiana	3,826	3,043	Licking	4,028	4,782	Shelby	327	318
Coshocton	512	437	Logan	2,256	2,384	Stark	6,794	8,436
Crawford	1,312	1,530	Lorain	1,220	1,472	Summit	9,598	10,660
Cuyahoga	41,765	59,949	Lucas	9,835	11,252	Trumbull	2,392	1,557
Darke	512	601	Madison	561	531	Tuscarawas	.....	.....
Defiance	1,454	1,780	Mahoning	6,421	6,773	Union	2,460	2,120
Delaware	2,676	2,310	Marion	1,750	1,734	Van Wert	740	390
Erie	2,984	5,367	Medina	582	557	Vinton	.....	.....
Fairfield	2,034	2,575	Meigs	184	188	Warren	2,087	3,352
Fayette	1,761	2,187	Mercer	1,203	2,087	Washington	426	441
Franklin	22,349	25,084	Miami	401	698	Wayne	2,046	2,377
Fulton	2,303	2,076	Monroe	308	421	Williams	805	734
Gallia	.....	.....	Montgomery	14,015	25,121	Wood	2,440	2,337
Geauga	1,078	726	Morgan	.....	.....	Wyandot	2,583	2,068
Greene	2,721	3,196	Morrow	1,048	898			
Guernsey	.....	.....	Muskingum	4,716	6,247	Totals	265,425	379,779

GIRLS NATIONAL HONOR GUARD (INCORPORATED).

National headquarters, 34 West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City, N. Y. National officers: *President*—Miss Theodora Booth. *Vice-President*—Miss Agnes Smith. *Treasurer*—Miss Reed Askin. *Secretary*—Miss Margery Wells. *Aid to President*—Miss Elaine Stern. *State Managers*—Miss Lucile Danforth, Oregon; Miss Virginia Lazenby, Texas; Mrs. L. B. Elliott, Louisiana; Miss Helen Hunt, Florida; Mrs. J. Bishop Vandever, New York; Miss Myrtle Fielding, Illinois; Miss Kate McCann, Kentucky. There are 15,000 members.

PROHIBITION REFERENDUM VOTE IN 1917.

Iowa—(October 15) "Yes" meant put "dry" plank in Constitution.

Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	No.	Counties.	Yes.	No.
Adair	1,669	1,285	Franklin	1,437	1,669	Montgomery	2,274	1.104
Adams	1,599	836	Fremont	1,874	1,179	Muscatine	2,566	3,415
Allamakee	1,071	2,224	Greene	2,201	1,305	O'Brien	1,645	2,040
Appanoose	3,155	2,081	Grundy	1,118	1,485	Osceola	711	1,118
Audubon	1,095	1,215	Guthrie	2,301	1,333	Page	3,132	1.251
Benton	1,870	2,799	Hamilton	2,534	1,297	Palo Alto	1,333	1,495
Blackhawk	4,062	4,286	Hancock	1,551	1,350	Plymouth	1,787	2,881
Boone	2,673	2,198	Hardin	2,583	1,644	Pocahontas	1,440	1,569
Bremer	1,008	2,597	Harrison	2,621	2,073	Polk	9,247	7,053
Buchanan	1,856	1,824	Henry	2,077	1,317	Pottawattie	4,530	4,728
Buena Vista	2,020	1,381	Howard	928	1,519	Poweshiek	2,624	1,678
Butler	1,540	1,768	Humboldt	1,471	948	Ringgold	2,079	612
Calhoun	1,832	1,729	Ida	1,125	1,376	Sac	2,019	1,686
Carroll	1,402	3,048	Iowa	1,543	2,103	Scott	2,753	9,656
Cass	2,038	1,843	Jackson	1,484	2,469	Shelby	1,514	1,899
Cedar	1,775	2,304	Jasper	3,424	2,385	Sioux	1,798	2,391
Cerro Gordo	2,683	2,234	Jefferson	2,188	1,254	Story	3,742	1,641
Cherokee	1,436	1,595	Johnson	2,040	3,221	Tama	2,056	2,903
Chickasaw	1,185	1,888	Jones	1,492	2,175	Taylor	2,509	1,003
Clarke	1,685	595	Keokuk	2,561	2,072	Union	2,230	1,229
Clay	1,611	1,230	Kossuth	1,868	2,634	Van Buren	1,931	1,227
Clayton	1,475	3,619	Lee	2,252	4,270	Wapello	3,449	2,828
Clinton	2,471	5,527	Linn	4,916	6,426	Warren	2,552	1,111
Crawford	1,525	2,757	Louisa	1,602	950	Washington	2,545	1,873
Dallas	3,129	1,825	Lucas	1,948	1,185	Wayne	2,360	888
Davis	1,745	712	Lyon	867	1,687	Webster	3,895	3,080
Decatur	2,209	907	Madison	2,105	989	Winnebago	1,522	834
Delaware	1,587	1,768	Mahaska	3,222	1,900	Winneshiek	1,478	2,906
Des Moines	2,471	4,080	Marion	3,109	1,939	Woodbury	5,165	5,864
Dickinson	1,194	863	Marshall	3,278	2,812	Worth	1,045	970
Dubuque	1,886	7,947	Mills	1,851	947	Wright	1,920	1,589
Emmet	1,140	859	Mitchell	1,329	1,440			
Fayette	2,567	2,704	Monona	1,719	1,322	Total	214,963	215,625
Floyd	1,721	1,684	Monroe	1,838	2,211	Majority against	662	

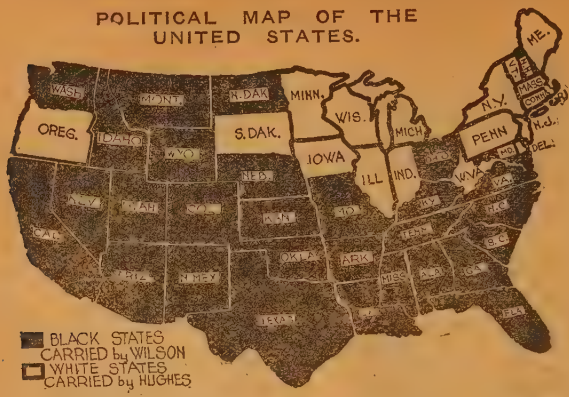
New Mexico—(November 6) "For" meant put "dry" plank in Constitution.

County.	For.	Against	County.	For.	Against	County.	For.	Against
Bernalillo	1,883	1,288	Luna	441	125	Sierra	351	135
Chaves	1,425	335	McKinley	467	265	Socorro	1,363	567
Colfax	1,825	837	Mora	1,114	685	Taos	578	623
Curry	1,131	184	Otero	759	164	Torrance	1,005	218
De Baca	333	100	Quay	1,416	470	Union	1,986	391
Doña Aña	1,207	418	Rio Arriba	909	910	Valencia	1,017	192
Eddy	990	226	Roosevelt	817	254			
Grant	1,531	904	Sandoval	516	240	Totals	28,732	12,147
Guadalupe	681	359	San Juan	490	120			
Lea	424	90	San Miguel	2,009	960	Plurality for	16,585	
Lincoln	759	297	Santa Fé	1,305	790			

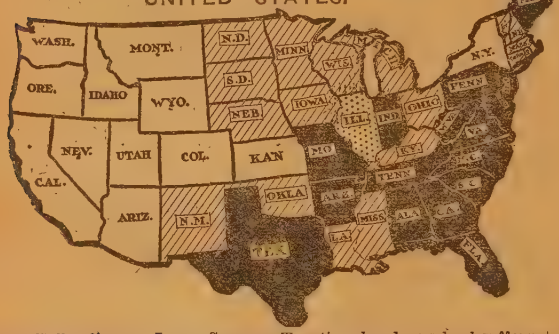
Ohio—(November 6) "For" meant put whole State "dry."

County.	For.	Against	County.	Fof.	Against	County.	For.	Against
Adams	2,872	1,659	Hancock	5,370	3,456	Paulding	2,414	1,791
Allen	6,982	5,311	Hardin	4,149	3,045	Perry	4,250	2,940
Ashland	3,740	2,221	Harrison	3,000	820	Pickaway	3,254	2,285
Ashtabula	7,211	3,699	Henry	2,741	2,710	Pike	1,296	1,234
Athens	5,596	3,698	Highland	4,047	2,343	Portage	3,950	2,948
Auglaize	2,830	3,470	Hocking	2,728	1,861	Preble	3,049	2,377
Belmont	8,556	6,813	Holmes	1,637	1,115	Putnam	3,048	3,046
Brown	2,769	2,473	Huron	4,140	3,596	Richland	6,481	4,964
Butler	6,871	10,692	Jackson	3,063	2,134	Ross	3,813	3,495
Carroll	2,422	1,069	Jefferson	7,132	4,658	Sandusky	4,036	4,379
Champaign	3,677	2,499	Knox	4,289	2,816	Scioto	4,937	5,019
Clark	8,390	7,794	Lake	3,068	1,700	Seneca	5,241	5,090
Clermont	3,412	3,096	Lawrence	3,972	2,884	Shelby	2,835	2,960
Clinton	3,378	2,072	Licking	6,684	5,758	Stark	16,084	12,680
Columbiana	9,454	5,979	Logan	4,651	2,206	Summit	17,324	13,108
Coshocton	3,984	2,839	Lorain	7,813	6,068	Trumbull	7,887	4,552
Crawford	4,476	4,096	Lucas	21,088	27,843	Tuscarawas	7,642	5,224
Cuyahoga	49,585	77,555	Madison	2,773	1,915	Union	3,414	1,820
Darke	5,497	4,388	Mahoning	13,716	10,805	Van Wert	3,806	2 756
Defiance	3,040	2,726	Marion	4,767	3,375	Vinton	1,444	727
Delaware	3,883	2,082	Medina	3,112	2,041	Warren	3,214	2,612
Erie	3,196	5,376	Meigs	3,369	2,131	Washington	4,867	3,526
Fairfield	5,061	3,578	Mercer	2,766	3,058	Wayne	5,232	3,302
Fayette	2,598	1,769	Miami	6,336	4,605	Williams	3,457	2,367
Franklin	25,504	23,317	Monroe	2,193	2,006	Wood	5,404	4,058
Fulton	2,822	1,788	Montgomery	19,130	22,602	Wyandot	2,696	2,372
Gallia	2,764	1,420	Morgan	2,255	1,639			
Geauga	1,580	796	Morrow	2,301	1,245	Totals	522,430	524,153
Greene	3,813	2,692	Muskingum	6,649	5,859			
Guernsey	5,375	2,840	Noble	2,289	1,397	Wet majority	1,723	
Hamilton	26,307	83,288	Ottawa	2,279	2,305			

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.

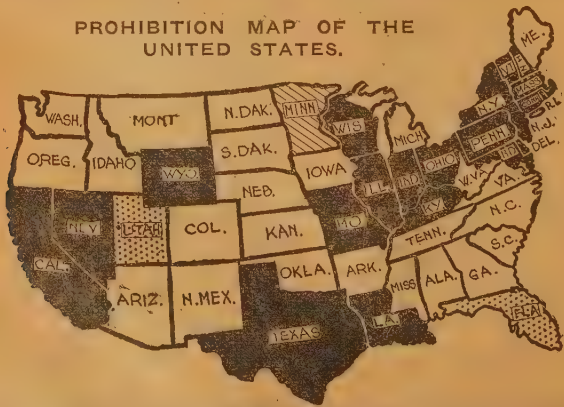


WOMAN SUFFRAGE MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



WHITE STATES—Full suffrage. LINED STATES—Taxation, bond or school suffrage. DOTTED STATES Presidential, and other partial suffrage. BLACK STATES—No suffrage.

PROHIBITION MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



BLACK indicates wet States; WHITE dry States; LINED STATES (Minnesota) partly wet and dry. DOTTED STATES (Florida, New Mexico and Utah) Governors-elect in 1916 and Legislatures pledged to Prohibition.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Revised to December 1, 1917.)

Alabama	Ed. D. Smith	Birmingham.
Arizona	Fred T. Colter	Colter.
Arkansas	Wallace Davis	Little Rock.
California	Isidore B. Dockweiler	Los Angeles.
Colorado	John T. Barnett	Denver.
Connecticut	Homer S. Cummings	Stamford.
Delaware	Willard Saulsbury	Wilmington.
Florida	J. T. G. Crawford	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Clark Howell	Atlanta.
Idaho	R. H. Elder	Coeur d'Alene.
Illinois	Chas. Boeschenstein	Edwardsville.
Indiana	E. G. Hoffman	Fort Wayne.
Iowa	W. W. Marsh	Waterloo.
Kansas	Samuel B. Amidon	Wichita.
Kentucky	Wm. B. Haldeman	Louisville.
Louisiana	Robert Ewing	New Orleans.
Maine	D. J. McGillicuddy	Lewiston.
Maryland	J. Fred C. Talbott	Lutherville.
Massachusetts	John W. Coughlin	Fall River.
Michigan	W. F. Connolly	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frederick B. Lynch	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. M. McBeath	Meridian.
Missouri	E. E. Goltra	St. Louis.
Montana	J. Bruce Kremer	Butte.
Nebraska	A. F. Mullen	Omaha.
Nevada	Jas. L. McCarthy	Goldfield.
N. Hampshire	R. C. Murchie	Concord.
New Jersey	Rob't S. Hudspeth	Jersey City.
New Mexico	A. A. Jones	Las Vegas
New York	Norman E. Mack	Buffalo.
North Carolina	A. W. McLean	Lumberton.
North Dakota	H. H. Perry	Ellendale.
Ohio	E. H. Moore	Youngstown.
Oklahoma	Thos. Wade	Marlow.
Oregon	H. M. Esterly	Portland.
Pennsylvania	A. Mitchell Palmer	Stroudsburg.
Rhode Island	Patrick H. Quinn	Providence.
South Carolina	B. R. Tillman	Trenton.
South Dakota	James Mee	Centerville.
Tennessee	Cordell Hull	Carthage.
Texas	Wm. Poindexter	Cleburne.
Utah	Jas. H. Moyle	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Jas. E. Kennedy	Williston.
Virginia	Carter Glass	Lynchburg.
Washington	Hugh C. Wallace	Tacoma.
West Virginia	Clarence W. Watson	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	Jos. Martin	Green Bay.
Wyoming	John E. Osborne	Rawlins.
Alaska	T. J. Donohue	Valdez.
Dist Columbia	John F. Costello	Wash'ton, D.C.
Hawaii	John H. Wilson	Honolulu.
Philippines	Robert E. Manly	Naga, Camarines.
Porto Rico	Andres B. Crosas	San Juan.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CHAIRMEN.

Alabama	Bibb Graves	Montgomery.
Arizona	Geo. J. Stoneman	Phoenix.
Arkansas	J. W. House, Jr	Little Rock.
California	O. K. Cushing	San Francisco.
Colorado	Raymond Miller	Denver.
Connecticut	David E. Fitzgerald	New Haven.
Delaware	Harry T. Graham	Wilmington.
Florida	George P. Raney, Jr.	Tampa.
Georgia	Judge J. J. Flynt	Griffin.
Idaho	W. R. Hamilton	Weiser.
Illinois	A. W. Charles	Carmi.
Indiana	Chas. A. Greathouse	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Dr. J. W. Reynolds	Creston.
Kansas	Hubert Lardner	Fort Scott.
Kentucky	Charles A. Hardin	Harrodsburg.
Louisiana	L. E. Thomas	Shreveport.
Maine	Thomas V. Doherty	Houlton.
Maryland	Dr. J. H. Wade	Boonsboro.
Massachusetts	Michael A. O'Leary	Boston.
Michigan	A. E. Stevenson	Port Huron.
Minnesota	Fred. E. Wheaton	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	S. W. Mullins	Holly Springs.
Missouri	Judge Jas. Cowgill	Kansas City.
Montana	Hugh R. Wells	Miles City.
Nebraska	L. F. Langhorst	Elmwood.
Nevada	S. M. Pickett	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Geo. E. Farrand	Penacook.
New Jersey	Edw'd D. Crosscup	Wenonah.
New Mexico	Arthur Seligman	Santa Fé.
New York	E. S. Harris	Albany.
North Carolina	Thomas D. Warren	Newbern.
North Dakota	W. E. Byerly	Velva.
Ohio	W. L. Finley	Columbus.
Oklahoma	Alger Melton	Chickasha.
Oregon	Samuel White	Portland.
Pennsylvania	J. F. Guffy, Act. Cm	Pittsburgh.
Rhode Island	Francis E. Sullivan	Providence.
South Carolina	John G. Evans	Spartanburg.
South Dakota	J. Jurgenson	Chamberlain.
Tennessee	L. D. Hill	Sparta.
Texas	J. E. Shurtluff	Hillsboro.
Utah	Mathonihah Thomas	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Park H. Pollard	Proctorsville.
Virginia	Rover A. James	Danville.
Washington	John B. Fogarty	Everett.
West Virginia	C. L. Shaver	Fairmont.
Wisconsin	O. A. La Budde	Elkhart Lake.
Wyoming	S. G. Hopkins	Cheyenne.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

(Revised to December 1, 1917.)

Chairman	William R. Willcox	New York, N.Y.
Vice-Chairman	John T. Adams	Dubuque, Ia.
Secretary	James B. Reynolds	Wash'ton, D.C.
Treasurer	Cornel's N. Bliss, Jr.	New York, N.Y.
Alabama	Oliver D. Street	Birmingham.
Arizona	Allen B. Jaynes	Tucson.
Arkansas	H. L. Remmel	Little Rock.
California	Wm. H. Crocker	San Francisco.
Colorado	Hubert Work	Pueblo.
Connecticut	John T. King	Bridgeport.
Delaware	Coleman du Pont	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Princeton.
Georgia	Henry S. Jackson	Atlanta.
Idaho	John W. Hart	Menan.
Illinois	Wm. H. Thompson	Chicago.
Indiana	Jas. A. Hemenway	Boonville.
Iowa	John T. Adams	Dubuque.
Kansas	Fred Stanley	Wichita.
Kentucky	A. T. Hert	Louisville.
Louisiana	Armand Romain	New Orleans.
Maine	Frederick Hale	Portland.
Maryland	Wm. P. Jackson	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	W. Murray Crane	Dalton.
Michigan	Charles B. Warren	Detroit.
Minnesota	Frank B. Kellogg	St. Paul.
Mississippi	Vacant.	
Missouri	Jacob L. Babler	St. Louis.
Montana	Thomas A. Marlow	Helena.
Nebraska	R. B. Howell	Omaha.
Nevada	H. G. Humphreys	Reno.
N. Hampshire	Fred W. Estabrook	Nashua.
New Jersey	Franklin Murphy	Newark.
New Mexico	Charles A. Spiess	E. Las Vegas
New York	Herbert Parsons	New York.
North Carolina	John M. Morehead	Charlotte.
North Dakota	Gunder Olson	Grafton.
Ohio	Rud'h K. Hynicka	Cincinnati.
Oklahoma	James, J. McGraw	Ponca City.
Oregon	Ralph E. Williams	Portland.
Pennsylvania	Boies Penrose	Philadelphia.
Rhode Island	Wm. P Sheffield	Newport.
South Carolina	J. W. Tolbert	Greenwood.
South Dakota	Willis C. Cook	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	Vacant.	
Texas	H. P. MacGregor	Houston.
Utah	Reed Smoot	Provo.
Vermont	Earle S. Kinsley	Rutland.
Virginia	Aivah H. Martin	Norfolk.
Washington	S. A. Perkins	Tacoma.
West Virginia	V. L. Highland	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Alfred T. Rogers	Madison.
Wyoming	George E. Pexton	Evanston.
Alaska	Cornelius S. Murane	Juneau.
Dist. Columbia	Edward F. Colladay	Wash'ton, D.C.
Hawaii	R. W. Breckens	Honolulu.
Philippines	Henry B. McCoy	Manila.
Porto Rico	Vacant.	

REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEES.

STATES.	Chairmen.	Post-Offices.	Secretaries.	Post-Offices.
Alabama	Pope M. Long	Cordova	Chas B. Kennamer	Minneapolis.
Arizona	Thos. Maddock	Phoenix	Andrew Baumert, Jr.	Phoenix.
Arkansas	A. C. Remmel	Little Rock	George L. Mallory	Little Rock.
California	Chester Rowell	Fresno	Sylvester J. McAtee	San Francisco.
Colorado	Philip B. Stewart	Colorado Springs	John F. Vivian	Gault.
Connecticut	J. Henry Roraback	Canaan	Andrew G. Nystrom	Hartford.
Delaware	Allen R. Benson	Dover	J. R. Brown	Wilmington.
Florida	Henry S. Chubb	Princeton	Joseph E. Lee	Jacksonville.
Georgia	Roscoe Pickett	Jasper	J. C. Styles	Dawson.
Idaho	Evan Evans	Boise	C. A. Elmer	Boise.
Illinois	Fred E. Sterling	Rockford	Edward E. Miller	East St. Louis.
Indiana	Will H. Hays	Sullivan	L. W. Henley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Chas A. Rawson	Des Moines	L. J. Dickinson	Algona.
Kansas	Charles H. Sessions	Topeka	W. C. Markham	Baldwin.
Kentucky	E. T. Franks	Owensboro	Alvis S. Bennett	Louisville.
Louisiana	Clarence S. Hebert	New Orleans	A. C. Carpenter	New Orleans.
Maine	Frank J. Ham	Augusta	Frederick R. Dyer	Bucksfield.
Maryland	Galen L. Tait	Baltimore	A. W. W. Woodcock	Salisbury.
Massachusetts	George A. Bacon	Springfield	Benjamin F. Felt	Boston.
Michigan	John D. Mangum	Marquette	D. E. Alward	Claire.
Minnesota	Eric L. Thornton	Benson	Josiah H. Chase	Minneapolis.
Mississippi	W. O. Ligon	Gloster	G. C. Grandberry	Raymond.
Missouri	T. W. Hukriede	Warrenton	W. G. Kitchen	St Louis.
Montana	O. M. Harvey	Helena	F. A. Hazelbaker	Helena.
Nebraska	E. D. Beach	Lincoln	H. C. Beebe	Osceola.
Nevada	George L. Sanford	Carson City		
New Hampshire	Philip L. Faulkner	Keene	A. E. Boisvert	Manchester.
New Jersey	Newton A. Bugbee	Trenton	John I. B. Reilley	Phillipsburg.
New Mexico	W. H. Gillenwater	Sante Fé	José D. Sena	Sante Fé.
New York	George A. Glynn	New York City	Lafayette B. Gleason	New York City.
North Carolina	Frank A. Linney	Boone	Gilliam Grissom	Greensboro.
North Dakota	Wm. Lemke	Fargo	Ray McKaig	Fort Rice.
Ohio	Charles S. Hatfield	Bowling Green	Henry R. Gall	Cleveland.
Oklahoma	Arthur H. Geissler	Oklahoma City	Geo. N. Kneeland	Enid.
Oregon	Chas. L. McNary	Salem	Edward D. Baldwin	The Dalles.
Pennsylvania	William E. Crow	Uniontown	W. Harry Baker	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island	Joseph P. Burlingame	Providence	Nathan M. Wright	Providence.
South Carolina	Jos. W. Tolbert	Greenwood	H. H. Mobley	Columbia.
South Dakota	C. B. Powers	Sioux Falls	A. R. Fellows	Sioux Falls.
Tennessee	J. Will Taylor	La Follette	A. V. McLane	Lewisburg.
Texas	Phil E. Baer	Paris	Geo. M. Pridgen	Grapeland.
Utah	Glen Miller	Salt Lake City	Charles M. Morris	Salt Lake City.
Vermont	Stanley C. Wilson	Chelsea	J. R. Searles	St. Johnsbury.
Virginia	C. B. Slemp	Big Stone Gap	Geo. L. Hart	Roanoke.
Washington	F. C. Harper	Seattle	James A. Wood	Seattle.
West Virginia	Joseph H. Gaines	Charleston	Chas. Coffman	Clarksburg.
Wisconsin	Geo. A. West	Milwaukee	C. W. Fraser	Menomonee Falls.
Wyoming	Patrick Sullivan	Caspar	Wm. R. Weeks	Cheyenne.

PROHIBITION NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—1916-1920.

Chairman—V. G. Hinshaw, Chicago, Ill. *Vice-Chairmen*—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis, Minn., Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington, Ky. *Treasurer*—H. P. Faris, Clinton, Mo. Robert H. Patton; Springfield, Ill., F. C. Hendrickson, Cumberland, Md.; E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester, Conn.; Daniel A. Poling, Boston, Mass.; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira, N. Y.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE—1916-1920.

Alabama—A. F. Lokey, Birmingham; Dr. Isaac W. Higgs, Citronelle. Arizona—Eugene W. Chafin, Long Beach, Cal.; John Wix Thomas, Phoenix. Arkansas—G. H. Kimball, Little Rock; J. M. Parker, Dardanelle. California—H. Clay Needham, Los Angeles; Mrs. Annie E. K. Bidwell, Chico. Colorado—John Hipp, Denver; Otto Reinhardt, Denver. Columbia (Dist.)—Matthew E. O'Brien, Washington; John R. Mahoney, Washington. Connecticut—E. L. G. Hohenthal, S. Manchester; F. G. Platt, New Britain. Delaware—L. W. Brosius, Wilmington; Wm. E. Hawkins, Wilmington. Florida—John P. Coffin, Johnstown; Mrs. Charlotte R. Coffin, Johnstown. Idaho—Col. James M. Ingersoll, Pocatello; Lowell H. Choate, Northgate, N. Dak. Illinois—Robert H. Patton, Springfield. Indiana—J. Raymond Schmidt, Indianapolis; Sumner W. Haynes, Portland. Iowa—A. MacEachron, Waterloo; Fred T. Stevenson, Waukee. Kansas—O. A. Herbert, Peabody; J. N. Woods, Ottawa. Kentucky—Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, Lexington; Wm. B. Gragg, Somerset. Maine—Wm. I. Sterling, Waterville; Frederick A. Shepherd, Waterville. Maryland—Finley C. Hendrickson, Cumberland; Geo. R. Gorsuch, Baltimore. Massachusetts—John B. Lewis, Reading; Daniel A. Poling, Boston. Michigan—Burton L. Rockwood, Detroit; John F. Eesley, Plainwell. Minnesota—W. G. Calderwood, Minneapolis; E. E. Lobeck, Alexandria. Mississippi—B. F. Howard, Gulfport. Missouri—H. P. Faris, Clinton; Julius C. Hughes, Richmond. Nebraska—J. H. Currie, Bradshaw; John Grant Shick, Ord. Nevada—Rev. J. M. Swandler, Elko. New Hampshire—Ralph Meras, Exeter; Arthur B. Simonds, Franklin. New Jersey—Will D. Martin, Hasbrouck Heights; James Gilbert Mason, Metuchen. New Mexico—Dr. Randolph Cook, Albuquerque; Dr. W. G. Bassett, Des Moines. New York—Olin S. Bishop, Utica; Francis E. Baldwin, Elmira. North Carolina—Thomas P. Johnston, Salisbury; Dr. J. M. Templeton, Cary. North Dakota—George Lippman, Granville; O. E. McCracken, Fargo. Ohio—Aaron S. Watkins, Columbus Grove; Hewson L. Peeke, Sandusky. Oklahoma—Ernest Allison Smith, Guthrie; J. E. Brewer, Enid. Oregon—George L. Cleaver, Imbler; J. P. Newell, Portland. Pennsylvania—Dr. B. E. P. Prugh, Harrisburg; David B. McCalmont, Franklin. Rhode Island—Louis E. Remington, Rumford; Frederick T. Jencks, W. Barrington. South Dakota—C. V. Templeton, Woonsocket; W. T. Rafferty, Watertown. Tennessee—Dr. Ira Landrith. Texas—P. F. Paige, Dallas; H. L. Winchell, Cisco. Utah—Prof. W. N. Jonas, Cowley, Wyo; Rev. Henry P. Olson, Duluth, Minn. Vermont—L. W. Hanson, Montpelier; George S. Wood, Pawlet. Virginia—E. R. McIntyre, Drewry's Bluff; Frances M. Hammond, Troutville. Washington—Walter F. McDowell, Olympia; Mrs. Nettie Hallenbeck, Tacoma. West Virginia—Jay E. Cunningham, Pennsboro; J. Goodloe Jackson, Jane Lew. Wisconsin—A. J. Benjamin, Milwaukee; H. H. Tubbs, Elkhorn. Wyoming—J. R. Cortner, Farnland, Ind.; A. B. Campbell, Thermopolis.

NOTE—Each State has two members.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR VOTING IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY.

(Communicated to THE WORLD ALMANAC and corrected to November 1, 1917, by the Attorney-General of the respective States.)

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Requirements as to Citizenship in the United States.	PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED. In State.	In County.	In Town.	In Precinct.	Persons Excluded from Suffrage.
Alabama	Citizen or declarant	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Convicted of treason or other felonies, idiots, vagrants, insane.
Alaska	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	.....	30 dys	30 dys	Aliens and Indians
Arizona	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
Arkansas	Citizen or declarant	1 yr.	6 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, failure to pay poll tax.
California	Citizen, male or female. The husband's residence is that of the wife.	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, embezzlers of public moneys, convicted of infamous crime.
Colorado	Citizen, male or female. A woman need only state, in registering, that she is over twenty-one.	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Conn.	Citizen	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Convicted of heinous crimes.
Delaware	Citizen	1 yr.	3 mo.	.....	30 dys	Insane, paupers, felons.
Dis. of Col.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Idiots, duellists, felons.
Georgia	Citizen	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, and insane.
Hawaii	Citizen	1 yr.	.....	.....	3 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons.
Idaho	Citizen, male or female	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Idiots, insane, felons, bigamists.
Illinois	Citizen	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Convicted of crime.
Indiana	Citizen or declarant. Women may vote for all officers not specified in State Constitution.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	30 dys	Convicted of infamous crime.
Iowa	Citizen	6 mo.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
Kansas	Citizen, male or female, or declarant.	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	10 dys	Convicted of treason or felony, insane.
Kentucky	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	60 dys	Felons, idiots, and insane.
Louisiana	Citizen	2 yrs.	1 yr.	.....	6 mo.	Idiots, insane, felons.
Maine	Citizen	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Paupers, insane, Indians.
Maryland	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	1 day.	Felons, lunatics, bribers.
Mass.	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers.
Michigan	Citizen or declarant. Women may vote for Presidential electors.	6 mo.	20 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Indians with tribal relations.
Minn.	Citizen	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Felons, insane, Indians.
Miss.	Citizen	2 yrs	1 yr.	1 yr.	1 yr.	Insane, idiots, Indians not taxed, felons, bigamists.
Missouri	Citizen or declarant	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Felons.
Montana	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	30 dys.	.....	.....	Felons, idiots, insane.
Nebraska	Citizen or declarant. Women may vote for all officers not specified in State Constitution.	6 mo.	40 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Felons, insane.
Nevada	Citizen, male or female	6 mo.	30 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
N. Hamp.	Citizen	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	6 mo.	Paupers, insane, idiots, felons.
N. Jersey	Citizen	1 yr.	5 mo.	.....	.....	Idiots, paupers, insane, felons.
N. Mexico	Citizen	1 yr.	90 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
N. York	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	4 mo.	30 dys	30 dys	Offenders against elective franchise rights, guilty of bribery, betting on elections, and persons convicted of a felony and not restored to citizenship by the Executive. Convicts in House of Refuge or Reformatory not disqualified.
Unlimited suffrage was given women by popular vote of the State male electorate on Nov. 6, 1917. Previously women had the privilege of voting on certain school matters.						
N. Car.	Citizen	2 yrs.	6 mo.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
N. Dak.	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	90 dys	90 dys	Felons, insane, tribal Indians.
Ohio	Citizen	1 yr.	30 dys.	20 dys	20 dys	Idiots, insane, and felons.
Oklahoma	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	30 dys	Felons, idiots, insane.
Oregon	Citizen, male or female	6 mo.	30 dys.	.....	30 dys	Idiots, insane, convicted of felony, U. S. soldiers and sailors.
Penna.	Citizen	1 yr.	.....	.....	2 mo.	Felons, non-taxpayers.
Porto Rico	Citizen	1 yr.	.....	1 yr.	.....	Felons, insane.
Rhode I.	Citizen. Women may vote for Presidential electors.	2 yrs.	.....	6 mo.	.....	Paupers, lunatics, felons.
S. Car.	Citizen	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mo.	4 mo.	Felons, insane, paupers.
S. Dak.	Citizen or declarant	6 mo.	30 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, U. S. soldiers, seamen, and marines.
Tenn.	Citizen	1 yr.	6 mo.	.....	.....	Felons, failure to pay poll tax.
Texas	Citizen or declarant	1 yr.	6 mo.	6 mo.	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons, U. S. soldiers, marines, and seamen.
Utah	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	4 mo.	.....	60 dys	Idiots, insane, felons.
Vermont	Citizen	1 yr.	3 mo.	3 mo.	3 mo.	Those lacking approbation of local board of civil authority.
Virginia	Citizen	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, paupers.
Wash'n	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	90 dys.	30 dys	30 dys	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
W. Va.	Citizen	1 yr.	60 dys.	60 dys	.....	Idiots, lunatics, felons.
Wis.	Citizen	1 yr.	.....	10 dys	10 dys	Insane, felons, tribal Indians.
Wyom.	Citizen, male or female	1 yr.	60 dys.	10 dys	10 dys	Idiots, insane, felons, unable to read State Constitution.

NOTE—By declarant is meant an alien who has declared citizenship intention.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—THEIR BIOGRAPHIES IN BRIEF

(Compiled for THE WORLD ALMANAC from published memoirs, newspaper records, and personal correspondence with the families of the ex-Presidents. The references will be found on second following page.)

	Full Name.	Paternal Ancestry.	Parentage—Father.	Father's Vocation.	Parentage—Mother.
1.	George Washington	English	Augustine Washington	Planter	Mary Ball.
2.	John Adams	English	John Adams	Farmer	Susanna Boylston.
3.	Thomas Jefferson	Welsh	Peter Jefferson	Planter	Jane Randolph.
4.	James Madison	English	James Madison	Planter	Nelly Conway.
5.	James Monroe	Scotch	Spence Monroe	Planter	Eliza Jones.
6.	John Quincy Adams	English	John Adams	Lawyer	Abigail Smith.
7.	Andrew Jackson	Scotch-Irish	Andrew Jackson	Farmer	Elizabeth Hutchinson.
8.	Martin Van Buren	Dutch	Abraham Van Buren	Farmer	Maria Hoes.
9.	William Henry Harrison	English	Benjamin Harrison	Statesman	Elizabeth Bassett.
10.	John Tyler	English	John Tyler	Jurist	Mary Armistead.
11.	James Knox Polk	Scotch-Irish	Samuel Polk	Farmer	Jane Knox.
12.	Zachary Taylor	English	Richard Taylor	Planter	Sarah Strother.
13.	Millard Fillmore	English	Nathaniel Fillmore	Farmer	Phebe Millard.
14.	Franklin Pierce	English	Benjamin Pierce	Farmer	Anna Kendrick.
15.	James Buchanan	Scotch-Irish	James Buchanan	Merchant	Elizabeth Speer.
16	Abraham Lincoln	English	Thomas Lincoln	Farmer	Nancy Hanks.
17.	Andrew Johnson	English	Jacob Johnson	Sexton and Constable	Mary McDonough.
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant	Scotch	Jesse Root Grant	Tanner	Harriet Simpson.
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Scotch	Rutherford Hayes	Merchant	Sophia Birchard.
20.	James Abram Garfield	English	Abram Garfield	Farmer	Eliza Ballou.
21	Chester Alan Arthur	Scotch-Irish	William Arthur	Clergyman	Malvina Stone.
22, 24	Grover Cleveland	English	Richard Falley Cleveland	Clergyman	Anna Neal.
23.	Benjamin Harrison	English	John Scott Harrison	Farmer	Elizabeth F. Irwin.
25	William McKinley	Scotch-Irish	William McKinley	Iron Manufacturer	Nancy C. Allison.
26	Theodore Roosevelt	Dutch	Theodore Roosevelt	Merchant	Martha Bullock.
27.	William Howard Taft	English	Alphonso Taft	Lawyer	Louise M. Torrey.
28	Woodrow Wilson	Scotch-Irish	Joseph R. Wilson	Clergyman	Jessie Woodrow.

	President.	(Time).	Birth.	(Place).	Vocation.			College.	Yr. Grad.†
1.	Washington.	February 22, 1732.	Near Bridges Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Surveyor	Planter		None	.....
2.	J. Adams	October 30, 1735	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Teacher	Lawyer		Harvard	1755
3.	Jefferson	April 13, 1743	Snadwell, Albemarle County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary	1762
4.	Madison	March 16, 1751	Port Conway, King George County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Princeton	1771
5.	Monroe	April 28, 1758	Head of Monroe's Creek, Westmoreland Co., Va.		Lawyer	St'sman*		William and Mary	1776
6.	J. Q. Adams	July 11, 1767	Quincy, Norfolk County, Mass.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Harvard	1787
7.	Jackson	March 15, 1767	Near Cureton's Pond, Union County, N. C.†		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
8.	Van Buren	December 5, 1782	Kinderhook, Columbia County, N. Y.		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
9	Harrison	February 9, 1773	Berkeley, Charles City County, va.		Soldier	Farmer		Hampden-Sidney	1790
10.	Tyler	March 29, 1790	Greenway, Charles City County, Va.		Lawyer	Lawyer		William and Mary	1807
11.	Polk	November 2, 1795	Near Pineville, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Uni. of N. Carolina	1818
12	Taylor	November 24, 1784	Near Orange C. H., Orange County, Va.		Soldier	Soldier		None	.....
13.	Fillmore	January 7, 1800	Summerhill, Cayuga County, N. Y.		Tailor	Lawyer		None	.....
14.	Pierce	November 23, 1804	Hillsborough, Hillsborough County, N. H.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Bowdoin	1824
15.	Buchanan	April 23, 1791	Cove Gap, Franklin County, Pa.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Dickinson	1809
16.	Lincoln	February 12, 1809	Near Hodgenville, Larue County, Ky.		Farmhand	Lawyer		None	.....
17.	Johnson	December 29, 1808	Raleigh, Wake County, N. C.		Tailor	Statesman		None	.....
18.	Grant	April 27, 1822	Point Pleasant, Clermont County, O.		Soldier	Soldier		West Point	1843
19.	Hayes	October 4, 1822	Delaware, Delaware County, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Kenyon	1842
20.	Garfield	November 19, 1831	Orange Township, Cuyanoga County, O.		Teacher	Lawyer		Williams	1856
21.	Arthur	October 5, 1830	Fairfield, Franklin County, Vt.		Teacher	Lawyer		Union	1848
22, 24.	Cleveland	March 18, 1837	Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.		Teacher	Lawyer		None	.....
23.	B. Harrison	August 20, 1833	North Bend, Hamilton County, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Miami University	1853
25.	McKinley	January 29, 1843	Niles, Trumbull County O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		None	.....
26.	Roosevelt	October 27, 1858	28 E. 20th St., New York City, N. Y.		Publicist	Pub. official		Harvard	1880
27.	Taft	September 15, 1857	Cincinnati, O.		Lawyer	Lawyer		Yale	1878
28.	Wilson	December 28, 1856	Staunton, Va.		Teacher	Statesman		Princeton	1879

In Early Life. When Elected.

No.	President.	Married.	Wife's Name.	Wife Born.	Wife Died.	Sons.	Dau.	Home When Elected.
1	Washington	1759	Martha (Dandridge) Custis§	1732	1802	.....	.....	Mount Vernon, Va.
2	J. Adams	1764	Abigail Smith	1744	1818	3	2	Quincy, Mass.
3	Jefferson	1772	Martha (Wayles) Skelton§	1748	1782	1	5	Monticello, Va.
4	Madison	1794	Dolly (Payne) Todd§	1772	1849	.....	.....	Montpelier, Va.
5	Monroe	1786	Eliza Kortwright	1768	1830	.....	2	Oak Hill, Va.
6	J. Q. Adams	1797	Louisa Catherine Johnson	1775	1852	3	1	Quincy, Mass.
7	Jackson	1791	Rachel (Donelson) Robards¶	1767	1828	.....	.....	Hermitage, Tenn.
8	Van Buren	1807	Hannah Hoes	1783	1819	4	.....	Kinderhook, N. Y.
9	Harrison	1795	Anna Symmes	1775	1864	6	4	North Bend, O.
10	Tyler	1813	Letitia Christian	1790	1842	3	4	Williamsburg, Va.
		1844	Julia Gardiner	1820	1889	5	2	
11	Polk	1824	Sarah Childress	1803	1891	.....	.....	Nashville, Tenn.
12	Taylor	1810	Margaret Smith	1788	1852	1	5	Baton Rouge, La.
13	Fillmore	1826	Abigail Powers	1798	1853	1	1	Buffalo, N. Y.
		1858	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh§	1813	1881	.....	.....	
14	Pierce	1834	Jane Means Appleton	1806	1863	3	.....	Concord, N. H.
15	Buchanan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Wheatland, Pa.
16	Lincoln	1842	Mary Todd	1818	1882	4	.....	Springfield, Ill.
17	Johnson	1827	Eliza McCardle	1810	1876	3	2	Greenville, Tenn.
18	Grant	1848	Julia Dent	1826	1902	3	1	Washington, D. C.
19	Hayes	1852	Lucy Ware Webb	1831	1889	7	1	Fremont, O.
20	Garfield	1858	Lucretia Rudolph	1832	1909	4	1	Mentor, O.
21	Arthur	1859	Ellen Lewis Herndon	1837	1880	1	1	New York City.
22,24	Cleveland	1886	Frances Folsom	1864	.....	1	3	Buffalo, N. Y.
23	B. Harrison	1853	Caroline Lavinia Scott	1832	1892	1	1	Indianapolis, Ind.
		1896	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmick§	1858	.....	.....	1	
25	McKinley	1871	Ida Saxton	1844	1907	.....	2	Canton, O.
26	Roosevelt	1883	Alice Lee	.....	1884	.....	1	Oyster Bay, N. Y.
		1886	Edith Kermit Carow	1861	.....	4	1	
27	Taft	1886	Helen Herron	1861	.....	2	1	Cincinnati, O.
28	Wilson	1885	Ellen Louise Axson	1860	1914	.....	3	Princeton, N. J.
		1915	Edith (Bolling) Galt§	1872	.....	.....	.....	Washington, D. C.

No.	President.	Politics.	Inaug.	Age.	Years Served.	Religious Connection.	Time of Death.	Age.
1	Washington	Federalist	1789	57	7 y. 10 mo. 4 d.	Episcopalian	December 14, 1799	67
2	J. Adams	Federalist	1797	61	4	Unitarian	July 4, 1826	90
3	Jefferson	Republican (a)	1801	57	8	Liberal (c)	July 4, 1826	83
4	Madison	Republican	1809	57	8	Episcopalian	June 28, 1836	85
5	Monroe	Republican	1817	58	8	Episcopalian	July 4, 1831	73
6	J. Q. Adams	Republican (b)	1825	57	4	Unitarian	February 23, 1848	80
7	Jackson	Democrat	1829	61	8	Presbyterian	June 8, 1845	78
8	Van Buren	Democrat	1837	54	4	Reformed Dutch	July 24, 1862	79
9	Harrison	Whig	1841	68	1 mo.	Episcopalian	April 4, 1841	68
10	Tyler	Democrat	1841	51	3 y. 11 mo.	Episcopalian	January 17, 1862	71
11	Polk	Democrat	1845	49	4	Presbyterian	June 15, 1849	53
12	Taylor	Whig	1849	64	1 y. 4 mo. 5 d.	Episcopalian	July 9, 1850	65
13	Fillmore	Whig	1850	50	2 y. 7 mo. 26 d.	Unitarian	March 8, 1874	74
14	Pierce	Democrat	1853	48	4	Episcopalian	October 8, 1869	64
15	Buchanan	Democrat	1857	65	4	Presbyterian	June 1, 1868	77
16	Lincoln	Republican	1861	52	4 y. 1 mo. 11 d.	Presbyterian	April 15, 1865	56
17	Johnson	Republican	1865	56	3 y. 10 mo. 19 d.	Methodist (d)	July 31, 1875	66
18	Grant	Republican	1869	46	8	Methodist	July 23, 1885	63
19	Hayes	Republican	1877	54	4	Methodist	January 17, 1893	70
20	Garfield	Republican	1881	49	6½ mo.	Disciples	September 19, 1881	49
21	Arthur	Republican	1881	50	3 y. 5½ mo.	Episcopalian	November 18, 1886	56
22	Cleveland	Democrat	1885	47	4	Presbyterian	June 24, 1908	71
23	B. Harrison	Republican	1889	55	4	Presbyterian	March 13, 1901	67
24	Cleveland	Democrat	1893	55	4	Presbyterian	June 24, 1908	71
25	McKinley	Republican	1897	54	4 y. 6 mo. 10 d.	Methodist	September 14, 1901	58
26	Roosevelt	Republican	1901	42	7 y. 5 mo. 18 d.	Reformed Dutch	....	....
27	Taft	Republican	1909	51	4	Unitarian	....	....
28	Wilson	Democrat	1913	56	....	Presbyterian	....	....

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
1	Washington	Pneumonia	Mount Vernon, Va.	Mount Vernon, Va.
2	J. Adams	Debility	Quincy, Mass.	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
3	Jefferson	Chronic Diarrhœa	Monticello, Va.	Monticello, Albemarle Co., Va.
4	Madison	Debility	Montpelier, Va.	Montpelier, Orange Co., Va.
5	Monroe	Debility	New York City	Hollywood Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
6	J. Q. Adams	Paralysis	Washington, D. C.	First Cong. Church, Quincy, Mass.
7	Jackson	Consumption	Hermitage, Tenn.	Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn.
8	Van Buren	Asthmatic Catarrh	Lindenwold, N. Y.	Cemetery, Kinderhook, N. Y.
9	Harrison	Bilious Pleurisy	Washington, D. C.	North Bend, Hamilton Co., O.
10	Tyler	Bilious Attack	Richmond, Va.	Hollywood, Cemetery, Richmond, Va.
11	Polk	Chronic Diarrhœa	Nashville, Tenn.	Polk Place, Nashville, Tenn.
12	Taylor	Bilious Fever	Washington, D. C.	Springfield, near Louisville, Ky.
13	Fillmore	Debility	Buffalo, N. Y.	Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo, N. Y.
14	Pierce	Inflammation of Stomach	Concord, N. H.	Minot Lot, Old Cem., Concord, N. H.
15	Buchanan	Rheumatic Gout	Wheatland, Pa.	Woodward Hill Cem., Lancaster, Pa.
16	Lincoln	Assassination	Washington, D. C.	Oak Ridge Cemetery, Springfield, Ill.
17	Johnson	Paralysis	Carter's Depot, Tenn.	Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn.
18	Grant	Cancer	Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	Riverside Park, New York City.
19	Hayes	Paralysis of the Heart	Fremont, O.	Cemetery, Fremont, O.
20	Garfield	Assassination	Long Branch, N. J.	Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, O.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

No.	President.	Cause of Death.	Place of Death.	Place of Burial.
21..	Arthur.....	Bright's Disease.....	New York City.....	Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y.
22,24..	Cleveland...	Debility.....	Princeton, N. J.....	Cemetery, Princeton, N. J.
23..	B. Harrison.	Pneumonia.....	Indianapolis, Ind....	Crown Hill Cem., Indianapolis, Ind.
25..	McKinley..	Assassination.....	Buffalo, N. Y.....	Cemetery, Canton, O.
26..	Roosevelt...	.....	.....	.....
27..	Taft.....	.....	.....	.....
28..	Wilson.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES TO THE TABLES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

* Monroe abandoned the profession of law when a young man, and was afterward, and until his election, always holding public office. † Jackson called himself a South Carolinian, and his biographer, Kendall, recorded his birthplace in Lancaster Co., S. C.; but Parton has published documentary evidence to show that Jackson was born in Union Co., N. C., less than a quarter mile from the South Carolina line. ‡ Or of departure from college.

§ Widows. Their maiden names are in parentheses. ¶ She was the divorced wife of Captain Robards. (*a*) The Democratic party of to-day claims lineal descent from the first Republican party, and President Jefferson as its founder. (*b*) Political parties were disorganized at the time of the election of John Quincy Adams. He claimed to be a Republican, but his doctrines were decidedly Federalistic. The opposition to his administration took the name of Democrats, and elected Jackson President.

(*c*) Randall, the biographer of Jefferson, declares that he was a believer in Christianity, although not a sectarian. (*d*) While President Johnson was not a church-member, he was a Christian believer. His wife was a Methodist.

Washington's first inauguration was in New York, and his second in Philadelphia. Adams was inaugurated in Philadelphia, and Jefferson and the Presidents following elected by the people, in the city of Washington. Arthur took the Presidential oath of office first in New York City. John Adams and Jefferson died on the same day, the Fourth of July, 1826, and Monroe died on the Fourth of July five years later. John Quincy Adams was a Representative and Andrew Johnson a Senator in Congress after the expiration of their Presidential terms, and both died while holding those offices. Tyler was a Representative in the Confederate Congress from Virginia, and died in office.

Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley were assassinated while in office. Lincoln at Ford's Theatre, Washington, D. C., April 14, 1865, from a pistol shot fired by John Wilkes Booth, who was killed near Fredericksburg, Va., April 26, 1865, by Sergeant Boston Corbett. Garfield was shot in the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Washington, D. C., July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, Long Branch, N. J., September 19, 1881. The assassin was Charles Jules Guiteau, who was hanged at Washington, D. C., June 30, 1882. McKinley was shot twice September 6, 1901, while in the Temple of Music of the Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., and died from his wounds at the home of John G. Milburn, Buffalo, September 14, 1901. The assassin was Louis Czolgosz, who was electrocuted at Auburn State Prison, New York, October 29, 1901.

Jackson was shot at in the Capitol at Washington, D. C., January 29, 1835, by a house painter named Richard Lawrence, escaping because the pistol of the assassin missed fire. Ex-President Roosevelt was shot and wounded by John Schrank, an insane man, at Milwaukee, Wis., October 14, 1912.

Cleveland after taking the oath as President, kissed the open Bible, his lips touching Psalm cxii., verses 5-10, inclusive. Garfield's first act after taking the oath was to kiss his mother.

The sixth President was the son of the second President, and the twenty-third President was the grandson of the ninth President. William Henry Harrison was the eighth and Benjamin Harrison the tenth in descent from Pocahontas and John Rolfe. Lincoln was the first President wearing a full beard. Grant the first wearing a mustache. Buchanan and Cleveland were bachelors when they entered the White House as Presidents, but Cleveland surrendered during his first term. Washington, Monroe, Pierce and Hayes were born on Friday. J. Q. Adams, Pierce and Garfield were inaugurated on Friday. Tyler, Polk and Pierce died on Friday. Lincoln was assassinated on Friday.

There were remarkable coincidences in the lives of Abraham Lincoln and Jefferson Davis. Both were born in Kentucky; Lincoln in 1809, Davis in 1808. Both removed from their native state in childhood, Lincoln to the Northwest, Davis to the Southwest. Lincoln was a Captain of Volunteers and Davis a Second Lieutenant of Regulars in the Black Hawk war of 1832. They began their political careers the same year, 1844, Lincoln being a Presidential Elector for Clay, and Davis for Polk. They were elected to Congress about the same time, 1845 and 1846. They were called to preside over their respective governments the same year and within a few days; Davis, February 8, 1861; Lincoln, March 4, 1861.

Washington, Monroe, and Jackson were soldiers in the Revolutionary war; Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Buchanan in the war of 1812-15; Lincoln in the Black Hawk war; Taylor, Pierce, and Grant in the Mexican war; Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, B. Harrison, and McKinley in the Civil War, and Roosevelt was in the war with Spain. Adams and Jefferson were signers of the Declaration of Independence, and Washington and Madison of the Constitution.

Grant was christened Hiram Ulysses and Cleveland, Stephen Grover. W. H. Harrison was the oldest man elected to the Presidency, and Roosevelt the youngest, Grant being the next youngest by six months. Cleveland was the only President married in the White House, and his second daughter the only President's child born therein. Monroe's daughter (Mrs. Gouverneur), Tyler's daughter (Mrs. Waller), Grant's daughter (Mrs. Sartoris), Roosevelt's daughter (Mrs. Longworth) and Wilson's daughters, Jessie (Mrs. Sayre) and Eleanor (Mrs. McAdoo) were the only children of Presidents married therein. Wives of Tyler, Benjamin Harrison, and Wilson died in the White House. W. H. Harrison was father of the largest family, six sons and four daughters. Eight Presidents: Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, and Wilson were Virginians by birth. Six Presidents: Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, and Taft, were Ohioans by birth.

AMERICAN OSTEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION.

Founded 1897. Next annual meeting August, 1918. *President*—Dr. George W. Riley, 14 East Thirty-first Street, New York, N. Y. *Secretary*—Dr. H. L. Chiles, 466 Main Street, Orange, N. J. *Treasurer*—Dr. J. R. McDougall, 27 East Monroe Street, Chicago, Ill. Headquarters of association, 466 Main Street, Orange, N. J.

INVENTORS GUILD.

Founded 1910. The object of the guild is to advance the application of the useful arts and sciences. *President*—Frank J. Sprague, 165 Broadway, New York City. *First Vice-President*—Dr. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Madison Square Garden, New York City. *Second Vice-President*—Carl Thomas, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. *Secretary*—Thomas Robins, 13 Park Row, New York City. *Treasurer*—Henry L. Doherty, 60 Wall Street, New York City.

POLITICAL NATIONAL CONVENTIONS.

(For Presidential Conventions prior to 1908, see 1912 ALMANAC.)

1908.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

THE Democratic National Convention was held at Denver Col., July 7-10. Nominations were made July 10. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated on the first ballot the vote being: Bryan 892½; John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, 46.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, Ill., June 16. One ballot was cast, July 19, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	979	Joseph G. Cannon, Ill	58
Necessary to a choice	490	Charles W. Fairbanks, Ind	40
		Robert M. LaFollette, Wis	25
William H. Taft, Ohio	702	Joseph B. Foraker, Ohio	16
Philander C. Knox, Pa	68	Theodore Roosevelt, N. Y	3
Charles E. Hughes, N. Y	67		

1912.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at Baltimore, Md., June 25-July 2. Balloting for a candidate for President began June 28 and a nomination was reached July 2. There were forty-six ballots taken. The first, tenth, twenty-fifth, forty-second and final ballots were as follows:

CANDIDATES.	1st Ballot.	10th Ballot.	25th Ballot.	42d Ballot.	46th Ballot.
Total vote	1,086	1,088	1,088	1,087½	1,086
Necessary to a choice	724	725½	725½	725	724
Champ Clark, Missouri	440½	556	469	430	84
Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey	324	350½	405	494	990
Judson Harmon, Ohio	148	31	29	27	12
Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama	117½	117½	108	104	..
Thomas R. Marshall, Indiana	31	31	30	..	..
Simeon E. Baldwin, Connecticut	22	..	..	..	..
Eugene N. Foss, Massachusetts	..	..	43	28	..
William J. Bryan, Nebraska	1	1	1	½	..
William Sulzer, New York	2	..	..	..	..
John W. Kern, Indiana	..	1	..	1	..
William J. Gaynor, New York	..	..	..	1	..
J. Hamilton Lewis, Illinois	..	..	..	1	..
Ollie M. James, Kentucky	..	..	3	1	..

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention was held at Chicago, Ill., June 18-22. One ballot for the candidate for President was cast June 22, as follows:

CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.	CANDIDATES.	First Ballot.
Total vote	1,078	Theodore Roosevelt, New York	107
Necessary to a choice	540	Robert M. La Follette, Wis	41
Actual vote	728*	Albert B. Cummins, Iowa	17
		Charles E. Hughes, New York	2
William H. Taft, Ohio	561		

* 344 delegates withheld their votes and 6 delegates were absent.

PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The National Convention of the Progressive party met at Chicago August 5 and on August 7 unanimously nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President on the first ballot.

1916.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention was held at St. Louis, Mo., June 14-16. President Wilson and Vice-President Marshall were renominated by acclamation, June 15.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Republican National Convention met at Chicago, June 9. Charles E. Hughes and Charles W. Fairbanks were nominated, respectively, for President and Vice-President. The third and final ballot for the Presidential nomination was taken June 10.

	First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.		First Ballot.	Second Ballot.	Third Ballot.
Hughes	253½	328½	949½	La Follette	25	25	3
Weeks	105	79	3	Taft	14	.....	.....
Root	103	98½	.....	Du Pont	12	13	5
Cummins	85	85	.....	Willis	4	1	.....
Burton	77½	76½	.....	Borah	2	.....	.....
Fairbanks	74½	88½	.....	McCall	1	1	.....
Sherman	66	65	.....	Wanamaker	.....	5	.....
Roosevelt	65	81	18½	Wood	.....	1	.....
Knox	36	36	.....	Harding	.....	1	.....
Ford	32	.....	.....	Lodge	.....	.....	7
Brumbaugh	29	.....	.....	Not voting	.....	2	1

THE STATES IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, 1872-1916.

STATES.	1872	1876.	1880	1884	1888	1892	1896	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916
Alabama	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Arizona	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
Arkansas	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
California	Rep.	Rep.	Split*g*	Rep.	Rep.	Split*h*	Split	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*n*	Dem.
Colorado	.....	Rep.*a*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Connecticut	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Delaware	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Florida	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Georgia	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Illinois	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Indiana	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Iowa	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Kansas	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Kentucky	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Split*b*	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Louisiana	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Maine	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Maryland	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*j*	Split*k*	Dem.	Dem.
Massachusetts	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Michigan	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*c*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Minnesota	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Mississippi	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Missouri	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Nebraska	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Nevada	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Pop.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
New Hampshire	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
New Jersey	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
New Mexico	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
New York	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
North Carolina	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Split*d*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Ohio	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*e*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Dem.
Oregon	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Split*f*	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Pennsylvania	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Rhode Island	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
South Carolina	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Rep.
Tennessee	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Texas	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Utah	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.
Vermont	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.
Virginia	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.
Washington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Prog.	Dem.
West Virginia	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.*q*
Wisconsin	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Rep.	Rep.	Dem.	Dem.

a Electors chosen by the Legislature. *b* Rep., 12; Dem., 1. *c* Rep., 9; Dem., 5. *d* Rep., 1; Dem., 1. *e* Rep., 22; Dem., 1. *f* Rep., 3; People, 1. *g* Dem., 5; Rep., 1. *h* Dem., 8; Rep., 1. *i* Dem., 1; Rep., 8. *j* Dem., 7; Rep., 1. *k* Dem., 6; Rep., 2. *n* Dem., 2; Prog., 11. *q* Hughes 7, Wilson 1.

SALARY OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE salary of the President of the United States was the cause of discussion in the First Congress, in view of the fact that the Constitution declared that the President should receive compensation for his services. Washington had notified his fellow citizens that he desired no salary. The limits suggested in Congress ranged from $15,000 to $70,000. The salary was finally placed at $25,000, and this remained the compensation until President Grant's second term (March 3, 1873), when it was increased to $50,000. Chapter 2918 of the Laws of the Second Session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, approved March 4, 1907, appropriated "for travelling expenses of the President of the United States, to be expended at his discretion and accounted for by his certificate solely, $25,000." In the Second Session of the Sixtieth Congress the President's salary was fixed at $75,000 a year.

REFERENCE NOTES TO THE TWO FOLLOWING PAGES.

* THE candidates starred were elected. (a) The first Republican Party is claimed by the present Democratic Party as its progenitor. (b) No candidate having a majority of the electoral vote, the House of Representatives elected Adams. (d) There being no choice, the Senate elected Johnson. (e) Eleven Southern States, being within the belligerent territory, did not vote. (f) Three Southern States disfranchised. (g) Horace Greeley died after the election, and Democratic electors scattered their votes. (h) There being a dispute over the electoral vote of Florida, Louisiana, Oregon, and South Carolina, they were referred by Congress to an electoral commission composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, which, by a strict party vote, awarded 185 electoral votes to Hayes and 184 to Tilden. (i) Free Democrat. (j) Free Silver Prohibition Party. (k) In Massachusetts. There was also a Native American ticket in that State, which received 184 votes. (m) Middle of the Road or Anti-Fusion People's Party. (n) United Christian Party. (o) Union Reform Party.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

NOTE.—There is, properly speaking, no popular vote for President and Vice-President: the people vote for electors, and those chosen in each State meet therein and vote for the candidates for President and Vice-President. The record of any popular vote for electors prior to 1828 is so meagre and imperfect that a compilation would be useless. In most of the States, for more than a quarter century following the establishment of the Government, the State Legislatures "appointed" the Presidential electors, and the people therefore voted only indirectly for them, their choice being expressed by their votes for members of the Legislature.

POPULAR AND ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1916.

States.	Popular Vote.							Electoral Vote	
	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes. Rep.	Benson, Soc.	Hanly, Proh.	Reimer, Soc. L.	Plurality. Wilson.	Plurality. Hughes.	Wilson, Dem.	Hughes, Rep.
Alabama	99,546	28,662	1,916	1,034	.....	70,884	.....	12	.....
Arizona	33,170	20,524	3,174	1,153	.....	12,646	.....	3	.....
Arkansas	112,282	47,135	6,998	2,015	.....	65,147	.....	9	.....
California	466,289	462,516	43,263	27,713	.....	3,773	.....	13	.....
Colorado	178,816	102,308	10,049	2,793	.....	76,508	.....	6	.....
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	5,179	1,789	606	.....	6,728	.....	7
Delaware	24,753	26,011	480	566	.....	.....	1,258	.....	3
Florida	55,984	14,611	5,353	4,855	.....	41,373	.....	6	.....
Georgia	127,763	11,294	941	.....	.....	116,469	.....	14	.....
Idaho	70,054	55,368	8,066	1,127	.....	14,686	.....	4	.....
Illinois	950,229	1,152,549	61,391	26,047	2,488	.....	202,320	.....	29
Indiana	334,063	341,005	21,855	16,368	1,659	.....	6,942	.....	15
Iowa	221,699	280,449	10,976	3,371	.....	.....	58,750	.....	13
Kansas	314,588	277,658	24,685	12,882	.....	36,930	.....	10	.....
Kentucky	269,990	241,854	4,734	3,036	333	28,136	.....	13	.....
Louisiana	79,875	6,866	292	.....	.....	73,009	.....	10	.....
Maine	64,118	69,506	2,186	595	.....	.....	5,388	.....	6
Maryland	138,350	117,347	2,674	2,903	756	21,012	.....	8	.....
Massachusetts	247,885	268,784	11,058	2,993	1,097	.....	20,899	.....	18
Michigan	283,993	337,952	16,120	8,139	842	.....	53,959	.....	15
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	20,117	7,793	468	.....	392	.....	12
Mississippi	80,422	4,253	1,484	.....	.....	76,169	.....	10	.....
Missouri	398,032	369,339	14,612	3,884	902	28,693	.....	18	.....
Montana	101,063	66,750	9,564	.....	.....	34,313	.....	4	.....
Nebraska	158,827	117,771	7,141	2,897	.....	41,056	.....	8	.....
Nevada	17,778	12,131	3,069	310	.....	5,647	.....	3	.....
New Hampshire	43,781	43,725	1,318	303	.....	56	.....	4	.....
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	10,105	3,182	855	.....	57,964	.....	14
New Mexico	33,693	31,163	1,999	112	.....	2,530	.....	3	.....
New York	759,426	879,238	45,911	19,031	2,666	.....	119,812	.....	45
North Carolina	168,383	120,890	490	51	.....	47,493	.....	12	.....
North Dakota	55,206	53,471	5,716	997	.....	1,735	.....	5	.....
Ohio	604,361	514,898	38,092	8,080	.....	89,503	.....	24	.....
Oklahoma	148,115	98,299	45,212	1,675	.....	49,816	.....	10	.....
Oregon	120,087	126,813	9,711	4,729	.....	.....	6,726	.....	5
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	42,637	28,555	417	.....	181,950	.....	38
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	1,914	470	180	.....	4,464	.....	5
South Carolina	61,837	1,558	135	.....	.....	60,279	.....	9	.....
South Dakota	59,191	64,217	3,760	1,774	.....	.....	5,026	.....	5
Tennessee	152,955	116,257	2,542	117	.....	36,698	.....	12	.....
Texas	235,980	64,673	19,011	2,057	.....	221,307	.....	20	.....
Utah	84,256	54,137	4,460	149	144	30,119	.....	4	.....
Vermont	22,708	40,250	798	709	.....	.....	17,542	.....	4
Virginia	102,824	49,358	1,062	683	67	53,466	.....	12	.....
Washington	183,993	166,399	22,514	6,823	700	16,591	.....	7	.....
West Virginia	140,403	143,124	6,150	.....	.....	.....	2,721	1	7
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	27,846	7,166	.....	.....	28,281	.....	13
Wyoming	28,316	21,700	1,453	373	.....	6,616	.....	3	.....
Total	9,129,269	8,547,328	590,579	221,329	14,180	1,363,063	781,122	277	254

Wilson's plurality, 581,941. **Wilson's majority of Electoral Votes** 23

Progressive votes not counted in with the Hughes and Wilson votes above 35,083

Scattering votes 480

Total Popular Vote 18,538,248

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1916 AND 1912.

States.	1916.	1912.	States.	1916.	1912.	States.	1916.	1912.
Alabama	131,158	117,879	Maine	136,405	129,437	Ohio	1,165,391	1,033,557
Arizona	58,021	23,722	Maryland	262,039	231,981	Oklahoma	293,535	254,389
Arkansas	168,430	124,029	Massachusetts	531,817	488,056	Oregon	261,650	137,040
California	999,968	673,527	Michigan	647,071	550,976	Pennsylvania	1,297,097	1,217,502
Colorado	294,375	266,880	Minnesota	387,361	331,219	Rhode Island	87,816	77,894
Connecticut	213,874	190,398	Mississippi	86,679	64,528	South Carolina	63,952	50,348
Delaware	51,810	48,693	Missouri	786,769	698,562	South Dakota	128,042	116,225
Florida	80,803	51,891	Montana	177,679	79,826	Tennessee	271,901	247,821
Georgia	160,690	121,420	Nebraska	286,636	249,395	Texas	371,721	305,120
Idaho	134,615	105,755	Nevada	33,318	20,115	Utah	143,116	112,395
Illinois	2,192,707	1,146,173	New Hampshire	89,127	87,961	Vermont	64,475	62,811
Indiana	718,848	654,474	New Jersey	494,442	432,534	Virginia	153,994	136,976
Iowa	518,288	492,356	New Mexico	66,967	49,376	Washington	379,459	322,799
Kansas	629,813	365,444	New York	1,706,305	1,587,953	West Virginia	289,677	268,560
Kentucky	520,069	453,698	North Carolina	289,514	243,918	Wisconsin	449,377	399,972
Louisiana	92,982	79,377	North Dakota	115,390	86,580	Wyoming	51,842	42,296

Total vote, 1900, 13,961,566; 1904, 13,528,979; 1908, 14,888,442; 1912, 15,037,188; 1916, 18,538,248.

ELECTORAL VOTES.

1789. Previous to 1804, each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one who received the largest number of votes was declared President, and the one who received the next largest number of votes was declared Vice-President. The electoral votes for the first President of the United States were: George Washington, 69; John Adams, of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay, of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison, of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge, of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock, of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton, of New York, 3, Samuel Huntingdon, of Connecticut, 2; John Milton, of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong, of Georgia; Benjamin Lincoln, of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair, of Georgia, 1 vote each. Vacancies (votes not cast), 4. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1792. George Washington, Federalist, received 132 votes; John Adams, Federalist, 77; George Clinton, of New York, Republican (a), 50; Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, Republican, 4; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 1 vote. Vacancies, 3. George Washington was chosen President and John Adams Vice-President.

1796. John Adams, Federalist, 71; Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 68; Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 59; Aaron Burr, of New York, Republican, 30; Samuel Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 15; Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, Independent, 11; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 7; John Jay, of New York, Federalist, 5; James Iredell, of North Carolina, Federalist, 3; George Washington, of Virginia; John Henry, of Maryland, and S. Johnson, of North Carolina, all Federalists, 2 votes each; Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 1 vote. John Adams was chosen President and Thomas Jefferson Vice-President.

1800. Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 73; Aaron Burr, Republican, 73; John Adams, Federalist, 65; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 64; John Jay, Federalist, 1 vote. There being a tie vote for Jefferson and Burr, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. Jefferson received the votes of ten States, which, being the largest vote cast for a candidate, elected him President. Burr received the votes of four States, which, being the next largest vote, elected him Vice-President. There were 2 blank votes.

1804. The Constitution of the United States having been amended, the electors at this election voted fo. a P esident and a Vice-President, instead of for two candidates for President. The result was as follows: For President, Thomas Jefferson, Republican, 162; Charles C. Pinckney, Federalist, 14. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 162; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 14. Jefferson was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1808. For President, James Madison, of Virginia, Republican, 122; Charles C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, Federalist, 47; George Clinton, of New York, Republican, 6. For Vice-President, George Clinton, Republican, 113; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 47; John Langdon, of New Hampshire, 9; James Madison, 3; James Monroe, 3. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Clinton Vice-President.

1812. For President, James Madison, Republican, 128; De Witt Clinton, of New York, Federalist, 89. For Vice-President, Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, 131; Jared Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, Federalist, 86. Vacancy, 1. Madison was chosen President and Gerry Vice-President.

1816. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican, 183; Rufus King, of New York, Federalist, 34. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, Republican, 183; John Eager Howard, of Maryland, Federalist, 22; James Ross, of Pennsylvania, 5; John Marshall, of Virginia, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, 3. Vacancies, 4. Monroe was chosen President and Tompkins Vice-President.

1820. For President, James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican 231; John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, 1. For Vice-President, Daniel D. Tompkins, Republican, 218; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey, 8; Daniel Rodney, of Delaware, 4; Robert G. Harper, of Maryland, and Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, 1 vote each. Vacancies, 3. James Monroe was chosen President and Daniel D. Tompkins Vice-President.

1824. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 99; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican (b), 84; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford, of Georgia, Republican, 41. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Republican, 182; Nathan Sanford, of New York, Republican, 30; Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, Republican, 24; Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Republican, 13; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Republican, 9; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, Republican, 2; Calhoun was chosen Vice-President.

1828. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 178; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, National Republican, 83. For Vice-President, John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Democrat, 171; Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 83; William Smith, of South Carolina, Democrat, 7.

1832. For President, Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, Democrat, 219; Henry Clay, of Kentucky, National Republican, 49; John Floyd, of Georgia, Independent, 11; William Wirt, of Maryland, Anti-Mason, 7. For Vice-President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 189; John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, National Republican, 49; Henry Lee, of Massachusetts, Independent, 11; Amos Ellmaker, of Pennsylvania, Anti-Mason, 7; William Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 30.

1836. For President, Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 170. Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 73; Hugh L. White, of Tennessee, Whig, 26; Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts, Whig, 14; Wm. P. Mangum, of North Carolina, Whig, 11. For Vice-President, Richard M. Johnson (d), of Kentucky, Democrat, 147; F. Granger, of New York, Whig, 77; John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 47; Wm. Smith, of Alabama, Democrat, 23.

1840. For President, William Henry Harrison, of Ohio, Whig, 234; Martin Van Buren, of New York, Democrat, 60. For Vice-President, John Tyler, of Virginia, Whig, 234; Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky Democrat, 48; Littleton W. Tazewell, of Virginia, Democrat, 11; James K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 1.

1844. For President, J K. Polk, of Tennessee, Democrat, 170; H. Clay, of Kentucky, Whig, 105. For Vice-President, G. M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, Democrat, 170; T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Whig, 105.

1848. For President, Zach. Taylor, of Louisiana, Whig, 163; Lewis Cass, of Michigan, Democrat, 127. For Vice-President, Millard Fillmore, of New York, Whig, 163; Wm. O. Butler, of Kentucky, Democrat, 127.

1852. For President, Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, Democrat, 254; Winfield Scott, of New Jersey, Whig, 42. For Vice-President, William R. King, of Alabama, Democrat, 254; William A. Graham, of North Carolina, Whig, 42.

ELECTORAL AND POPULAR VOTES.

Year Election	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1856	James Buchanan*	Pa	Dem	1,838,169	496,905	174	J. C. Breckinridge*	Ky	Dem	174
	John C. Fremont	Cal	Rep	1,341,264	.....	114	William L. Dayton	N. J	Rep	114
	Millard Fillmore	N. Y.	Amer	874,538	.....	8	A. J. Donelson	Tenn	Amer	8
1860	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	1,866,352	491,195	180	Hannibal Hamlin*	Me	Rep	180
	Stephen A. Douglas	Ill	Dem	1,375,157	.....	12	H. V. Johnson	Ga	Dem	12
	J C Breckinridge	Ky	Dem	845,763	.....	72	Joseph Lane	Ore	Dem	72
	John Bell	Tenn	Union	589,581	.....	39	Edward Everett	Mass	Union	39
1864	Abraham Lincoln*	Ill	Rep	2,216,067	407,342	e)212	Andrew Johnson*	Tenn	Rep	212
	Geo. B. McClellan	N. J	Dem	1,808,725	.....	21	Geo. H. Pendleton	O	Dem	21
1868	Ulysses S. Grant*	Ill	Rep	3,015,071	305,456	f) 214	Schuyler Colfax*	Ind	Rep	214
	Horatio Seymour	N. Y.	Dem	2,709,615	.....	80	F. P. Blair, Jr	Mo	Dem	80

Year Election.	Candidates for President.	States.	Political Party.	Popular Vote.	Plurality.	Electoral Vote	Candidates for Vice-President.	States.	Political Party.	Electoral Vote
1872..	Ulysses S. Grant*..	Ill....	Rep ...	3,597,070	762,991	286	Henry Wilson*....	Mass..	Rep....	286
	Horace Greeley....	N. Y..	D. & L..	2,834,079	.....	(g) .	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo...	D. & L.	47
	Charles O'Conor...	N. Y..	Dem...	29,408	.....	....	John Q. Adams....	Mass..	Dem...	....
	James Black.....	Pa....	Temp..	5,608	.....	....	John Russell	Mich..	Temp.	....
	Thos. A. Hendricks	Ind..	Dem...	.....	.....	42	George W. Julian..	Ind...	Lib ...	5
	B. Gratz Brown...	Mo...	Dem...	.....	.....	18	A. H. Colquitt....	Ga....	Dem ..	5
	Charles J. Jenkins..	Ga..	Dem...	.....	.....	2	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	Dem...	3
	David Davis.....	Ill....	Ind...	.....	.....	1	T. E. Bramlette...	Ky...	Dem...	3
							W. S. Groesbeck ..	O.....	Dem...	1
							Willis B. Machen..	Ky..	Dem...	1
							N. P. Banks.....	Mass..	Lib....	1
1876..	Samuel J. Tilden...	N. Y..	Dem...	4,284,885	250,935	184	T. A. Hendricks...	Ind...	Dem...	184
	Ruth'f'd B. Hayes*	O....	Rep....	4,033,950	.....	b)185	Wm. A. Wheeler*..	N. Y..	Rep....	185
	Peter Cooper.....	N. Y..	Gre'nb.	81,740	.....	....	Samuel F. Cary....	O.....	Gre'nb.	....
	Green Clay Smith..	Ky...	Proh...	9,522	.....	....	Gideon T. Stewart.	O.....	Proh...	....
	James B. Walker..	Ill....	Amer..	2,636	.....	....	D. Kirkpatrick....	N. Y..	Amer..	....
1880..	James A. Garfield*.	O.....	Rep....	4,449,053	7,018	214	Chester A. Arthur*	N. Y..	Rep....	214
	W. S. Hancock....	Pa....	Dem...	4,442,035	.....	155	William H. English	Ind...	Dem...	155
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Gre'nb.	307,306	.....	....	B. J Chambers....	Tex...	Gre'nb.	....
	Neal Dow.....	Me...	Proh...	10,305	.....	....	H. A. Thompson...	O.....	Proh...	....
	John W. Phelps...	Vt....	Amer..	707	.....	....	S. C. Pomeroy....	Kan..	Amer..	....
1884..	Grover Cleveland*.	N. Y..	Dem...	4,911,017	62,683	219	T. A. Hendricks*..	Ind...	Dem...	219
	James G. Blaine...	Me...	Rep....	4,848,334	.....	182	John A. Logan....	Ill....	Rep....	182
	John P. St. John...	Kan..	Proh...	151,809	.....	....	William Daniel....	Md...	Proh...	....
	Benjamin F. Butler	Mass..	Gre'nb.	133,825	.....	....	A. M. West.....	Miss..	Gre'nb.	....
	P. D. Wigginton...	Cal...	Amer..	.....	.....	....				
1888..	Grover Cleveland..	N. Y..	Dem...	5,538,233	98,017	168	Allen G. Thurman.	O.....	Dem...	168
	Benj Harrison*...	Ind...	Rep....	5,440,216	.....	233	Levi P. Morton*...	N. Y..	Rep....	233
	Clinton B. Fisk....	N. J..	Proh...	249,907	.....	....	John A. Brooks....	Mo...	Proh...	....
	Alson J. Streeter...	Ill....	U. L...	148,105	.....	....	C. E. Cunningham	Ark...	U. L...	....
	R. H. Cowdry.....	Ill....	U'd L..	2,808	.....	....	W. H. T. Wakefield	Kan..	U'd L..	....
	James L. Curtis...	N. Y..	Amer..	1,591	.....	....	James B. Greer....	Tenn..	Amer..	....
1892..	Grover Cleveland*.	N Y..	Dem...	5,556,918	380,810	277	Adlai E. Stevenson*	Ill...	Dem...	277
	Benjamin Harrison	Ind...	Rep....	5,176,108	.....	145	Whitelaw Reid....	N. Y..	Rep....	145
	James B. Weaver..	Iowa..	Peop...	1,041,028	.....	22	James G. Field....	Va....	Peop...	22
	John Bidwell.....	Cal...	Proh...	264,133	.....	....	James B. Cranfill..	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Simon Wing.....	Mass..	Soc. L..	21,164	.....	....	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1896..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep....	7,104,779	601,854	271	Garret A. Hobart*.	N. J..	Rep....	271
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem. }	6,502,925	{	176	Arthur Sewall.....	Me...	Dem...	149
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Peop. }		{	....	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop ..	27
	Joshua Levering...	Md...	Proh...	132,007	.....	....	Hale Johnson.....	Ill....	Proh...	....
	John M. Palmer...	Ill....	N.Dem.	133,148	.....	....	Simon B. Buckner.	Ky...	N.Dem.	....
	Chas. H. Matchett.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	36,274	.....	....	Matthew Maguire.	N. J..	Soc. L..	....
	Charles E. Bentley	Neb...	Nat. (j)	13,969	.....	....	James H. Southgate	N. C..	Nat. (j)	....
1900..	Wm. McKinley*...	O.....	Rep	7,207,923	849,790	292	Theo. Roosevelt*..	N. Y..	Rep....	292
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem P.	6,358,133	.....	155	Adlai E. Stevenson.	Ill....	Dem.P.	155
	John G. Woolley...	Ill....	Proh...	208,914	.....	....	Henry B. Metcalf..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Wharton Barker...	Pa....	MP (m)	50,373	.....	....	Ignatius Donnelly..	Minn..	MP (m)	....
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc. D.	87,814	.....	....	Job Harriman.....	Cal...	Soc. D.	....
	Jos. F. Malloney...	Mass..	Soc. L..	39 739	.....	....	Valentine Remmel.	Pa....	Soc. L..	....
	J. F. R. Leonard...	Iowa..	U C (n)	1,059	.....	....	John G. Woolley..	Ill....	U C (n)	....
	Seth H. Ellis.....	O	U R (o)	5,698	.....	....	Sam. T. Nicholson.	Pa...	U R (o)	....
1904..	Theo. Roosevelt*..	N. Y..	Rep....	7,623,486	2,545,515	336	Chas.W.Fairbanks*	Ind...	Rep....	336
	Alton B. Parker...	N. Y..	Dem...	5,077,911	.....	140	Henry G. Davis...	W. Va.	Dem...	140
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	402,283	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Silas C. Swallow...	Pa....	Proh...	258,536	.....	....	George W. Carroll	Tex...	Proh...	....
	Thomas E. Watson	Ga....	Peop...	117 183	.....	....	Thomas H. Tibbles	Neb...	Peop...	....
	Chas. H. Corrigan.	N. Y..	Soc. L..	31,249	.....	....	William W. Cox...	Ill....	Soc. L..	....
1908..	William H. Taft*..	O.....	Rep....	7,678,908	1,269,804	321	James S. Sherman*	N. Y..	Rep....	321
	William J. Bryan..	Neb...	Dem...	6,409,104	.....	162	John W. Kern.....	Ind...	Dem...	162
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	420,793	.....	....	Benjamin Hanford.	N. Y..	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin.	Ariz...	Proh...	253,840	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Thos. E. Watson..	Ga....	Peop...	29,100	.....	....	Samuel Williams..	Ind...	Peop...	....
	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	13,825	.....	....	Donald L. Munro..	Va....	Soc. L..	....
	Thos L. Hisgen....	Mass..	Ind....	82,872	.....	....	Jno. Temple Graves	Ga....	Ind....	....
1912..	Woodrow Wilson*.	N. J..	Dem...	6,293,019	2,173,512	435	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	435
	William H. Taft...	O.....	Rep....	3,484,956	.....	8	Nicholas M. Butler	N. Y..	Rep....	8
	Theo. Roosevelt...	N. Y..	Prog...	4,119,507	.....	88	Hiram W. Johnson.	Cal...	Prog...	88
	Eugene V. Debs...	Ind...	Soc....	901,873	.....	....	Emil Seidel.....	Wis...	Soc....	....
	Eugene W. Chafin.	Ariz...	Proh...	207,928	.....	....	Aaron S. Watkins..	O.....	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	29,259	.....	....	August Gillhaus...	N. Y..	Soc. L..	....
1916..	Woodrow Wilson*.	N. J..	Dem...	9,129,269	581,941	277	Thos. R. Marshall*	Ind...	Dem...	277
	Charles E. Hughes.	N. Y..	Rep....	8,547,328	.....	254	Chas. W. Fairbanks	Ind...	Rep....	254
	Allan J. Benson...	N. Y..	Soc....	590,579	.....	....	Geo. R. Kirkpatrick	N. J..	Soc....	....
	J. Frank Hanly....	Ind...	Proh...	231,329	.....	....	Ira Landrith.....	Mass..	Proh...	....
	Arthur E. Reimer..	Mass..	Soc. L..	14,180	.....	....	Caleb Harrison....	Ill....	Soc. L..	....

* The candidates starred were elected.

NEW BOUNDARIES OF NEW YORK CITY CONGRESS DISTRICTS.

By an act of the Legislature, in effect June 9, 1917, the boundaries of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congressional Districts, all in the City of New York, have been changed, and they now are:

Fifteenth District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Fifteenth District: Beginning at the Hudson River and West Sixty-second Street, thence easterly along West Sixty-second Street to Amsterdam Avenue, along Amsterdam Avenue to West Sixtieth Street, along West Sixtieth Street to Columbus Avenue, along Columbus and Ninth Avenues to West Fifty-fifth Street, along West Fifty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue, along Eighth Avenue to West Thirty-eighth Street, along West Thirty-eighth Street to Seventh Avenue, along Seventh Avenue to West Fourteenth Street, along West Fourteenth Street to the Hudson River, and thence along the Hudson River to West Sixty-second Street, the point or place of beginning.

Sixteenth District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Sixteenth District: All of Blackwell's Island and that portion of the County of New York beginning at the East River and East Sixty-third Street, and running westerly along East Sixty-third Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East Sixty-first Street, along East Sixty-first Street to Lexington Avenue, along Lexington Avenue to East Sixty-second Street, along East Sixty-second Street to Park Avenue, along Park and Fourth Avenues to East Fourteenth Street, along East Fourteenth Street to the East River and along the East River to East Sixty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.

Seventeenth District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Seventeenth District: Beginning at West Eighty-sixth Street and the Hudson River; thence easterly along West Eighty-sixth Street to Central Park West, along Central Park West to West Ninety-ninth Street, thence across and through Central Park to Fifth Avenue and East Ninety-ninth Street, along East Ninety-ninth Street to Lexington Avenue, along Lexington Avenue to East Seventy-third Street, along East Seventy-third Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East Sixty-first Street, along East Sixty-first Street to Lexington Avenue, along Lexington Avenue to East Sixty-second Street, along East Sixty-second Street to Park Avenue, along Park and Fourth Avenues to East Fourteenth Street, along East Fourteenth Street and West Fourteenth Street to Seventh Avenue, along Seventh Avenue to West Thirty-eighth Street, along West Thirty-eighth Street to Eighth Avenue, along Eighth Avenue to West Fifty-fifth Street, along West Fifty-fifth Street to Ninth Avenue, along Ninth and Columbus Avenues to West Sixtieth Street, along West Sixtieth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, along Amsterdam Avenue to West Sixty-second Street, along West Sixty-second Street to the Hudson River and along the Hudson River to West Eighty-sixth Street, the point or place of beginning.

Eighteenth District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Eighteenth District: Beginning at the East River and East Sixty-third Street, thence westerly along East Sixty-third Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East Seventy-third Street, along East Seventy-third Street to Lexington Avenue, along Lexington Avenue to East Ninety-ninth Street, along East Ninety-ninth Street to the East River and along the East River to East Sixty-third Street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-first District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Twenty-first District: That portion of the County of New York beginning at the intersection of Fifth Avenue and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and running thence westerly along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to the Hudson River, and thence along the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thence through Spuyten Duyvil Creek and the Harlem River, and along the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties to Eighth Avenue, thence southerly along Eighth Avenue to West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, along West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River and along the Harlem River to Fifth Avenue, and along Fifth Avenue to West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-second District—The territory included within the following boundaries shall compose the Twenty-second District: North Brother's Island, South Brother's Island, Riker's Island, and that portion of the County of New York, beginning at the Harlem River and East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and thence westerly along East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street to Second Avenue, along Second Avenue to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, along East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to Park Avenue, along Park Avenue to East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, along East One Hundred and Twentieth Street to Fifth Avenue, thence through Mount Morris Park and along Fifth Avenue to the Harlem River, and along the Harlem River to West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, along West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to Eighth Avenue, along Eighth Avenue to the Harlem River, thence along the Harlem River to East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, the point or place of beginning; and that portion of the County of Bronx beginning at Jerome Avenue and the Harlem River, thence along Jerome Avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, and along East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Melrose Avenue, along Melrose Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, along East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, along East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Saint Ann's Avenue, along Saint Ann's Avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the East River, thence along the East River, Bronx Kills and the Harlem River to Jerome Avenue, the point or place of beginning.

Twenty-third District—The territory within the following boundaries shall compose the Twenty-third District: That portion of Bronx County beginning at the Harlem River and Jerome Avenue, thence along Jerome Avenue to East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, along East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Melrose Avenue, along Melrose Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, along East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street to Third Avenue, along Third Avenue to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, along East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street to Saint Ann's Avenue, along Saint Ann's Avenue to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, along East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Prospect Avenue, along Prospect Avenue to Freeman Street, along Freeman Street to Southern Boulevard, along Southern Boulevard to Pelham Avenue, along Pelham Avenue to Bronx River, along the Bronx River to the city line, along the city line to the Hudson River, along the Hudson River to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, thence through Spuyten Duyvil Creek to the Harlem River, and along the line separating New York from Bronx Counties to Jerome Avenue, the point or place of beginning.

AMERICAN ALLIANCE FOR LABOR AND DEMOCRACY.

Organized 1917. The outstanding provisions in the declaration of principles include: Suppression of disloyalists and pro-German propagandists. Solidification of labor behind the Government. Conscription of wealth as well as men. Heavy taxes on incomes, excess profits and land values. Government control of industries in case of labor disputes. Action against speculative interests which enhance prices of the necessaries of life. Insurance for soldiers and sailors. Equal suffrage. Indorsement of President Wilson's decision not to permit the war to be made an excuse for lowering labor standards. Declaration that wage earners must have a voice in determining conditions under which they give service, must be represented in councils conducting the war and at peace negotiations.

The officers are: *President*—Samuel Gompers. *Secretary*—Frank Morrison. *Treasurer*—J. G. Phelps Stokes. *Vice-Presidents*—W. B. Gaylord, James Duncan and Gertrude B. Fuller. General offices, Washington, D. C.

NEW BOUNDARIES OF NEW YORK STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

By an act of the Legislature, which went in effect June 9. 1917, the boundaries of the fifty-one State Senatorial Districts were changed, and they now are as follows:

First—The counties of Nassau and Suffolk.

Second—That part of the County of Queens, within and bounded by a line, beginning at Strong Causeway on Flushing Creek and running thence along Flushing Creek to the junction of Ireland Mill Road, thence along Ireland Mill Road to Lawrence Street, to Bradford Avenue, to Main Street, to Lincoln Street, to Union Avenue, to Whitestone Avenue, to Bayside Avenue, to Little Bayside Road, to Poppenhausen Avenue, to Bell Avenue, to Mulford Avenue, to the waters of Little Neck Bay, thence easterly through the waters of Little Neck Bay to the boundary line of Queens and Nassau Counties, thence southerly along said boundary line to the Atlantic Ocean, thence westerly through the waters of the Atlantic Ocean to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence northerly along said boundary line to Woodbine Street, thence along Woodbine Street to Woodward Avenue, to Palmetto Street, to Grandview Avenue, to Linden Street, to Forest Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Fresh Pond Road, to Woodbine Street, to Long Island Railroad, to Woodhaven Avenue, to White Pot Road, to Astoria Road, to North Hempstead Plank Road, to Lawn Avenue, to the stream connecting Lawn Avenue and Flushing Creek, thence along said stream to its junction with Flushing Creek, thence along Flushing Creek to Strong Causeway, the place of beginning.

Third—That part of the County of Queens, within and bounded by a line, beginning at Strong Causeway on Flushing Creek and running thence along Flushing Creek to the junction of Ireland Mill Road, thence along Ireland Mill Road to Lawrence Street, to Bradford Avenue, to Main Street, to Lincoln Street, to Union Avenue, to Whitestone Avenue, to Bayside Avenue, to Little Bayside Road, to Poppenhausen Avenue, to Bell Avenue, to Mulford Avenue, to the waters of Little Neck Bay, thence northerly, westerly and southerly through the waters of Little Neck Bay, Long Island Sound, East River and Newtown Creek to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence southerly along said boundary line to Woodbine Street, thence along Woodbine Street, to Woodward Avenue, to Palmetto Street, to Grandview Avenue, to Linden Street, to Forest Avenue, to Gates Avenue, to Fresh Pond Road, to Woodbine Street, to Long Island Railroad, to Woodhaven Avenue, to White Pot Road, to Astoria Road, to North Hempstead Plank Road, to Lawn Avenue, to the stream connecting Lawn Avenue and Flushing Creek, thence along said stream to its junction with Flushing Creek, thence along Flushing Creek to Strong Causeway, the place of beginning.

Fourth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of Sutter Avenue and Williams Avenue and running thence along Williams Avenue to Blake Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to Hegeman Avenue, to New Jersey Avenue, to Vienna Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to the waters of Jamaica Bay, thence southerly through the waters of Jamaica Bay to a point east of Duck Point Marsh, thence southerly and easterly to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence southerly and westerly, along said boundary line, south of Barren Island, to the Atlantic Ocean, thence westerly and northerly through the waters of Atlantic Ocean, Gravesend Bay, the Narrows and New York Bay to the junction of Sixty-third Street, thence along Sixty-third Street to Third Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street, to Sixth Avenue, to Forty-ninth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Fort Hamilton Avenue (or Parkway), to Thirty-ninth Street, to Twelfth Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Thirteenth Avenue, to Forty-first Street, to Fourteenth Avenue, to Forty-fourth Street, to Fifteenth Avenue, to Fiftieth Street, to Sixteenth Avenue, to Forty-ninth Street, to Nineteenth Avenue, to Forty-seventh Street, to Washington Avenue (or Parkville Avenue), to Gravesend Avenue, to Foster Avenue, to East Seventeenth Street, to Avenue I, to Flatbush Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street, to Avenue J, to Schenectady Avenue, to Glenwood Road, to East Forty-sixth Street, to Farragut Road, to Schenectady Avenue, to Clarendon Road, to Ralph Avenue, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-first Street, to Linden Avenue, to Rockaway Parkway, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-eighth Street, to Lott Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Livonia Avenue, to Osborn Street, to Dumont Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Sutter Avenue, and thence along Sutter Avenue to Williams Avenue, the place of beginning.

Fifth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of New York Bay and Sixty-third Street, and running thence along Sixty-third Street to Third Avenue, to Sixty-fifth Street to Sixth Avenue to Forty-ninth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Fort Hamilton Avenue (or Parkway), to Gravesend Avenue, to Terrace Place, to Eleventh Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Terrace Place, to Prospect Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Garfield Place, to Fifth Avenue, to Saint Mark's Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Bergen Street, to Boerum Place, to Dean Street, to Court Street, to Amity Street, to Clinton Street, to Warren Street, to Columbia Street, to Congress Street, to the waters of the East River, thence southerly through the waters of the East River, Buttermilk Channel and New York Bay to the place of beginning.

Sixth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Bergen Street and Nevins Street, and running thence along Nevins Street to Atlantic Avenue, to Bond Street, to Fulton Street, to Hudson Avenue, to De Kalb Avenue, to Washington Park (or Cumberland Street), to Myrtle Avenue, to Spencer Street, to Willoughby Avenue, to Nostrand Avenue, to Lafayette Avenue, to Bedford Avenue, to Dean Street, to New York Avenue, to Park Place, to Nostrand Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, to New York Avenue, to Sterling Street, to Flatbush Avenue (or Washington Avenue), to Malbone Street, to Ocean Avenue, to Parkside Avenue, to Parade Place, to Caton Avenue, to Coney Island Avenue, to Beverly Road, to East Ninth Street, to Avenue C (or Avenue C West), to West Street, to Fifteenth Avenue, to Thirty-seventh Street, to Fourteenth Avenue, to Forty-first Street, to Thirteenth Avenue, to Fortieth Street, to Twelfth Avenue, to Thirty-ninth Street, to Fort Hamilton Avenue (or Parkway), to Gravesend Avenue, to Terrace Place, to Eleventh Avenue, to Seventeenth Street, to Terrace Place, to Prospect Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Garfield Place, to Fifth Avenue, to Saint Mark's Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Bergen Street and thence along Bergen Street to the place of beginning.

Seventh—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of Nostrand Avenue and Flushing Avenue, and running thence along Flushing Avenue to Broadway, to Hopkinson Avenue, to MacDonough Street, to Broadway, to Jamaica Avenue, to Alabama Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, to Williams Avenue, to Sutter Avenue, to Howard Avenue, to Pacific Street, to Ralph Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, to Utica Avenue, to Pacific Street, to Schenectady Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Sumner Avenue, to MacDonough Street, to Lewis Avenue, to Greene Avenue, to Nostrand Avenue, and thence along Nostrand Avenue to the place of beginning.

Eighth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of Nostrand Avenue and Lafayette Avenue and running thence along Lafayette Avenue to Bedford Avenue, to Dean Street, to New York Avenue, to Park Place, to Nostrand Avenue, to Eastern Parkway, to New York Avenue, to Sterling Street, to Fatbush Avenue (or Washington Avenue), to Malbone Street, to Ocean Avenue, to Parkside Avenue, to Parade Place, to Caton Avenue, to Coney Island Avenue, to Beverly Road, to East Ninth Street, to Avenue C (or Avenue C West), to West Street, to Fifteenth Avenue, to Thirty-seventh Street, to Fourteenth Avenue, to Forty-fourth Street, to Fifteenth Avenue, to Fiftieth Washington Avenue (or Parkville Avenue), to Gravesend Avenue, to Foster Avenue, to East Seventeenth Street, to Avenue I, to Flatbush Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street, to Avenue J, to Schenectady Avenue, to Glenwood Road, to East Forty-sixth Street, to Farragut Road, to Schenectady Avenue, to Clarendon Road, to Ralph Avenue, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-first Street, to Linden Avenue, to Rockaway

Parkway, to Church Avenue, to East Ninety-eighth Street, to Lott Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Livonia Avenue, to Osborn Street, to Dumont Avenue, to Thatford Avenue, to Sutter Avenue, to Howard Avenue, to Pacific Street, to Ralph Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, to Utica Avenue, to Pacific Street, to Schenectady Avenue, to Fulton Street, to Sumner Avenue, to MacDonough Street, to Lewis Avenue, to Greene Avenue, to Nostrand Avenue and thence along Nostrand Avenue to the place of beginning.

Ninth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties and Stanhope Street and running thence along Stanhope Street to Hamburg Avenue, to De Kalb Avenue, to Broadway, to Hopkinson Avenue, to MacDonough Street, to Broadway, to Jamaica Avenue, to Alabama Avenue, to Atlantic Avenue, to Williams Avenue, to Blake Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to Hegeman Avenue, to New Jersey Avenue, to Vienna Avenue, to Pennsylvania Avenue, to the waters of Jamaica Bay, thence southerly through the waters of Jamaica Bay to a point east of Duck Point Marsh, thence southerly and easterly to the boundary line between Kings and Queens Counties, thence northerly and westerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Tenth—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and North Eleventh Street, and running thence along North Eleventh Street to Berry Street, to North Twelfth Street, to Union Avenue, to Frost Street, to Lorimer Street, to Broadway, to Walton Street, to Throop Avenue, to Lorimer Street, to Harrison Avenue, to Flushing Avenue, to Broadway, to De Kalb Avenue, to Hamburg Avenue, to Stanhope Street, to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence along said boundary line to Newtown Creek, thence northerly, westerly and southerly, through the waters of Newtown Creek and the East River to the place of beginning.

Eleventh—That part of the County of Kings, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of Congress Street and Buttermilk Channel and running thence along Congress Street to Columbia Street, to Warren Street, to Clinton Street, to Amity Street, to Court Street, to Dean Street, to Boerum Place, to Bergen Street, to Nevins Street, to Atlantic Avenue, to Bond Street, to Fulton Street, to Hudson Avenue, to De Kalb Avenue, to Washington Park (or Cumberland Street), to Myrtle Avenue, to Spencer Street, to Willoughby Avenue, to Nostrand Avenue, to Flushing Avenue, to Harrison Avenue, to Lorimer Street, to Throop Avenue, to Walton Street, to Broadway, to Lorimer Street, to Frost Street, to Union Avenue, to North Twelfth Street, to Berry Street, to North Eleventh Street, to the waters of the East River, thence southerly through the waters of the East River and Buttermilk Channel to the place of beginning.

Twelfth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the Hudson River and West Tenth Street and running thence along West Tenth Street to Greenwich Street, to Charles Street, to Bleecker Street, to Christopher Street, to West Fourth Street, to West Washington Place, to Sixth Avenue, to West Third Street, to Broadway, to East Fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Houston Street, to Ludlow Street, to Broome Street, to Essex Street, to Grand Street, to Gouverneur Street, to Cherry Street, to Scammel Street, to Water Street, to Gouverneur Slip, to the East River, thence through the waters of the East River and Hudson River to the place of beginning, and including Governor's, Ellis, Bedloe's and Oyster Islands.

Thirteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the Hudson River and West Sixty-third Street and running thence along West Sixty-third Street to Columbus Avenue, to Ninth Avenue, to West Fifty-seventh Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Forty-fourth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Thirty-seventh Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Fourteenth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Bleecker Street, to Bank Street, to West Fourth Street, to West Eleventh Street, to Bleecker Street, to Charles Street, to Greenwich Street, to West Tenth Street, to the Hudson River, thence through the waters of the Hudson River to the place of beginning.

Fourteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and East Eighteenth Street and running thence along East Eighteenth Street to Avenue B, to East Seventeenth Street, to First Avenue, to East Sixteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifteenth Street, to Irving Place, to East Fourteenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Astor Place, to Broadway, to East Fourth Street, to Second Avenue, to East Houston Street, to Ludlow Street, to Broome Street, to Essex Street, to Grand Street, to Gouverneur Street, to Cherry Street, to Scammel Street, to Water Street, to Gouverneur Slip, to the East River, thence through the waters of the East River to the place of beginning.

Fifteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the Hudson River and West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and running thence along West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to Broadway, to West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Columbus Avenue (or Morningside Avenue East), to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to Saint Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Eighth Avenue (or Central Park West), to West Sixty-second Street, to Broadway, to Eighth Avenue (or Central Park West), to West Fifty-eighth Street, to Ninth Avenue, to Columbus Avenue, to West Sixty-third Street, to the Hudson River, thence through the waters of the Hudson River to the place of beginning.

Sixteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and East Eighty-first Street and running thence along East Eighty-first Street to East End Avenue, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to Avenue A, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to Third Avenue, to East Seventy-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-second Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Fortieth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Twenty-second Street, to Third Avenue, to East Sixteenth Street, to First Avenue, to East Seventeenth Street, to Avenue B, to East Eighteenth Street, to the East River, thence through the waters of the East River to the place of beginning, and including Blackwell's Island.

Seventeenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of Seventh Avenue and West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and running thence along West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Park Avenue, to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-ninth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Seventy-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-fourth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifty-second Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Fortieth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Thirty-fourth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Twenty-second Street, to Third Avenue, to East Fifteenth Street, to Irving Place, to East Fourteenth Street, to Fourth Avenue, to Astor Place, to Broadway, to West Third Street, to Sixth Avenue, to West Washington Place, to West Fourth Street, to Christopher Street, to Bleecker Street, to West Eleventh Street, to West Fourth Street, to Bank Street, to Bleecker Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fourteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Thirty-seventh Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Forty-third Street, to Seventh Avenue, to West Forty-fourth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to West Fifty-seventh Street, to Ninth Avenue, to West Fifty-eighth Street, to Eighth Avenue (or Central Park West), to Broadway, to West Sixty-second Street, to Eighth Avenue (or Central Park West), to West One Hundred and Tenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, and thence along Seventh Avenue to the place of beginning.

Eighteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and running thence along East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Second Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Third

Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to Park Avenue, to East Ninety-sixth Street, to Lexington Avenue, to East Seventy-ninth Street, to Third Avenue, to East Seventy-seventh Street, to Avenue A, to East Eighty-fourth Street, to East End Avenue, to East Eighty-first Street, to the East River, thence through the waters of the East River to the place of beginning, and including Ward's Island.

Nineteenth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the Hudson River and West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and running thence along West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to Lenox Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to Madison Avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to the Harlem River, thence through the waters of the Harlem River, Bronx Kills, East River and Little Hell Gate to the junction of East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, thence along East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Second Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, to Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, to Saint Nicholas Avenue, to West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, to Columbus Avenue (or Morningside Avenue East), to West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, to Broadway, to West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to the Hudson River, thence through the waters of the Hudson River to the place of beginning, and including Randall's Island and Sunken Meadow.

Twentieth—That part of the County of New York, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the Hudson River and West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and running thence along West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to Lenox Avenue, to West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, to Madison Avenue, to East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, to the junction of the Harlem River, thence easterly through the waters of the Harlem River to the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties, thence northerly and westerly along said boundary line to the Hudson River, thence through the waters of the Hudson River to the place of beginning.

Twenty-first—That part of the County of Bronx, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and East One Hundred and Fortieth Street and running thence along East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, to Locust Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to Jackson Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to Trinity Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Saint Ann's Avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Cauldwell Avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to Boston Road, to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to Washington Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to Anthony Avenue, to East Tremont Avenue, to Mount Hope Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to Morris Avenue, to Mount Hope Place, to Walton Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to West Tremont Avenue, to Macombs Road, to Featherbed Lane, to Aqueduct Avenue, to West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, to the Harlem River, thence through the waters of the Harlem River, Bronx Kills and East River to the place of beginning.

Twenty-second—That part of the County of Bronx, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of the East River and East One Hundred and Fortieth Street and running thence along East One Hundred and Fortieth Street to Locust Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, to Jackson Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to Trinity Avenue, to East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to Saint Ann's Avenue, to East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Cauldwell Avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, to Boston Road, to Third Avenue, to East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, to Washington Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Arthur Avenue, to Crotona Park North, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Hoe Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, to the Bronx River, thence through the waters of the Bronx and East Rivers to the place of beginning, and including Riker's, South Brothers and North Brothers Islands.

Twenty-third—That part of the County of Bronx, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the junction of West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and the Harlem River and running thence westerly through the waters of the Harlem River to the boundary line between New York and Bronx Counties, thence northerly and westerly along said boundary line to the Hudson River, thence northerly through the waters of the Hudson River to the northerly boundary line of the City of New York, thence along the northerly and easterly boundary lines of the City of New York to the East River, thence through the waters of the East and Bronx Rivers to East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, thence along East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street to Hoe Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Crotona Park North, to Arthur Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, to Park Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to Anthony Avenue, to East Tremont Avenue, to Mount Hope Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to Morris Avenue, to Mount Hope Place, to Walton Avenue, to East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to West One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, to West Tremont Avenue, to Macombs Road, to Featherbed Lane, to Aqueduct Avenue, to West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, thence along West One Hundred and Seventy-second Street to the place of beginning.

Twenty-fourth—The Counties of Richmond and Rockland.

Twenty-fifth—That part of the County of Westchester, comprising the towns of Bedford, East Chester, Harrison, Lewisboro, Mamaroneck, New Castle, North Castle, North Salem, Pelham, Poundridge, Rye, Scarsdale, Somers, and Yorktown; together with the cities of Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, White Plains, and that part of the City of Yonkers, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of Sherwood Avenue and the westerly boundary line of the City of Mount Vernon and running thence along Sherwood Avenue to the Bronx River Road, to Yonkers Avenue, to Vernon Place, to Leonard Place, to Richfield Place, to Yonkers Avenue, to Kimball Avenue, to the northerly boundary line of the City of New York, thence easterly along said boundary line to the easterly boundary line of the City of Yonkers, thence northerly along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Twenty-sixth—That part of the County of Westchester comprising the towns of Greenburgh, Mount Pleasant, Ossining and Cortland; together with all the remainder of the City of Yonkers not hereinbefore described as a part of the Twenty-fifth Senate District.

Twenty-seventh—The Counties of Orange and Sullivan.

Twenty-eighth—The Counties of Putnam, Dutchess and Columbia.

Twenty-ninth—The Counties of Ulster, Greene and Delaware.

Thirtieth—The County of Albany.

Thirty-first—The County of Rensselaer.

Thirty-second—The Counties of Saratoga and Schenectady.

Thirty-third—The Counties of Clinton, Essex, Warren and Washington.

Thirty-fourth—The Counties of Saint Lawrence and Franklin.

Thirty-fifth—The Counties of Lewis, Herkimer, Hamilton and Fulton.

Thirty-sixth—The County of Oneida.

Thirty-seventh—The Counties of Jefferson and Oswego.

Thirty-eighth—The County of Onondaga.

Thirty-ninth—The Counties of Madison, Otsego, Montgomery and Schoharie.

Fortieth—The Counties of Cortland, Broome and Chenango.

Forty-first—The Counties of Schuyler, Tompkins, Chemung and Tioga.

NEW BOUNDARIES OF NEW YORK STATE SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—*Continued.*

Forty-second—The Counties of Cayuga, Seneca and Wayne.
Forty-third—The Counties of Ontario, Yates and Steuben.
Forty-fourth—The Counties of Genesee, Wyoming, Allegany and Livingston.

Forty-fifth—That part of the County of Monroe, comprising the towns of Webster, Irondequoit, Penfield, Perinton, Pittsford, Brighton, Henrietta, Rush and Mendon; together with the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, the Third and Fourth Election Districts, and that part of the Second Election District bounded by the Erie Canal, Averill Avenue, South Avenue, Byron Street and Clinton Avenue South, of the Thirteenth, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth (excepting that part of the First Election District bounded by Avenue A, Gladys Street, Nillson Street and Harris Street), the Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards of the City of Rochester, constituted as shown on maps accompanying the report of the Secretary of State of the enumeration of inhabitants nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Forty-sixth—That part of the County of Monroe, comprising the towns of Greece, Gates, Chili, Wheatland, Clarkson, Riga, Sweden, Ogden, Parma, and Hamlin; together with the First, Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, the First Election District and that part of the Second Election District bounded by the Erie Canal, Clinton Avenue South, Byron Street and South Avenue, of the Thirteenth, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, that part of the First Election District of the Seventeenth, bounded by Avenue A, Gladys Street, Nillson Street and Harris Street, the Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-third Wards of the City of Rochester constituted as shown on maps accompanying the report of the Secretary of State of the enumeration of inhabitants nineteen hundred and fifteen.

Forty-seventh—The Counties of Orleans and Niagara.

Forty-eighth—That part of the County of Erie, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary line of the City of Buffalo and Delaware Avenue and running thence along Delaware Avenue to Tacoma Avenue, to Tennyson Avenue, to Hertel Avenue, to Delaware Avenue, to Scajaquada Creek, thence through the waters of Scajaquada Creek to Main Street, thence along Main Street to Riley Street, to Michigan Avenue, to Northampton Street, to Jefferson Street, to Best Street, to Herman Street, to High Street, to Fox Street, to Genesee Street, to Sherman Street, to Broadway, to Madison Street, to William Street, to Union Street, to East Eagle Street, to Main Street, to Exchange Street, to Washington Street, to New York Central Railroad, to Main Street, to the Buffalo River, thence through the waters of the Buffalo River to Lake Erie, thence through the waters of Lake Erie and the Niagara River, along the international boundary line, to the northerly boundary line of the City of Buffalo, thence along said boundary line to the place of beginning.

Forty-ninth—That part of the County of Erie, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of the easterly boundary line of the City of Buffalo and East Delavan Avenue and running thence along East Delavan Avenue, to Northumberland Avenue, to East Ferry Street, to Montana Avenue, to Genesee Street, to New York Central Belt Line, to Walden Avenue, to Herman Street, to High Street, to Fox Street, to Genesee Street, to Sherman Street, to Broadway, to Madison Street, to Williams Street, to Union Street, to East Eagle Street, to Main Street, to Exchange Street, to Washington Street, to New York Central Railroad, to Main Street, to the Buffalo River, thence through the waters of the Buffalo River to Lake Erie, thence southerly through the waters of Lake Erie to the southerly boundary line of the City of Buffalo, thence along the said southerly and easterly boundary lines of the City of Buffalo to the place of beginning.

Fiftieth—That part of the County of Erie, comprising the towns of Alden, Amherst, Aurora, Boston, Brant, Cheektowaga, Clarence, Colden, Collins, Concord, East Hamburg, Eden, Elma, Evans, Grand Island, Hamburg, Holland, Lancaster, Marilla, Newstead, North Collins, Sardinia, Tonawanda, Wales and West Seneca; together with the Cities of Tonawanda, Lackawanna and that part of the City of Buffalo, within and bounded by a line, beginning at the intersection of the northerly boundary of the City of Buffalo and Delaware Avenue and running thence along Delaware Avenue to Tacoma Avenue, to Tennyson Avenue, to Hertel Avenue, to Delaware Avenue, to Scajaquada Creek, thence through the waters of Scajaquada Creek to Main Street, thence along Main Street to Riley Street, to Michigan Avenue, to Northampton Street, to Jefferson Street, to Best Street, to Walden Avenue, to New York Central Belt Line, to Genesee Street, to Montana Avenue, to East Ferry Street, to Northumberland Avenue, to East Delavan Avenue, to the easterly boundary line of the City of Buffalo, thence along the said easterly and northerly lines of the City of Buffalo to the place of beginning.

Fifty-first—The Counties of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua.

AMERICAN ASS'N TO PROMOTE TEACHING OF SPEECH TO THE DEAF.

Founded by Alexander Graham Bell. Business office, The Volta Bureau, Thirty-fifth Street and Volta Place, Washington, D. C. *Superintendent The Volta Bureau*—Fred De Land. Object—"To aid schools for the deaf in their efforts to teach speech and speech-reading." The association welcomes to its membership all persons who desire to promote the teaching of speech and speech-reading. *President*—Edmund Lyon, Rochester, N. Y. *Official Secretary*—Z. F. Westervelt, LL. D., 945 North St. Paul Street, Rochester, N. Y. *General Secretary*—Harris Taylor, LL. D., 904 Lexington Avenue, New York City. *Treasurer*—Boyd Taylor, Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C. *Chairman of the Executive Committee*—Gilbert H. Grosvenor, Washington, D. C. *Chairman of the Advisory Committee*—Alexander Graham Bell, Washington, D. C.

THE MEANING OF "ONE INCH OF RAIN."

On every daily weather bulletin or chart the amount of rainfall at various places during the preceding twenty-four hours is printed in inches and hundredths of inches. In a general way the public understands that a rainfall of two inches in one day is heavy, and that one of a tenth of an inch is light, but no attempt is made to associate the linear measurement of the water with its equivalents in weight or bulk.

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently a rainfall of one inch over one acre of ground would mean a total of $43,560 \times 144$, or 6,272,640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying slightly with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of one inch of rain over one acre of surface would be $3,630 \times 62.4 = 226,512$ pounds, or 113¼ short tons.

The weight of one United States gallon of pure water is 8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of one inch over one acre of ground would mean $226,512 \div 8.345 = 27,143$ gallons of water on the acre. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of forty-five gallons each, and would be sufficient to fill a tank or pool about twenty feet square and nine feet in depth. Should a farmer desire to build a cistern to be supplied by rainwater from a roof, he can, if he knows the annual rainfall of his locality, so construct his cistern as to make the best possible use of the rainfall. For instance, a rainfall of one inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet capacity would mean a total volume of 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern (loss from splashing, etc., not considered). This is equal to 1,870 United States gallons, or about 41.5 barrels of forty-five gallons each, enough to fill a cistern eight feet in diameter to a depth of 4.97 feet.

THE NEW ASSEMBLY APPORTIONMENT.

THE apportionment of New York State Assembly Districts under the act of the Legislature of June 9, 1917, is as follows:

County.		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*		*County.*	
Albany	3	Dutchess	2	Monroe	5	Queens	6	Sullivan	1
Allegany	1	Erie	8	Montgomery	1	Rensselaer	2	Tioga	1
Bronx	8	Essex	1	Nassau	2	Richmond	2	Tompkins	1
Broome	2	Franklin	1	New York	23	Rockland	1	Ulster	1
Cattaraugus	1	Fulton-Hamilton	1	Niagara	2	Saint Lawrence	2	Warren	1
Cayuga	1	Genesee	1	Oneida	3	Saratoga	1	Washington	1
Chautauqua	2	Greene	1	Onondaga	3	Schenectady	2	Wayne	1
Chemung	1	Herkimer	1	Ontario	1	Schoharie	1	Westchester	5
Chenango	1	Jefferson	1	Orange	2	Schuyler	1	Wyoming	1
Clinton	1	Kings	23	Orleans	1	Seneca	1	Yates	1
Columbia	1	Lewis	1	Oswego	1	Steuben	2		
Cortland	1	Livingston	1	Otsego	1	Suffolk	2	Total	150
Delaware	1	Madison	1	Putnam	1				

NEW ASSEMBLY DISTRICT BOUNDARIES IN NEW YORK CITY.

MANHATTAN.

First. 1st E. D.—Grand St., Gouverneur St., Division St., Montgomery St., East Broadway, and Clinton St.

2nd E. D.—East Broadway, Montgomery St., Division St., Gouverneur St., a diagonal line from cor. of Gouverneur and Madison Sts. to the corner of Henry and Montgomery Sts., Henry St., and Clinton St.

3rd E. D.—Henry St., Montgomery St., Madison St., and Jefferson St.

4th E. D.—Madison St., Montgomery St., a diagonal line from the corner of Henry and Montgomery Sts. to corner of Gouverneur St. and Madison St., Gouverneur St., Monroe St., and Clinton St.

5th E. D.—Clinton St., Monroe St., Gouverneur St., Gouverneur St., East River, and Clinton St.

6th E. D.—Rutgers St., a diagonal line from the corner of Cherry St. and Rutgers St., to the corner of Jefferson St., Rutgers Pl., Jefferson St., Madison St., Clinton St., and East River.

7th E. D.—Henry St., Jefferson St., a diagonal line from the corner of Rutgers Pl. and Jefferson St. to corner of Cherry St. and Rutgers St., and Rutgers St.

8th E. D.—Madison St., Pike St., Monroe St., Rutgers St., East River, and Market St.

9th E. D.—Henry St., Rutgers St., Monroe St., Pike St., Madison St., and Market St.

10th E. D.—Henry St., Market St., Madison St. and Catharine St.

11th E. D.—Madison St., Market St., Hamilton St., and Catharine St.

12th E. D.—Hamilton St., Market St., East River, Catharine Sl., and Catharine St.

13th E. D.—Oak St., Oliver St., Madison St., Market St., Market St., East River, James Sl., and New Chambers St.

14th E. D.—Front St., Dover St., Pearl St., Oak St., New Chambers St., James Sl., East River, and Roosevelt St.

15th E. D.—Pearl St., Park Row, Roosevelt St., Madison St., Oliver St., and Oak St.

16th E. D.—Roosevelt St., Park Row, Chatham Sq., East Broadway, Catharine St., and Madison St.

17th E. D.—Chatham Sq., Bowery, Bayard St., Mulberry St., Canal St., Hester St., Division St., Catherine St., and East Broadway.

18th E. D.—Franklin St., Baxter St., Bayard St., Bowery, Chatham Sq., Worth St., and Broadway.

19th E. D.—Worth St., Park Row, Pearl St., New Chambers St., Duane St., Centre St., Chambers St., and Broadway.

20th E. D.—Chambers St., Centre St., Duane St., New Chambers St., Pearl St., Dover St., Front St., Roosevelt St., East River, Pine St., William St., Wall St., and Broadway.

21st E. D.—Broadway, Wall St., William St., Pine St., East River, and Whitehall St.

22nd E. D.—Liberty St., Broadway, Whitehall St., East River, Hudson River, Governor's, Ellis, Oyster and Bedloe's Islands, and Hudson River.

23rd E. D.—Beach St., Hudson St., Franklin St., Broadway, Liberty St., and Hudson River.

24th E. D.—Laight St., Canal St., Mulberry St., Bayard St., Baxter St., Franklin St., and Hudson St.

25th E. D.—Spring St., Hudson St., Canal St., Laight St., Hudson St., Beach St., and Hudson River.

26th E. D.—Sullivan St., Broome St., Broadway, and Canal St.

27th E. D.—Hudson St., Broome St., Varick St., Spring St., Sullivan St., and Canal St.

28th E. D.—Charlton St., Hudson St., King St., Varick St., Broome St., Hudson St., Spring St., and Hudson River.

29th E. D.—Varick St., Charlton St., Macdougal St., and Spring St.

30th E. D.—Varick St., Carmine St., Bedford St., West Houston St., Macdougal St., and Charlton St.

31st E. D.—Clarkson St., Varick St., King St., Hudson St., Charlton St., and Hudson River.

32nd E. D.—Barrow St., Hudson St., Clarkson St., and Hudson River.

33rd E. D.—Barrow St., Bedford St., Commerce St., 7th Ave., Bedford St., Carmine St., Clarkson St., and Hudson River.

34th E. D.—Hudson St., Grove St., Bleecker St., Christopher St., 7th Ave., Commerce St., Bedford St., and Barrow St.

35th E. D.—Christopher St., Bleecker St., Grove St., Hudson St., Barrow St., and Hudson River.

36th E. D.—West 10th St., Greenwich St., Charles St., Bleecker St., Christopher St., and Hudson River.

Second. 1st E. D.—Catharine St., East Broadway, Market St., and Henry St.

2nd E. D.—Catharine St., Division St., Chrystie St., Canal St., Division St., Market St., and East Broadway.

3rd E. D.—Market St., Division St., Canal St., and East Broadway.

4th E. D.—Market St., East Broadway, Rutgers St., and Henry St.

5th E. D.—Rutgers St., East Broadway, Clinton St., and Henry St.

6th E. D.—Essex St., Grand St., Clinton St., East Broadway, and Canal St.

7th E. D.—Division St., Canal St., Ludlow St., Broome St., and Essex St.

8th E. D.—Orchard St., Delancey St., Ludlow St. and Canal St.

9th E. D.—Forsyth St., Hester St., Eldridge St., Grand St., Orchard St., and Canal St.

10th E. D.—Chrystie St., Grand St., Eldridge St., Hester St., Forsythe St., and Canal St.

11th E. D.—Chrystie St., Broome St., Allen St., and Grand St.

12th E. D.—Chyrstie St., Stanton St., Forsyth St., and Broome St.

13th E. D.—Forsyth St., Rivington St., Eldridge St., Delancey St., Allen St., and Broome St.

14th E. D.—Allen St., Delancey St., Eldridge St., Rivington St., Orchard St., and Grand St.

15th E. D.—Forsyth St., Stanton St., Orchard St., and Rivington St.

16th E. D.—Orchard St., Stanton St., Allen St., East Houston St., Ludlow St., and Delancey St.

17th E. D.—Chrystie St., East Houston St., Allen St., and Stanton St.

18th E. D.—Elizabeth St., East Houston St., Bowery, 1st St., 2nd Ave., Chrystie St., Stanton St., Bowery, and Prince St.

19th E. D.—Elizabeth St., Prince St., Bowery, Stanton St., Chrystie St., Delancey St., Bowery, and Spring St.

20th E. D.—Bowery, Delancey St., Chrystie St., and Hester St.

21st E. D.—Mott St., Hester St., Elizabeth St., Grand St., Bowery, Hester St., Chrystie St., and Canal St.

22nd E. D.—Broadway, Grand St., Elizabeth St., Hester St., Mott St., and Canal St.

23rd E. D.—Broadway, Broome St., Cleveland Pl., Kenmare St., Bowery, and Grand St.

24th E. D.—Sullivan St., Greene St., Cleveland Pl., and Broome St.

25th E. D.—Cleveland Pl., Spring St., Mulberry St., Prince St., Elizabeth St., Spring St., Bowery, and Kenmare St.

26th E. D.—Broadway, East Houston St., Elizabeth St., Prince St., Mulberry St., and Spring St.

27th E. D.—Broadway, Great Jones St., East 3rd St., 2d Ave., 1st St., Bowery, and East Houston St.

28th E. D.—Broadway, East 4th St., 2nd Ave., East 3rd St., and Great Jones St.

29th E. D.—Thompson St., West 3rd St., Broadway, and Spring St.

30th E. D.—Sullivan St., West Houston St., Thompson St., and Spring St.

31st E. D.—Sullivan St., West 3rd St., Thompson St., and West Houston St.

32nd E. D.—Macdougal St., West Houston St., Hancock St., Bleecker St., Macdougal St., West 3rd St., Sullivan St., and Spring St.

33rd E. D.—7th Ave., Bleecker St., Carmine St., 6th Ave., West 3rd St., Macdougal St., Bleecker St., Hancock St., West Houston St., and Bedford St.

34th E. D.—Bleecker St., 7th Ave., West 4th St., Barrow St., Washington Pl., 6th Ave., and Carmine St.

Third. 1st E. D.—West 11th St., Washington St., Bank St., Greenwich St., West 10th St., and Hudson River.

2nd E. D.—Greenwich St., Bank St., Bleecker St., and Charles St.

3rd E. D.—Bleecker St., Bank St., West 4th St., and West 11th St.

4th E. D.—Greenwich St., Jane St., Washington St., Horatio St., a diagonal line from the corner of Horatio St. and Hudson St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and Jane St., 8th Ave., and Bank St.

5th E. D.—Jane St., Greenwich St., Bank St., Wasnington St., West 11th St., and Hudson River.

6th E. D.—West 14th St., Hudson St., Horatio St., Washington St., Jane St., and Hudson River.

7th E. D.—Hudson St., West 14th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave., and Jane St., to the corner of Horatio St. and Hudson St., and Hudson St.

8th E. D.—West 16th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave., West 16th St. to 8th Ave. and West 15th St., 8th Ave., West 14th St., and Hudson River.

9th E. D.—8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and West 16th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and West 15th St., 7th Ave., and West 14th St.

10th E. D.—W. 17th St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 15th St. to the corner of 8th Ave and W. 16th St., and 8th Ave.

11th E. D.—W. 17th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 15th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 16th St., and 9th Ave.

12th E. D.—W. 19th St., 10th Ave., W. 18th St., 9th Ave., W. 16th St., and Hudson River.

13th E. D.—W. 18th St., 8th Ave., W. 17th St., and 9th Ave.

14th E. D.—8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 19th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 20th St., 7th Ave., and W. 17th St.

15th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 19th St., 8th Ave., and W. 18th St.

16th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 20th St., 8th Ave., and W. 19th St.

17th E. D.—10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 22nd St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 21st St., W. 21st St., 8th Ave., and W. 20th St.

18th E. D.—W. 21st St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 20th St. to corner 8th Ave. and W. 19th St., and 8th Ave.

19th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 22nd St., 7th Ave., and W. 21st St.

20th E. D.—W. 22nd St., 8th Ave., W. 21st St., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 21st St. to the corner of 10th Ave., and W. 22nd St.

21st E. D.—10th Ave., W. 23d St., 8th Ave., and W. 22nd St.

22nd E. D.—8th Ave., W. 25th St., 7th Ave., and W. 22nd St.

23rd E. D.—10th Ave., W. 24th St., 8th Ave., and W. 23d St.

24th E. D.—W. 26th St., 10th Ave., W. 19th St., and Hudson River.

25th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 28th St., 9th Ave., and W. 24th St.

26th E. D.—9th Ave., W. 25th St., 8th Ave., and W. 24th St.

27th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 27th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 27th St. to corner of 8th Ave. and W. 28th St., W. 28th St., 7th Ave., and W. 25th St.

28th E. D.—9th Ave., W. 27th St., 8th Ave., and W. 25th St.

29th E. D.—W. 28th St., 9th Ave., W. 26th St., and Hudson River.

30th E. D.—W. 29th St., 9th Ave., W. 28th St., and Hudson River.

31st E. D.—W. 29th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 28th St. to the corner of 9th Ave and W. 27th St., and 9th Ave.

32nd E. D.—8th Ave., W. 31st St., 7th Ave., and W. 28th St.

33rd E. D.—9th Ave., W. 31st St., 8th Ave., and W. 29th St.

34th E. D.—W. 30th St., 10th Ave., W. 32nd St., 9th Ave., W. 29th St., and Hudson River.

35th E. D.—W. 34th St., 9th Ave., W. 32nd St., 10th Ave., W. 30th St., and Hudson River.

36th E. D.—W. 35th St., 9th Ave., W. 34th St., and Hudson River.

37th E. D.—9th Ave., W. 35th St., 8th Ave., W. 34th St., 7th Ave., and W. 31st St.

38th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 37th St., 7th Ave., and W. 34th St.

39th E. D.—9th Ave., W. 37th St., 8th Ave., and W. 35th St.

40th E. D.—W. 36th St., 9th Ave., W. 35th St. and Hudson River.

41st E. D.—W. 37th St., 9th Ave., W. 36th St., and Hudson River.

42nd E. D.—W. 40th St., 10th Ave., W. 37th St., and Hudson River.

43rd E. D.—10th Ave., W. 29th St., 9th Ave., and W. 37th St.

44th E. D.—9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 39th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 40th St., 8th Ave., and W. 37th St.

45th E. D.—10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 40th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 39th St., and W. 39th St.

Fourth. 1st E. D.—Gouverneur Sl., Scammel St., Cherry St., Jackson St., and East River.

2nd E. D.—Jackson St., Madison St., Grand St., Mangin St., Broome St., Thompkins St., Delancey St., and East River.

3rd E. D.—Gouverneur St., Madison St., Jackson St., and Cherry St.

4th E. D.—Gouverneur St., Division St., Grand St., and Madison St.

5th E. D.—Sheriff St., Broome St., Mangin St., and Grand St.

6th E. D.—Delancey St., Tompkins St., Broome St., Lewis St., Delancey St., Goerck St., Rivington St., and East River.

7th E. D.—Rivington St., Goerck St., Delancey St., Lewis St., Stanton St., and East River.

8th E. D.—Cannon St., Stanton St., Lewis St., and Broome St.

9th E. D.—Columbia St., Stanton St., Cannon St., and Broome St.

10th E. D.—Willett St., Delancey St., Sheriff St., Stanton St., Columbia St., and Broome St.

11th E. D.—Pitt St., Delancey St., Willett St., Broome St., Sheriff St., and Grand St.

12th E. D.—Attorney St., Broome St. Ridge St., Delancey St., Pitt St., and Grand St.

13th E. D.—Attorney St., Delancey St., Suffolk St., Rivington St., Ridge St., and Broome St.

14th E. D.—Ridge St., Rivington St., Sheriff St., and Delancey St.

15th E. D.—Pitt St., Stanton St., Sheriff St., and Rivington St.

16th E. D.—Clinton St., Stanton St., Pitt St., and Rivington St.

17th E. D.—Attorney St., E. Houston St., Sheriff St., and Stanton St.

18th E. D.—Suffolk St., E. Houston St., Attorney St., and Stanton St.

19th E. D.—Norfolk St., Stanton St., Clinton St., Rivington St., Suffolk St., and Delancey St.

20th E. D.—Clinton St., Broome St., Norfolk St., Delancey St., Attorney St., and Grand St.

21st E. D.—Essex St., Broome St., Clinton St., and Grand St.

22nd E. D.—Essex St., Stanton St., Norfolk St., and Broome St.

23rd E. D.—Ludlow St., Stanton St., Essex St., and Broome St.

Fifth. 1st E. D.—9th Ave., W. 42nd St., 8th Ave., and W. 40th St.

2nd E. D.—10th Ave., W. 42nd St., 9th Ave., and W. 40th St.

3rd E. D.—W. 40th St., 10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 42nd St. to the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 43rd St., 11th Ave., W. 42nd St., and Hudson River.

4th E. D.—W. 40th St., 10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 42nd St. to the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 43rd St., and 11th Ave.

5th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 43rd St., 8th Ave., and W. 42nd St.

6th E. D.—10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 44th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 45th St., 9th Ave., and W. 43rd St.

7th E. D.—9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 45th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 44th St., 8th Ave., and W. 43rd St.

8th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 44th St., 7th Ave., and W. 43rd St.

9th E. D.—W. 46th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 44th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 45th St., and 9th Ave.

10th E. D.—W. 46th St., 9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 45th St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 44th St., and 10th Ave.

11th E. D.—W. 46th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 46th St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 45th St., 10th Ave., W. 44th St., 11th Ave., W. 42d St., and Hudson River.

12th E. D.—11th Ave., W. 47th St., 10th Ave., diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 45th St. to the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 46th St.

13th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 47th St., 9th Ave., and W. 46th St.

14th E. D.—9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 47th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 48th St., 8th Ave., and W. 46th St.

15th E. D.—9th Ave., W. 49th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 48th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 47th St.

16th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 48th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 49th St., 9th Ave., and W. 48th St.

17th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 48th St., 9th Ave., and W. 47th St.

18th E. D.—W. 48th St., 10th Ave., W. 47th St., 11th Ave., W. 46th St., and Hudson River.

19th E. D.—11th Ave., W. 49th St., 10th Ave., and W. 48th St.

20th E. D.—10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 50th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 49th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 49th St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 48th St.

21st E. D.—9th Ave., W. 51st St., 8th Ave., and W. 49th St.

22nd E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 50th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 51st St., 9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 49th St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 50th St.

23rd E. D.—W. 51st St., 11th Ave., W. 50th St., 10th Ave., W. 49th St., 11th Ave., W. 48th St., and Hudson River.

24th E. D.—11th Ave., W. 51st St., 10th Ave., and W. 50th St.

25th E. D.—W. 45th St., 11th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 53rd St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 52nd St., 10th Ave., W. 51st St., and Hudson River.

26th E. D.—W. 52nd St., 9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 51st St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 50th St., and 10th Ave.

27th E. D.—9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 52nd St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 53rd St., 8th Ave., and W. 51st St.

28th E. D.—W. 55th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 53rd St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 52nd St., and 9th Ave.

29th E. D.—10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 54th St. to the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 53rd St., 9th Ave. and W. 52nd St.

30th E. D.—W. 55th St., 9th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 9th Ave. and W. 53rd St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 54th St., and 10th Ave.

31st E. D.—11th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 54th St. to the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 55th St., 10th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 52nd St. to the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 53rd St.

32nd E. D.—W. 56th St., 9th Ave., W. 55th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 10th Ave. and W. 55th St. to the corner of 11th Ave. and W. 54th St., W. 54th St., and Hudson River.

33rd E. D.—9th Ave., W. 57th St., 8th Ave., and W. 55th St.

34th E. D.—10th Ave., W. 57th St., 9th Ave., and W. 56th St.

35th E. D.—W. 60th St., West End Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of West End Ave. and W. 59th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 60th St., Amsterdam Ave., 10th Ave., W. 56th St., and Hudson River.

36th E. D.—10th Ave., Amsterdam Ave., W. 60th St., Columbus Ave., 9th Ave., and W. 57th St.

37th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 61st St., Columbus Ave., and W. 60th St.

38th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 61st St., Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 60th St. to the corner of West End Ave. and W. 59th St.

39th E. D.—W. 62nd St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 61st St., West End Ave., W. 60th St., and Hudson River.

40th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 62nd St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 63rd St., Columbus Ave., and W. 61st St.

41st E. D.—W. 63rd St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 63rd St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 62nd St., W. 62nd St., and Hudson River.

Sixth. 1st E. D.—E. 4th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. B and E. 4th St. to the corner of E. 3rd St. and Lewis St., Lewis St., E. Houston St., Goerck St., Stanton St., and East River.

2nd E. D.—Cannon St., E. Houston St., Goerck St., and Stanton St.

3rd E. D.—Sheriff St., E. Houston St., Ave. B, E. 3rd St., Lewis St., E. Houston St., Cannon St., and Stanton St.

4th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 3rd St., Ave. B, East Houston St.

5th E. D.—Ave. B, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. B and 2nd St. to the corner of Ave. C and 3rd St., Ave. C, and E. Houston St.

6th E. D.—5th St., Ave. C, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. C and 3rd St. to the corner of 2nd St. and Ave. B, and Ave. B.

7th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 4th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. D and E. 4th St. to the corner of Lewis St. and 3rd St., and 3rd St.

8th E. D.—E. 4th St., Ave. C, E. 5th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. D and 5th St. to the corner of Lewis St. and 6th St., 6th St., and East River.

9th E. D.—Ave. B, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. B and 6th St. to the corner of Ave. C and 5th St., Ave. C, and E. 4th St.

10th E. D.—7th St., Ave. C, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. C and 5th St. to the corner of Ave B and 6th St., and Ave. B.

11th E. D.—Ave. C, 6th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 6th St. and Lewis St., to the corner of Ave. B and 5th St., and E. 5th St.

12th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 7th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th St. and Ave. D to the corner of 6th St and Lewis St., and Lewis St.

13th E. D.—6th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 6th St. and Lewis St., to the corner of Ave. D and 7th St., 7th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th St. and Ave. C to the corner of E. 8th St. and Ave. D, E. 8th St., and East River.

14th E. D.—Ave. B, E. 8th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. D and E. 8th St. to the corner of Ave. C and 7th St., and 7th St.

15th E. D.—Ave. B, E. 10th St., Ave. C, and E. 8th St.

16th E. D.—E. 8th St., Ave. C, E. 9th St., Ave. D, E. 10th St., and East River.

17th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 11th St., Ave. D, and E. 9th St.

18th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 10th St., Ave. B, E. 14th St., East River, E. 10th St., Ave. B, and E. 11th St.

19th E. D.—Ave. A, E. 14th St., Ave. B, and E. 12th St.

20th E. D.—E. 14th St., Ave. A, E 16th St., Ave. C, E. 17th St., and East River.

21st E. D.—1st Ave., E. 15th St., 2nd Ave., E. 16th St., Ave A, and E. 14th St.

22nd E. D.—1st Ave., E. 17th St., Ave. B, and E. 16th St.

23rd E. D.—Ave. B, E. 18th St., Ave. C, and E. 16th St.

Seventh. 1st E. D.—9th Ave., Columbus Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 61st St., Broadway, 8th Ave., and W. 58th St.

2nd E. D.—W. 65th St., Central Park West, W. 62nd St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 61st St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St., and Columbus Ave.

3rd E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 64th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 63rd St.

4th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 65th St., Broadway, and W. 64th St.

5th E. D.—W. 65th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 63rd St., and Hudson River.

6th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 12th Ave. and W. 68th St. to the corner of West End Ave. and W. 69th St., West End Ave., W. 67th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 65th St., and Hudson River.

7th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 68th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 65th St.

8th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 67th St., Central Park West, and W. 65th St.

9th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 70th St., Central Park West, and W. 65th St.

10th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 71st St., Columbus Ave., and W. 68th St.

11th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 69th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 67th St.

12th E. D.—W. 71st St., West End Ave., W. 70th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 69th St., a diagonal line from the corner of West End Ave. and W. 69th St. to the corner of 12th Ave. and W. 68th St., and Hudson River.

13th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 72nd St., Columbus Ave., W. 71st St., Broadway, and W. 70th St.

14th E. D.—W. 75th St., West End Ave., W. 74th St., Broadway, W. 72nd St., West End Ave., W. 71st St., and Hudson River.

15th E. D.—Broadway, W. 75th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 74th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 72nd St.

16th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 74th St., Central Park West, and W. 70th St.

17th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 75th St., Columbus Ave., W. 76th St., Central Park West, and W. 74th St.

18th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 77th St., Central Park West, W. 76th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 75th St.

19th E. D.—W. 77th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 75th St., Broadway, W. 74th St., West End Ave., W. 75th St., and Hudson River.

20th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 79th St., Broadway, W. 78th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 77th St.

21st E. D.—W. 82nd St., West End Ave., W. 77th St., and Hudson River.

22nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 79th St., West End Ave., W. 82nd St., Broadway, W. 80th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 78th St.

23rd E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 78th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 80th St., Columbus Ave., W. 81st St., Central Park West, and W. 77th St.

24th E. D.—Broadway, W. 81st St., Columbus Ave., and W. 80th St.

25th E. D.—Broadway, W. 82nd St., Columbus Ave., and W. 81st St.

26th E. D.—W. 83rd St., Columbus Ave., W. 82nd St., and Hudson River.

27th E. D.—Broadway, W. 84th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 83rd St.

28th E. D.—Broadway, W. 85th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 84th St.

29th E. D.—Broadway, W. 86th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 85th St.

30th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 88th St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 89th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 86th St.

31st E. D.—W. 90th St., Columbus Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 89th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 88th St., and Amsterdam Ave.

32nd E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 91st St., Columbus Ave., and W. 90th St.

33rd E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 94th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 91st St.

Eighth. 1st E. D.—Ludlow St., E. Houston St., Suffolk St., and Stanton St.

2nd E. D.—Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and 2nd St. to the corner of Ave. B and E. 3rd St., Ave. B, and E. Houston St.

3rd E. D.—1st Ave., 2nd St., Ave. A, and E. Houston St.

4th E. D.—2nd Ave., 2nd St., 1st Ave., and E. Houston St.

5th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 3rd St., Ave. A, and 2nd St.

6th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 4th St., Ave. A, and E. 3rd St.

7th E. D.—Ave. A, E. 4th St., Ave. B, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. B and E. 3rd St. to the corner of Ave. A and 2nd St.

8th E. D.—Ave. A, 6th St., Ave. B, and E. 4th St.

9th E. D.—2nd Ave., 5th St., Ave. A, and E. 4th St.

10th E. D.—1st Ave., 7th St., Ave. A, and 5th St.

11th E. D.—7th St., 1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and 5th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and 6th St., and 2nd Ave.

12th E. D.—Cooper Sq., 6th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and 6th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and 5th St., and 5th St.

13th E. D.—Lafayette St., Astor Pl., Cooper Sq., 5th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 4th St.

14th E. D.—Broadway, Astor Pl., Lafayette St., and E. 4th St.

15th E. D.—Cooper Sq., Astor Pl., St. Marks Pl., 2nd Ave., and 6th St.

16th E. D.—4th Ave., E. 11th St., 3rd Ave., E. 10th St., 2nd Ave., and St. Marks Pl.

17th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 10th St., 1st Ave., and St. Marks Pl.

18th E. D.—2nd Ave., St. Marks Pl., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and 7th St., and 7th St.

19th E. D.—E. 9th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and 7th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 8th St., and 1st Ave.

20th E. D.—Ave. A, E. 9th St., 1st Ave., E. 10th St., Ave. B, and 6th St.

21st E. D.—Ave. A, E. 11th St., Ave. C, and E. 10th St.

22nd E. D.—1st Ave., E. 12th St., Ave. C, E. 11th St., Ave. A, and E. 10th St.

23rd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 13th St., 1st Ave., and E. 10th St.

24th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 13th St., 1st Ave., E. 12th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 10th St.

25th E. D.—4th Ave., E. 14th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 12th St.

26th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 13th St., 2nd Ave., E. 14th St., Ave. A, and E. 12th St.

27th E. D.—Irving Pl., E. 15th St., 3rd Ave., E. 16th St., 2nd Ave., E. 15th St., 1st Ave. and E. 14th St.

Ninth. 1st E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 83rd St., Central Park West, and W. 81st St.

2nd E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 86th St., Central Park West, and W. 83rd St.

3rd E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 89th St., Central Park West, and W. 86th St.

4th E. D.—Columbus Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 92nd St. to the corner of Central Park West and W. 91st St., Central Park West, and W. 89th St.

5th E. D.—W. 92nd St., Central Park West, a diagonal line from the corner of Central Park West and W. 91st St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 92nd St., and Columbus Ave.

6th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 95th St., Central Park West, and W. 93rd St.

7th E. D.—W. 97th St., Central Park West, W. 95th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 95th St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 96th St., and Columbus Ave.

8th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 98th St., Central Park West, and W. 97th St.

9th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 99th St., Central Park West, and W. 98th St.

10th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 100th St., Manhattan Ave., W. 101st St., Central Park West, and W. 99th St.

11th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 103rd St., Central Park West, and W. 101st St.

12th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 104th St., Central Park West, and W. 103rd St.

13th E. D.—W. 102nd St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 102nd St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 103rd St., W. 103rd St., and Manhattan Ave.

14th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 103rd St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 102nd St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 102nd St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave., and W. 101st St.

15th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 102nd St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 102nd St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 101st St., and W. 101st St.

16th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 101st St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 100th St.

17th E. D.—Broadway, W. 100th St., a diagonal line from the corner of West End Ave. and W. 100th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 101st St., W. 101st St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 100th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 99th St.

18th E. D.—W. 101st St., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 101st St. to the corner of West End Ave. and W. 100th St., West End Ave., W. 99th St., and Hudson River.

19th E. D.—W. 99th St., West End Ave., W. 98th St., Broadway, W. 97th St., and Hudson River.

20th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 100th St., Broadway, W. 99th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 98th St.

21st E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 99th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 98th St.

22nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 98th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 97th St.

23rd E. D.—Broadway, W. 97th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 96th St.

24th E. D.—Broadway, W. 96th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 96th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 95th St., and W. 95th St.

25th E. D.—Broadway, W. 93rd St., Columbus Ave., W. 94th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 92nd St.

26th E. D.—W. 97th St., Broadway, W. 94th St., a diagonal line from the corner of West End Ave. and W. 94th St. to the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 95th St., W. 95th St., and Hudson River.

27th E. D.—W. 95th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 95th St. to the corner of West End Ave. and W. 94th St., West End Ave., W. 92nd St., and Hudson River.

28th E. D.—W. 92nd St., West End Ave., W. 94th St., Broadway, W. 91st St., and Hudson River.

29th E. D.—W. 91st St., Broadway, W. 92nd St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 90th St., Broadway, W. 88th St., West End Ave., W. 89th St., and Hudson River.

30th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 87th St., Broadway, W. 90th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 86th St.

31st E. D.—W. 89th St., West End Ave., W. 88th St., Broadway, W. 87th St., West End Ave., W. 96th St., and Hudson River.

32nd E. D.—W. 86th St., Broadway, W. 94th St., West End Ave., W. 85th St., and Hudson River.

33rd E. D.—W. 85th St., West End Ave., W. 84th St., Broadway, W. 83rd St., and Hudson River.

Tenth. 1st E. D.—Christopher St., Waverley Pl., W. 10th St., Greenwich Ave., 6th Ave., and W. Washington Pl.

2nd E. D.—W. 4th St., Charles St., a diagonal line from the corner of Waverley Pl. and Charles St. to the corner of Perry St. and Greenwich Ave., Greenwich Ave., W. 10th St., Waverley Pl., and Christopher St.

3rd E. D.—Bleecker St., Charles St., W. 4th St., and Christopher St.

4th E. D.—Bleecker St., W 11th St, W. 4th St., and Charles St.

5th E. D.—W. 4th St., Bank St., Waverley Pl., W. 11th St., Greenwich Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Perry St. and Greenwich Ave. to the corner of Waverley Pl. and Charles St., and Charles St.

6th E. D.—Abingdon Sq., 8th Ave., W. 12th St., Greenwich Ave., and Bank St.

7th E. D.—8th Ave., Greenwich Ave., and W. 12th St.

8th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 14th St., 7th Ave., W. 13th St., and Greenwich Ave.

9th E. D.—Greenwich Ave., W. 13th St., 7th Ave., W. 14th St., 5th Ave., and W. 12th St.

10th E. D.—Greenwich Ave., W. 11th St., Waverley Pl., Bank St., Greenwich Ave., W. 12th St., and 6th Ave.

11th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 12th St., 5th Ave., and W. 9th St.

12th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 9th St., 5th Ave., W. 8th St., Washington Sq. West, and W. Washington Pl.

13th E. D.—6th Ave., W. Washington Pl., Washington Sq. West, W. 8th St., 5th Ave., Washington Mews, University Pl., Waverley Pl., Broadway, and W. 3rd St.

14th E. D.—University Pl., Washington Mews, 5th Ave., E. 14th St., 4th Ave., E. 8th St., Astor Pl., and Waverley Pl.

15th E. D.—Irving Pl., E. 18th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 15th St.

16th E. D.—Irving Pl., Lexington Ave., E 22nd St., and E. 18th St.

17th E. D.—4th Ave., E. 27th St., Lexington Ave., Irving Pl., and E. 14th St.

18th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 31st St., 4th Ave., and E. 14th St.

19th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 18th St., 6th Ave., W. 16th St., 5th Ave., and 14th St.

20th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 23rd St., 5th Ave., W. 16th St., 6th Ave., and W. 18th St.

21st E. D.—7th Ave., W. 28th St., 6th Ave., W. 31st St., 5th Ave., and W. 23rd St.

22nd E. D.—7th Ave., W. 36th St., 6th Ave., and W. 28th St.

23rd E. D.—6th Ave., W. 36th St., 5th Ave., E. 37th St., Park Ave., 4th Ave., E. 31st St., and W. 31st St.

24th E. D.—4th Ave., E. 33rd St., Lexington Ave., and E. 27th St.

25th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 40th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 34th St.

26th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 49th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 33rd St.

27th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 47th St., Madison Ave., E. 49th St., Park Ave., and E. 33rd St.

28th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 37th St., 5th Ave., and W. 36th St.

29th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 38th St., 7th Ave., and W. 37th St.

30th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 40th St., 7th Ave., and W. 38th St.

31st E. D.—8th Ave., W. 43rd St., 7th Ave., and W. 40th St.

32nd E. D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 43rd St. to the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 44th St., 6th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 40th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 39th St., 5th Ave., and W. 37th St.

33rd E. D.—6th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 45th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 46th St., 5th Ave., a diagnoal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 39th St. to the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 40th St.

34th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 50th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 46th St. to the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 45th St

35th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 53rd St., 5th Ave., and W. 50th St.

36th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 52nd St., 6th Ave., and W. 47th St.

37th E. D.—W. 47th St., 6th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 6th Ave. and W. 44th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 43rd St., and Broadway.

38th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 49th St., 7th Ave., and W. 44th St.

39th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 54th St., 7th Ave., and W. 49th St.

40th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 55th St., 7th Ave., and W. 54th St.

Eleventh. 1st E. D.—W. 105th St., West End Ave., W. 102nd St., Broadway, W. 101st St., and Hudson River.

2nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 102nd St., West End Ave., W. 103rd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 101st St.

3rd E. D.—West End Ave., W. 105th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 103rd St.

4th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 105th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 103rd St.

5th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 105th St., Manhattan Ave., W. 107th St., Central Park West, and W. 104th St.

6th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 106th St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 105th St.

7th E. D.—W. 106th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 105th St., and Hudson River.

8th E. D.—W. 108th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 107th St., West End Ave., W. 106th St., and Hudson River.

9th E. D.—West End Ave., W. 107th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 107th St. to the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 106th St., and W. 106th St.

10th E. D.—W. 108th St., Manhattan Ave., W. 106th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Columbus Ave. and W. 106th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 107th St., and Amsterdam Ave.

11th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave. and W. 109th St., Columbus Ave. and W. 108th St.

12th E. D.—W. 110th St., Broadway, W. 109th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 108th St., and Hudson River.

13th E. D.—Broadway, W. 110th St., Columbus Ave., and W. 109th St.

14th E. D.—Columbus Ave., W. 110th St., Central Park West, W. 107th St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 108th St.

15th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 111th St., 7th Ave., and W. 110th St.

16th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan Ave. and W. 111th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 112th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 111th St., and W. 111th St.

17th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 111th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 112th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 113th St., and 7th Ave.

18th E. D.—8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 114th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 113th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of 112th St. and 8th Ave.

19th E. D.—Morningside Dr., W. 113th St., Manhattan Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Manhattan Ave. and W. 114th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 113th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of Manhattan Ave. and W. 111th St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 110th St.

20th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 116th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of W. 114th St. and 8th Ave.

21st E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 114th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 114th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 115th St., and 7th Ave.

22nd E. D.—W. 116th St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 115th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 114th St., and 8th Ave.

23rd E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 117th St., 7th Ave and W. 116th St.

24th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 118th St., 7th Ave., and W. 117th St.

25th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 119th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 118th St.

26th E. D.—Morningside Ave., W. 119th St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 117th St.

27th E. D.—Morningside Ave., W. 117th St., and Manhattan Ave.

28th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 116th St., Morningside Ave., and W. 113th St.

29th E. D.—Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 111th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 112th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 113th St., Morningside Dr., and W. 110th St.

30th E. D.—W. 113th St., Broadway, W. 110th St., and Hudson River

31st E. D.—W. 113th St., Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 111th St., and Broadway.

32nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 114th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 113th St.

33rd E. D.—W. 115th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 115th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 114th St., Broadway, W. 113th St., and Hudson River.

34th E. D.—W. 116th St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 114th St. to the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 115th St., W. 115th St., and Hudson River.

Twelfth. 1st E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 19th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 16th St.

2nd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 18th St., 1st Ave., and E. 16th St.

3rd E. D.—1st Ave., E. 19th St., Ave. A, E. 20th St., East River, and E. 17th St.

4th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 20th St., 1st Ave., and E. 18th St.

5th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 21st St., 1st Ave., E. 20th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 19th St.

6th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 23rd St., East River, E. 20th St., Ave. A, and E. 19th St.

7th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 23rd St., 2nd Ave., E. 22nd St., 1st Ave., and E. 21st St.

8th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 23rd St., 3rd Ave., and E. 22nd St.

9th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 29th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 23rd St.

10th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 25th St., 1st Ave., E. 24th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 23rd St.

11th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 23th St., 1st Ave., and E. 22nd St.

12th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 31st St., East River, and E. 23rd St.

13th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 26th St., 1st Ave., and E. 25th St.

14th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 27th St., 1st Ave., and E. 26th St.

15th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 28th St., 2nd Ave., E 29th St., 1st Ave., and E. 27th St.

16th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 30th St., 2nd Ave., E. 28th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 29th St.

17th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 31st St., 1st Ave., and E. 29th St.

18th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 32nd St., 3rd Ave., E. 31st St., 2nd Ave., and E. 30th St.

19th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 33rd St., 2nd Ave., and E. 31st St.

20th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 33rd St., East River, and E. 31st St.

21st E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 34th St., 2nd Ave., E. 33rd St., 3rd Ave., and E. 32nd St.

22nd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 36th St., East River, and E. 33rd St.

23rd E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 37th St., 2nd Ave , and E. 34th St.

24th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 38th St., East River, and E. 36th St.

25th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 39th St., East River, E. 38th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 37th St.

26th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 40th St., Prospect Pl., E. 41st St., East River, and E. 39th St.

27th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 42nd St., 3rd Ave., E. 41st St., Prospect Pl., and E. 40th St

28th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 42nd St., Prospect Pl., E. 43rd St., East River, and E. 41st St.

29th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 45th St., East River, E 43rd St., Prospect Pl., and E. 42nd St.

30th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 44th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 42nd St.

31st E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 47th St., 3rd Ave., E. 45th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 44th St.

32nd E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 47th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 45th St.

33rd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 47th St., 1st Ave., E. 48th St., East River, and E. 45th St.

34th E. D.—2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 50th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 49th St , E. 49th St., East River, E. 48th St., 1st Ave., and E. 47th St.

35th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 48th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 47th St.

36th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 48th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 49th St., 3rd Ave., E. 50th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 48th St.

37th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 49th St. (or Mitchell Pl.) to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 50th St., E. 50th St., 1st Ave., E. 51st St., East River, and E. 49th St. (or Mitchell Pl.).

38th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 51st St., 1st Ave., and E. 50th St.

39th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 52nd St., 3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 49th St. to the corner of Lexington Ave., and E. 48th St.

40th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 52nd St., 1st Ave., and E. 51st St.

41st E. D.—1st Ave., E. 54th St., East River, and E. 51st St.

42nd E. D.—Is bounded by and within the entire island of Blackwell's Island.

Thirteenth. 1st E. D.—W. 120th St., Broadway, W. 116th St., and Hudson River.

2nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 120th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 119th St., Morningside Ave., W. 116th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 114th St.

3rd E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 121st St., Morningside Ave., and W. 119th St.

4th E. D.—Broadway, a diagonal line from corner of Broadway and W. 123rd St. to corner of Morningside Dr. and W. 121st St., W. 121st St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 120th St.

5th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 124th St., Morningside Ave., W. 121st St., a diagonal line from the corner of Morningside Dr. and W. 121st St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave., and W. 122nd St.

6th E. D.—Broadway, W. 124th St., Amsterdam Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 122nd St. to the corner of W. 123rd St. and Broadway.

7th E. D.—Is bounded by and within a line running from Husdon River, across Riverside Park and between 526 and 528, and Riverside Dr. through Fairview Court, 175 Claremont Ave., W. 125th St., Broadway, W. 120th St., and Hudson River.

8th E. D.—Broadway, W. 125th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 124th St.

9th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 125th St., St. Nicholas Ave., Hancock Pl., and W. 124th St.

10th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 127th St., 8th Ave., and W. 123rd St.

11th E. D.—Morningside Ave., W. 127th St., St. Nicholas Ter., W. 128th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 125th St.

12th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 128th St., St. Nicholas Ter., W. 127th St., Morningside Ave., W. 125th St., and Manhattan St.

13th E. D.—Broadway, W. 126th St., Manhattan St., and W. 125th St.

14th E. D.—Is bounded by and within W. 127th St., Broadway, W. 125th St., a line running through Fairview Court (175 Claremont Ave.), and between 526 and 528 Riverside Dr. Park, and Hudson River.

15th E. D.—Broadway, W. 130th St., Old Broadway, Lawrence St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 126th St.

16th E. D.—W. 133rd St., Old Broadway, W. 130th St., Broadway, W. 127th St., and Hudson River.

17th E. D.—Old Broadway, W. 131st St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 130th St., Convent Ave., W. 128th St., Amsterdam Ave., and Lawrence St.

18th E. D.—Convent Ave., W. 130th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 128th St.

19th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 130th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 129th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 128th St., W. 128th St., 8th Ave., and W. 127th St.

20th E. D.—West 130th St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 128th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 129th St., and 8th Ave

21st E. D.—8th Ave., W. 132nd St., 7th Ave., and W. 130th St.

22nd E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 133rd St., 8th Ave., and W. 130th St.

23rd E. D.—8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 131st St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 134th St., 7th Ave., and W. 132nd St.

24th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 134th St., 8th Ave., W. 135th St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 134th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 133rd St., and 133rd St.

25th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 136th St., 7th Ave., W. 135th St., 8th Ave., and W. 134th St.

26th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 136th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 135th St.

27th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 134th St., Convent Ave., W. 135th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 130th St.

28th E. D.—Old Broadway, W. 133rd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 131st St.

29th E. D.—W. 134th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 133rd St., and Hudson River.

30th E. D.—Broadway, W. 135th St., Convent Ave., and W. 134th St.

31st E. D.—Broadway, W. 135th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 136th St.

32nd E. D.—W. 136th St., Broadway, W. 134th St., and Hudson River.

Fourteenth. 1st E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 53rd St., 1st Ave., and E. 52nd St.

2nd E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 53rd St., 2nd Ave., and E. 52nd St.

3rd E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 56th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 53rd St.

4th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 55th St., 1st Ave., and E. 53rd St.

5th E. D.—E. 54th St., 1st Ave., E. 56th St., and East River.

6th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 57th St., 1st Ave., and E. 55th St.

7th E. D.—E. 56th St., 1st Ave., E. 58th St., and East River.

8th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 58th St., 1st Ave., and E. 57th St.

9th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 59th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 56th St.

10th E. D.—E. 58th St., and Ave., E. 59th St., and East River.

11th E. D.—E. 59th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 59th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 60th St., 2nd Ave., E. 63rd St., and East River.

12th E. D.—E. 63rd St., 2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 60th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 59th St., and 3rd Ave.

13th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 67th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 63rd St.

14th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 66th St., 1st Ave., and E. 63rd St.

15th E. D.—E. 63rd St., 1st Ave., E. 65th St., Ave. A, E. 64th St., and East River.

16th E. D.—E. 64th St., Ave. A, E. 65th St., 1st Ave., E. 69th St., and East River.

17th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 69th St., 1st Ave., and E. 66th St.

18th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 69th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 67th St.

19th E. D.—3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 70th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 71st St., 2nd Ave., and E. 69th St.

20th E. D.—E. 71st St., 1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 70th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 69th St., and 2nd Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 69th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 69th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 70th St., E. 70th St., and East River.

22nd E. D.—E. 70th St., 1st Ave., E. 72nd St., and East River.

23rd E. D.—E. 72nd St., 1st Ave., E. 73rd St., and East River.

24th E. D.—E. 74th St., 1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 72nd St. to corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 73rd St., and 2nd Ave.

25th E. D.—2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 73rd St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 72nd St., 1st Ave., and E. 71st St.

26th E. D.—E. 73rd St., 2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 71st St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E 70th St., and 3rd Ave

27th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 75th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 73rd St.

28th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 76th St., 2nd Ave., E. 75th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 74th St.

29th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 76th St., 1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 75th St. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 74th St., and E. 74th St.

30th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 77th St., 1st Ave., and E. 76th St.

31st E. D.—E. 77th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 74th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 75th St., and 1st Ave.

32nd E. D.—E. 73rd St., 1st Ave., E. 74th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 74th St. to the corner of John J. Park St. and 76th St., and East River.

33rd E. D.—E. 79th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 77th St. to the corner of John Jay Park St. and E. 76th St., E. 76th St., and East River.

34th E. D.—E. 79th St., Ave. A, E. 82nd St., East End Ave., E. 81st St., and East River.

35th E. D.—Ave. A, E. 83rd St., East End Ave., and E. 82nd St.

36th E. D.—Ave. A, E. 84th St., East End Ave., and E. 83rd St.

Fifteenth. 1st E. D.—Broadway, W. 62nd St. and Central Park West.

2nd E. D.—9th Ave., W. 58th St., 8th Ave., and W. 57th St.

3rd E. D.—8th Ave., W. 58th St., 7th Ave., and E. 55th St.

4th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 58th St., 7th Ave., W. 59th St., 5th Ave., and W. 56th St.

5th E. D.—7th Ave., W 58th St., 6th Ave., and W. 54th St.

6th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 54th St., 6th Ave., and W. 52nd St.

7th E. D.—5th Ave., W. 53rd St., 6th Ave., W. 54th St., E. 54th St., Park Ave., E. 49th St., Madison Ave., and E. 47th St.

8th E. D.—6th Ave., W. 56th St., 5th Ave., E. 57th St., Park Ave., E. 54th St., and W. 54th St.

9th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 55th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 49th St.

10th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 56th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 52nd St.

11th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 59th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 56th St.

12th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 62nd St., Lexington Ave., and E. 55th St.

13th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 60th St., Madison Ave., E. 61st St., Park Ave., and E. 57th St.

14th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 65th St., Lexington Ave., E. 62nd St., Park Ave., E. 61st St., Madison Ave., and E. 60th St.

15th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 69th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 59th St.

16th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 74th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 70th St.

17th E. D.—Central Park West, across Central Park to 5th Ave., 5th Ave., E. 72nd St., E. 71st St., Lexington Ave., E. 65th St., 5th Ave., and W. 59th St.

18th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 76th St., Park Ave., E. 75th St., Lexington Ave., E. 71st St., Park Ave., and E. 72nd St.

19th E. D.—Central Park West, across Central Park to 5th Ave., and 85th St., 5th Ave., E. 79th St., Park Ave., E. 78th St., Lexingon Ave., E. 75th St., Park Ave., E. 76th St., and across Central Park to place of beginning.

20th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 79th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 76th St.

21st E. D.—Park Ave., E. 79th St., 5th Ave., E 81st St., Lexington Ave., and E. 78th St.

22nd E. D.—5th Ave., E. 84th St., Madison Ave., E. 83rd St., Lexington Ave., and E. 81st St.

23rd E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 84th St., Park Ave., E. 86th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 83rd St.

24th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 87th St., Park Ave., and E. 84th St.

25th E. D.—Park Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Park Ave. and E. 88th St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 89th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 86th St.

26th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 89th St., Madison Ave., E. 88th St., Park Ave., and E. 87th St.

27th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 90th St., Park Ave., E. 89th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 89th St. to the corner of Park Ave. and E. 88th St., and E. 88th St.

28th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 91st St., Lexington Ave., and E. 89th St.

29th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 92nd St., Lexington Ave., E. 91st St., Park Ave., E. 90th St., Madison Ave., and E. 89th St.

30th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 93rd St., Madison Ave., E. 94th St., Park Ave., and E. 92nd St.

31st E. D.—Park Ave., E. 96th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 92nd St.

32nd E. D.—Central Park West, Transverse Rd., W. 97th St., 5th Ave., E. 96th St., Park Ave., E. 94th St., Madison Ave., E. 93rd St., 5th Ave., across park at 8th St., to place of beginning.

33rd E. D.—5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and E 99th St. to the corner of Madison Ave. and E. 98th St., Madison Ave., E. 97th St., Park Ave., and E. 96th St

34th E. D.—Madison Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Madison Ave. and E. 98th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and E. 99th St., E 99th St., Park Ave., and E. 97th St.

35th E D.—Madison Ave., E. 101st St., Park Ave., and E. 99th St.

36th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 102nd St., Madison Ave., and E. 99th St.

37th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 104th St., Madison Ave., and E. 102nd St

38th E. D.—E. 70th St., 3rd Ave., E. 69th St., and Lexington Ave.

Sixteenth. 1st E. D.—E. 81st St., East End Ave., E. 83rd St., and East River.

2nd E. D.—E. 83rd St, East End Ave., E. 84th St., Ave. A, E. 85th St., East End Ave., E. 86th St., and East River.

3rd E. D.—Ave A, E. 86th St., East End Ave., and E. 85th St.

4th E. D.—E. 86th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 85th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 84th St., and 1st Ave.

5th E. D.—1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 84th St. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 85th St., Ave. A, and E. 83rd St.

6th E. D—1st Ave., E. 83rd St., Ave. A, and E. 82nd St.

7th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 82nd St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 82nd St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 81st St., and E. 81st St.

8th E. D —1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 81st St. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 82nd St., Ave. A, and E. 80th St.

9th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 79th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 80th St., E. 80th St., Ave. A, and E. 79th St.

10th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 79th St., Ave. A, and E. 77th St.

11th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 78th St., 1st Ave., and E 77th St.

12th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 79th At., 1st Ave., and E. 78th St.

13th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 80th St., a diagonal line from corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 80th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 79th St., and E. 79th St.

14th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 80th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 81st St., E. 81st St., 1st Ave., and E. 80th St.

15th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 82nd St., 2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E 81st St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 80th St.

16th E. D.—Lexington Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 82nd St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 81st St., 3rd Ave., and E. 79th St.

17th E. D.—E. 84th St., 3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 81st St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 82nd St., and Lexington Ave.

18th E. D.—E. 84th St 2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 83rd St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 82nd St., and 3rd Ave.

19th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 82nd St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 83rd St., E. 83rd St., 1st Ave., and E. 82nd St.

20th E. D.—2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave and E. 84th St to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 85th St., 1st Ave., E. 83rd St.

21st E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 85th St, a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 85th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 84th St., and E. 84th St.

22nd E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 85th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 86th St., E. 86th St., 1st Ave., and E. 85th St

23rd E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 88th St., 3rd Ave., a diagonal line from corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 86th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 85th St., E. 85th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 84th St.

24th E. D.—E. 88th St., 2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 87th St., to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E 86th St., and 3rd Ave.

25th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 86th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave, and E. 87th St., E. 87th St., 1st Ave., and E. 86th St.

26th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 88th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 88th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 87th St., and E. 87th St.

27th E. D.—1st Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 87th St. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 88th St., Ave. A, and E. 86th St.

28th E. D.—E. 86th St., Ave. A, a diagonal line from the corner of Ave. A and E. 87th St. to the corner of East End Ave. and E. 88th St., E. 88th St., and East River.

29th E. D.—Ave A, a diagonal line from the corner of E. 89th St. and Ave. A to the corner of East End Ave. and E. 88th St., a diagonal line from the corner of East End Ave. and E. 88th St to the corner of E. 87th St. and Ave. A.

30th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 89th St., Ave. A, and E. 88th St.

31st E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 89th St., 1st Ave., and E. 88th St.

32nd E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 89th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 88th St.

33rd E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 93rd St., 2nd Ave., E. 92nd St., 1st Ave., E. 91st St., 2nd Ave., and E. 89th St.

34th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 90th St., 1st Ave., and E. 89th St.

35th E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 91st St., 1st Ave., and E 90th St.

36th E. D.—E. 88th St., a diagonal line from the corner of East End Ave. and E. 88th St. to the corner of Ave. A and E. 89th St., E. 89th St., 1st Ave., E. 92nd St., and East River.

37th E. D.—E. 92nd St., 2nd Ave., E. 93rd St., 2nd Ave., E. 94th St., and East River.

38th E. D.—3nd Ave., E. 94th St., 1st Ave., and E. 93rd St.

39th E. D.—E. 94th St., 3rd Ave., E. 95th St., 2nd Ave., E. 96th St., and East River.

40th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 97th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 95th St.

41st E. D.—E. 96th St., 2nd Ave., E. 97th St., 3rd Ave., E. 100th St., 2nd Ave., E. 98th St., and East River.

Seventeenth. 1st E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 102nd St., Park Ave., E. 101st St.

2nd E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 105th St., Park Ave., and E. 102nd St.

3rd E. D.—5th Ave., E. 106th St., Park Ave., E. 105th St., Madison Ave., and E. 104th St.

4th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 107th St., Madison Ave., E. 108th St., Park Ave., and E. 106th St.

5th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 109th St , Madison Ave., and E. 107th St.

6th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 110th St., Park Ave., E. 108th St., Madison Ave., and East 109th St.

7th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 113th St., Park Ave., and E. 110th St.

8th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 112th St., Madison Ave., and E. 110th St.

9th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 114th St., Madison Ave., and E. 112th St.

10th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 116th St., Madison Ave., and E. 114th St.

11th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 116th St., Park Ave., and E. 113th St

12th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 118th St., Park Ave., and E. 116th St.

13th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 118th St., Madison Ave., and E. 116th St.

14th E. D.—W. 118th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 117th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 118th St.

15th E. D.—Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 117th St., and W. 117th St.

16th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 118th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 117th St.

17th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 116th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 117th St., W. 117th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 117th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 116th St.

18th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 116th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 117th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 115th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 116th St.

19th E. D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 117th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W 116th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 115th St

20th E. D.—Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 116th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 115th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 115th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave and W. 114th St.

21st E. D.—7th Ave., W. 115th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 114th St.

22nd E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 114th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 115th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 114th St.

23rd E. D.—Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 114th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 113th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 112th St.

24th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 114th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 112th St.

25th E. D.—W. 114th St., St. Nicholas Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 113th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 112th St , and 7th Ave.

26th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 113th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 112th St., Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 111th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 112th St.

27th E D —A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 113th St., 5th Ave., and W. 112th St.

28th E. D.—Lenox Ave., W. 112th St., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 112th St. and 5th Ave. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 111th St.

29th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 111th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 112th St., 5th Ave., and W 111th St.

30th E. D.—Lenox Ave., W 111th St., 5th Ave., and W. 110th St.

31st E D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 112th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 111th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 110th St.

32nd E. D.—W. 110th St., 5th Ave., a line running through Central Park and 5th Ave. and 99th St., to Central Park West and 99th St., and Central Park West.

33rd E. D.—W. 99th St., Central Park West, to 5th Ave., 5th Ave., Transverse Rd., W. 97th St., and Central Park West.

Eighteenth. 1st E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 91st St., 3rd Ave., and E. 89th St.

2nd E. D.—Lexington Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 94th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 93rd St., 3rd Ave., and E. 91st St.

3rd E. D.—E. 96th St., 3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 93rd St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 94th St., and Lexington Ave.

4th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 99th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 96th St.

5th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 97th St., Lexington Ave , and E. 96th St.

6th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 99th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 97th St

7th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 103rd St., Lexington Ave., and E. 99th St.

8th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 101st St., 2nd Ave., E. 100th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 99th St.

9th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 102nd St., 2nd Ave., and E. 101st St.

10th E. D.—E. 98th St., 2nd Ave., E. 102nd St. and Harlem River.

11th E. D.—2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 104th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 105th St., E. 105th St., 2nd Ave., E. 106th St., East River, and E. 102nd St.

12th E. D.—3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 105th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 104th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 102nd St.

13th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 103rd St., Park Ave., E. 104th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 102nd St.

14th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 106th St., 2nd Ave., E. 105th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 104th St.

15th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 108th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 104th St.

16th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 108th St., 3rd Ave., E. 106th St.

17th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 109th St., 2nd Ave., E. 107th St., 1st Ave., and E. 106th St

18th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 110th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 108th St.

19th E. D.—E. 106th St., 1st Ave., E. 107th St., 2nd Ave., E. 109th St., 3rd Ave., E. 110th St., and Harlem River.

20th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 112th St., 1st Ave., and E. 110th St.

21st E. D.—Park Ave., E. 111th St., Lexington Ave., E. 112th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 110th St.

22nd E. D.—Park Ave., E. 114th St., Lexington Ave., E. 113th St., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 113th St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 112th St., Lexington Ave., and E. 111th St.

23rd E. D.—E. 114th St., 2nd Ave., E. 112th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 112th St to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 113th St., and 3rd Ave.

24th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 112th St., 2nd Ave., E.

114th St., Harlem River, Ward's Island, and E. 110th St.

25th E. D.—E. 114th St., 1st Ave., E. 115th St., and Harlem River.

26th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 115th St., 1st Ave., and E. 114th St.

27th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 114th St., Park Ave., E. 115th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 113th St.

28th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 117th St., Lexington Ave., E. 116th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 115th St.

29th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 116th St., Lexington Ave., E. 117th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 115th St.

30th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 118th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 117th St.

Nineteenth. 1st E. D.—5th Ave., E. 119th St., Park Ave., and E. 118th St.

2nd E. D.—5th Ave., a line running through Mt. Morris Park to the corner of E. 124th St. and 5th Ave., E. 124th St., Madison Ave., E. 120th St., Park Ave., and E 119th St.

3rd E. D.—Lenox Ave., W. 120th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 118th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 119th St.

4th E D.—7th Ave., W. 119th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 119th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 118th St.

5th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 119th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 120th St., W. 120th St., Lenox Ave., W. 119th St., 7th Ave., and W. 118th St.

6th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W 120th St., a diagonal line from the corner of W. 120th St. and 7th Ave. to the corner of W. 119th St. and St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 119th St.

7th E. D.—Morningside Ave. East, W. 121st St., Manhattan Ave., and W. 119th St.,

8th E. D.—Morningside Ave. East, W. 124th St., Hancock Pl., Manhattan Ave., and W. 121st St.

9th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., W. 123rd St., 8th Ave., and W. 120th St.

10th E. D.—8th Ave., a diagona line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 125th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 124th St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 123rd St., to corner of 8th Ave., and W. 122nd St.

11th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 122nd St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 123rd St., 7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 121st St. to the corner of 8th Ave., and W. 122nd St.

12th E. D.—8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 122nd St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 121st St., 7th Ave., and W. 120th St.

13th E D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 122nd St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 123rd St., Lenox Ave., and W. 120th St.

14th E. D.—Lenox Ave., W. 125th St., 5th Ave., a line running through Mt. Morris Park to the corner of W. 120th St., and 5th Ave., and W. 120th St.

15th E D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 124th St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 125th St., W. 125th St., Lenox ave., a diagonal line from the croner of Lenox Ave. and W. 123rd St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 122nd St.

16th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 128th St., 7th Ave., and W. 125th St.

17th E. D.—7th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave and W. 128th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 127th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 135th St.

18th E. D.—Lenox Ave., W. 127th St., 5th Ave., and W 125th St.

19th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 127th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 128th St., W. 128th St., 5th Ave., and W. 127th St.

20th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 129th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 129th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 128th St., and W. 128th St.

21st E. D.—7th Ave., W. 131st St., Lenox Ave., and W. 129th St

22nd E. D.—W 130th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 128th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 129th St., and Lenox Ave.

23rd E. D.—5th Ave., E 131st St., Madison Ave., and E. 128th St.

24th E. D.—Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 131st St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 132nd St., 5th Ave., and W. 130th St.

25th E. D.—W. 133rd St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 132nd St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 131st St., and Lenox Ave.

26th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 133rd St., Lenox Ave., and W 131st St.

27th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 134th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 134th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W 133rd St., and W 133rd St.

28th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 134th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 135th St., W. 135th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 133rd St to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 134th St., and W. 134th St.

29th E. D.—W. 136th St., Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 135th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 134th St., and 7th Ave.

30th E. D.—W. 137th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 136th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 135th St., and Lenox Ave.

31st E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 135th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 136th St., 5th Ave., and W. 135th St.

32nd E. D.—5th Ave., E. 137th St., Madison Ave., and E. 131st St

Twentieth. 1st E. D.—1st Ave., E. 116th St., Pleasant Ave., E. 117th St., Harlem River, Randalls Island, Sunken Meadow and E. 115th St.

2nd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 117th St., Pleasant Ave., E. 116th St., 1st Ave. and E. 115th St.

3rd E. D.—2nd Ave., E. 119th St., Pleasant Ave. and E. 117th St.

4th E. D.—Pleasant Ave., E. 119th St., 1st Ave., E. 121st St., Harlem River and E. 117th St.

5th E D.—3rd Ave., E 119th St., Lexington Ave., E. 120th St., 1st Ave., E. 119th St., 2nd Ave. and E 118th St.

6th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 119th St., 3rd Ave. and E. 117th St.

7th E. D.—Park Ave., E. 122d St., Lexington Ave. and E. 119th St.

8th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 123rd St., Park Ave., and E. 120th St.

9th E. D.—Park Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Park Ave. and E. 126th St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 125th St., Lexington Ave. and E. 122nd St.

10th E. D.—Lexington Ave., E. 125th St., 3rd Ave. and E. 120th St.

11th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 123rd St., 2nd Ave. and E. 121st St.

12th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 121st St., 2nd Ave., E. 122nd St., 1st Ave. and E. 120th St.

13th E. D.—1st Ave., E. 124th St., Harlem River and E. 121st St.

14th E. D.—2nd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 125th St. to the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 124th St., 1st Ave., and E. 122nd St.

15th E. D.—3rd Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 126th St. to the corner of 2nd Ave. and E. 125th St., 2nd Ave., and E. 123rd St.

16th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 1st Ave. and E. 124th St. to the corner of 3rd Ave. and E. 126th St., E. 126th St., 2nd Ave., Harlem River, and E. 124th St.

17th E. D.—3rd Ave., E. 128th St., Lexington Ave., E. 131st St., Harlem River, 2nd Ave., and E. 126th St.

18th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 125th St. to the corner of Park Ave. and E. 126th St., Park Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Park Ave. and E. 127th St. to the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 128th St., E. 128th St., 3rd Ave., and E. 125th St.

19th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 124th St., 5th Ave., E. 125th St., Madison Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Madison Ave. and E. 126th St. to the corner of Park Ave. and E. 127th St., Park Ave., and E. 123rd St.

20th E. D.—5th Ave., E. 127th St., Madison Ave., and E 125th St.

21st E. D.—5th Ave., E. 128th St., Madison Ave., E. 129th St., Park Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Park Ave. and E. 127th St. to the corner of Madison Ave.

22nd E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 131st St., Lexington Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lexington Ave. and E. 128th St. to the corner of Park Ave. and E. 127th St., Park Ave., and E. 129th St.

23rd E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 130th St., Harlem River, and E. 131st St.

Twenty-first. 1st E. D.—W. 144th St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 142nd St. to the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 141st St., W. 141st St., and Hudson River.

2nd E. D.—Broadway, W. 144th St., Hamilton Pl., and W. 143rd St.

3rd E. D.—Broadway, W. 143rd St., Hamilton Pl., and W. 142nd St.

4th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 141st St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 142nd St., W. 142nd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 141st St.

5th E. D.—W. 141st St., Convent Ave., W. 140th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Hamilton Pl. and W. 140th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 139th St., and Broadway.

6th E. D.—W. 141st St., Broadway, W. 139th St., and Hudson River.

7th E. D.—W. 139th St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 137th St. to the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 138th St., W. 138th St., and Hudson River.

8th E. D.—W. 138th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 138th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 137th St., Broadway, W. 136th St., and Hudson River.

9th E. D.—Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 139th St. to the corner of Hamilton Pl. and W. 140th St., W. 140th St., Convent Ave., W. 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 136th St.

10th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 141st St., a diagonal line from the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 141st St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 140th St., and W. 140th St.

11th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 140th St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 141st St., 7th Ave., and W. 140th St.

12th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 140th St., 7th Ave., and W. 138th St.

13th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 140th St., 8th Ave., and W. 136th St.

14th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 138th St., 7th Ave., and W. 136th St.

15th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 138th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 136th St.

16th E. D.—7th Ave., W. 140th St., Lenox Ave., and W. 138th St.

17th E. D.—W. 140th St., 5th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 139th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 138th St., and Lenox Ave.

18th E. D.—Lenox Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 138th St. to the corner of 5th Ave. and W. 139th St., 5th Ave., and W. 137th St.

19th E. D.—Madison Ave., E. 137th St., 5th Ave., Harlem River, and E. 134th St.

20th E. D.—W. 142nd St., 5th Ave., W. 140th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 140th St. to the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 141st St., and Lenox Ave.

21st E. D.—W. 141st St., a diagonal line from the corner of Lenox Ave. and W. 141st St. to the corner of 7th Ave. and W. 140th St., and 7th Ave.

22nd E. D.—7th Ave., W. 142nd St., Lenox Ave., and W. 141st St.

23rd E. D.—7th Ave., W. 143rd St., Lenox Ave., and W. 142nd St.

24th E. D.—Lenox Ave., W. 143rd St., 7th Ave., W. 144th St., Harlem River, 5th Ave., and W. 142nd St.

25th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 144th St., 7th Ave., and W. 143rd St.

26th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 143rd St., 7th Ave., and W. 142d St.

27th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Edgecombe Ave. and W. 141st St. to the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 142nd St., W. 142d St., 7th Ave., and W. 141st St.

28th E. D.—W. 145th St., 8th Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of 8th Ave. and W. 142nd St. to the corner of Edgecombe Ave. and W. 141st St., Edgecombe Ave., and Bradhurst Ave.

29th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 145th St., Bradhurst Ave., Edgecombe Ave., and W. 141st St.

30th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 142nd St., Convent Ave., W. 145th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 141st St.

31st E. D.—Convent Ave., W. 146th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 149th St., Colonial Pkwy., and W. 145th St.

32nd E. D.—Convent Ave., W. 151st St., St. Nicholas Pl., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 146th St.

33rd E. D.—St. Nicholas Pl., W. 151st St., Convent Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 155th St., Colonial Pkwy., and W. 150th St.

Twenty-second. 1st E. D.—Hamilton Pl., Amsterdam Ave., W. 146th St., Convent Ave., and W. 142nd St.

2nd E. D.—W. 145th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 144th St., and Hudson River.

3rd E. D.—W. 147th St., Broadway, W. 146th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 145th St., and Hudson River.

4th E. D.—Broadway, W. 147th St., Convent Ave., and W. 146th St.

5th E. D.—W. 148th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 147th St., and Hudson River.

6th E. D.—W. 149th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 148th St., and Hudson River.

7th E. D.—W. 150th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 149th St., and Hudson River.

8th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 151st St., Convent Ave., and W. 147th St.

9th E. D.—A diagonal line from the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 150th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 151st St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 150th St.

10th E. D.—W. 153rd St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 151st St. to the corner of Riverside Dr. and W. 150th St., W. 150th St., and Hudson River.

11th E. D.—Broadway, W. 152nd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 151st St.

12th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 152nd St., Broadway, W. 153rd St., St. Nicholas Ave., Convent Ave., and W. 151st St.

13th E. D.—Riverside Dr., W. 156th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 156th St. to the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 155th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 153rd St., and Hudson River.

14th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 157th St., Speedway, W. 155th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Amsterdam Ave. and W. 155th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 156th St., and W. 156th St.

15th E. D.—Broadway, W. 157th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 156th St.

16th E. D.—W. 158th St., Broadway, W. 156th St., Riverside Dr., W. 155th St., and Hudson River.

17th E. D.—Broadway, W. 158th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 159th St., Speedway, and W. 157th St.

18th E. D.—Broadway, W. 159th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 158th St.

19th E. D.—Broadway, W. 160th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 159th St.

20th E. D.—Broadway, W. 161st St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 160th St.

21st E. D.—W. 160th St., Ft. Washington Ave., W. 162nd St., Broadway, W. 158th St., and Hudson River.

22nd E. D.—W. 161st St., Ft. Washington Ave., W. 160th St., and Hudson River.

23rd E. D.—W. 165th St., Riverside Dr., W. 161st St., and Hudson River.

24th E. D.—Broadway, W. 162nd St., Speedway, W. 159th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 160th St., Amsterdam ave., and W. 161st St.

25th E. D.—Bradhurst Ave., W. 155th St., Speedway, W. 162nd St., Harlem River, 8th Ave., and W. 151st St.

26th E. D.—8th Ave., Harlem River, and W. 153rd St.

27th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 153rd St., 7th Ave., and W. 149th St.

28th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 149th St., 7th Ave., and W. 148th St.

29th E. D.—Bradhurst Ave., W. 151st St., 8th Ave., and W. 148th St.

30th E. D.—Colonial Pkwy., W. 155th St., Bradhurst Ave., and W. 145th St.

31st E. D.—Bradhurst Ave., W. 148th St., 8th Ave., and W. 145th St.

32nd E. D.—8th Ave., W. 148th St., 7th Ave., W. 153rd St., Harlem River, and W. 147th St.

33rd E. D.—7th Ave., W. 146th St. 8th Ave., W. 147th St., Harlem River, and W. 145th St.

34th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 146th St., 7th Ave., and W. 145th St.

35th E. D.—8th Ave., W. 145th St., Harlem River, and W. 144th St.

Twenty-third. 1st E. D.—Riverside Dr., W. 165th St., Ft. Washington Ave., W. 164th St., Broadway, W. 162nd St., Ft. Washington Ave., and W. 161st St.

2nd E. D.—Ft. Washington Ave., W. 165th St., St. Nicholas Ave., a diagonal line from the corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 164th St., to the corner of Broadway and W. 163rd St., Broadway, and W. 164th St.

3rd E. D.—Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 163rd St. to the corner of St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 164th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 163rd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 162nd St.

4th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 163rd St., Harlem River, and W. 162nd St.

5th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 164th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 165th St., Harlem River, and W. 163rd St.

6th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 165th St., Broadway, W. 167th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 166th St., Colonial Pkwy., W. 165th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 164th St.

7th E. D.—W. 171st St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 170th St., Audubon Ave., W. 167th St., Broadway, W. 165th St., and Hudson River.

8th E. D.—Colonial Pkwy., W. 166th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 167th St., Audubon Ave., W. 169th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 170th St., Harlem River, and W. 165th St.

9th E. D.—Audubon Ave., W. 170th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 171st St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 169th St.

10th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 173rd St., Audubon Ave., W. 172nd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 171st St.

11th E. D.—W. 177th St., Depot La., W. 177th St., Wadsworth Ave., W. 174th St., Audubon Ave., W. 173rd St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 171st St., and Hudson River.

12th E. D.—Audubon Ave., W. 174th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 172nd St.

13th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 174th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 175th St., Audubon Ave., W. 176th St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 181st St. (or Washington Bridge), and Harlem River.

14th E. D.—Wadsworth Ave., W. 177th St., Audubon Ave., W. 175th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 174th St.

15th E. D.—Audubon Ave., W. 178th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 176th St.

16th E. D.—Audubon Ave., W. 180th St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 178th St.

17th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., W. 179th St., Audubon Ave., and W. 177th St.

18th E. D.—Broadway, W. 179th St., St. Nicholas Ave., and W. 177th St.

19th E. D.—Pinehurst Ave., W. 179th St., a diagonal line from the corner of Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 176th St. to the corner of Broadway and W. 178th St., Broadway, and W. 177th St.

20th E. D.—W. 181st St., Northern Ave., W. 178th St., Pinehurst Ave., W. 177th St., Depot La., W. 177th St., and Hudson River.

21st E. D.—Northern Ave., W. 181st St., Pinehurst Ave., W. 180th St., Ft. Washington Ave., W. 179th St., Pinehurst Ave., and W. 178th St.

22nd E. D.—W. 180th St., Wadsworth Ave., W. 179th St., Broadway, a diagonal line from the corner of Broadway and W. 178th St. to the corner of Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 179th St., and Ft. Washington Ave.

23rd E. D.—Pinehurst Ave., W. 181st St., Broadway, and W. 180th St.

24th E. D.—Wadsworth Ave., W. 180th St., Broadway, W. 181st St., Amsterdam Ave., W. 180th St., Audubon Ave., and W. 179th St.

25th E. D.—Broadway, W. 182nd St., Wadsworth Ave., W. 183rd St., Audubon Ave., W. 182nd St., Amsterdam Ave., and W. 181st St.

26th E. D.—Wadsworth Ave., W. 186th St., Audubon Ave., W. 184th St., St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 183rd St.

27th E. D.—Amsterdam Ave., W. 182nd St., Audubon Ave., W. 183rd St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 184th St., Audubon Ave., W. 185th St., Harlem River, and W. 181st St. (or Washington Bridge).

28th E. D.—Audubon Ave., W. 186th St., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 187th St., Audubon Ave., W. 188th St., Laurel Hill Ter., W. 187th St., Harlem River, and W. 185th St.

29th E. D.—Laurel Hill Ter., W. 188th St., Audubon Ave., W. 187th St., St. Nicholas Ave., Dyckman St., Harlem River, and W. 187th St.

30th E. D.—Broadway, Hillside Ave., St. Nicholas Ave., W. 186th St., Wadsworth Ave., and W. 185th St.

31st E. D.—W. 190th St., Broadway, W. 185th St., Wadsworth Ave., W. 182nd St., Broadway, W. 181st St., and Hudson River.

32nd E. D.—Dyckman St., Hillside Ave., Broadway, W. 190th St., and Hudson River.

33rd E. D.—Broadway, Academy St., Vermilyea Ave., Hawthorne St., Sherman Ave., and Dyckman St.

34th E. D.—Sherman Ave., W. 211th St., Harlem River, and Dyckman St.

35th E. D.—Broadway, W. 211th St., Sherman Ave., Hawthorne St., Vermilyea Ave., and Academy St.

36th E. D.—Dyckman St., Hudson River, W. 215th St., Broadway, W. 214th St., Harlem River, W. 211th St., and Broadway.

37th E. D.—Broadway, W. 215th St., Harlem River, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, and W. 214th St.

THE BRONX.

First. 1st E. D.—E. 132nd St. Brook Ave., E. 134th St., So. Boulevard, E. 136th St., East River, or Long Island Sound, Bronx Kills and Lincoln Ave.

2nd E. D.—E. 136th St., So. Boulevard, E. 134th St., St. Ann's Ave.

3rd E. D.—E. 137th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 134th St. and Brook Ave.

4th E. D.—E. 138th St., Cypress Ave., E. 136th St. and St. Ann's Ave.

5th E. D.—E. 141st St., Locust Ave., E. 140th St., East River or Long Island Sound, E. 136th St. and Cypress Ave.

6th E. D.—E. 140th St., Cypress Ave., E. 138th St. and St. Ann's Ave.

7th E. D.—E. 141st St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 137th St and Brook Ave.

8th E. D.—St. Mary's St., Jackson Ave., E. 141st St., Cypress Ave., E. 140th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 141st St. and Beekman Ave.

9th E. D.—E. 149th St., Trinity Ave., E. 145th St., Jackson Ave., St. Mary's St., Beekman Ave., E. 141st St. and St. Ann's Ave.

10th E. D.—E. 142nd St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 141st St. and Willis Ave.

11th E. D.—E. 141st St., Brook Ave. and a diagonal line running from E. 140th St. and Brook Ave., to E. 141st St. and Willis Ave.

12th E. D.—A diagonal line running from the corner of E. 141st. and Willis Ave. to the corner of E. 140th St. and Brook Ave., E. 140th St. and Willis Ave.

13th E. D.—E. 143rd St., Willis Ave., E. 140th St., Alexander Ave., E. 142nd St. and 3rd Ave.

14th E. D.—E. 143rd St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 142nd St. and Willis Ave.

15th E. D.—E. 145th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 143rd St., Willis Ave., E. 144th St. and Brook Ave.

16th E. D.—E. 145th St., Brook Ave., E. 144th St. and Willis Ave.

17th E. D.—E. 146th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 145th St. and Willis Ave.

18th E. D.—E. 147th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 146th St. and Willis Ave.

19th E. D.—E. 148th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 147th St. and Bergen Ave.

20th E. D.—E. 149th St., St. Ann's Ave., E. 148th St. and Bergen Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 152nd St., Brook Ave., Westchester Ave., St. Ann's Ave., E. 149th St. and 3rd Ave.

22nd E. D.—E. 156th St., St. Ann's Ave., Westchester Ave., Brook Ave., E. 152nd St. and 3rd Ave.

23rd E. D.—E. 155th St., 3rd Ave., E. 153rd St., and Melrose Ave.

24th E. D.—E. 153rd St., 3rd Ave., Melrose Ave., E. 151st St. and Courtlandt Ave.

25th E. D.—E. 154th St., Courtlandt Ave., E. 151st St., Melrose Ave., E. 150th St. and Morris Ave.
26th E. D.—E. 154th St., Courtlandt Ave., E. 152nd St. and Morris Ave.
27th E. D.—E. 156th St., Courtlandt Ave., E. 154th St. and Morris Ave.
28th E. D.—E. 156th St., Melrose Ave., E. 153rd St. and Courtlandt Ave.
29th E. D.—E. 158th St., Courtlandt Ave., E 157th St., Melrose Ave., E. 156th St. and Morris Ave.
30th E. D.—E. 161st St., Melrose Ave., E. 160th St., Courtlandt Ave., E. 158th St. and Morris Ave.
31st E. D.—E. 160th St., Melrose Ave., E. 157th St. and Courtlandt Ave.
32nd E. D.—E. 161st St., Washington Ave., E. 159th St. and Melrose Ave.
33rd E. D.—E. 159th St., 3rd Ave., E. 157th St. and Melrose Ave.
34th E. D.—E. 157th St., 3rd Ave., E. 155th St. and Melrose Ave.
35th E. D.—E. 158th St., Brook Ave., E. 158th St., St Ann's Ave., E. 156th St. and 3rd Ave.
36th E. D.—E. 161st St., Cauldwell Ave., E. 156th St., St Ann's Ave., E. 158th St., Brook Ave., E. 159th St. and Eagle Ave.
37th E. D.—E. 163rd St., Cauldwell Ave., E. 161st St. and Eagle Ave.
38th E. D.—Teasdale Pl., Cauldwell Ave., E. 163rd St., Eagle Ave., E. 159th St., Brook Ave., E. 158th St., 3rd Ave., Washington Ave., E. 162nd St. and 3rd Ave.
39th E. D.—E. 164th St., Cauldwell Ave., Teasdale Pl., 3rd Ave., E. 162nd St. and Washington Ave.
40th E. D.—E. 165th St., Washington Ave., Weiher Court, 3rd Ave., E. 164th St., Washington Ave., E. 163rd St., Courtlandt Ave., E. 162nd St. and Park Ave.
41st E. D.—E. 163rd St., Washington Ave., E. 161st St., Park Ave., E. 162nd St. and Courtlandt Ave.
42nd E. D.—E. 162nd St., Park Ave., E. 161st St and Morris Ave.
43rd E. D.—E. 162nd St., Morris Ave., E. 161st St and Grant Ave

Second. 1st. E. D.—E. 138th St., Alexander Ave., E. 134th St., 3rd Ave. and Harlem River.
2nd E. D.—E. 135th St., Willis Ave., E. 134th St., Brown Pl., E. 132nd St., Lincoln Ave., Harlem River, 3rd Ave., E. 134th St and Alexander Ave.
3rd E. D.—E. 135th St., Brook Ave., E. 132nd St., Brown Pl., E. 134th St and Willis Ave.
4th E. D.—E. 137th St., Brook Ave., E. 135th St., Willis Ave., E. 136th St. and Brown Pl.
5th E. D.—E. 137th St, Brown Pl., E. 136th St. and Willis Ave.
6th E. D.—E. 137th St., Willis Ave., E. 135th St. and Alexander Ave.
7th E. D.—139th St., Willis Ave., E. 137th St and Alexander Ave.
8th E. D.—E. 138th St., Brook Ave., E. 137th St. and Willis Ave.
9th E. D.—E. 139th St, Brook Ave., E 138th St. and Willis Ave.
10th E. D.—E. 140th St., Brook Ave., E. 139th St. and Alexander Ave.
11th E. D.—E. 143rd St., 3rd Ave., E. 142nd St., Alexander Ave., E. 138th St., 3rd Ave., E. 140th St. Morris Ave. and College Ave.
12th E. D.—E. 149th St., Park Ave., E. 146th St., E. 145th St., College Ave., Morris Ave., E. 140th St., 3rd Ave., E. 138th St. and Harlem River.
13th E. D.—E. 148th St., Bergen Ave., Willis Ave., E. 143rd St., College Ave., E. 145th St., E. 146th St. and 3rd Ave.
14th E. D.—E. 149th St., Bergen Ave., E. 148th St., 3rd Ave., E. 146th St. and Park Ave.
15th E. D.—E. 161st St., Morris Ave., E. 150th St., Melrose Ave., E. 149th St. and Mott Ave.
16th E. D.—E. 161st St., Mott Ave., E. 149th St., Harlem River and Jerome Ave.
17th E. D.—E. 165th St., Jerome Ave., E 161st St., Jerome Ave., Harlem River, W. 161st St., Summit Ave., W. 164th St. and Anderson Ave.
18th E. D.—W. 170th St., Ogden Ave., W. 164th St., Summit Ave., W. 161st St. and Harlem River.
19th E. D.—W. 170th St., Boscobel Ave., W. 169th St., Jerome Ave., W. 167th and Ogden Ave.
20th E. D.—E. 168th St., Grand Concourse, E. 161st St., Jerome Ave., W. 165th St., Anderson Ave., 164th St., Ogden Ave., W. 167th St. and Jerome Ave.
21st E. D.—E. 167th St., Morris Ave., E. 164th St., Sheridan Ave., E. 164th St. and Grand Concourse.
22nd E. D.—E. 164th St., Sheridan Ave., E. 164th St., Morris Ave., E. 162nd St., Grand Ave., E. 161st St. and Grand Concourse.
23rd E. D.—E. 164th St., Park Ave., E. 162nd St. and Morris Ave.
24th E. D.—E. 166th St., Teller Ave., E. 165th St., Park Ave., E. 164th St. and Morris Ave.
25th E. D.—E. 167th St., Webster Ave., E. 165th St., and Teller Ave.
26th E. D.—E. 165th St., 3rd Ave., Weiher Court, and Washington Ave.
27th E. D.—E. 176th St., Washington Ave., E. 166th St., 3rd Ave., E. 165th St., and Webster Ave.
28th E. D.—E. 169th St., Washington Ave., E. 167th St., Webster Ave., E. 168th St., and Park Ave.
29th E. D.—E. 170th St., Washington Ave., E. 169th St., Park Ave., E. 168th St., and Brook Ave.
30th E. D.—St. Paul's Pl., Washington Ave., E. 170th St., Brook Ave., E. 168th St., and Webster Ave.
31st E. D.—E. 169th St., Webster Ave., E. 167th St., Teller Ave., E. 168th St., and Clay Ave.
32nd E. D.—E. 168th St., Teller Ave., E. 166th St., and Morris Ave.
33rd E. D.—E. 170th St., College Ave., E. 169th St., Clay Ave., E. 168th St., Morris Ave., E. 167th St., and Grand Concourse.
34th E. D.—E. 170th St., Clay Ave., E. 169th St., and College Ave.
35th E. D.—E. 171st St., Park Ave., St. Paul's Pl., Webster Ave., E. 169th St., and Clay Ave.
36th E. D.—Claremont Pkwy., Washington Ave., St. Paul's Pl., Park Ave., E. 171st St., and Webster Ave.
37th E. D.—E. 174th St., Washington Ave., Claremont Pkwy., Webster Ave., E. 171st St., Clay Ave., E. 170th St., Teller Ave., Belmont St., Anthony Ave., E. 173rd St., and Park Ave.
38th E. D.—E. 175th St., Washington Ave., E. 174th St., and Park Ave.
39th E. D.—E. 177th St., Park Ave., E. 173rd St., Anthony Ave., and E. 176th St.
40th E. D.—E. 177th St., Anthony Ave., E. 174th St., and Mt. Hope Ave.
41st E. D.—E. 177th St., Walnut Ave., Mt. Hope Pl., Morris Ave., E. 176th St., Mt. Hope Ave., E. 174th St., and Jerome Ave.
42nd E. D.—E. 174th St., Anthony Ave., Belmont St., Morris Ave., Teller Ave., E. 170th St., Grand Concourse, E. 168th St., W. 169th St., Boscobel Ave., W. 170th St., and Jerome Ave.
43rd E. D.—Washington Bridge and W. 172nd St., University Ave., Featherbed La., McComb's Rd., W. Tremont Ave., W. 177th St., Jerome Ave., W. 170th St., and High Bridge and Harlem River.

Third. 1st E. D.—E. 147th St., Southern Boulevard, E. 149th St., East River, E. 140th St., Locust Ave., E. 141st St., Jackson Ave., E. 145th St., and Trinity Ave.
2nd E. D.—E. 149th St., Southern Boulevard, E. 147th St., and Trinity Ave.
3rd E. D.—E. 152nd St., Wales Ave., E. 151st St., Union Ave., E. 149th St., Jackson Ave., E. 150th St., and Concord Ave.
4th E. D.—E. 152nd St., Concord Ave., E. 150th St., Jackson Ave., E. 149th St., St. Ann's Ave., and Westchester Ave.
5th E. D.—E. 156th St., Eagle Ave., Westchester Ave., and St. Ann's Ave.
6th E. D.—E. 156th St., Trinity Ave., Westchester Ave., and Eagle Ave.
7th E. D.—E. 156th St., Forest Ave., Wales Ave., E. 152nd St., Westchester Ave., and Trinity Ave.
8th E. D.—E. 158th St., Forest Ave., E. 156th St., and Cauldwell Ave.
9th E. D.—E. 161st St., Jackson Ave., E. 160th St., Forest Ave., E. 158th St., and Cauldwell Ave.
10th E. D.—E. 163rd St., Forest Ave., E. 161st St., and Cauldwell Ave.
11th E. D.—E. 163rd St., Union Ave., E. 161st St., and Forest Ave.
12th E. D.—E. 161st St., Union Ave., E. 158th St., Forest Ave., E. 160th St., and Jackson Ave.
13th E. D.—E. 160th St., Westchester Ave., and Union Ave.
14th E. D.—Westchester Ave., Prospect Ave., E. 155th St., and Union Ave.
15th E. D.—E. 158th St., Union Ave., E. 155th St., and Forest Ave.

16th E. D.—E. 155th St., Union Ave., E. 151st St., and Wales Ave.

17th E. D.—E. 155th St., Prospect Ave., E. 149th St., and Union Ave.

18th E. D.—Ave. St. John, Fox St., and Prospect Ave.

19th E. D.—Leggett Ave., Whitlock Ave., Timpson Pl., Ave. St. John, and Beck St.

20th E. D.—E. 156th St., Leggett Ave., Beck St., Ave. St. John, and Prospect Ave.

21st E. D.—Longwood Ave., Southern Boulevard, Leggett Ave., and Dawson St.

22nd E. D.—Longwood Ave., Dawson St., E 156th St., and Prospect Ave.

23rd E. D.—Stebbins Ave., Dawson St., Longwood Ave., and Westchester Ave.

24th E. D.—Kelly St., Intervale Ave., Dawson St., Stebbins Ave., and E. 163rd St.

25th E. D.—Intervale Ave., Kelly St., Longwood Ave., and Dawson St.

26th E. D.—Intervale Ave., Beck St., Longwood Ave., and Kelly St.

27th E. D.—E. 163rd St., Tiffany St., Fox St., Intervale Ave., and Kelly St.

28th E. D.—Tiffany St., Southern Boulevard, Longwood Ave., Beck St., Intervale Ave., and Fox St.

29th E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Tiffany St., East River, E. 149th St., Prospect Ave., Fox St., Ave. St. John, Timpson Pl., Whitlock Ave., Leggett Ave., Southern Boulevard, and Longwood Ave.

30th E. D.—Manida St., Lafayette Ave., Longwood Ave., Southern Boulevard, Baretto St., and Garrison Ave.

31st E. D.—Hunt's Point Ave., Lafayette Ave., Bronx River, East River, Tiffany St., Lafayette Ave., Manida St., and Garrison Ave.

32nd E. D.—Includes the islands in East River known as North and South Brother's and Riker's Islands.

Fourth. 1st E. D.—Prospect Ave., E. 160th St., Union Ave., and a diagonal line running from E. 163rd St. and Union Ave. to the corner of E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

2nd E. D.—E. 166th St., Union Ave., E. 163rd St., and Tinton Ave.

3rd E. D.—E. 166th St., Tinton Ave., E. 163rd St., Forest Ave., E. 165th St., and Jackson Ave.

4th E. D.—E. 165th St., Forest Ave., E. 163rd St., Cauldwell Ave., E. 164th St., and Trinity Ave.

5th E. D.—E. 166th St., Boston Rd., Cauldwell Ave., E. 164th St., Boston Rd., 3rd Ave., and Franklin Ave.

6th E. D.—E. 166th St., Jackson Ave., E. 165th St., Trinity Ave., E. 164th St., Cauldwell Ave., and Boston Rd.

7th E. D.—Home St., Union Ave., E. 166th St., and Boston Rd.

8th E. D.—E. 167th St., Prospect Ave., and a diagonal line running from the corner of E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave. to the corner of E. 163rd St. and Union Ave., and Union Ave.

9th E. D.—Freeman St., Prospect Ave., E. 167th St., and Union Ave.

10th E. D.—E. 169th St., Union Ave., Home St., Boston Rd., E. 168th St., and Tinton Ave.

11th E. D.—E. 168th St., Boston Rd., E. 166th St., Franklin Ave., 3rd Ave., E. 167th St., and Franklin Ave.

12th E. D.—E. 169th St., 3rd Ave., E. 166th St., and Washington Ave.

13th E. D.—E. 169th St., Franklin Ave., E. 167th St., and 3rd Ave.

14th E. D.—E. 169th St., Tinton Ave., E. 168th St., and Franklin Ave.

15th E. D.—E. 170th St., Bristow St., Freeman St., Union Ave., Ritter Pl., and Prospect Ave.

16th E. D.—Boston Rd., Wilkins Ave., E. 170th St., Charlotte St., Jennings St., Bristow St., E. 170th St., and Stebbins Ave.

17th E. D.—Boston Rd., Stebbins Ave., E. 170th St., Prospect Ave., Ritter Pl., and Union Ave.

18th E. D.—Crotona Park South, Prospect Ave., Boston Rd., Union Ave., E. 169th St., and Tinton Ave.

19th E. D.—E. 170th St., Clinton Ave., E. 169th St., and Franklin Ave.

20th E. D.—E. 170th St., Franklin Ave., E. 169th St., and 3rd Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 171st St., Fulton Ave., Crotona Park South, Clinton Ave., E. 170th St., and 3rd Ave.

22nd E. D.—Claremont Pkwy., 3rd Ave., E. 169th St., and Washington Ave.

23rd E. D.—E. 173rd St., Bathgate Ave., E. 172nd St., 3rd Ave., Claremont Pkwy., and Washington Ave.

24th E. D.—E. 174th St., 3rd Ave., E. 172nd St., Bathgate Ave., E. 173rd St., and Washington Ave.

25th E. D.—E. 175th St., Fulton Ave., E. 174th St., and Washington Ave.

26th E. D.—E. 175th St., Arthur Ave., Crotona Park North, E. 175th St., Southern Boulevard, Crotona Park East, Crotona Park South, Fulton Ave., E. 171st St., 3rd Ave., E. 174th St., and Fulton Ave.

27th E. D.—Crotona Park East, Southern Boulevard, Boston Rd., Seabury Pl., E. 172nd St., Boston Rd., and Prospect Ave.

Fifth. 1st E. D.—E. 164th St., Stebbins Ave., Westchester Ave., and Prospect Ave.

2nd E. D.—E. 165th St., Tiffany St., Westchester Ave., Stebbins Ave., E. 164th St., and Prospect Ave.

3rd E. D.—E. 167th St., Kelly St., E. 165th St., and Prospect Ave.

4th E. D.—E. 167th St., Fox St., Westchester Ave., Tiffany St., E. 165th St., and Kelly St.

5th E. D.—Tiffany St., E. 163rd St., and Westchester Ave.

6th E. D.—Fox St., E. 163rd St., Tiffany St., and Westchester Ave.

7th E. D.—Fox St., Baretto St., Southern Boulevard, Tiffany St., and E. 163rd St.

8th E. D.—Simpson St., E. 163rd St., Fox St., and Westchester Ave.

9th E. D.—Southern Boulevard, E. 163rd St., Simpson St., and Westchester Ave.

10th E. D.—Hoe Ave., E. 163rd St., Southern Boulevard, and Westchester Ave.

11th E. D.—Hunts Point Ave., Garrison Ave., Baretto St., Fox St., and E. 163rd St.

12th E. D.—Bryant Ave., Seneca Ave., Hunts Point Ave., E. 163rd St., Hoe Ave., Aldus St., Faile St., and Whitlock Ave.

13th E. D.—Westchester Ave., Bronx River, Lafayette Ave., Hunts Point Ave., Seneca Ave., Bryant Ave., Whitlock Ave., and Longfellow Ave.

14th E. D.—Longfellow Ave., Whitlock Ave., Faile St., and E. 165th St.

15th E. D.—Longfellow Ave., E. 165th St., Faile St., Aldus St., Hoe Ave., and Westchester Ave.

16th E. D.—Freeman St., Westchester Ave., and West Farms Rd.

17th E. D.—Freeman St., West Farms Rd., Hoe Ave., Home St., and Vyse Ave.

18th E. D.—Freeman St., Vyse Ave., Home St., Hoe Ave., Westchester Ave., and Southern Boulevard.

19th E. D.—Home St., Southern Boulevard, Westchester Ave., Fox St., E. 169th St., Simpson St.

20th E. D.—Home St., Simpson St., E. 169th St., Fox St., E. 167th St., and Prospect Ave.

21st E. D.—Freeman St., Stebbins Ave., E. 169th St., Home St., and Prospect Ave.

22nd E. D.—Freeman St., Southern Boulevard, Home St., E. 169th St., and Stebbins Ave.

23rd E. D.—Jennings St., Wilkins Ave., Freeman St., and Bristow St.

24th E. D.—Jennings St., Bryant Ave., Freeman St., and Southern Boulevard.

25th E. D.—E. 172nd St., Longfellow Ave., and an unknown named drainage street which runs from Longfellow Ave. to Boone Ave., between Jennings St. and E. 172nd St., Boone Ave., E. 172nd St., Bronx River, Freeman St., Bryant Ave., Jennings St., and Vyse Ave.

26th E. D.—E. 173rd St., Hoe Ave., E. 172nd St., Vyse Ave., Jennings St., and Southern Boulevard.

27th E. D.—E. 172nd St., Southern Boulevard, Wilkins Ave., Jennings St., Charlotte St. and Seabury Pl.

28th E. D.—E. 172nd St., Seabury Pl., E. 170th St., Wilkins Ave., and Boston Rd.

29th E. D.—Boston Rd., Southern Boulevard, E. 172nd St., and Seabury Pl.

30th E. D.—E. 175th St., Boston Rd., Hoe Ave., E. 174th St., Bronx River, E. 172nd St., Boone Ave., and an unknown unnamed street which runs from Boone Ave. to Longfellow Ave., between Jennings St. and E. 172nd St., Longfellow Ave., E. 172nd St., Hoe Ave., E. 173rd St., and Southern Boulevard.

Sixth. 1st E. D.—Westchester Ave., Olmstead Ave., Powell Ave., Pugsley Ave., Lafayette Ave., Pugsley Creek, East River, and Bronx River.

2nd E. D.—Castle Hill Ave., Pugsley Creek, Lafayette Ave., Pugsley Ave., Powell Ave., Olmstead Ave., and Westchester Ave.

3rd E. D.—Westchester Ave., Parker Ave., Munn Ave., Zerega Ave., Waterbury Ave., Westchester Creek, East River, and Castle Hill Ave.

4th E. D.—The Causeway, Tremont Ave., Coddington Ave., Eastern Boulevard, Layton Ave., East River, and Westchester Creek.

5th E. D.—Given's Creek, Hutchinson River, Eastchester Bay, East River, Layton Ave., Eastern Boulevard, Coddington Ave., Tremont Ave., The Causeway, and Westchester Creek.

6th E. D.—Williamsbridge Rd., Tremont Ave., The Causeway, Westchester Creek, Waterbury Ave., Zerega Ave., Munn Ave., Parker St., Westchester Ave., Glover St., Glebe Ave., Zerega Ave., Frisby Ave., Benson St., and Silver St.

7th E. D.—Benson St., Frisby Ave., Zegera Ave., Glebe Ave., Glover St., Castle Hill Ave., and Tremont Ave.

8th E. D.—Castle Hill Ave., Glover St., Westchester Ave., E. 177th St., Theriot Ave., and Tremont Ave.

9th E. D.—Theriot Ave., McGraw Ave., Beach Ave., E. 174th St., Rosedale Ave., and Tremont Ave.

10th E. D.—Tremont Ave., Rosedale Ave., E. 174th St., Beach Ave., McGraw Ave., E. 177th St., Westchester Ave., and Bronx River.

11th E. D.—Fordham Rd., Bronx River, E. 174th St., Hoe Ave., Boston Rd., Vyse Ave., Tremont Ave., Boston Rd., E. 179th St., Bryant Ave., E. 180th St., Boston Rd., Bronx Park South St., and Southern Boulevard.

12th E. D.—Boston Rd., Bronx Park East, Unionport Rd., Morris Park Ave., Garfield St., Van Nest Ave., Taylor Ave., Tremont Ave., and Bronx River.

13th E. D.—Rhinelander Ave., Victor St., Morris Park Ave., White Plains Rd., Tremont Ave., Taylor Ave., Van Nest Ave., Garfield St., Morris Park Ave., and Unionport Rd.

14th E. D.—Morris Park Ave., Radcliff Ave., Tremont Ave., and White Plains Rd.

15th E. D.—Bronxdale Ave., Barnes Ave., Morris Park Ave., Victor St., Rhinelander Ave., and Unionport Rd.

16th E. D.—Bronx and Pelham Pkwy., Westchester Creek, Tremont Ave., Williamsbridge Rd., Silver St., Tremont Ave., Radcliff Ave., Morris Park Ave., Barnes Ave., Bronxdale Ave., Bronx Park East, and Boston Post Rd.

17th E. D.—Gun Hill Rd., Tilden St., E. 213th St., Boston Post Rd., E. 222nd St., Hutchinson River, Given's Creek, Westchester Creek, Bronx and Pelham Pkwy., Boston Post Rd., and Bronx River.

18th E. D.—E. 219th St., White Plains Rd., E. 215th St., Holland Ave., Gun Hill Rd., and Bronx River.

19th E. D.—E. 219th St., Bronxwood Ave., Tilden St., Holland Ave., E. 215th St., and White Plains Rd.

20th E. D.—E. 229th St., Gunther Ave., Boston Post Rd., E. 213th St., Tilden St., Bronxwood Ave., E. 219th St., and Barnes Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 224th St., Barnes Ave., E. 219th St., and Bronx River.

22nd E. D.—E. 229th St., Barnes Ave., E. 224th St., and Bronx River.

23rd E. D.—Van Courtlandt Park East, Katonah Ave., and E. 233rd St.

24th E. D.—The northern boundary of the City of New York, Bronx River, E. 233rd St., and Katonah Ave.

25th E. D.—E. 239th St., Barnes Ave., E. 237th St., White Plains Rd., E. 229th St., and Bronx River.

26th E. D.—The northern boundary of the City of New York, Nereid Ave., Barnes Ave., E. 239th St., and Bronx River.

27th E. D.—Nereid Ave., the northern boundary of the City of New York, Hutchinson River, E. 222nd St., Gunther Ave., E. 229th St., White Plains Rd., E. 237th St., and Barnes Ave.

28th E. D.—The northern boundary of the City of New York, Long Island Sound, Eastchester Bay, Hutchinson River, and Goose, Hunter's, Peals, The Twins, High, Hart and City Islands.

Seventh. 1st E. D.—E. 179th St., Bathgate Ave., Tremont Ave., Washington Ave., E. 175th St., and Park Ave.

2nd E. D.—E. 179th St., 3rd Ave., Tremont Ave., Arthur Ave., E. 175th St., Washington Ave., Tremont Ave., and Bathgate Ave.

3rd E. D.—Tremont Ave., Crotona Ave., E. 175th St., and Arthur Ave.

4th E. D.—Tremont Ave., Prospect Ave., E. 176th St., Clinton Ave., E. 175th St., and Crotona Ave.

5th E. D.—E. 176th St., Marmion Ave., E. 175th St., Crotona Park North, Arthur Ave., E. 175th St., and Clinton Ave.

6th E. D.—Fairmont Pl., Southern Boulevard, E. 175th St., and Marmion Ave.

7th E. D.—Southern Boulevard, Fairmont Pl., and Marmion Ave.

8th E. D.—E. 178th St., Daly Ave., Tremont Ave., Vyse Ave., Boston Rd., E. 175th St., and Southern Boulevard.

9th E. D.—E. 179th St., Bryant Ave., E. 178th St., Boston Rd., Tremont Ave., Daly Ave., E. 178th St., and Southern Boulevard.

10th E. D.—Bronx Park South, Boston Rd., E. 180th St., Bryant Ave., E. 179th St., Vyse Ave., E. 181st St., and Honeywell Ave.

11th E. D.—E. 181st St., Vyse Ave., E. 179th St., Honeywell Ave., E. 180th St., and Daly Ave.

12th E. D.—Bronx Park South, Honeywell Ave., E. 181st St., Daly Ave., E. 180th St., Honeywell Ave., E. 179th St., and Southern Boulevard.

13th E. D.—E. 180th St., Southern Boulevard, Marmion Ave., E. 178th St., and Prospect Ave.

14th E. D.—E. 178th St., Marmion Ave., E. 176th St., and Prospect Ave.

15th E. D.—E. 180th St., Prospect Ave., Tremont Ave., Crotona Ave., E. 179th St., and Clinton Ave.

16th E. D.—E. 180th St., Clinton Ave., E. 179th St., Crotona Ave., Tremont Ave., and Hughes Ave.

17th E. D.—E. 180th St., Hughes Ave., Tremont Ave., 3rd Ave., E. 178th St., and Monterey Ave.

18th E. D.—E. 180th St., Monterey Ave., E. 178th St., 3rd Ave., E. 179th St., and Park Ave.

19th E. D.—E. 182nd St., Washington Ave., E. 182nd St., 3rd Ave., E. 181st St., Bathgate Ave., E. 180th St., and Park Ave.

20th E. D.—E. 184th St., Bathgate Ave., E. 182nd St., Washington Ave., E. 182nd St., and Park Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 184th St., Quarry Rd., Arthur Ave., E. 180th St., Bathgate Ave., E. 181st St., 3rd Ave., E. 182nd St., and Bathgate Ave.

22nd E. D.—E. 182nd St., Crotona Ave., E. 181st St., Belmont Ave., E. 180th St., and Arthur Ave.

23rd E. D.—E. 182nd St., Southern Boulevard, E. 180th St., Belmont Ave., E. 181st St., and Prospect Ave.

24th E. D.—Grote St., Southern Boulevard, E. 182nd St., Prospect Ave., E. 181st St., Crotona Ave., and E. 182nd St.

25th E. D.—E. 187th St., Southern Boulevard, Grote St., and Belmont Ave.

27th E. D.—Fordham Rd., Southern Boulevard, E. 187th St., Hoffman St., E. 189th St., and Cambrelling Ave.

28th E. D.—E. 187th St., Hoffman St., E. 184th St., and Lorillard Pl.

26th E. D.—E. 187th St., Belmont Ave., E. 182nd St., Arthur Ave., E. 184th St., and Hoffman St.

Eighth. 1st E. D.—W. 177th St., W. Tremont Ave., McComb's Rd., Fatherbed La., University Ave., W. 172nd St., and Washington Bridge, and Harlem River.

2nd E. D.—West Fordham Landing Rd., Sedgwick Ave., W. 183rd St., Loring Pl., W. 181st St., Jerome Ave., W. 177th St., W. Tremont Ave., W. 177th St., and Harlem River.

3rd E. D.—E. Tremont Ave., Echo Pl., Anthony Ave., Tremont Ave., Mt. Hope Ave., E. 176th St., Morris Ave., Mt. Hope Pl., Walton Ave., E. 177th St., and Jerome Ave.

4th E. D.—E. Burnside Ave., Anthony Ave., Echo Pl., Tremont Ave., and Jerome Ave.

5th E. D.—E. 179th St., Park Ave., Tremont Ave., E. 176th St., Anthony Ave., E. Burnside Ave., and Valentine Ave.

6th E. D.—E. 181st St., Valentine Ave., E. 180th St., Webster Ave., E. 179th St., Valentine Ave., E. Burnside Ave., and Anthony Ave.

7th E. D.—E. 184th St., Creston Ave., E. 183rd St., Grand Concourse, Anthony Ave., E. Burnside Ave., and Jerome Ave.

8th E. D.—W. Fordham Rd., University Ave., W. 183rd St., Jerome Ave., W. 181st St., Loring Pl., W. 183rd St., and Sedgwick Ave.

9th E. D.—W. Fordham Rd., Jerome Ave., W. 183rd St., and University Ave.

10th E. D.—Fordham Rd., E. 188th St., Valen-

tine Ave., E. 184th St., Grand Concourse, E. 183rd St., Creston Ave., E. 184th St., and Jerome Ave.

11th E. D.—E. 184th St., Tiebout Ave., E. 180th St., Valentine Ave., E. 181st St., and Grand Concourse.

12th E. D.—E. 183rd St., Park Ave., E. 179th St., Webster Ave., E. 180th St., and Tiebout Ave.

13th E. D.—Kingsbridge Rd., Marion Ave., E. 184th St., and Valentine Ave.

14th E. D.—E. 187th St., Park Ave., E. 183rd St., Tiebout Ave., E. 184th St., and Marion Ave.

15th E. D.—E. 187th St., Lorillard Pl., E. 184th St., and Park Ave.

16th E. D.—Fordham Rd., Hoffman St., E. 187th St., Park Ave., E. 189th St., and Washington Ave.

17th E. D.—Fordham Rd., Cambrelling Ave., E. 189th St., and Hoffman St.

18th E. D.—Bedford Park Boulevard, Fordham Rd., Washington Ave., E. 189th St., Park Ave., E. 187th St., Marion Ave., Fordham Rd., Decatur Ave., E. 194th St., and Webster Ave.

19th E. D.—E. 194th St., Bainbridge Ave., E. 193rd St., Decatur Ave., Fordham Rd., Kingsbridge Rd., and Valentine Ave.

20th E. D.—Kingsbridge Rd., Valentine Ave., E. 188th St., and Jerome Ave.

21st E. D.—E. 198th St., Creston Ave., E. 196th St., Briggs Ave., E. 194th St., Kingsbridge Rd., and Jerome Ave.

22nd E. D.—E. 196th St., Marion Ave., E. 195th St., Decatur Ave., E. 193rd St., Bainbridge Ave., E. 194th St., and Briggs Ave.

23rd E. D.—Bedford Park Boulevard, Webster Ave., E. 194th St., Decatur Ave., E. 195th St., Marion Ave., E. 196th St., Bainbridge Ave., E. 197th St., and Marion Ave.

24th E. D.—E. 198th St., Marion Ave., E. 197th St., Bainbridge Ave., E. 196th St., and Grand Concourse.

25th E. D.—Bedford Park Boulevard, Marion Ave., E. 198th St., Grand Concourse, E. 196th St., Creston Ave., E. 198th St., and Jerome Ave.

26th E. D.—Mosholu Parkway South, Webster Ave., Bedford Park Boulevard, Grand Concourse, E. 202nd St., and Briggs Ave.

27th E. D.—E. 205th St., Bronx River, Fordham Rd., Bedford Park Boulevard, Webster Ave., Mosholu Parkway South, Van Courtlandt Ave., Woodlawn Rd., E. 296th St., and Perry Ave.

28th E. D.—E. 233rd St., Bronx River, E. 205th St., Perry Ave., E. 206th St., Woodlawn Rd., Gun Hill Rd., and Jerome Ave.

29th E. D.—Van Courtlandt Park South, W. Gun Hill Rd., Woodlawn Rd., Van Courtlandt Ave., Mosholu Parkway South, Briggs Ave., E. 202nd St., Grand Concourse, Bedford Park Boulevard, Jerome Ave., Kingsbridge Rd., Claffin Ter., Sedgwick Ave., and Dickinson Ave.

30th E. D.—Perot St., Sedgwick Ave., Claffin Ter., Kingsbridge Rd., Jerome Ave., W. Fordham Rd., Harlem River, Sputyen Duyvil Creek, W. Kingsbridge Rd., Heath Ave., W. 230th St., and Kingsbridge Ter.

31st E. D.—Van Courtlandt Park South, Dickinson Ave., Sedgwick Ave., Perot St., Kingsbridge Ter., W. 230th St., Heath Ave., W. Kingsbridge Rd., Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Broadway, W. 231st St., Albany Crescent, and Bailey Ave.

32nd E. D.—Van Courtlandt Park South, Bailey Ave., Albany Crescent, W. 231st St., Broadway, Spuyten Duyvil Creek, Harlem River, Hudson River, W. 236th St., Yonkers Ave., W. 237th St., Spuyten Duyvil Pkwy., Riverdale Ave., W. 238th St., Waldo Ave., W. 242nd St., and Broadway.

33rd E. D.—The northern boundary of the City of New York, Van Courtlandt Park East, E. 233rd St., Jerome Ave., W. Gun Hill Rd., Van Courtlandt Park South, Broadway, W. 242nd St., Waldo Ave., W. 238th St., Riverdale Ave., Spuyten Duyvil Pkwy., W. 237th St., Yonkers Ave., W. 236th St., and Hudson River.

BROOKLYN.

First. 1st E. D.—Fulton St., Prospect St. Bridge St., Talman St., Jay St., and East River.

2nd E. D.—Middagh St., Columbia Heights, and Fulton St.

3rd E. D.—Fulton St., Prospect St., Gold St., Sands St., Bridge St., Nassau St., Jay St., and High St.

4th E. D.—Jay St., Talman St., Bridge St., Prospect St., Navy St., United States Navy Yard Wall, and East River.

5th E. D.—Bridge St., Nassau St., Hudson Ave., High St., Navy St., Prospect St., Gold St., and Sands St.

6th E. D.—High St., Adams St., Nassau St., Pearl St., Tillary St., Jay St., Cathedral Pl., Bridge St., Nassau St., and Jay St.

7th E. D.—Fulton St., Concord St., Liberty St., Fulton St., Washington St., Myrtle Ave., Adams St., Tillary St., Pearl St., Nassau St., Adams St., and High St.

8th E. D.—Adams St., Tillary St., Jay St., Myrtle Ave., Lawrence St., Willoughby St., Pearl St., and Myrtle Ave.

9th E. D.—Jay St., Myrtle Ave., Lawrence St., Johnson St., Bridge St., Tillary St., Prince St., Concord St., Bridge St., and Cathedral Pl.

10th E. D.—Bridge St., Concord St., Prince St., Tillary St., Duffield St., Johnson St., Navy St., Flushing Ave., Clinton Ave., Wallabout Channel, East River, United States Navy Yard Wall, Navy St., High St., Hudson Ave., and Nassau St.

11th E. D.—Tillary St., Duffield St., Johnson St., Prince St., Myrtle Ave., Bridge St., Fulton St., Gallatin Pl., Livingston St., Court St., Fulton St., Myrtle Ave., Pearl St., Willoughby St., Lawrence St., Johnson St., and Bridge St.

12th E. D.—Myrtle Ave., Hudson Ave., Willoughby St., Gold St., Fulton St., and Bridge St.

13th E. D.—Myrtle Ave., Raymond St., Bolivar St., St. Edwards St., Willoughby Ave., Raymond St., Lafayette Ave., Navy St., De Kalb Ave., Hudson Ave., Fulton St., Gold St., Willoughby St. and Hudson ave.

14th E. D.—Fulton St., Bond St., Schermerhorn St., Hoyt St., Atlantic Ave., Boerum Pl., Livingston St., and Gallatin Pl.

15th E. D.—Schermerhorn St., Bond St., Atlantic Ave., Nevins St., Pacific St., and Hoyt St.

16th E. D.—Pacific St., Nevins St., Bergen St., and Hoyt St.

17th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Hoyt St., Bergen St., and Smith St.

18th E. D.—State St., Boerum Pl., Atlantic Ave., Smith St., Bergen St., Boerum Pl., Dean St., and Court St.

19th E. D.—Livingston St., Boerum Pl., State St., Court St., Amity St., Clinton St., Atlantic Ave., Henry St., State St., Clinton St., Schermerhorn St., and Court St.

20th E. D.—State St., Henry St., Atlantic Ave., Clinton St., Warren St., Henry St., Congress St., and Hicks St.

21st E. D.—Pierrepont St., Henry St., Joralemon St., Sidney Pl., State St., and Hicks St.

22nd E. D.—Fulton St., Court St., Schermerhorn St., Clinton St., State St., Sidney Pl., Joralemon St., and Clinton St.

23rd E. D.—Pineapple St., Fulton St., Concord St., Liberty St., Fulton St., Clinton St., Joralemon St., and Henry St.

24th E. D.—Orange St., Henry St., Pierrepont St., and Hicks St.

25th E. D.—Middagh St., Fulton St., Pineapple St., Henry St., Orange St., and Columbia Heights.

26th E. D.—Fulton St., Columbia Heights, Orange St., Hicks St., Montague St., and East River.

27th E. D.—Montague St., Hicks St., State St., Furman St., Atlantic Ave., and East River.

28th E. D.—State St., Hicks St., Congress St., Henry St., Warren St., Columbia St., Congress St., East River, Atlantic Ave., and Furman St.

Second. 1st E. D.—Ocean Pkwy., Ave. J, E. 5th St., Ave. I, E. 4th St., Elmwood Ave., E. 3rd St., and Foster Ave.

2nd E. D.—Foster Ave., E. 14th St., Ave. H, and Ocean Pkwy.

3rd E. D.—Foster Ave., E. 17th St., Ave. J, and E. 14th St.

4th E. D.—Ave. H, E. 14th St., Ave. J, and Ocean Pkwy.

5th E. D.—Ave. J, E. 17th St., Ave. L, and Coney Island Ave.

6th E. D.—Ave. J, Coney Island Ave., Ave. N, and Ocean Pkwy.

7th E. D.—Ave. N, Coney Island Ave., Kings Highway, and Ocean Pkwy.

8th E. D.—Ave. L, E. 14th St., Kings Highway, and Coney Island Ave.

9th E. D.—Ave. L, E. 17th St., Kings Highway, and E. 14th St.

10th E. D.—Kings Highway, E. 17th St., Ave. S, Coney Island Ave., Ave. T, and Ocean Pkwy.

11th E. D.—Ocean Pkwy., Ave. T, Coney Island

Ave., Ave. S, E. 17th St., Ave. R, Nostrand Ave., and Ave. U.

12th E. D.—Ocean Pkwy., Ave. U, Elmore Pl., Ave. Y, Coney Island Ave., and Ave. V.

13th E. D.—Ocean Pkwy., Ave. V, Coney Island Ave., and Atlantic Ocean.

14th E. D.—Ave. Y, Kenmore Pl., Emmons Ave., Ocean Ave., to Sheepshead Bay, to Atlantic Ocean, and Coney Island Ave.

15th E. D.—Ave. U, Gerritsen Ave., Ave. U, Gerritsen Basin and Creek, Sheepshead Bay, Ocean Ave., Emmons Ave., Kennore Pl., Ave. Y, and Elmore Pl.

16th E. D.—E. 17th St., Ave. O, Kings Highway, Nostrand Ave., Burnett St., Ave. R, Gerritsen Basin and Creek, Ave. U, Gerritsen Ave., Ave. U, Nostrand Ave., and Ave. R.

17th E. D.—Ave. L, E. 25th St., Ave. O, and E. 17th St.

18th E. D.—Ave. I, Flatbush Ave., E. 34th St., Kings Highway, Ave. O, E. 25th St., Ave. L, and E. 17th St.

19th E. D.—Ave. J, Flatbush Ave., E. 38th St., Flatlands Ave., Kimball St., Ave. R, Burnett St., Nostrand Ave., Kings Highway, and E. 34th St.

20th E. D.—Ave. J, Schenectady Ave., Ave. R, Kimball St., Flatlands Ave., E. 38th St., and Flatbush Ave.

21st E. D.—Glenwood Rd., Paerdegat Basin or Creek, to Jamaica Bay, to Ave. Z, E. 68th St., Ave. U, Flatbush Ave , Ave. V, Kimball St., as continued to Bulkhead line to Gerritsen Basin, Ave. R, Flatbush Ave., and Schenectady Ave.

22nd E. D.—Clarendon Rd., E. 58th St., Farragut Rd., and Schenectady Ave.

23rd E. D.—Linden Ave., Rockaway Pkwy., Church Ave., E. 96th St., Ave. D, E. 103rd St., Glenwood Rd., Ralph Ave., Glenwood Rd., Schenectady Ave., Farragut Rd., E. 58th St., Clarendon Rd., Ralph Ave., Church Ave., and E. 91st St.

24th E. D.—Sutter Ave., Watkins St., Deehan Ave., Stone Ave., Ave. D, E. 96th St., Church Ave., E. 98th St., Lott Ave., Thatford St., Livonia Ave., Osborne St., Dumont Ave., and Thatford St.

25th E. D.—Sutter Ave., Williams Ave., Blake Ave., and Watkins St.

26th E. D.—Blake Ave., Williams Ave., Livonia Ave., and Powell St.

27th E. D.—Blake Ave., Powell St., Livonia Ave., and Watkins St.

28th E. D.—Livonia Ave., Powell St., Newport Ave., and Watkins St.

29th E. D.—Livonia Ave., Williams Ave., Newport Ave., and Powell St.

30th E. D.—Blake Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., New Lots Ave., Georgia Ave., Newport Ave., and Williams Ave.

31st E. D.—Newport Ave., Georgia Ave., New Lots Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Jamaica Bay, Fresh Creek, and Williams Ave.

32nd E. D.—Newport Ave., Williams Ave., Fresh Creek, Ave. J, E. 103rd St., Ave. D, Stone Ave., Deehan Ave., and Watkins St.

33rd E. D.—Glenwood Rd., E. 103rd St., Ave. J, Paerdegat Basin, and Ralph Ave.

34th E. D.—Ave. J, Fresh Creek, Jamaica Bay, City Pierhead and Bulkhead Line, and Paerdegat Basin.

35th E. D.—Centre line of Gerritsen Creek and the Bulkhead Line, thence along Bulkhead line to what would be the westerly line of Kimball St. if the same were continued to Ave. V, along Bulkhead line to Flatbush Ave., Ave. U, E. 68th St., Ave. Z, Paerdegat Ave., south to City Pierhead and Bulkhead line running north and south to City Pierhead and Bulkhead line, thence east and west to the waters of Jamaica Bay, thence southerly through the waters of Jamaica Bay to a point east of Duck Point Marsh, thence southerly and easterly to the boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties, thence southerly and westerly along said boundary line south of Barren Island to the Atlantic Ocean, to Rockaway Inlet and Jamaica Bay, to Gerritsen Basin or Creek, the place of beginning.

Includes all the islands within the boundary lines of the 35th E. D.-2nd A. D.

36th E. D.—Hegeman Ave., New Jersey Ave., Vienna Ave., and Pennsylvania Ave.

37th E. D.—Farragut Rd., E. 46th St., Schenectady Ave., and Glenwood Rd.

Third. 1st E. D.—Court St., Harrison St., Henry St., Baltic St., Clinton St., and Amity St.

2nd E. D.—Clinton St., Baltic St., Warren Pl., and Warren St.

3rd E. D.—Hicks St., President St., Hamilton Ave., East River, Congress St., Columbia St., and Warren St.

4th E. D.—Clinton St., Degraw St., Hicks St., Warren St., Warren Pl., and Baltic St.

5th E. D.—Court St., Union St., Clinton St., and Harrison St.

6th E. D.—Clinton St., President St., Hicks St., and Degraw St.

7th E. D.—Court St., 1st Pl., Henry St., President St., Clinton St., and Union St.

8th E. D.—Henry St., Summit St., Hicks St., Rapelyea St., Hamilton Ave., and President St.

9th E. D.—Columbia St., Dwight St., King St., Conover St., Sullivan St., East River, and Hamilton Ave.

10th E. D.—Conover St., Dikeman St., Van Brunt St., Beard St., Conover St., New York Bay, and Sullivan St.

11th E. D.—Richards St., Coffey St., Van Brunt St., Dikeman St., Conover St., and King St.

12th E. D.—Columbia St., New York Bay, Conover St., Beard St., Van Brunt St., Coffey St., Richards St., and King St.

13th E. D.—Hamilton Ave., Huntington St., Henry St., Mills St., Columbia St., King St., and Dwight St.

14th E. D.—Hamilton Ave., Gowanus Canal, New York Bay, Columbia St., Mills St., Henry St., and Huntington St.

15th E. D.—Hamilton Ave., 3rd Ave., 24th St., 4th Ave., 29th St., and Gowanus Canal.

16th E. D.—4th Ave., 39th St., New York Bay, Gowanus Canal, and 29th St.

17th E. D.—4th Ave., 45th St., 3rd Ave., and 39th St.

18th E. D.—3rd Ave., 45th St., 4th Ave., 46th St., 3rd Ave., 47th St., New York Bay, and 39th St.

19th E. D.—4th Ave., 50th St., 3rd Ave., and 46th St.

20th E. D.—3rd Ave., 53rd St., New York Bay, and 47th St.

21st E. D.—4th Ave., 54th St. 3rd Ave., and 50th St.

22nd E. D.—53rd St., 3rd Ave., 57th St., 2nd Ave., 58th St., and New York Bay.

23rd E. D.—58th St., 2nd Ave., 57th St., 3rd Ave., 59th St., 4th Ave., 61st St., 3rd Ave., 63rd St., and New York Bay.

Fourth. 1st E. D.—Broadway, Division Ave., Keap St., Marcy Ave., Rodney St., Lee Ave., Ross St., and Marcy Ave.

2nd E. D.—S. 4th St., Rodney St., Broadway, and Havemeyer St.

3rd E. D.—Broadway, Marcy Ave., Ross St., Lee Ave., Division Ave., and Roebling St.

4th E. D.—S. 8th St., Roebling St., Division Ave., Berry St., S. 9th St., and Driggs Ave.

5th E. D.—S. 6th St., Broadway, Roebling St., S. 8th St., Driggs Ave., S. 9th St., and Berry St.

6th E. D.—Broadway, Berry St., Division Ave., Rush St., Kent Ave., Division Ave., and East River.

7th E. D.—Division Ave., Kent Ave., Rush St., Wythe Ave., Morton St., Bedford Ave., Taylor St., Wallabout Canal, and Wallabout Channel.

8th E. D.—Division St., Lee Ave., Ross St., Bedford Ave., Morton St., Wythe Ave., and Rush St.

9th E. D.—Taylor St., Bedford Ave., Ross St., Wythe Ave., Rodney St., Kent Ave., Keap St., and Wallabout Canal.

10th E. D.—Ross St., Bedford Ave., Hooper St., Wythe Ave., Penn St., Kent Ave., Hewes St., Wallabout Channel, Keap St., Kent Ave., Rodney St., and Wythe Ave.

11th E. D.—Wallabout Canal, Hewes St., Kent Ave., Penn St., Bedford Ave., Flushing Ave., and Washington Ave.

12th E. D.—Penn St., Lee Ave., Middleton St., Wallabout St., and Bedford Ave.

13th E. D.—Hooper St., Lee Ave., Penn St., and Wythe Ave.

14th E. D.—Ross St., Lee Ave., Hooper St., and Bedford Ave.

15th E. D.—Rodney St., Marcy Ave., Keap St., Division Ave., Harrison Ave., Hooper St., and Lee Ave.

16th E. D.—Hooper St., Harrison Ave., Rutledge St., and Marcy Ave.

17th E. D.—Hooper St., Marcy Ave., Heyward St., and Lee Ave.

18th E. D.—Heyward St., Marcy Ave., Middleton St., and Lee Ave.

19th E. D.—Wallabout St., Middleton St., Marcy Ave., Walton St., Wallabout St., Harrison Ave., Flushing Ave., and Bedford Ave.

20th E. D.—Flushing Ave., Nostrand Ave., Park Ave., Spencer St., Myrtle Ave., Skillman St., Park Ave., and Bedford Ave.

21st E. D.—Park Ave., Nostrand Ave., Willoughby Ave., and Spencer St.

22nd E. D.—Flushing Ave., Bedford Ave., Park Ave., and Hall St.

23rd E. D.—Park Ave., Skillman St., Myrtle Ave., and Classon Ave.

24th E. D.—Park Ave., Classon Ave., Myrtle Ave., and Hall St.

25th E. D.—Park Ave., Hall St., Myrtle Ave., and Washington Ave.

26th E. D.—Park Ave., Hall St., Flushing Ave., and Washington Ave.

27th E. D.—Flushing Ave., Clinton Ave., Wallabout Channel, Canal, and Washington Ave.

28th E. D.—Park Ave., Carlton Ave., Flushing Ave., Clinton Ave., Wallabout Channel, Washington Ave., and Park Ave.

29th E. D.—Park Ave., Washington Ave., Myrtle Ave., and Clinton Ave.

30th E. D.—Park Ave., Clinton Ave., Myrtle Ave., and Clermont Ave.

31st E. D.—Park Ave., Clermont Ave., Myrtle ave., and Carlton Ave.

32nd E. D.—Park Ave., Cumberland St., Flushing Ave., Carlton Ave., Myrtle Ave., and N. Oxford St.

33rd E. D.—Flushing Ave., Cumberland St., Park Ave., N. Oxford St., Myrtle Ave., and N. Portland Ave.

34th E. D.—Park Ave., N. Portland Ave., Myrtle Ave., and St. Edwards St.

35th E. D.—Flushing Ave., N. Portland Ave., Park Ave., St. Edwards St., Myrtle Ave., Washington St., De Kalb Ave., Navy St., Lafayette St., Raymond St., Willoughby St., St. Edwards St., Bolivar St., Raymond St., Myrtle Ave., and Navy St.

36th E. D.—Johnson St., Navy St., Myrtle Ave., and Hudson Ave.

37th E. D.—Johnson St., Hudson Ave., Myrtle Ave., and Prince St.

Fifth. 1st E. D.—Van Buren St., Stuyvesant Ave., Quincy St., and Lewis Ave.

2nd E. D.—Quincy St., Stuyvesant Ave., Madison St., and Lewis Ave.

3rd E. D.—Madison St., Stuyvesant Ave., Halsey St., and Lewis Ave.

4th E. D.—Halsey St., Stuyvesant Ave., Decatur St., Sumner Ave., McDonough St., and Lewis Ave.

5th E. D.—Decatur St., Stuyvesant Ave., Fulton St., and Sumner Ave.

6th E. D.—Fulton St., Rochester Ave., Atlantic Ave., Utica Ave., Pacific St., and Schenectady Ave.

7th E. D.—McDonough St., Reid Ave., Marion St., and Stuyvesant Ave.

8th E. D.—Hancock St., Reid Ave., McDonough St., and Stuyvesant Ave.

9th E. D.—Madison St., Reid Ave., Hancock St., and Stuyvesant Ave.

10th E. D.—Quincy St., Reid Ave., Madison St., and Stuyvesant Ave.

11th E. D.—Greene Ave., Patchen Ave., Monroe St., and Reid Ave.

12th E. D.—Monroe St., Patchen Ave., Jefferson Ave., and Reid Ave.

13th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Patchen Ave., Macon St., and Reid Ave.

14th E. D.—Macon St., Patchen Ave., Bainbridge St., and Reid Ave.

15th E. D.—Bainbridge St., Patchen Ave., Fulton St., Marion St., and Reid Ave.

16th E. D.—Sumpter St., Howard Ave., McDougal St., Fulton St., Ralph Ave., Herkimer St., Rochester Ave., Fulton St., and Patchen Ave.

17th E. D.—Decatur St., Ralph Ave., Marion St., and Patchen Ave.

18th E. D.—Halsey St., Ralph Ave., Decatur St., and Ralph Ave.

19th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Ralph Ave., Halsey St., and Patchen Ave.

20th E. D.—Monroe St., Ralph Ave., Jefferson Ave., and Patchen Ave.

21st E. D.—Greene Ave., Broadway, Ralph Ave., Monroe St., and Patchen Ave.

22nd E. D.—Broadway, Howard Ave., Putnam Ave., and Ralph Ave.

23rd E. D.—Putnam Ave., Howard Ave., Hancock St., and Ralph Ave.

24th E. D.—Hancock St., Howard Ave., McDonough St., and Ralph Ave.

25th E. D.—McDonough St., Howard Ave., Chauncey St., and Ralph Ave.

26th E. D.—Chauncey St., Howard Ave., Sumpter St., Patchen Ave., Marion St., and Ralph Ave.

27th E. D.—Marion St., Saratoga Ave., Fulton St., McDougal St., and Howard Ave.

28th E. D.—Bainbridge St., Saratoga Ave., Marion St., and Howard Ave.

29th E. D—McDonough St., Saratoga Ave., Bainbridge St., and Howard Ave.

30th E. D.—Hancock St., Saratoga Ave., McDonough St., and Saratoga Ave.

31st E. D.—Broadway, Hancock St., and Howard Ave.

32nd E. D.—Broadway, Hopkinson Ave., McDonough St., Saratoga Ave., and Hancock St.

33rd E. D.—McDonough St., Broadway, Decatur St., Hopkinson Ave., Bainbridge St., and Saratoga Ave.

34th E. D.—Bainbridge St., Hopkinson Ave., Marion St., and Saratoga Ave.

35th E. D.—Decatur St., Broadway, Rockaway Ave., Marion St., and Hopkinson Ave.

36th E. D.—Marion St., Rockaway Ave., Sumpter St., Hopkinson Ave., McDougal St., and Saratoga Ave.

37th E. D.—Broadway, Stone Ave., McDougal St., Hopkinson Ave., Sumpter St., and Rockaway Ave.

38th E. D.—Broadway, Eastern Pkwy., Truxton St., and Stone Ave.

Sixth. 1st E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Flushing Ave., Tompkins Ave., Hopkins St., Marcy Ave., and Park Ave.

2nd E. D.—Flushing Ave., Throop Ave., Park Ave., Tompkins Ave., Ellery St., Marcy Ave., Hopkins St., and Tompkins Ave.

3rd E. D.—Marcy Ave., Ellery St., Tompkins Ave., Park Ave., Throop Ave., and Floyd St.

4th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Park Ave., Marcy ave., and Stockton St.

5th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Stockton St., Marcy Ave., and Willoughby Ave.

6th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Willoughby Ave., Marcy Ave., Vernon Ave., Tompkins Ave., and Hart St.

7th E. D.—Marcy Ave., Myrtle Ave., Tompkins Ave., Stockton St., Throop Ave., and Vernon Ave.

8th E. D.—Marcy Ave., Floyd St., Throop Ave., Stockton St., Tompkins Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

9th E. D.—Throop Ave., Park Ave., Sumner Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

10th E. D.—Throop Ave., Flushing Ave., Broadway, Ellery St., Sumner Ave., and Park Ave.

11th E. D.—Sumner Ave., Ellery St., Broadway, and Stockton St.

12th E. D.—Sumner Ave., Stockton St., Broadway, Stuyvesant Ave., Vernon Ave., Lewis Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

13th E. D.—Lewis Ave., Vernon Ave., Stuyvesant Ave., and Pulaski St.

14th E. D.—Stuyvesant Ave., Broadway, and De Kalb Ave.

15th E. D.—Reid Ave., De Kalb Ave., Broadway, and Van Buren St.

16th E. D.—Stuyvesant Ave., De Kalb Ave., Reid Ave., and Lafayette Ave.

17th E. D.—Lewis Ave., Pulaski St., Stuyvesant Ave., and Lafayette Ave.

18th E. D.—Throop Ave., De Kalb Ave., Lewis Ave., and Lafayette Ave.

19th E. D.—Sumner Ave., Willoughby Ave., Lewis Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

20th E. D.—Throop Ave., Myrtle Ave., Lewis Ave., and Willoughby Ave.

21st E. D.—Throop Ave., Willoughby Ave., Sumner Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

22nd E. D.—Tompkins Ave., Vernon Ave., Throop Ave., and Pulaski St.

23rd E. D.—Marcy Ave., Hart St., Tompkins Ave., Pulaski St., Throop Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

24th E. D.—Marcy Ave., De Kalb Ave., Throop Ave., and Lafayette Ave.

25th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Hart St., Marcy Ave., and Kosciusko St.

26th E. D.—Kosciusko St., Marcy Ave., Lafayette Ave., and Nostrand Ave.

27th E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Tompkins Ave., Greene Ave., and Nostrand Ave.

28th E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Sumner Ave., Van Buren St., Throop Ave., Greene Ave., and Tompkins Ave.

29th E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Lewis Ave., Greene Ave., Throop Ave., Van Buren St., and Sumner Ave.

30th E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Stuyvesant Ave., Van Buren St., and Lewis Ave.

31st E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Reid Ave., Van Buren St., Broadway, Greene Ave., and Stuyvesant Ave.

32nd E. D.—Greene Ave., Reid Ave., Quincy St., and Stuyvesant Ave.

Seventh. 1st E. D.—65th St., 5th Ave., 61st St. and 3rd Ave.

2nd E. D.—65th St., 6th Ave., 58th St., and 5th Ave.

3rd E. D.—61st St., 5th Ave., 59th St., and 4th Ave.

4th E. D.—59th St., 5th Ave., 58th St., 4th Ave., 57th St., and 3rd Ave.

5th E. D.—57th St., 4th Ave., 54th St., and 3rd Ave.

6th E. D.—58th St., 6th Ave., 57th St., 5th Ave., 56th St., and 4th Ave.

7th E. D.—57th St., 6th Ave., 54th St., and 5th Ave.

8th E. D.—56th St., 5th Ave., 53rd St., and 4th Ave.

9th E. D.—53rd St., 5th Ave., 50th St. and 4th Ave.

10th E. D.—54th St., 6th Ave., 50th St., and 5th Ave.

11th E. D.—50th St., 6th Ave., 49th St., 7th Ave., 48th St. and 5th Ave.

12th E. D.—50th St., 5th Ave., 47th St., and 4th Ave.

13th E. D.—48th St., 7th Ave., 46th St., and 5th Ave.

14th E. D.—47th St., 5th Ave., 43rd St., and 4th Ave.

15th E. D.—46th St., 7th Ave., 41st St., and 5th Ave.

16th E. D.—43rd St., 5th Ave., 37th St., and 4th Ave.

17th E. D.—37th St., 5th Ave., 29th St., and 4th Ave.

18th E. D.—41st St., 7th Ave., 36th St., and 5th Ave.

19th E. D.—40th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 39th St., 10th Ave., 37th St., and 7th Ave.

20th E. D.—39th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 37th St., and 10th Ave.

21st E. D.—29th St., 5th Ave., 36th St., 7th Ave., 37th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., Gravesend Ave., 21st St., 10th Ave., 20th St., 7th Ave., 23rd St., 6th Ave., 24th St., 5th Ave., 23rd St., 4th Ave., 22nd St., 3rd Ave., 24th St., and 4th Ave. (Includes all of Greenwood Cemetery.)

22nd E. D.—23rd St., 5th Ave., 24th St., 6th Ave., 20th St., 5th Ave., 21st St., and 4th Ave.

23rd E. D.—22nd St., 4th Ave., 21st St., 5th Ave., 18th St., and 3rd Ave.

24th E. D.—18th St., 5th Ave., Prospect Ave., Hamilton Ave., and 3rd Ave.

25th E. D.—20th St., 6th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 5th Ave.

26th E. D.—23rd St., 7th Ave., 19th St., and 6th Ave.

27th E. D.—19th St., 7th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 6th Ave.

28th E. D.—20th St., 8th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 7th Ave.

29th E. D.—20th St., 9th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 8th Ave.

30th E. D.—20th St., 10th Ave., 21st St., Gravesend Ave., Terrace Pl., 11th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 9th Ave.

31st E. D.—17th St., Terrace Pl., Prospect Ave., and 11th Ave.

Eighth. 1st E. D.—Dean St., Boerum Pl., Bergen St., and Court St.

2nd E. D.—Bergen St., Smith St., Butler St., and Court St.

3rd E. D.—Butler St., Smith St., Union St., and Court St.

4th E. D.—Butler St., Hoyt St., Union St., and Smith St.

5th E. D.—Bergen St., Hoyt St., Butler St., and Smith St.

6th E. D.—Bergen St., Bond St., Butler St. and Hoyt St.

7th E. D.—Butler St., Nevins St., Douglass St., Bond St., President St., and Hoyt St.

8th E. D.—Bergen St., Nevins St., Butler St., and Bond St.

9th E. D.—Bergen St., 3rd Ave., Union St., Bond St., Douglass St., and Nevins St.

10th E. D.—Bergen St., 4th Ave., Baltic St., and 3rd Ave.

11th E. D.—St. Marks Pl., 5th Ave., Butler St., 3rd Ave., Baltic St., and 4th Ave.

12th E. D.—Butler St., 5th Ave., Sackett St., 4th Ave., Union St., and 3rd Ave.

13th E. D.—Sackett St., 5th Ave., Garfield Pl., 4th Ave., Carroll St., 3rd Ave., Union St., and 4th Ave.

14th E. D.—Union St., 3rd Ave., Carroll St., 4th Ave., 8th St., 2nd Ave., 9th St., Gowanus Canal, 1st St., and Bond St.

15th E. D.—President St., Bond St., 1st St., Gowanus Canal, and Hoyt St.

16th E. D.—Carroll St., Hoyt St., Gowanus Canal, W. 9th St., and Smith St.

17th E. D.—Union St., Hoyt St., Carroll St., Smith St., 1st Pl., and Court St.

18th E. D.—1st Pl., Smith St., 4th Pl., Clinton St., 3rd Pl., and Court St.

19th E. D.—Summit St., Henry St., 1st Pl., Court St., 3rd Pl., Henry St., Rapelye St., and Hicks St.

20th E. D.—Rapelye St., Henry St., 3rd Pl., Clinton St., Huntington St., and Hamilton Ave.

21st E. D.—4th Pl., Smith St., Huntington St., Court St., Nelson St., and Clinton St.

22nd E. D.—Huntington St., Clinton St., Nelson St., Court St., Huntington St., Smith St., W. 9th St., Gowanus Canal, and Hamilton Ave.

23rd E. D.—9th St., 2nd Ave., 8th St., 3rd Ave., 13th St., and Gowanus Canal.

24th E. D.—8th St., 4th Ave., 12th St., and 3rd Ave.

25th E. D.—12th St., 4th Ave., 15th St., and 3rd Ave.

26th E. D.—13th St., 3rd Ave., 15th St., 4th Ave., Prospect Ave., and Hamilton Ave.

Ninth. 1st E. D.—41st St., 14th Ave., 46th St. and 13th Ave.

2nd E. D.—40th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 39th St., 12th Ave., 40th St., 13th Ave., 41st St., 12th Ave., 42nd St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 41st St., and 10th Ave.

3rd E. D.—40th St., 10th Ave., 42nd St., 9th Ave., 43rd St., and 7th Ave.

4th E. D.—43rd St., 9th Ave., 42nd St., 10th Ave., 52nd St., and 7th Ave.

5th E. D.—10th Ave., 41st St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 42nd St., 12th Ave., 41st St., 13th Ave., 45th St., 12th Ave., 44th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave. 45th St., and 10th Ave.

6th E. D.—45th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., 44th St., 12th Ave., 45th St., 13th Ave., 48th St., 11th Ave., 47th St., and 10th Ave.

7th E. D.—47th St., 11th Ave., 48th St., 13th Ave., 52nd St., 12th Ave., 50th St., 11th Ave., 52nd St., and 10th Ave.

8th E. D.—52nd St., 11th Ave., 50th St., 12th Ave., 52nd St., 13th Ave., 56th St., and 10th Ave.

9th E. D.—52nd St., 10th Ave., 55th St., and 7th Ave.

10th E. D.—49th St., 7th Ave., 52nd St., and 6th Ave.

11th E. D.—52nd St., 7th Ave., 55th St., and 6th Ave.

12th E. D.—55th St., 7th Ave., 59th St., and 6th Ave.

13th E. D.—55th St., 10th Ave., 60th St., and 7th Ave.

14th E. D.—56th St., 13th Ave., 58th St., 12th Ave., 60th St., 13th Ave., 61st St., and 10th Ave.

15th E. D.—58th St., 13th Ave., 60th St., and 12th Ave.

16th E. D.—61st St., 13th Ave., 74th St., and 10th Ave.

17th E. D.—59th St., 7th Ave., 60th St., 10th Ave., 67th St., and 6th Ave.

18th E. D.—67th St., 10th Ave., 73rd St., 7th Ave., 74th St., and 6th Ave.

19th E. D.—65th St., 6th Ave., 72nd St., and 4th Ave.

20th E. D.—65th St., 4th Ave., 72nd St., and 3rd Ave.

21st E. D.—63rd St., 3rd Ave., 69th St. (or Bay Ridge Ave.), and New York Bay.

22nd E. D.—69th St. (or Bay Ridge Ave.), 3rd Ave., 72nd St., 4th Ave., 73rd St., and Ridge Boulevard.

23rd E. D.—72nd St., 6th Ave., 74th St., and 4th Ave.

24th E. D.—74th St., 7th Ave., 76th St., 5th Ave., 75th St., and 4th Ave.

25th E. D.—69th St. (or Bay Ridge Ave.), Ridge Boulevard, 73rd St., 4th Ave., 76th St., Ridge Boulevard, 77th St., and New York Bay.

26th E. D.—77th St., Ridge Boulevard, 76th St., 4th Ave., 81st St., and New York Bay.

27th E. D.—75th St., 5th Ave., 76th St., 7th Ave., 78th St., and 4th Ave.

28th E. D.—78th St., 7th Ave., 73rd St., 10th Ave., 74th St., 11th Ave., 86th St., and 4th Ave.

29th E. D.—74th St., 13th Ave., 79th St., 14th Ave., 86th St., and 11th Ave.

30th E. D.—70th St., 14th Ave., 75th St., 15th Ave., 77th St., and 13th Ave.

31st E. D.—77th St., 15th Ave., Bath Ave., Bay 8th St., Cropsey Ave., Bay 7th St., Benson Ave., 14th Ave., 79th St., and 13th Ave.

32nd E. D.—86th St., 14th Ave., Benson Ave., Bay 7th St., Cropsey Ave., Bay 8th St., Gravesend Bay, and Ft. Hamilton Ave.

33rd E. D.—86th St., Ft. Hamilton Ave., Gravesend Bay, and 4th Ave.

34th E. D.—81st St., 4th Ave., 89th St., Ridge Boulevard, 92nd St., and New York Bay.

35th E. D.—89th St., 4th Ave., New York Bay, 92nd St., and Ridge Boulevard.

Tenth. 1st E. D.—Franklin Ave., Lafayette Ave., Franklin Ave., Clifton Pl., Classon Ave., Lafayette Ave., Emerson Pl., and De Kalb Ave.

2nd E. D.—Emerson Pl., Lafayette Ave., Grand Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

3rd E. D.—Franklin Ave., Greene Ave., Grand Ave., Lafayette Ave., Classon Ave., and Clifton Pl.

4th E. D.—Grand Ave., Greene Ave., Washington Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

5th E. D.—Washington Ave., Greene Ave., Waverly Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

6th E. D.—Waverly Ave., Fulton St., Carlton Ave., Greene Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

7th E. D.—Waverly Ave., Atlantic Ave., Carlton Ave., and Fulton St.

8th E. D.—Carlton Ave., Atlantic Ave., S. Portland Ave., Hanson Pl., S. Oxford St., and Greene Ave.

9th E. D.—S. Portland Ave., 6th Ave., Flatbush Ave., and Hanson Pl.

10th E. D.—Ft. Greene Pl., Hanson Pl., Flatbush Ave., Fulton St., Rockwell Pl., De Kalb Ave., St. Felix St., and Fulton St.

11th E. D.—Rockwell Pl., Fulton St., Hudson Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

12th E. D.—Nevins St., Atlantic Ave., Bond St., and Fulton St.

13th E. D.—4th Ave., Pacific St., 3rd Ave., Atlantic Ave., Nevins St., and Flatbush Ave.

14th E. D.—4th Ave., Bergen St., Nevins St., Atlantic Ave., 3rd Ave., and Pacific St.

15th E. D.—5th Ave., St. Marks Pl., 4th Ave., and Flatbush Ave.

16th E. D.—6th Ave., Prospect Pl., 5th Ave., and Flatbush Ave.

17th E. D.—Carlton Ave., Flatbush Ave., Sterling Pl., 6th Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

18th E. D.—Carlton Ave., St. Marks Ave., Flatbush Ave., 6th Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

19th E. D.—Underhill Ave., St. Marks Ave., Carlton Ave., and Bergen St.

20th E. D.—Underhill Ave., Bergen St., Carlton Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

21st E. D.—Grand Ave., St. Marks Ave., Underhill Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

22nd E. D.—Classon Ave., Pacific St., Grand Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

23rd E. D.—Classon Ave., St. Marks Ave., Grand Ave., and Pacific St.

24th E. D.—Grand Ave., Prospect Pl., Underhill Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

25th E. D.—Underhill Ave., Park Pl., Vanderbilt Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

26th E. D.—Vanderbilt Ave., Sterling Pl., Flatbush Ave., Carlton Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

27th E. D.—Grand Ave., Washington Ave., Sterling Pl., Vanderbilt Ave., Park Pl., Underhill Ave., and Prospect Pl.

28th E. D.—Classon Ave., St. Johns Pl., Underhill Ave., and Sterling Pl.

29th E. D.—Washington Ave., Lincoln Pl., Underhill Ave., and St. Johns Pl.

30th E. D.—Washington Ave., Malbone St., Flatbush Ave., Prospect Park Plaza, Prospect Park West, President St., 7th Ave., Lincoln Pl., 8th Ave., Flatbush Ave., Sterling Pl., Underhill Ave., and Lincoln Pl.

31st E. D.—8th Ave., Lincoln Pl., 6th Ave., Sterling Pl., and Flatbush Ave.

32nd E. D.—6th Ave., St. Johns Pl., 5th Ave., and Prospect Pl.

33rd E. D.—6th Ave., Union St., 5th Ave., and St. Johns Pl.

34th E. D.—7th Ave., President St. 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl.

35th E. D.—Prospect Park West, Carroll St., 8th Ave., Garfield Pl., 7th Ave., Carroll St., 6th Ave., and President St.

36th E. D.—6th Ave., Garfield Pl., 5th Ave. and Union St.

37th E. D.—6th Ave., 3rd St., 5th Ave. and Garfield Pl.

38th E. D.—6th Ave., 5th St., 5th Ave. and 3rd St.

39th E. D.—5th Ave., 6th St., 4th Ave. and Garfield Pl.

Eleventh. 1st E. D.—S. Oxford St., Hanson Pl., Ft. Green Pl., Lafayette Ave., S. Portland Ave., and Fulton St.

2nd E. D.—S. Elliott Pl., Lafayette Ave., Fulton St., St. Felix St., and De Kalb Ave.

3rd E. D.—S. Oxford St., Fulton St., S. Portland Ave., Lafayette Ave., S. Elliott Pl., and De Kalb Ave.

4th E. D.—Carlton Ave., Greene Ave., S. Oxford St., and De Kalb Ave.

5th E. D.—Vanderbilt Ave., Greene Ave., Carlton Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

6th E. D.—Vanderbilt Ave., De Kalb Ave., Washington Park (or Cumberland St.), and Willoughby Ave.

7th E. D.—Vanderbilt Ave., Willoughby Ave., Washington Park (or Cumberland St.), and Myrtle Ave.

8th E. D.—Washington Ave., Willoughby Ave., Waverly Ave., De Kalb Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

9th E. D.—Washington Ave., De Kalb Ave., Waverly Ave., and Willoughby Ave.

10th E. D.—Hall St., Willoughby Ave., Washington Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

11th E. D.—Grand Ave., De Kalb Ave., Washington Ave., Willoughby Ave., Hall St., and Myrtle Ave.

12th E. D.—Franklin Ave., Willoughby Ave., Emerson Pl., De Kalb Ave., Grand Ave., and Myrtle Ave.

13th E. D.—Kent Ave., De Kalb Ave., Emerson Pl., and Willoughby Ave.

14th E. D.—Bedford Ave., De Kalb Ave., Kent Ave., Willoughby Ave., Franklin Ave., Myrtle Ave., Skillman St., and Willoughby Ave.

15th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., De Kalb Ave., Bedford Ave., Willoughby Ave., Skillman St., Myrtle Ave., Spencer St., and Willoughby Ave.

16th E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Lafayette Ave., Bedford Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

17th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Lexington Ave., Franklin Ave., Lafayette Ave., Franklin Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

18th E. D.—Franklin Ave., Gates Ave., Classon Ave., and Greene Ave.

19th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Putnam Ave., Franklin Ave., and Lexington Ave.

20th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Fulton St., Franklin Ave., and Putnam Ave.

21st E. D.—Franklin Ave., Fulton St., Ormond Pl., Putnam Ave., Classon Ave., and Gates Ave.

22nd E. D.—Classon Ave., Fulton St., Grand Ave., and Gates Ave.

23rd E. D.—Classon Ave., Gates Ave., St. James Pl., and Greene Ave.

24th E. D.—Grand Ave., Fulton St., Washington Ave., Greene Ave., St. James Pl., and Gates Ave.

25th E. D.—Washington Ave., Atlantic Ave., Waverly Ave., and Greene Ave.

26th E. D.—Grand Ave., Atlantic Ave., St. James Pl., and Lefferts Pl.

27th E. D.—Classon Ave., Atlantic Ave., Grand Ave., Lefferts Pl., St. James Pl., Atlantic Ave., Washington Ave., and Fulton St.

28th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Atlantic Ave., Classon Ave., Putnam Ave., Ormond Pl., and Fulton St.

29th E. D.—Franklin Ave., Bergen St., Classon Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

30th E. D.—Bedford Ave., St. Marks Ave., Franklin Ave., and Atlantic Ave.

31st E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Prospect Pl., Bedford Ave., and Dean St.

32nd E. D.—New York Ave., Park Pl., Nostrand Ave., and Dean St.

33rd E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Sterling Pl., Bedford Ave., and Prospect Pl.

34th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Sterling Pl., Franklin Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

35th E. D.—Franklin Ave., Park Pl., Classon Ave., and Bergen St.

36th E. D.—Classon Ave., Prospect Pl., Grand Ave., and St. Marks Ave.

37th E. D.—Classon Ave., Sterling Pl., Washington Ave., Grand Ave., and Prospect Pl.

38th E. D.—Franklin Ave., St. Johns Pl., Classon Ave., and Park Pl.

39th E. D.—Franklin Ave., Montgomery St., Washington Ave., and St. Johns Pl.

40th E. D.—Bedford Ave., Carroll St., Franklin Ave., and Sterling Pl.

41st E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Lincoln Pl., Rogers Ave, St. Johns Pl., Bedford Ave., and Sterling Pl.

42nd E. D.—Nostrand Ave., Eastern Pkwy., Rogers Ave., Carroll St., Bedford Ave., St. Johns Pl., Rogers Ave., and Lincoln Pl.

43rd E. D.—New York Ave., President St., Rogers Ave., and Eastern Pkwy.

44th E. D.—New York Ave., Montgomery St., Franklin Ave., Carroll St., Rogers Ave., and President St.

45th E. D.—New York Ave., Sterling St., Washington Ave., and Montgomery St.

Twelfth. 1st E. D.—Carroll St., Prospect Park West, 2nd St., 7th Ave., Garfield Pl., and 8th Ave.

2nd E. D.—Carroll St., 7th Ave., 1st St., and 6th Ave.

3rd E. D.—1st St., 7th Ave., 4th St., and 6th Ave.

4th E. D.—2nd St., Prospect Park West, 5th St., 8th Ave., 4th St., and 7th Ave.

5th E. D.—4th St., 8th Ave., 5th St., 7th Ave., 7th St. and 6th Ave.

6th E. D.—5th St., 6th Ave., 7th St. and 5th Ave.

7th E. D.—7th St., 7th Ave., 8th St., 8th Ave., 9th St., and 6th Ave.

8th E. D.—5th St. Prospect Park West, 6th St., 8th Ave., 8th St., and 7th Ave.

9th E. D.—6th St., Prospect Park West, Prospect Park Plaza, Flatbush Ave., Ocean Ave., Parkside Ave., Prospect Park Southwest, Prospect Park West, 9th St., and 8th Ave. Includes Prospect Park.

10th E. D.—9th St., Prospect Park West, 11th St., 8th Ave., 10th St., and 7th Ave.

11th E. D.—11th St., Prospect Park West, 12th St., 8th Ave., 13th St., and 7th Ave.

12th E. D.—9th St., 7th Ave., 10th St., 8th Ave., 11th St., and 6th Ave.

13th E. D.—7th St., 6th Ave., 10th St., and 5th Ave.

14th E. D.—6th St., 5th Ave., 10th St., and 4th Ave.

15th E. D.—10th St., 5th Ave., 12th St., and 4th Ave.

16th E. D.—12th St., 5th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 4th Ave.

17th E. D.—15th St., 6th Ave., 16th St., Jackson Pl., Prospect Ave., and 5th Ave.

18th E. D.—15th St., 8th Ave., 16th St., 7th Ave., Prospect Ave., Jackson Pl., 16th St., and 6th Ave.

19th E. D.—13th St., 6th Ave., 14th St., 7th Ave., 15th St., and 5th Ave.

20th E. D.—10th St., 6th Ave., 13th St., and 5th Ave.

21st E. D.—11th St., 7th Ave., 13th St., and 6th Ave.

22nd E. D.—13th St., 8th Ave., 15th St., 7th Ave., 14th St., and 6th Ave.

23rd E. D.—12th St., 8th Ave., Prospect Park West, and 14th St.

24th E. D.—14th St., Prospect Park West, 16th St., and 8th Ave.

25th E. D.—16th St., Prospect Park West, Windsor Pl., 8th Ave., Prospect Ave., and 7th Ave.

26th E. D.—8th Ave., Windsor Pl., 11th Ave., and Prospect Ave.

27th E. D.—Prospect Park West, Prospect Park Southwest, 11th Ave. and Windsor Pl.

28th E. D.—11th Ave., Prospect Park Southwest, Vanderbilt St., and Prospect Ave.

29th E. D.—11th Ave., 17th St., and Terrace Pl.

30th E. D.—Terrace Pl., Prospect Ave., Vanderbilt St., E. 3rd St., Greenwood Ave. and Gravesend Ave.

31st E. D.—Vanderbilt St., Prospect Ave., Ft. Hamilton Pkwy., and E. 3rd St.

32nd E. D.—Greenwood Ave., E. 3rd St., Church Ave., 14th Ave., 37th St., Ft. Hamilton Pkwy., and Gravesend Ave.

33rd E. D.—Ft. Hamilton Pkwy., 37th St., 14th Ave., 41st St., 13th Ave., 40th St., 12th Ave., and 39th St.

34th E. D.—14th Ave., Church Ave., E. 2nd St., Ave. C, West St., 15th Ave., and 37th St.

35th E. D.—Church Ave., Ocean Pkwy., Beverley Rd., E. 9th St., Ave. C, and E. 2nd St.

36th E. D.—Ft. Hamilton Pkwy., Ocean Pkwy., Church Ave., and E. 3rd St.

37th E. D.—Ocean Pkwy., E. 8th St., Johnson St., Coney Island Ave., and Beverley Rd.

38th E. D.—Vanderbilt St., Prospect Park Southwest, Park Circle, Parkside Ave., Parade Pl., Caton Ave., Johnson St., E. 8th St., Ocean Pkwy., and Prospect Ave.

Thirteenth. 1st E. D.—Flushing Ave., Harrison Ave., Gerry St., Broadway, Bartlett St., and Throop Ave.

2nd E. D.—Gerry St., Broadway, Leonard St., McKibbin St., Lorimer St., Broadway, Walton St., Throop Ave., Lorimer St., and Harrison Ave.

3rd E. D.—Seigel St., Leonard St., McKibbin St., Lorimer St., Johnson Ave., Manhattan Ave., McKibben St., and Graham Ave.

4th E. D.—Johnson Ave., Lorimer St., Stagg St., Leonard St., Scholes St., and Manhattan Ave.

5th E. D.—Scholes St., Leonard St., Stagg St., Lorimer St., Ten Eyck St., and Graham Ave.

6th E. D.—Meserole St., Humboldt St., Montrose Ave., Graham Ave., Meserole St., Manhattan Ave., Scholes St., Graham Ave., Ten Eyck St., and Bushwick Ave.

7th E. D.—McKibbin St., Manhattan Ave., Meserole St., Graham Ave., Montrose Ave., and Humboldt St.

8th E. D.—Moore St., Humboldt St., Meserole St., Bushwick Ave., Montrose Ave., Bushwick Pl., Boerum St., and Bushwick Ave.

9th E. D.—Boerum St., Bushwick Pl., Montrose Ave., Bushwick Ave., Ten Eyck St., Waterbury St., Meadow St., Bogart St., Johnson Ave., and White St.

10th E. D.—Flushing Ave., Morgan Ave., Johnson Ave., Bogart St., Scholes St., and Queens County line.

11th E. D.—Scholes St., Bogart St., Meadow St., Waterbury St., Ten Eyck St., Bushwick Ave., Grand St., Olive St., Devoe St., Morgan Ave., Metropolitan Ave., and Queens County line.

12th E. D.—Ten Eyck St., Graham Ave., Grand St., Humboldt St., Powers St., and Bushwick Ave.

13th E. D.—Ten Eyck St., Leonard St., Grand St., Manhattan Ave., Powers St., and Graham Ave.

14th E. D.—Ten Eyck St., Lorimer St., Ainslie St., and Leonard St.

15th E. D.—Ainslie St., Lorimer St., Conselyea St., Manhattan Ave., Devoe St., and Lorimer St.

16th E. D.—Grand St., Leonard St., Devoe St., Manhattan Ave., Metropolitan Ave., Graham Ave., Powers St., and Manhattan Ave.

17th E. D.—Metropolitan Ave., Manhattan Ave., Conselyea St., Lorimer St., Jackson St., Leonard St., Skillman Ave., Graham Ave., and Jackson Ave.

18th E. D.—Grand St., Graham Ave., Metropolitan Ave., Bushwick Ave., Powers St., and Humboldt St.

19th E. D.—Grand St., Bushwick Ave., Metropolitan Ave., and Waterbury St.

20th E. D.—Devoe St., Olive St., Metropolitan Ave., Humboldt St., Skillman Ave., Kingsland Ave., Parker St., and Newtown Creek.

21st E. D.—Parker St., Debevoise Ave., Beadell St., Kingsland Ave., Meeker Ave., and Newtown Creek.

22nd E. D.—Skillman Ave., Humboldt St., Richardson St., Kingsland Ave., Beadell St., Debevoise Ave., Parker St., and Kingsland Ave.

23rd E. D.—Jackson St., Manhattan Ave., Richardson St., and Humboldt St.

24th E. D.—Richardson St., Manhattan Ave., Bayard St., and Humboldt St.

25th E. D.—Bayard St., Graham Ave., Driggs Ave., and Humboldt St.

Fourteenth. 1st E. D.—Grand St., Wythe Ave., S. 4th St., Berry St., Broadway, and East River.

2nd E. D.—Grand Ave., Berry St., S. 1st St., Bedford Ave., S. 3rd St., and Wythe Ave.

3rd E. D.—S. 3rd St., Driggs Ave., Broadway, Berry St., S. 4th St., and Wythe Ave.

4th E. D.—Grand St., Driggs Ave., S. 3rd St., Bedford Ave., S. 1st St., and Berry St.

5th E. D.—S. 2nd St., Havemeyer St., Broadway, and Driggs Ave.

6th E. D.—Grand St., Marcy Ave., S. 2nd St., and Driggs Ave.

7th E. D.—S. 1st St., Rodney St., S. 4th St., Havemeyer St., S. 2nd St., and Marcy Ave.

8th E. D.—S. 2nd St., Hooper St., S. 3rd St., Keap St., Broadway, and Rodney St.

9th E. D.—S. 4th St., Hewes St., S. 5th St., Union Ave., Broadway, and Keap St.

10th E. D.—Broadway, Throop Ave., Middleton St., Harrison Ave., and Division Ave.

11th E. D.—Rutledge St., Harrison Ave., Wallabout St., Walton St., and Marcy Ave.

12th E. D.—Montrose Ave., Lorimer St., Broadway, Walton St., Throop Ave., Lorimer St., Harrison Ave., Middleton St., Throop Ave., Broadway, and Union Ave.

13th E. D.—Ten Eyck St., Lorimer St., Montrose Ave., S. 5th St., Hewes St., S. 4th St., and Union St.

14th E. D.—S. 3rd St., Hooper St., S. 2nd St., Union Ave., S. 4th St., and Keap St.

15th E. D.—Grand St., Keap St., Union Ave., S. 2nd St., Rodney St., S. 1st St., and Marcy Ave.

16th E. D.—Ainslie St., Lorimer St., Ten Eyck St., and Union Ave.

17th E. D.—Frost St., Lorimer St., Ainslie St., and Union Ave.

18th E. D.—Metropolitan Ave., Marcy Ave., Ainslie St., Rodney St., Metropolitan Ave., Union Ave., Keap St., Grand St., and Havemeyer St.

19th E. D.—N. 7th St., Driggs Ave., N. 6th St., Metropolitan Ave., Rodney St., Ainslie St., Marcy Ave., Metropolitan Ave., N. 4th St., Roebling St., N. 5th St., and Bedford Ave.

20th E. D.—N. 5th St., Roebling St., N. 4th St., Metropolitan Ave., Havemeyer St., Grand St., and Bedford Ave.

21st E. D.—N. 3rd St., Bedford Ave., Grand St., and East River.

22nd E. D.—N. 11th St., Wythe Ave., N. 7th St., Bedford Ave., N. 3rd St., and East River.

23rd E. D.—N. 9th St., Bedford Ave., N. 7th St., and Wythe Ave.

24th E. D.—Union Ave., Metropolitan Ave., N. 6th St., Driggs Ave., N. 7th St., Bedford Ave., N. 8th St., and Roebling St.

25th E. D.—N. 11th St., Berry St., N. 12th St., Union Ave., Roebling St., N. 8th St., Bedford Ave., N. 9th St., and Wythe Ave.

Fifteenth. 1st E. D.—Engert Ave., Monitor St., Meeker Ave., Kingsland Ave., Richardson St., and Humboldt St.

2nd E. D.—Driggs Ave., Meeker Ave., Monitor St., Engert Ave., and Humboldt St.

3rd E. D.—Nassau Ave., Morgan Ave., Driggs Ave., and Kingsland Ave.

4th E. D.—Nassau Ave., Kingsland Ave., Driggs Ave., and Humboldt St.

5th E. D.—Humboldt St., Driggs Ave., Diamond St., and Norman Ave.

6th E. D.—Diamond St., Driggs Ave., Newell St., Nassau Ave., Oakland St., and Norman Ave.

7th E. D.—Newell St., Driggs Ave., Leonard St., and Nassau Ave.

8th E. D.—Newell St., Norman Ave., Oakland St., Nassau Ave., Eckford St., and Meserole Ave.

9th E. D.—Eckford St., Nassau Ave., Leonard St., Norman Ave., Manhattan Ave., and Meserole Ave.

10th E. D.—Newell St., Meserole Ave., Manhattan Ave., Calyer St., Eckford St., Greenpoint Ave., Oakland St., and Calyer St.

11th E. D.—Russell St., Nassau Ave., Humboldt St., Norman Ave., Newell St., and Calyer St.

12th E. D.—Kingsland Ave., Nassau Ave., Russell St., and Norman Ave.

13th E. D.—Meeker Ave., Morgan Ave., Nassau Ave., Kingsland Ave., Norman Ave., Russell St., Calyer St., Vail St., and Newtown Creek.

14th E. D.—Oakland St., Greenpoint Ave., Manhattan Ave., Java St., Greenpoint Ave., Newtown Creek, Vail St., and Calyer St.

15th E. D.—Eckford St., Calyer St., Manhattan Ave., Noble St., Franklin St., Milton St., Manhattan Ave., and Greenpoint Ave.

16th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., Milton St., Franklin St., and Kent St.

17th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., Kent St., Franklin St., and India St.

18th E. D.—Manhattan Ave., India St., West St., and Green St.

19th E. D.—Oakland St., Java St., Manhattan Ave., and Huron St.

20th E. D.—Ranton St., Paidge Ave., Provost St., Eagle St., Oakland St., Freeman St., Manhattan Ave., Huron St., Oakland St., Java St., Greenpoint Ave., and Newtown Creek.

21st E. D.—Oakland St., Freeman St., Manhattan Ave., Eagle St., Franklin St., and Dupont St.

22nd E. D.—Oakland St., Dupont St., Franklin St., Pink St., Newtown Creek, Ranton St., Paidge Ave., Provost St., and Eagle St.

23rd E. D.—Manhattan Ave., Green St., West St., India St., East River, Newtown Creek, Pink St., Franklin St., Eagle St., and Manhattan Ave.

24th E. D.—India St., Franklin St., Noble St., Lorimer St., Calyer St., Guernsey St., Oak St., and East River.

25th E. D.—Noble St., Manhattan Ave., Norman Ave., Guernsey St., Calyer St., and Lorimer St.

26th E. D.—Oak St., Guernsey St., Meserole Ave., Franklin St., Bushwick Creek, and East River.

27th E. D.—Franklin St., Meserole Ave., Guernsey St., Norman Ave., Lorimer St., Driggs Ave., Union Ave., N. 12th St., Berry St., N. 11th St., East River, and Bushwick Creek.

28th E. D.—Norman Ave., Leonard St., Driggs Ave., and Lorimer St.

29th E. D.—Driggs Ave., Graham Ave., Bayard St., Manhattan Ave., Jackson St., Graham Ave., Skillman Ave., Leonard St., Jackson St., Lorimer St., Frost St., and Union Ave.

Sixteenth. 1st E. D.—44th St., 15th Ave., 52nd St., 13th Ave., 46th St., and 14th Ave.

2nd E. D.—52nd St., 15th Ave., 58th St., and 13th Ave.

3rd E. D.—49th St., 18th Ave., 58th St., 15th Ave., 50th St., and 16th Ave.

4th E. D.—49th St., 19th Ave., Parkside Ave., Gravesend Ave., Ave. J, 22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.), 58th St., and 18th Ave.

5th E. D.—Foster Ave., E. 3rd St., Elmwood Ave., E. 4th St., Ave. I, E. 5th St., Ave. J, and Gravesend Ave.

6th E. D.—Bay Pkwy. (or 22nd Ave.), Ave. J, Ocean Pkwy., Kings Highway, Ave. R, and Gravesend Ave.

7th E. D.—22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.), Gravesend Ave., Ave. R, Kings Highway, Ocean Pkwy., Ave. T, W. 6th St., and 65th St.

8th E. D.—63rd St., 22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.), 66th St., and 18th Ave.

9th E. D.—58th St., 22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.), 63rd St., and 18th Ave.

10th E. D.—58th St., New Utrecht Ave., 63rd St., and 18th Ave.

11th E. D.—58th St., New Utrecht Ave., 69th St., and 13th Ave.

12th E. D.—63rd St., 18th Ave., 71st St., and New Utrecht Ave.

13th E. D.—69th St., New Utrecht Ave., 80th St., 15th Ave., 75th St., 14th Ave., 70th St., and 13th Ave.

14th E. D.—71st St., 18th Ave., 80th St., and New Utrecht Ave.

15th E. D.—66th St., 22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.), 78th St., and 18th Ave.

16th E. D.—65th St., W. 6th St., Ave. U, Stillwell Ave., 78th St., and 22nd Ave. (or Bay Pkwy.).

17th E. D.—78th St., 23rd Ave., 85th St., 20th Ave., 80th St., and 18th Ave.

18th E. D.—80th St., 20th Ave., 86th St., and 17th Ave.

19th E. D.—15th Ave., 80th St., 17th Ave., Benson Ave., Bay 13th St., Bath Ave., 16th Ave., and Benson Ave.

20th E. D.—Benson Ave., 16th Ave., Bath Ave., Bay 13th St., Benson Ave., New Utrecht Ave., Cropsey Ave., Bay 17th St., Warehouse Ave., 18th Ave., Gravesend Bay, 15th Ave., Sharp Ave., Bay 8th St., Bath Ave., and 15th Ave.

21st E. D.—86th St., 20th Ave., Bath Ave., 19th Ave., Benson Ave., 18th Ave., Benson Ave., and 17th Ave.

22nd E. D.—Benson Ave., 18th Ave., Benson Ave., 19th Ave., Bath Ave., 20th Ave., Gravesend Bay,

18th Ave., Warehouse Ave., Bay 17th St., Cropsey Ave., and New Utrecht Ave.

23rd E. D.—20th Ave., Bath Ave., 21st Ave., Benson Ave., 23rd Ave., and Gravesend Bay.

24th E. D.—85th St., 23rd Ave., Benson Ave., 21st Ave., Bath Ave., and 20th Ave.

25th E. D.—23rd Ave., Stillwell Ave., 86th St., 25th Ave., and Gravesend Bay.

26th E. D.—25th Ave., 86th St., Stillwell Ave., Ave. W, W. 9th St., Gravesend Ship Canal, and Gravesend Bay.

27th E. D.—Ave. T, Ocean Pkwy., Gravesend Ship Canal, W. 9th St., Ave. W, Stillwell Ave., Ave. U, and W. 6th St.

28th E. D.—Gravesend Ship Canal, W. 1st St., Neptune Ave., W. 3rd St., Sheepshead Bay Rd., and W. 8th St.

29th E. D.—Gravesend Ship Canal, Ocean Pkwy., Atlantic Ocean, W. 5th St., Sheepshead Bay Rd., W. 3rd St., Neptune Ave., and W. 1st St.

30th E. D.—Gravesend Ship Canal, W. 8th St., Sheepshead Bay Rd., W. 5th St., Atlantic Ocean, W. 16th St., Mermaid Ave., W. 15th St., Neptune Ave., and W. 16th St.

31st E. D.—Gravesend Ship Canal, W. 16th St., Neptune Ave., W. 15th St., Mermaid Ave., W. 16th St., Atlantic Ocean, W. 23rd St., Surf Ave., Warehouse Ave., Mermaid Ave., and W. 21st St.

32nd E. D.—Gravesend Bay, W. 21st St., Mermaid Ave., Warehouse Ave., Surf Ave., W. 23rd St., Atlantic Ocean, and W. 30th St.

33rd E. D.—Gravesend Bay, W. 30th St., and Atlantic Ocean.

Seventeenth. 1st E. D.—Lafayette Ave., Nostrand Ave., Greene Ave., and Bedford Ave.

2nd E. D.—Greene Ave., Marcy Ave., Lexington Ave., and Bedford Ave.

3rd E. D.—Lexington Ave., Marcy Ave., Quincy St., and Bedford Ave.

4th E. D.—Quincy St., Marcy Ave., Monroe St., Nostrand Ave., Gates Ave., and Bedford Ave.

5th E. D.—Greene Ave., Tompkins Ave., Monroe St., and Marcy Ave.

6th E. D.—Lexington Ave., Throop Ave., Monroe St., and Tompkins Ave.

7th E. D.—Greene Ave., Sumner Ave., Quincy St., Throop Ave., Lexington Ave., and Tompkins Ave.

8th E. D.—Greene Ave., Lewis Ave., Gates Ave., and Sumner Ave.

9th E. D.—Quincy St., Sumner Ave., Putnam Ave., and Throop Ave.

10th E. D.—Gates Ave., Lewis Ave., Jefferson Ave., and Sumner Ave.

11th E. D.—Putnam Ave., Sumner Ave., Halsey St., and Throop Ave.

12th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Lewis Ave., McDonough St., and Sumner Ave.

13th E. D.—Hancock St., Throop Ave., Halsey St., Sumner Ave., McDonough St., and Tompkins Ave.

14th E. D.—Monroe St., Throop Ave., Hancock St., and Tompkins Ave.

15th E. D.—Monroe St., Tompkins Ave., Hancock St., and Marcy Ave.

16th E. D.—Monroe St., Marcy Ave., Jefferson Ave., and Nostrand Ave.

17th E. D.—Gates Ave., Nostrand Ave., Putnam Ave., and Bedford Ave.

18th E. D.—Putnam Ave., Nostrand Ave., Hancock St., and Bedford Ave.

19th E. D.—Hancock St., Nostrand Ave., Jefferson Ave., Marcy Ave., Halsey St., and Bedford Ave.

20th E. D.—Hancock St., Tompkins Ave., Fulton St., and Marcy Ave.

21st E. D.—Halsey St., Marcy Ave., Fulton St., and Bedford Ave.

22nd E. D.—Fulton St., New York Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Bedford Ave.

23rd E. D.—Atlantic Ave., New York Ave., Dean St., and Bedford Ave.

24th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn Ave., Park Pl., and New York Ave.

25th E. D.—Fulton St., Kingston Ave., Herkimer St., Albany Ave., Atlantic Ave., and New York Ave.

26th E. D.—McDonough St., Sumner Ave., Fulton St., and Tompkins Ave.

27th E. D.—Fulton St., Schenectady Ave., Atlantic Ave., Albany Ave., Herkimer St., and Kingston Ave.

28th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Schenectady Ave., Pacific St., Utica Ave., Bergen St., and Albany Ave.

29th E. D.—Bergen St., Utica Ave., Prospect Pl., and Albany Ave.

30th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Rochester Ave., Prospect Pl., and Utica Ave.

31st E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Buffalo Ave., St. Marks Ave., and Rochester Ave.

32nd E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Ralph Ave., Pacific St., Howard Ave., Dean St., Ralph Ave., Bergen St., and Buffalo Ave.

33rd E. D.—Dean St., Howard Ave., Prospect Pl., Ralph Ave., St. Marks Ave., Buffalo Ave., Bergen St., and Ralph Ave.

Eighteenth. 1st E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Albany Ave., Bergen St., and Kingston Ave.

2nd E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Kingston Ave., Bergen St., and Brooklyn Ave.

3rd E. D.—Bergen St., Albany Ave., Prospect Pl., and Brooklyn Ave.

4th E. D.—Prospect Pl., Kingston Ave., St. John's Pl., New York Ave., Park Pl., and Brooklyn Ave.

5th E. D.—Park Pl., New York Ave., Lincoln Pl., and Nostrand Ave.

6th E. D.—St. John's Pl., Brooklyn Ave., Union St., New York Ave., Eastern Pkwy., Nostrand Ave., Lincoln Pl., and New York Ave.

7th E. D.—St. John's Pl., Kingston Ave., Montgomery St., New York Ave., Union St., and Brooklyn Ave.

8th E. D.—Sterling Pl., Albany Ave., Lincoln Pl., and Kingston Ave.

9th E. D.—Prospect Pl., Troy Ave., Sterling Pl., and Kingston Ave.

10th E. D.—Prospect Pl., Utica Ave., Sterling Pl., and Troy Ave.

11th E. D.—Sterling Pl., Utica Ave., St. John's Pl., and Troy Ave.

12th E. D.—Sterling Pl., Troy Ave., St. John's Pl., Utica Ave., Lincoln Pl., and Albany Ave.

13th E. D.—Lincoln Pl., Utica Ave., Montgomery St., and Troy Ave.

14th E. D.—Lincoln Pl., Troy Ave., Montgomery St., and Albany Ave.

15th E. D.—Lincoln Pl., Albany Ave., Montgomery St., and Kingston Ave.

16th E. D.—Montgomery St., Utica Ave., Winthrop St., E. 37th St., Clarkson Ave., and New York Ave.

17th E. D.—Winthrop St., Utica Ave., Church Ave., E. 49th St., Snyder Ave., Schenectady Ave., Clarendon Rd., E. 37th St., Canarsie La., Canarsie Ave., Snyder Ave., and E. 37th St.

18th E. D.—Clarkson Ave., E. 37th St., Snyder Ave., Canarsie Ave., Canarsie La., E. 37th St., Clarendon Rd., New York Ave., Beverly Rd., E. 32nd St., Church Ave., and New York Ave.

19th E. D.—Church Ave., E. 32nd St., Beverly Rd., E. 31st St., Ave. D, and Nostrand Ave.

20th E. D.—Beverly Rd., New York Ave., Foster Ave., E. 28th St., Newkirk Ave., 29th St., Ave. D, and E. 31st St.

21st E. D.—Foster Ave., E. 31st St., Farragut Rd., E. 32nd St., Glenwood Rd., E. 34th St., Flatbush Ave., Ave. I, E. 29th St., Germania Pl., Flatbush Ave., and E. 29th St.

22nd E. D.—Ave. H, Schenectady Ave., Ave. J, and E. 34th St.

23rd E. D.—Farragut Rd., E. 46th St., Glenwood Rd., Schenectady Ave., Ave. H, E. 34th St., Glenwood Rd., and E. 32nd St.

24th E. D.—Clarendon Rd., Schenectady Ave., Farragut Rd., E. 31st St., Foster Ave., and New York Ave.

25th E. D.—Montgomery St., E. New York Ave., Tapscott St., E. 98th St., Linden Ave., Remsen Ave., Church Ave., E. 58th St., Clarendon Rd., Schenectady Ave., Snyder Ave., E. 49th St., Church Ave., and Utica Ave.

26th E. D.—Park Pl., Rochester Ave., Eastern Pkwy., Buffalo Ave., E. New York Ave., Montgomery St., and Utica Ave.

27th E. D.—Utica Ave., Prospect Pl., Rochester Ave., St. Mark's Ave., Ralph Ave., Prospect Pl., Howard Ave., and Park Pl.

28th E. D.—Park Pl., Ralph Ave., E. New York Ave., Buffalo Ave., Eastern Pkwy., and Rochester Ave.

29th E. D.—Park Pl., Howard Ave., E. New York Ave., and Ralph Ave.

30th E. D.—E. New York Ave., Howard Ave., Sutter Ave., Saratoga Ave., Blake Ave., Thatford St., Dumont Ave., and Tapscott St.

31st E. D.—Sutter Ave., Thatford St., Blake Ave., and Saratoga Ave.

32nd E. D.—Dumont Ave., Osborn St., Livonia Ave., Thatford St., Lott Ave., E. 98th St., Church Ave., Rockaway Pkwy., Linden Ave., E. 98th St., and Tapscott St.

33rd E. D.—Linden Ave., E. 91st St., Church Ave., and Remsen Ave.

34th E. D.—Church Ave., Ralph Ave., Clarendon Rd., and E. 58th St.

Nineteenth. 1st E. D.—Flushing Ave., Noll St., and Hamburg Ave.

2nd E. D.—Forrest St., Flushing Ave., Hamburg Ave., Noll St., Flushing Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., George St., Hamburg Ave., Jefferson St., and Central Ave.

3rd E. D.—Irving Ave., Melrose St., Knickerbocker Ave., and Flushing Ave.

4th E. D.—Jefferson St., Hamburg Ave., George St., Knickerbocker Ave., Flushing Ave., the boundary lines of Kings and Queens Counties, Troutman St., and Cypress Ave.

5th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Jefferson St., Cypress Ave., Troutman St., boundary lines of Kings and Queens Counties, Starr St., Irving Ave., and Troutman St.

6th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., Troutman St., and Central Ave.

7th E. D.—Central Ave., Troutman St., Irving Ave., and Starr St.

8th E. D.—Suydam St., Central Ave., Starr St., and Irving Ave.

9th E. D.—Suydam St., Irving Ave., Hart St., and Hamburg Ave.

10th E. D.—Hart St., Irving Ave., Willoughby Ave., Wyckoff Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

11th E. D.—Irving Ave., Starr St., the boundary lines of Kings and Queens Counties, De Kalb Ave., Wyckoff Ave., and Willoughby Ave.

12th E. D.—Stockholm St., the boundary lines of Kings and Queens Counties, De Kalb Ave., and Irving Ave.

13th E. D.—Boundary lines of Kings and Queens Counties, Stanhope St., Irving Ave., and Stockholm St.

14th E. D.—Irving Ave., Stanhope St., Hamburg Ave., and Stockholm St.

15th E. D.—Irving Ave., Stockholm St., Hamburg Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

16th E. D.—Central Ave., Suydam St., Hamburg Ave., Hart St., Knickerbocker Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

17th E. D.—Cedar St., Bushwick Ave., Suydam St., and Central Ave.

18th E. D.—Central Ave., De Kalb Ave., Myrtle Ave., and Cedar St.

19th E. D.—De Kalb Ave., Broadway, Willoughby Ave., Bushwick Ave., Cedar St., and Myrtle Ave.

20th E. D.—Suydam St., Bushwick Ave., Troutman St., Evergreen Ave., Troutman St., and Central Ave.

21st E. D.—Willoughby Ave., Broadway, Arion Pl., and Bushwick Ave.

22nd E. D.—Troutman St., Bushwick Ave., Noll St., and Evergreen Ave.

23rd E. D.—Broadway, Arion Pl., Bushwick Ave., Monteith St., Bremen St., Flushing Ave., Beaver St., and Park St.

24th E. D.—Flushing Ave., Central Ave., Troutman St., Evergreen Ave., Noll St., Bushwick Ave., Monteith St., and Bremen St.

25th E. D.—Morgan Ave., Flushing Ave., Forrest St., Central Ave., Flushing Ave., Bushwick Ave., Cook St., White St., and Johnson Ave.

26th E. D.—White St., Varet St., Bushwick Ave., and Boerum St.

27th E. D.—White St., Cook St., Bushwick Ave., Flushing Ave., Morrell St., Moore St., and Bushwick Ave.

28th E. D.—Morrell St., Flushing Ave., Beaver St., Park St., Broadway, Flushing Ave., Humboldt St., and Moore St.

29th E. D.—Humboldt St., Varet St., Leonard St., Seigel St., Graham Ave., and McKibbin St.

30th E. D.—Humboldt St., Flushing Ave., Throop Ave., Bartlett St., Broadway, and Varet St.

Twentieth. 1st E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., Harman St., Wyckoff Ave., Himrod St., Irving Ave., and Stanhope St.

2nd E. D.—Irving Ave., Harman St., Knickerbocker Ave., Himrod St., Hamburg Ave., and Stanhope St.

3rd E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Harman St., Central Ave., and Stockholm St.

4th E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Stockholm St., Bushwick Ave., Kossuth Pl., Broadway, De Kalb Ave., Bushwick Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

5th E. D.—Central Ave., Himrod St., Evergreen Ave., Harman St., Bushwick Ave., and Stockholm St.

6th E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Gates Ave., Broadway, and Kossuth Pl.

7th E. D.—Central Ave., Greene Ave., Evergreen Ave., Bleecker St., Bushwick Ave., Harman St., Evergreen Ave., and Himrod St.

8th E. D.—Central Ave., Ralph Ave., Bushwick Ave., Bleecker St., Evergreen Ave., and Greene Ave.

9th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Menehan St., Central Ave., and Greene Ave.

10th E. D.—Irving Ave., Greene Ave., Central Ave., Harman St., Hamburg Ave., Himrod St., Knickerbocker Ave., and Harman St.

11th E. D.—Wyckoff Ave., Menehan St., Myrtle Ave., Bleecker St., Knickerbocker Ave., Greene Ave., Irving Ave., and Bleecker St.

12th E. D.—St. Nicholas Ave., Menehan St., Wyckoff Ave., Bleecker St., Irving Ave., Harman St., Wyckoff Ave., and Greene Ave.

13th E. D.—Queens County line, Bleecker St., St. Nicholas Ave., Greene Ave., Wyckoff Ave., Harman St., Irving Ave., Himrod St., Wyckoff Ave., Harman St., St. Nicholas Ave., and Stanhope St.

14th E. D.—Queens County line, Palmetto St., Irving Ave., Linden St., Wyckoff Ave., Menehan St., St. Nicholas Ave., and Bleecker St.

15th E. D.—Wyckoff Ave., Linden St., Irving Ave., Grove St., Knickerbocker Ave., Bleecker St., Myrtle Ave., and Ralph Ave.

16th E. D.—Irving Ave., Linden Ave., Hamburg Ave., and Grand St.

17th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Grove St., Hamburg Ave., Linden St., Central Ave., and Menehan St.

18th E. D.—Central Ave., Linden St., Bushwick Ave., and Menehan St.

19th E. D.—Central Ave., Palmetto St., Bushwick Ave., and Linden Ave.

20th E. D.—Central Ave., Putnam Ave., Evergreen Ave., Woodbine St., Bushwick Ave., and Palmetto St.

21st E. D.—Gates Ave., Bushwick Ave., Putnam Ave., and Broadway.

22nd E. D.—Evergreen Ave., Jefferson Ave., Bushwick Ave., and Woodbine St.

23rd E. D.—Putnam Ave., Bushwick Ave., Weirfield St., and Broadway.

24th E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Covert St., Broadway, and Weirfield St.

25th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Evergreen Ave., Eldert St., and Bushwick Ave.

26th E. D.—Putnam Ave., Central Ave., Hancock St., and Evergreen Ave.

27th E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Putnam Ave., Central Ave., and Hancock St.

28th E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Putnam Ave., Central Ave., and Palmetto St.

29th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Putnam Ave., Hamburg Ave., and Palmetto St.

30th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Palmetto St., Central Ave., and Linden St.

31st E. D.—Queens County line, Woodbine St., Knickerbocker Ave., Linden St., Irving Ave., and Palmetto St.

32nd E. D.—Queens County line, Jefferson Ave., Irving Ave., and Woodbine St.

33rd E. D.—Irving Ave., Jefferson Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., and Woodbine St.

34th E. D.—Queens County line, Halsey St., Knickerbocker Ave., and Jefferson Ave.

35th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Hancock St., Hamburg Ave., and Putnam Ave.

36th E. D.—Knickerbocker Ave., Halsey St., Central Ave., and Hancock St.

37th E. D.—Queens County line, Schaefer St., Knickerbocker Ave., Covert St., Hamburg Ave., and Halsey St.

38th E. D.—Queens County line, Decatur St., Central Ave., Schaeffer St., Hamburg Ave., Covert St., Knickerbocker Ave., and Schaeffer St.

39th E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Schaeffer St., Central Ave., and Halsey St.

40th E. D.—Central Ave., Eldert St., Evergreen Ave., and Hancock St.

41st E. D.—Central Ave., Cooper St., Evergreen Ave., and Eldert St.

42nd E. D.—Evergreen Ave., Schaeffer St., Broadway, Covert St., Bushwick Ave., and Eldert St.

43rd E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Moffat St., Broadway, and Schaeffer St.

44th E. D.—Evergreen Ave., Moffat St., Bushwick Ave., and Schaeffer St.

45th E. D.—Hamburg Ave., Chauncey St., Bushwick Ave., Moffat St., Evergreen Ave., and Cooper St.

46th E. D.—Queens County line, Moffat St., Hamburg Ave., Cooper St., Central Ave., and Decatur St.

47th E. D.—Queens County line, Moffat St., Hamburg Ave., Chauncey St., Bushwick Ave., Highland Boulevard, Vermont Ave., to Queens County line, to Moffat St.

48th E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Granite St., Broadway, and Moffat St.

49th E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Eastern Pkwy., Broadway, and Granite St.

50th E. D.—Broadway, Hopkinson Ave., and McDonough St.

Twenty-first. 1st E. D.—Ocean Ave., Malbone St., Washington Ave., Sterling St., Bedford Ave., Fenimore St., Flatbush Ave., and Parkside Ave.

2nd E. D.—Sterling St., Rogers Ave., Maple St., and Bedford Ave.

3rd E. D.—Sterling St., Nostrand Ave., Lincoln Rd., and Rogers Ave.

4th E. D.—Sterling St., New York Ave., Clarkson Ave., and Nostrand Ave.

5th E. D.—Lincoln Rd., Nostrand Ave., Fenimore St., Rogers Ave., Midwood St., Bedford Ave., Maple St., and Rogers Ave.

6th E. D.—Midwood St., Rogers Ave., Fenimore St., Nostrand Ave., Hawthorne St., Flatbush Ave., Fenimore St., and Bedford Ave.

7th E. D.—Hawthorne St., Nostrand Ave., Robinson St., Parkside Ave., and Flatbush Ave.

8th E. D.—Parkside Ave., Robinson St., Nostrand Ave., Lenox Rd., and Flatbush Ave.

9th E. D.—Clarkson Ave., New York Ave., Church Ave., Nostrand Ave., Linden Ave., Rogers Ave., Lenox Rd., and Nostrand Ave.

10th E. D.—Lenox Rd., Rogers Ave., Linden Ave., Nostrand Ave., Martense St., and Flatbush Ave.

11th E. D.—Martense St., Bedford Ave., Canarsie La., and Flatbush Ave.

12th E. D.—Martense St., Nostrand Ave., Snyder Ave., and Bedford Ave.

13th E. D.—Snyder Ave., Nostrand Ave., Tilden Ave., Rogers Ave., Canarsie La., and Bedford Ave.

14th E. D.—Tilden Ave., Nostrand Ave., Ave. D, and Rogers Ave.

15th E. D.—Cortelyou Rd., Canarsie La., Rogers Ave., Clarendon Rd., Flatbush Ave., Dorchester Rd., and E. 19th St.

16th E. D.—Clarendon Rd., Rogers Ave., Ave. D, and Flatbush Ave.

17th E. D.—Ave. D, E. 29th St., Newkirk Ave., E. 28th St., Foster Ave., and Flatbush Ave.

18th E. D.—Foster Ave., E. 29th St., Flatbush Ave., Farragut Rd., and Elmore Pl.

19th E. D.—Farragut Rd., Flatbush Ave., Germania Pl., E. 29th St., Ave. I, and Elmore Pl.

20th E. D.—Foster Ave., Elmore Pl., Ave. I, and E. 17th St.

21st E. D.—Ditmas Ave., Ocean Ave., Foster Ave., and Coney Island Ave.

22nd E. D.—Ditmas Ave., Flatbush Ave., Foster Ave., and Ocean Ave.

23rd E. D.—Cortelyou Rd., E. 19th St., Dorchester Rd., Flatbush Ave., Ditmas Ave., and Buckingham Rd.

24th E. D.—Beverly Rd., Marlborough Rd., Cortelyou Rd., Buckingham Rd., Ditmas Ave., Coney Island Ave., Dorchester Rd., and Argyle Rd.

25th E. D.—Albemarle Rd., E. 18th St., Beverly Rd., Flatbush Ave., Cortelyou Rd., and Marlborough Rd.

26th E. D.—Tennis Court, Ocean Ave., Albemarle Rd., Flatbush Ave., Beverly Rd., and E. 18th St.

27th E. D.—Woodruff Ave., Flatbush Ave., Albemarle Rd., and Ocean Ave.

28th E. D.—Parkside Ave., Flatbush Ave., Woodruff Ave., Ocean Ave., Caton Ave., and Parade Pl.

29th E. D.—Caton Ave., Ocean Ave., Tennis Court, E. 18th St., Albemarle Rd., Rugby Rd., Church Ave., and Argyle Rd.

30th E. D.—Caton Ave., Argyle Rd., Church Ave., Rugby Rd., Albemarle Rd., Marlborough Rd., Beverly Rd., and Coney Island Ave.

31st E. D.—Beverly Rd., Argyle Rd., Dorchester Rd., and Coney Island Ave.

32nd E. D.—Ditmas Ave., Ocean Pkwy., Foster Ave., and Coney Island Ave.

33rd E. D.—Beverly Rd., E. 9th St., Ave. C, E. 7th St., Ditmas Ave., and Coney Island Ave.

34th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 7th St., Ditmas Ave., and E. 3rd St.

35th E. D.—Ave. C, E. 3rd St., Ditmas Ave., E. 2nd St., Ave. F, and West St.

36th E. D.—37th St., 15th Ave., West St., 17th Ave., 43rd St., 15th Ave., 42nd St., and 14th Ave.

37th E. D.—14th Ave., 42nd St., 15th Ave., and 44th St.

38th E. D.—43rd St., 16th Ave., 44th St., 17th Ave., 45th St., 18th Ave., Gravesend Ave., Parkville Ave., E. 47th St., 19th Ave., 49th St., 16th Ave., 50th St., and 15th Ave.

39th E. D.—43rd St., 17th Ave., West St., 45th St., 17th Ave., 44th St., and 16th Ave.

40th E. D.—Ditmas Ave., Ocean Pkwy., 18th Ave., West St., Ave. F, and E. 2nd St.

41st E. D.—18th Ave., Ocean Pkwy., Foster Ave., and Gravesend Ave.

Twenty-second. 1st E. D.—Eastern Pkwy, Bushwick Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Liberty Ave., Williams Ave., Atlantic Ave., Alabama Ave., and Broadway.

2nd E. D.—Highland Boulevard, Vermont Ave., Bulwer Pl., Crosby Ave., Miller Ave., Fulton St., Pennsylvania Ave., and Bushwick Ave.

3rd E. D.—Queens County line, Highland Boulevard, Barbey St., Jamaica Ave., Schenck Ave., Fulton St., Miller Ave., Crosby Ave., Bulwer Pl., Vermont Ave., to Queens County line.

4th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Schenck Ave., Fulton St., Warwick St., Ridgewood Ave., Jamaica Ave., to the westerly line of Highland Park, to Queens County line, to Highland Boulevard, and Barbey St.

5th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Cleveland St., Fulton St., and Warwick St.

6th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Essex St., Fulton St., and Cleveland St.

7th E. D.—Queens County line, Cypress Hill Rd., Jamaica Ave., Dresden St., Ridgewood Ave., Hale Ave., Fulton St., Essex St., Jamaica Ave., and the westerly line of Highland Park. This election district includes all of Highland Park, National and Salem Field Cemetery within the Kings County line.

8th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Norwood Ave., Etna St., Logan St., Fulton St., Hale Ave., Ridgewood Ave., and Dresden St.

9th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Euclid Ave., Ridgewood Ave., Logan St., Etna St., and Norwood Ave.

10th E. D.—Queens County line, Jamaica Ave., Railroad Ave., Ridgewood Ave., Crescent St., Clinton Pl., Euclid Ave., and Cypress Hills Rd. This election district includes all of Cypress Hills, Maimonies and Mt. Hope Cemeteries, within Kings County line.

11th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Queens County line, Etna St., Nichols Ave., Wood Pl., and Railroad Ave.

12th E. D.—Railroad Ave., Wood Pl., Nichols Ave., Etna St., Queens County line, and Ridgewood Ave.

13th E. D.—Ridgewood Ave., Lincoln Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Queens County line.

14th E. D.—Ridgewood Ave., Lincoln Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Crescent St.

15th E. D.—Clinton Pl., Crescent St., Atlantic Ave., and Euclid Ave.

16th E. D.—Ridgewood Ave., Euclid Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Logan St.

17th E. D.—Fulton St., Logan St., Glenmore Ave., Montauk Ave., Atlantic Ave., and Dresden St.

18th E. D.—Fulton St., Berriman St., Atlantic Ave., Montauk Ave., Glenmore Ave., Linwood St., Atlantic Ave., and Elton St.

19th E. D.—Fulton St., Elton St., Atlantic Ave., Linwood St., Glenmore Ave., and Warwick St.

20th E. D.—Fulton St., Warwick St., Glenmore Ave., and Schenck Ave.

21st E. D.—Fulton St., Schenck Ave., Glenmore Ave., and Bradford St.

22nd E. D.—Fulton St., Bradford St., Glenmore Ave., and Pennsylvania Ave.

23rd E. D.—Liberty Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Belmont Ave., and Williams Ave.

24th E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Bradford St., Belmont Ave., and Pennsylvania Ave.

25th E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Ashford St., Pitkin Ave., Hendrix St., Belmont Ave., and Bradford St.

26th E. D.—Pitkin Ave., Ashford St., Belmont Ave., Warwick St., Sutter Ave., Van Sicklen Ave., Belmont Ave., and Hendrix St.

27th E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Shepherd Ave., Belmont Ave., and Ashford St.

28th E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Fountain Ave., Belmont Ave., and Shepherd Ave.

29th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Euclid Ave., Glenmore Ave., and Logan St.

30th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Railroad Ave., Glenmore Ave., and Euclid Ave.

31st E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Grant Ave., Glenmore Ave., and Railroad Ave.

32nd E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Queens County line, Glenmore Ave., and Grant Ave.

33rd E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Queens County line, Jamaica Bay, Fountain Ave., Cozine Ave., and Pine St.

34th E. D.—Glenmore Ave., Pine St., Cozine Ave., Fountain Ave., Jamaica Bay, Atkins Ave., Dumont Ave., and Fountain Ave.

35th E. D.—Belmont Ave., Fountain Ave., Dumont Ave., and Atkins Ave.

36th E. D.—Belmont Ave., Atkins Ave., Dumont Ave., and Linwood St.

37th E. D.—Belmont Ave., Linwood St., Blake Ave., and Warwick St.

38th E. D.—Sutter Ave., Warwick St., Blake Ave., and Van Sicklen Ave.

39th E. D.—Belmont Ave., Van Sicklen Ave., Blake Ave., Bradford St., Sutter Ave., and Pennsylvania Ave.

40th E. D.—Belmont Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Blake Ave., and Williams Ave.

41st E. D.—Sutter Ave., Bradford St., Blake Ave., Van Sicklen Ave., and Dumont Ave.

42nd E. D.—Blake Ave., Linwood St., Dumont Ave., and Van Sicklen Ave.

43rd E. D.—Dumont Ave., Schenck Ave., Jamaica Bay, Pennsylvania Ave., Vienna Ave., New Jersey Ave., Hegeman Ave., and Pennsylvania Ave.

44th E. D.—Dumont Ave., Atkins Ave., Jamaica Bay, and Schenck Ave.

45th E. D.—Bushwick Ave., Stewart St., Broadway, and Eastern Pkwy.

Twenty-third. 1st E. D.—Herkimer St., Dewey Pl., Atlantic Ave., and Rochester Ave.

2nd E. D.—Fulton St., Hopkinson Ave., Atlantic Ave., Dewey Pl., Herkimer St., and Ralph Ave.

3rd E. D.—McDougal St., Hopkinson Ave., Hull St., Rockaway Ave., Fulton St., and Saratoga Ave.

4th E. D.—McDougal St., Stone Ave., Somers St., Rockaway Ave., Hull St., and Hopkinson Ave.

5th E. D.—Somers St., Stone Ave., Truxton St., Eastern Pkwy., Broadway, boundary line 25th and 26th Wards, Herkimer St., and Rockaway Ave.

6th E. D.—Fulton St., Rockaway Ave., Herkimer St., Sherlock Pl., Atlantic Ave., and Hopkinson Ave.

7th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Eastern Pkwy., St. Marks Ave., Hopkinson Ave., Bergen St., Saratoga Ave., Pacific St., and Hopkinson Ave.

8th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Hopkinson Ave., Pacific St., Saratoga Ave., Bergen St., Howard Ave., Pacific St., and Ralph Ave.

9th E. D.—Bergen St., Hopkinson Ave., St. Marks Ave., Saratoga Ave., Prospect Pl., and Howard Ave.

10th E. D.—Prospect Pl., Saratoga Ave., Eastern Pkwy., and Howard Ave.

11th E. D.—St. Marks Ave., Eastern Pkwy., and Saratoga Ave.

12th E. D.—Eastern Pkwy., Rockaway Ave., East New York Ave., Chester St., Pitkin Ave., Amboy St., and Sterling Pl.

13th E. D.—Eastern Pkwy., Sterling Pl., Amboy St., Pitkin Ave., and Howard Ave.

14th E. D.—Pitkin Ave., Douglas St., Sutter Ave., and Howard Ave.

15th E. D.—Pitkin Ave., Bristol St., Sutter Ave., and Douglas St.

16th E. D.—East New York Ave., Liberty Ave., Thatford St., Sutter Ave., Bristol St., Pitkin Ave., and Chester St.

17th E. D.—Liberty Ave., Stone Ave., Sutter Ave., and Thatford St.

18th E. D.—Pitkin Ave., Hinsdale St., Glenmore Ave., Williams Ave., Sutter Ave., and Stone Ave.

19th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Sackman St., Pitkin Ave., Stone Ave., Liberty Ave., East New York Ave., Rockaway Ave., and Eastern Pkwy.

20th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Hinsdale St., Liberty Ave., Williams Ave., Glenmore Ave., Hinsdale St., Pitkin Ave., and Sackman St.

21st E. D.—Herkimer St., Van Sinderen Ave., Fulton St., Alabama Ave., Atlantic Ave., Williams Ave., Liberty Ave., Hinsdale St., Atlantic Ave., and Sackman St.

22nd E. D.—Herkimer St., Sackman St., Atlantic Ave., and Sherlock Pl.

23rd E. D.—Fulton St., Sackman St., Herkimer St., boundary line of 25th and 26th Wards.

24th E. D.—Fulton St., Van Sinderen Ave., Herkimer St., and Sackman St.

25th E. D.—Broadway, Fulton St. Sackman St., boundary line of 25th and 26th Wards.

QUEENS.

First. 1st E. D.—7th St., Vernon Ave., Newtown Creek, and East River.

2nd E. D.—6th St., Long Island Railroad, Thomson Ave., 4th Ave., Dutch Kills Creek, Newtown Creek, and Vernon Ave.

3rd E. D.—9th St., Jackson Ave., Van Alst Ave., 6th St., and Vernon Ave.

4th E. D.—Nott Ave., Van Alst Ave., 9th St., Vernon Ave., 7th St., and East River.

5th E. D.—Nott Ave., Thomson Ave., Long Island Railroad, Van Alst Ave., Jackson Ave., 9th St., and Van Alst Ave.

6th E. D.—Jane St., Prospect St., Wilbur Ave., Academy St., South Washington Pl., Jackson Ave., 4th Ave., Thomson Ave., Long Island Railroad, Nott Ave., Jackson Ave., Harris Ave., and Crescent St.

7th E. D.—Freeman Ave., Jackson Ave., South Washington Pl., Academy St., Wilbur Ave., and Prospect St.

8th E. D.—Freeman Ave., Prospect St., Jane St., Crescent St., Harris Ave., Jackson Ave., Nott Ave., and Ely Ave.

9th E. D.—Freeman Ave., Ely Ave., Nott Ave., and East River.

10th E. D.—Graham Ave., Ely Ave., Nott Ave., and East River.

11th E. D.—Pierce Ave., 5th Ave., Freeman Ave., and Van Alst Ave.

12th E. D.—Pierce Ave., Jackson Ave., Freeman Ave., and 5th Ave.

13th E. D.—Broadway, 8th Ave., Graham Ave., 9th Ave., Pierce Ave., and 4th Ave.

14th E. D.—Broadway, 15th Ave., Jackson Ave., Pierce Ave., 9th Ave., Graham Ave., and 8th Ave.

15th E. D.—Grand Ave., Bowery Bay Rd., Jackson Ave., 15th Ave., Broadway, and 13th Ave.

16th E. D.—Grand Ave., 13th Ave., Jamaica Ave. (Patterson Ave.), and 9th Ave.

17th E. D.—Jamaica Ave. (Patterson Ave.), 13th Ave., Broadway, and 9th Ave.

18th E. D.—Grand Ave., 9th Ave., Broadway, and 3rd Ave.

19th E. D.—Grand Ave., 3rd Ave., Broadway, and Academy St.

20th E. D.—Broadway, 4th Ave., Pierce Ave., and Crescent St.

21st E. D.—Camelia St., Hopkins Ave., Jamaica Ave. (Patterson Ave.), Van Alst Ave., Broadway, Crescent St., Pierce Ave., Graham Ave., and East River.

22nd E. D.—Fulton Ave., Welling St., Grand Ave., Hopkins Ave., Camelia St., and East River.

23rd E. D.—Hoyt Ave., Remsen St., Fulton Ave., and East River.

24th E. D.—Hoyt Ave., Van Alst Ave., Franklin St., and Remsen St.

25th E. D.—Franklin St., Van Alst Ave., Jamaica Ave. (Patterson Ave.), Hopkins Ave., Grand Ave., Welling St., and Remsen St.

26th E. D.—Grand Ave., Academy St., Broadway, and Van Alst Ave.

27th E. D.—Hoyt Ave., Crescent St., Newtown Ave., Cooper St., Grand Ave., and Van Alst Ave.

28th E. D.—Hoyt Ave., 2nd Ave., Grand Ave., Cooper St., Newtown Ave., and Crescent St.

29th E. D.—Berrians Creek, 2nd Ave., Potter Ave., Roland St. (Park Pl.), Woolsey Ave., 2nd Ave., Hoyt Ave., and East River.

30th E. D.—East River, Bowery Bay, 9th Ave., Potter Ave., 10th Ave., Astoria Ave., Hoyt Ave., 2nd Ave., Woolsey Ave., Roland St. (Park Pl.), Potter Ave., 2nd Ave., Berrians Creek, and including Berrians Island.

31st E. D.—Hoyt Ave., Astoria Ave., 8th Ave., Grand Ave., and 2nd Ave.

32nd E. D.—Astoria Ave., 13th Ave., Grand Ave., and 8th Ave.

Second.—1st E. D.—Dutch Kills Creek, 4th Ave., Jackson Ave., Woodside Ave., Middleburg Ave., Dickinson Ave., Greenpoint Ave., Celtic Ave., Laurel Hill Boulevard, and Newtown Creek.

2nd E. D.—Laurel Hill Boulevard, Celtic Ave., Greenpoint Ave., Skillman Ave., Woodside Ave., Betts Ave., Maurice Ave., Maspeth Ave., and Newtown Creek.

3rd E. D.—Woodside Ave., Fisk Ave., Maurice Ave., and Betts Ave.

4th E. D.—Queens County Railroad line, to Lutheran Cemetery, Hamilton Pl., Grand St., east line of Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Mt. Olivet Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Clermont Ave., Maspeth Ave., Astoria Ave., and Maurice Ave.

5th E. D.—Maspeth Ave., Maurice Ave., Astoria Ave., Maspeth Ave., Clermont Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Mt. Olivet Ave., main line Long Island Railroad.

6th E. D.—Maspeth Ave., main line Long Island Railroad, Flushing Ave., Martin St., William St., Metropolitan Ave., Flushing Ave., line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

7th E. D.—Mt. Olivet Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Metropolitan Ave., William St., Martin St., and Flushing Ave.

8th E. D.—Metropolitan Ave., Forest Ave., Butler St., Green Ave., Woodward Ave., and De Kalb Ave.

9th E. D.—Flushing Ave., Metropolitan Ave., De Kalb Ave., Onderdonk Ave., Stanhope St., line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

10th E. D.—De Kalb Ave., Woodward Ave., Green Ave., and Onderdonk Ave.

11th E. D.—Stanhope St., Onderdonk Ave., Green Ave., Seneca Ave., Harman St., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

12th E. D.—Harman St., Seneca Ave., Bleecker St., Cypress Ave., Ralph St., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

13th E. D.—Ralph St., Cypress Ave., Gates Ave., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

14th E. D.—Gates Ave., Seneca Ave., Woodbine St., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

15th E. D.—Gates Ave., Fairview Ave., Palmetto St., Woodward Ave., Woodbine St., and Seneca Ave.

16th E. D.—Ralph St., Woodward Ave., Gates Ave., and Seneca Ave.

17th E. D.—Bleecker St., Seneca Ave., Gates Ave. and Cypress Ave.

18th E. D.—Green Ave., Woodward Ave., Ralph St., and Seneca Ave.

19th E. D.—Green Ave., Grandview Ave., Ralph St., and Woodward Ave.

20th E. D.—Ralph St., Grandview Ave., Grove St., Fairview Ave., Gates Ave., and Woodward Ave.

21st E. D.—Butler St., Forest Ave., Linden St., Grandview Ave., Palmetto St., Fairview Ave., Grove St., and Grandview Ave.

22nd E. D.—Metropolitan Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Gates Ave., and Forest Ave.

23rd E. D.—Mt. Olivet Ave., Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad, main line Long Island Railroad, Woodbine St., and Fresh Pond Rd.

24th E. D.—Metropolitan Ave., Central Ave. (Cooper), Woodhaven Ave., Long Island Railroad, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad.

25th E. D.—Caldwell Ave., Johnson Ave., Dry Harbor Rd., Woodhaven Ave., Central Ave. (Cooper), Metropolitan Ave., Mt. Olivet Ave., and line through Mt. Olivet Cemetery to Caldwell Ave. (Johnson).

26th E. D.—Maurice Ave., Calamus Rd., Monteverd Ave. (Lexington St.), Fulton St., Fisk Ave., Juniper Ave., line from Johnson Ave. (Caldwell Ave.), to Mt. Olivet Ave., east line of Mt. Olivet Cemetery to Grand St., Grand St., Hamilton Pl., line of Queens County Railroad to Lutheran Cemetery.

27th E. D.—Calamus Rd., Nagy St. (Jefferson Ave.), Grand St., Maiden La., Caldwell Ave. (Johnson), Juniper Ave., Fisk Ave., Fulton St., Monteverd Ave. (Lexington).

28th E. D.—Calamus Rd., Long Island Railroad, Woodhaven Ave., Dry Harbor Rd., Johnson Ave., Maiden La., Grand St., and Nagy St. (Jefferson Ave.).

29th E. D.—Maurice Ave., Queens Boulevard, Laconia St. (Court St.), to Junction Ave., in direct line to Mill Creek, Mill Creek to Lawn Ave., to North Hempstead Rd., Astoria Rd., Queens Boulevard, White Pot Rd., Woodhaven Ave., Long Island Railroad, Calamus Rd., and Nagy St.

30th E. D.—Maurice Ave. (Cook), Junction Ave., Newtown Ave., Laconia Ave., and Queens Boulevard.

Third.—1st E. D.—Bowery Bay, Bowery Bay Rd., Wolcott Ave., Purdy St., Ditmars Ave., and 9th Ave.

2nd E. D.—Ditmars Ave., Purdy St., Wolcott Ave., Bowery Bay Rd., Astoria Ave., 10th Ave., Potter Ave., and 9th Ave.

3rd E. D.—Astoria Ave., Bowery Bay Rd., Grand Ave., and Grace Ave. (13th).

4th E. D.—Bowery Bay, Strongs La., 43rd St., Jackson Ave., Trains Meadow Rd. (Rowan Ave.), Howell Ave., 8th St., Polk Ave., Woodside Ave., Duane St., and Bowery Bay Rd.

5th E. D.—Polk Ave., 8th St., Howell Ave., Rowan Ave., Woodside Ave., Skillman Ave., Greenpoint Ave., Cletic Ave., Dickinson Ave., Middleburg Ave., and Woodside Ave.

6th E. D.—Jackson Ave., 25th St., Baxter Ave., Woodside Ave., Rowan Ave., and Trains Meadow Rd.

7th E. D.—Woodside Ave., Broadway, Maurice Ave., Nagy St. (Jackson), Calamus Rd., and Fisk Ave.

8th E. D.—Jackson Ave., Junction Ave., Polk Ave., Elmhurst Ave., Hampton St., Long Island Railroad, Broadway, Baxter Ave., and 25th St.

9th E. D.—Long Island Railroad, Junction Ave., Maurice Ave., and Broadway.

10th E. D.—Polk Ave., Junction Ave., Long Island Railroad, Hampton St., and Elmhurst Ave.

11th E. D.—Polk Ave., 46th St., Louona Ave. (Grand), Way Ave., Long Island Railroad, and Junction Ave.

12th E. D.—Jackson Ave., 43rd St., Polk Ave., and Junction Ave.

13th E. D.—Jackson Ave., 48th St., Polk Ave., and Junction Ave.

14th E. D.—Port St., Astoria Ave., 51st St., Jackson Ave., 43rd St., Strongs La., to Flushing Bay.

15th E. D.—Flushing Bay, Flushing Creek, Polk Ave., 48th St., Jackson Ave., 51st St., Astoria Ave., Port St., to Flushing Bay.

16th E. D.—Polk Ave., Flushing Creek, Gunther St. (Lake), Louona Ave., and 46th St.

17th E. D.—Lake St., Gunther St., Flushing Creek, Lurting St., Way Ave., and Louona Ave.

18th E. D.—Lurting St., Flushing Creek, Unity St., Corona Ave., Radcliff St., Alstyne Ave., Gerry Ave., Junction Ave., Long Island Railroad, and Way Ave.

19th E. D.—Flushing Creek, Mill Creek, Creek, to point opposite intersection of Junction and Newtown Aves., Junction Ave., Corona Ave., Alstyne Ave., Radcliff St., Corona Ave., and Unity St.

20th E. D.—Washington St., Main St., Bradford St., Lawrence St., Ireland Mill Rd., Strongs Causeway, and Flushing Creek.

21st E. D.—Broadway, Prince St., State St., Whitestone Ave., Union Ave., Lincoln St., Main St., Washington St., and Flushing Creek.

22nd E. D.—Mulford Ave. (7th), Whitestone Ave., State St., Prince St., Broadway, Flushing Creek, Mill Creek, and Linden Ave.

23rd E. D.—Montford St. (Bayside Ave.), Little Bay, East River, Little Neck Bay, line running through estate of I. W. Harway, Bell Ave., Little Bayside Rd., Bayside Ave., Whitestone Ave., 4th Ave., 12th St., 11th Ave., and 17th Ave.

24th E. D.—Gower Ave. (18th St.), Ziegler Ave., (7th Ave.), Ironton St. (19th St.), Montford St. (13th Ave.), Richford St., Ridgeway Ave. (11th Ave.), Conrad St. (12th St.), and Whitestone Ave. (4th Ave.).

25th E. D.—East River, Montford St. (Bayside Ave.), Ironton St. (10th St.), Ziegler Ave. (7th Ave.), Gower Ave. (18th St.), Chesterfield Boulevard (Boulevard), and Powell's Cove.

26th E. D.—East River, Powell's Cove, Chesterfield Boulevard (Boulevard), Gower Ave. (3rd Ave.), Whitestone Ave., Mulford Ave. (7th Ave.), Ullmer Ave. (21st St.), Lessing Ave. (6th Ave.), Tolland St. (20th St.), Gower Ave. (3rd Ave.), Lebanon St. (12th St.), Villaview Rd. (1st Ave.), Kilford St. (11th St.), Ebers Ave. (Ave. D), and Jamison St. (N. 10th St.).

27th E. D.—Gower Ave. (3rd Ave.), Tolland St. (N. 20th St.), Lessing Ave. (6th Ave.), Oberlin St. (15th St.), Inman Ave. (4th Ave.), and Lebanon St. (N. 12th St.).

28th E. D.—Lessing Ave., Ulmer Ave. (N. 21st St.), Mulford Ave (7th Ave.), Wakefield St. (Linden St.), Mill Creek, Flushing Creek, and Flushing Bay.

29th E. D.—Inman Pl., Inman Ave. (4th Ave.), Oberlin St. (N. 15th St.), Lessing Ave. (6th Ave.), and Flushing Bay.

30th E. D.—Flushing Bay, East River, Jamison St. (N. 10th St.), Ebers Ave. (Ave. D), Kelford St. (N. 11th St.), Villaview Rd. (1st Ave.), Lebanon St. (12th St.), Inman Pl., Inman Ave. (4th Ave.).

Fourth. 1st E. D.—Jamaica Ave., N. Vine St., Long Island Railroad, and Walnut St.

2nd E. D.—Lefferts Ave., line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Newtown Rd., N. Wickes St., and Jamaica Ave.

3rd E. D.—Newtown Rd., Van Wyck Ave., Garden St., Ward St., Long Island Railroad, N. Vine St., Jamaica Ave., and N. Wickes St.

4th E. D.—Long Island Railroad, Roseville Ave., (Rockaway Rd.), Mandalay St. (Sylvester Ave.), Sutphin Rd. (Jay St.), Liberty Ave., and Van Wyck Ave.

5th E. D.—Liberty Ave., Sutphin Rd. (Jay St.), Mandalay Rd. (Sylvester Ave.), Sutphin Rd. (Rockaway Turnpike), Rockaway Boulevard (Rockaway Plank Rd.), Bergen Landing Rd., and Van Wyck Ave.

6th E. D.—Long Island Railroad, Medford St. (Prospect St.), Cumberland St., Washington St., Tuckahoe Ave. (Remsen St.), Long Island Railroad, New York Ave., Baisley Ave. (Locust Ave.), Rockaway Boulevard, Sutphin Rd., Roseville Ave. (Rockaway Turnpike).

7th E. D.—South St., Merrick Rd. Baisley Ave. (Locust Ave.), New York Ave., Long Island Railroad, Tuckahoe Ave. (Remsen St.), Washington St., Cumberland St., Puntine St. (Highview Ave.).

8th E. D.—Long Island Railroad, Bergen Ave. (Smith St.), South St., Puntine St. (Highview Ave.), Cumberland St., Medford St. (Prospect St.).

9th E. D.—Hillside Ave., Herriman Ave., Fulton St., Bergen Ave. (Smith St.), Long Island Railroad, Church St., Fulton St., Ray St.

10th E. D.—Hillside Ave., Ray St., Fulton St., Church St., Long Island Railroad, Van Wyck Ave., Newtown Rd.

11th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Flushing Ave., Hillside Ave., Newtown Rd., and line of 2nd and 4th Wards.

12th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Grand St., Hillside Ave., Bergen Ave., Fulton St., Herriman Ave., Hillside Ave., and Flushing Ave.

13th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Lawn Ave., Adel Rd., line to Melrose Ave. (Madison Ave.), Hilldale Ave., Hillside Ave. (Emma), Fulton St., Bergen Ave. (Smith), Hillside Ave., and Grand Ave.

14th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Hollywood Ave. (Flushing Rd.), Hillside Ave., Pallatine St., Minnetonca St. (191st St.), Long Island Railroad, Old Country Rd., Jamaica Ave., Hilldale St. (Emma St.), Hillside Ave., line from Melrose St., to Adel Rd., to Lawn Ave.

15th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Old Country Rd., Hollis Ave., Smith St. (109th Rd.), Liberty Ave. (South St.), Bergen Ave. (Smith St.).

16th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Hollis Court Boulevard, Jamaica Ave., Bennett St. (212th St.), Hollis Ave., Colfax Ave. (Springfield Ave.), Springfield Boulevard (Springfield Rd.), Central Ave. (117th Ave.), Farmers Ave., South St. (109th Rd.), Hollis Ave., Old Country Rd., Long Island Railroad, Minnetonca St., Palatine St., Hillside Ave., Holliswood Ave.

17th E. D.—Liberty Ave. (South St.), Farmers Ave., Central Ave., Springfield Boulevard, and Merrick Rd.

18th E. D.—Baisley Ave. (Locust Ave.), Merrick Rd., Salavin Ave., Willow Pl., Long Island Railroad, College Ave., Conduit Ave., Springfield Rd., and Rockaway Boulevard.

19th E. D.—Central Ave., line of Queens and Nassau Counties, Rockaway Rd., Springfield Rd., Conduit, College Ave., Long Island Railroad, Willow Pl., Salvin Ave., Merrick Rd., Springfield Dr.

20th E. D.—Line of 3rd and 4th Wards, line between Queens and Nassau Counties, Central Ave., Springfield Boulevard, Colfax Ave. (Springfield Ave.), Hollis Ave., Bennett Ave. (212th St.), Jamaica Ave., Hollis Court Boulevard, to line of 3rd and 4th Wards.

21st E. D.—Line between Queens and Nassau Counties, line dividing 3rd and 4th Wards, Alley Rd., Alley Creek, and Little Neck Bay.

22nd E. D.—Ashburton Ave., Alley Creek, Alley Rd., Braddock Ave., line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Fresh Meadow Rd., Cemetery La., Broadway (Jackson Ave.), Whitestone Ave. (Beechhurst Ave.), and Long Island Railroad.

23rd E. D.—Little Bayside Rd., Bell Ave., Stream running through the estate of I. W. Harway, Little Neck Rd., Alley Creek, Ashburton Ave., Long Island Railroad, Whitestone Rd. (Beechhurst Ave.).

24th E. D.—Bayside Ave., Whitestone Rd. (Beechhurst Ave.), Broadway (Jackson Ave.), Sanford Ave., and Murray La.

25th E. D.—Bayside Ave., Murray La., Sanford Ave., Percy St., Lincoln St., Parsons Ave., Broadway, and Whitestone Ave.

26th E. D.—Broadway, Parsons Ave., Lincoln St., Percy St., Munroe St., Jamaica Ave., Main St., Lincoln St., and Union St.

27th E. D.—Munroe St., Percy St., Forest Ave., Jamaica Ave., North Hempstead Turnpike, Remsen Ave., Hillside Ave., and Jamaica Ave.

28th E. D.—Sanford Ave., Cemetery La., Franconia Ave., Percy St.

29th E. D.—Forest Ave., Franconia Ave., Cemetery La., Fresh Meadow Rd., line dividing 3rd and 4th Wards, Jamaica Rd. (Flushing Ave.), and Jamaica Ave.

30th E. D.—Bradford Ave., Jamaica Ave., Hillside Ave., Remsen Ave., North Hempstead Turnpike, Jamaica Ave., Jamaica Rd. (Flushing Ave.), line of 3rd and 4th Wards, Flushing Creek, Strongs Causeway, Ireland Mill Rd., and Larwence St.

Fifth. 1st E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Wards, line to Park Ave., Park Ave., Jamaica Ave. and Woodhaven Ave.

2nd E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Ward, line to Nostrand (Garfield) Ave., Jamaica Ave., Park Ave., and direct line from Park Ave. to line dividing 2nd and 4th Wards.

3rd E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Wards, line to Greenwood Ave., Greenwood Ave., Jamaica Ave., Nostrand (Garfield) Ave., and direct line to line dividing 2nd and 4th Wards.

4th E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Lefferts Ave., Jamaica Ave., Greenwood Ave., and direct line from Greenwood Ave., to line dividing 2nd and 4th Wards.

5th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Jefferson Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Chestnut St.

6th E. D.—Chestnut St., Atlantic Ave., Guion Ave. and Jamaica Ave.

7th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Guion Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Oxford (Wyckoff) Ave.

8th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Oxford (Wyckoff) Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Long Island Railroad.

9th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Long Island Railroad, Atlantic Ave. and Walker Ave.

10th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Walker Ave., Atlantic Ave., Gherardi (Norris) Ave., Syosset St., Thrall Pl., Russell St. and Woodhaven Ave.

11th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Gherardi (Norris) Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Benedict Ave.

12th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Benedict Ave., Atlantic Ave. and Yarmouth (Ferry) St.

13th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Morris Ave., Rockaway Rd., Jerome Ave., Spruce St., Beaufort St., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

14th E. D.—Beaufort Ave., Spruce St., Broadway, Rockaway Rd., Woodhaven Ave., Road to Landing, Ralph Hunt Creek and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

15th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Woodhaven Ave., Hopkinton Ave., Woodhaven Ave., Rockaway Rd. and Morris Ave.

16th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Ocean Ave., Rockaway Rd., Woodhaven Ave., Hopkinton Ave. and Woodhaven Ave.

17th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Portland Ave., Rockaway Rd. and Ocean Ave.

18th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Greenwood Ave., Rockaway Rd. and Portland Ave.

19th E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Jefferson Ave., Rockaway Rd. and Greenwood Ave.

20th E. D.—Rockaway Rd., Lincoln St., Old South Rd., Bergen Landing Rd., Jamaica Bay, Beach Channel, line dividing Kings and Queens

Counties, Ralph Hunt Creek and Rd., to landing (Woodhaven Ave.).

21st E. D.—Atlantic Ave., Beach St., Rockaway Rd. and Jefferson Ave.

22nd E. D.—Atlantic Ave., South Cochran (Ward) St., Garden St., Wicks St., Rockaway Rd. and Beach St.

23rd E. D.—Garden St., Van Wyck Ave., Lincoln Ave. (Bergen Landing Rd.), Rockaway Rd. and Wicks St.

24th E. D.—Rockaway Rd., Jamaica Bay, Bergen Landing Rd., Old South Rd. and Lincoln Ave.

25th E. D.—Beach Channel, Beach 116th (5th) St., Atlantic Ocean and Jamaica Bay.

26th E. D.—Beach Channel, Oceanus Ave. Atlantic Ocean and Beach 116th St.

27th E. D.—Beach Channel, Long Island Railroad, Fairview Ave., Atlantic Ocean and Oceanus Ave.

28th E. D.—Beach Channel, Lincoln Ave., Potter Ave. (Wygand St.), Atlantic Ocean, Fairview Ave. and Long Island Railroad.

29th E. D.—Beach Channel, Norton Basin Norton Creek, Beach 32nd St. (Rochester Ave.), Atlantic Ocean and Potter Ave. (Wygand St.)

30th E. D.—Jamaica Bay, Elsmere St. (Sheridan Boulevard), Mott Ave., Long Island Railroad Norton Creek and Norton Basin.

31st E. D.—Long Island Railroad, Mott Ave., Rockaway Turnpike, line dividing Queens and Nassau Counties and Beach 32nd St. (Rochester Ave.)

32nd E. D.—Jamaica Bay, line dividing Queens and Nassau Counties, Rockaway Turnpike, Mott Ave. and Elsmere St. (Sheridan Boulevard).

Sixth. 1st E. D.—Woodbine St., Cypress Ave., North St., Wyckoff Ave., Jefferson Ave., and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

2nd E. D.—Woodbine St., Covert Ave., Willow St. and Cypress Ave.

3rd E. D.—Putnam Ave., Woodward Ave., Elm Ave. and Covert Ave.

4th E. D.—Woodbine St., Woodward Ave., Putnam Ave. and Covert Ave.

5th E. D.—Madison St., Forest Ave., B. R. T. Elevated, Doscher Ave., Elm Ave. and Woodward Ave.

6th E. D.—Palmetto St., Grandview Ave., Linden St., Forest Ave., Madison St. and Woodward Ave.

7th E. D.—Gates Ave., Prospect Ave., B. R. T. Elevated and Forest Ave.

8th E. D.—Gates Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., B. R. T. Elevated and Prospect Ave.

9th E. D.—Woodbine St., L. I. R. R., Hancock (Hughes St.) and Fresh Pond Rd.

10th E. D.—B. R. T. Elevated, Fresh Pond Rd., Hancock (Hughes) St., Buchman Ave., Elm (Catalpa) Ave. and Doscher Ave.

11th E. D.—Hancock (Hughes) St., Fresh Pond Rd., Edsal Ave. and Buchman Ave.

12th E. D.—Elm (Catalpa) Ave., Buchman Ave., Edsall Ave., Anthon Ave., Van Cortlandt Ave. and Forest Ave.

13th E. D.—Elm (Catalpa) Ave., Forest Ave., George St. (Grove) and Covert Ave. (Seneca).

14th E. D.—Willow St., Covert (Seneca) Ave., Norman St., Wyckoff Ave., Centre St. and Cypress Ave.

15th E. D.—Jefferson Ave., Wyckoff Ave., North St., Cypress Ave., Centre St., Wyckoff Ave., Covert St. and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

16th E. D.—Covert St., Wyckoff Ave., Norman St., Covert Ave., Summerfield St., Rathjen Ave., Long Island Railroad and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

17th E. D.—George St., Myrtle Ave., L. I. R. R., Rathjen Ave., Summerfield St. and Covert (Seneca) Ave.

18th E. D.—Van Cortlandt Ave., Anthon Ave., Edsall Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., L. I. R. R. and Mrytle Ave.

19th E. D.—Hancock (Hughes) St., L. I. R. R. and Fresh Pond Rd.

20th E. D.—Elm (Catalpa) Ave., McKinley Ave., Myrtle Ave., Beta St., Cooper Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Cooper Ave., Slocum St. (Yale Ave.), Myrtle Ave. and L. I. R. R.

21st E. D.—Myrtle Ave., Slocum St. (Yale Ave.), Cooper Ave. and Dill Pl. (De Bevoise Ave.)

22nd E. D.—L. I. R. R., Dill Pl., Cooper Ave., Fresh Pond Rd., Cooper Ave., line through Cemetery to Boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties and boundary line of Kings and Queens Counties.

23rd E. D.—Hancock (Hughes) St., L. I. R. R., Fosdick Ave., Cooper Ave., Beta St., Myrtle Ave., McKinley Ave., Elm (Catalpa) Ave. and Long Island Railroad.

24th E. D.—L. I. Railroad, Edison Pl., Myrtle Ave., line through Cemetery to line dividing Kings and Queens Counties, line of Kings and Queens Counties, direct line through Cemetery to De Boe Pl., Cooper Ave. and Fosdick Ave.

25th E. D.—L. I. Railroad, Ford Ave., Myrtle Ave., line through Forest Park, line between 2nd and 4th Wards opposite Lott Ave., line of 2nd and 4th Wards, line of Kings and Queens Counties, direct line through Cemetery to Myrtle Ave., opposite Wyckoff Ave., Myrtle Ave. and Edison Pl.

26th E. D.—Boundary line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Vanderveer Ave., Jamaica Ave., Lott Ave., Grand Ave. and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

27th E. D.—Grand Ave., Lott Ave., Jamaica Ave Rector St., Clinton Pl., Snediker Ave., Atlantic Ave. and line dividing Kings and Queens Counties.

28th E. D.—Jamaica Ave., Shaw Ave., Atlantic Ave., Snediker Ave., Clinton Pl. and Rector St.

29th E. D.—First St., Suydam St., Atlantic Ave. and Shaw Ave.

30th E. D.—Boundary lines of 2nd and 4th Wards, Dumas Pl., Jamaica Ave., Suydam St., First St., Shaw Ave., Jamaica Ave. and Vanderveer Ave.

31st E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Gherardi (Woodland) Ave., Jamaica Ave. and Ferry St.

32nd E. D.—Line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Woodhaven Ave., Russell St., Thrall Pl., Syosset St. and Gherardi (Woodland) Ave.

33rd E. D.—L. I. Railroad, Woodhaven Ave., Metropolitan Ave., line of 2nd and 4th Wards to a point opposite Lott Ave., direct line through Forest Park to Myrtle line, Myrtle Ave. and Ford Ave.

34th E. D.—White Pot Rd., Astoria Rd., Hempstead Plank Rd., Flushing Creek line of 2nd and 3rd Wards, line of 2nd and 4th Wards, Metropolitan Ave. and Woodhaven Ave.

RICHMOND.

First. 1st E. D.—Kill Von Kull, New York Bay, Arrietta St., Richmond Turnpike, Montgomery Ave., Fort Pl., St. Mark's Pl., Nicholas St., Carroll Pl. and Westervelt Ave.

2nd E. D.—Hamilton Ave., St. Mark's Pl., Fort Pl., Montgomery Ave., Richmond Turnpike and Westervelt Ave.

3rd E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Westervelt Ave., Carroll Pl., Nicholas St., St. Mark's Pl., Hamilton Ave., Westervelt Ave., Taft Ave. and Jersey St.

4th E. D.—Westervelt Ave., Richmond Turnpike, Jersey St. and Taft Ave.

5th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Jersey St., Pauw St., York Ave., Brighton Ave., Lafayette Ave., Prospect Ave. and Franklin Ave.

6th E. D.—Henderson Ave., Clinton Ave., Prospect Ave., Lafayette Ave., Brighton Ave., York Ave., Pauw St., Jersey St., Richmond Turnpike, Clove Rd. and Bard Ave.

7th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Franklin Ave., Prospect Ave., Clinton Ave., Henderson Ave. and Kissell Ave.

8th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Kissell Ave., Henderson Ave., Bard Ave., Bement Ave., Castleton Ave. and Elm St.

9th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Elm St., Castleton Ave., Bement Ave., Clove Rd., Broadway, Wayne St. and North Burgher Ave.

10th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, North Burgher Ave., Wayne St., Broadway, Castleton Ave., Barker St., Trinity Pl. and Taylor St.

11th E. D.—Castleton Ave., Broadway, Clove Rd., Delafield Ave., Roe St., Cary Ave. and Taylor St.

12th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Taylor St., Trinity Pl., Barker St., Castleton Ave., Taylor St., Cary Ave., Post Ave., Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards).

13th E. D.—Post Ave., Cary Ave., Roe St., Delafield Ave., Clove Rd., Richmond Turnpike, Manor Rd., Egbert Ave. and Jewett Ave.

14th E. D.—Jewett Ave., Egbert Ave., Manor Rd., Richmond Turnpike, Willow Brook Rd., Watchogue Rd., Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards).

15th E. D.—Richmond Turnpike, Clove Rd., Little Clove Rd., Ocean Terrace, Manor Rd., Bradley Ave. and Willow Brook Rd.

16th E. D.—Manor Rd., Ocean Terrace, Little

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS GREATER NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Clove Rd., Clove Rd., Richmond Rd., Rockland Ave., Bradley Ave., Willow Brook Rd.

17th E. D.—Richmond Turnpike, Cebra Ave., St. Paul's Ave., Stone St., Van Duzer St., Richmond Rd. and Clove Rd.

18th E. D.—Targee St., Laurel Ave., Gordon St., Osgood Ave., Vanderbilt Ave. and Van Duzer St.

19th E. D.—Broad St., Tompkins Ave., Vanderbilt Ave., Osgood Ave., Gordon St., Laurel Ave. and Targee St.

20th E. D.—New York Bay, Vanderbilt Ave., Tompkins Ave. and Canal St.

21st E. D.—St. Paul's Ave., Beach St., Van Duzer St., Wright St., Canal St., Broad St., Targee St. and Stone St.

22nd E. D.—New York Bay, Canal St., Wright St., Van Duzer St., Beach St., Jackson St., William St., Van Duzer St. and Grant St.

23rd E. D.—New York Bay, Grant St., Van Duzer St., William St., Jackson St., Beach St., St. Paul's Ave., Cebra Ave., Richmond Turnpike and Arrietta St.

Second. 1st E. D.—New York Bay, Sylvaton Terrace, Wiman Pl., St. Mary's Ave., Tompkins Ave., Virginia Ave., Fox Hill Terrace, St. Mary's Ave., Charles St., Chestnut St., Tompkins Ave. and Vanderbilt Ave.

2nd E. D.—New York Bay, Bay View Ave., Bay St., Bilbao Rd., Tompkins Ave., Pennsylvania Ave., Tompkins Ave., St. Mary's Ave., Wiman Pl. and Sylvaton Terrace.

3rd E. D.—New York Bay from a point opposite Sand Lane, Sand Lane, Fingerboard Rd., Tompkins Ave., Bellair Rd., Bay St. and Bay View Ave.

4th E. D.—Richmond Rd., Vanderbilt Ave., Tompkins Ave., Chestnut St., Charles St., St. Mary's Ave., Fox Hill Terrace, Virginia Ave., Tompkins Ave., Pennsylvania Ave. and Fingerboard Rd.

5th E. D.—Richmond Rd., Fingerboard Rd., Sand Lane on a direct line to New York Bay to a point opposite Liberty Ave. and Liberty Ave.

6th E. D.—Richmond Rd., Liberty Ave. on a direct line to New York Bay to a point opposite New Dorp Lane, New Dorp Lane, 10th St. and Rose Ave.

7th E. D.—New York Bay at a point opposite Keegan's Lane, Keegan's Lane, Amboy Rd., Clark Ave., Tyson St., Centre St., Arthur Kill Rd., Richmond Rd., Rose Ave., 10th St. and New Dorp Lane.

8th E. D.—Raritan Bay (the boundary line between the 4th and 5th Wards), Amboy Rd., Giffords Lane, Richmond Creek (boundary line between the 3rd and 4th Wards), Arthur Kill Rd., Centre St., Tyson St., Clark Ave., Amboy Rd., Keegan's Lane on a direct line to Raritan Bay.

9th E. D.—Washington Ave., Richmond Ave., Willowbrook Rd., Forest Ave., Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards), Watchogue Rd., Willowbrook Rd., Bradley Ave., Rockland Ave., Richmond Rd., Richmond Creek, Springville Creek, Travis Ave. and Chelsea Rd.

10th E. D.—Division Ave., Simonson Ave. to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad from Simonson Ave. to Morningstar Rd., Morningstar Rd., Prospect St., John St., Barrett Ave., Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards), Forest Ave., Willowbrook Rd., Richmond Ave., Washington Ave. and Van Name Ave.

11th E. D.—Richmond Ave., John St., Barrett Ave., Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards), Jewett Ave., Catherine St., Simonson Pl. and Anderson Ave.

12th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Palmer's Run (boundary line between the 1st and 3rd Wards), Jewett Ave., Catherine St., Simonson Pl., Anderson Ave. and Heberton Ave.

13th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Heberton Ave., Anderson Ave., Richmond Ave., Charles Ave. Sharpe Ave., Harrison Ave. and Maple Ave.

14th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Maple Ave., Harrison Ave., Sharpe Ave., Charles Ave., Nicholas Ave.

15th E. D.—Nicholas Ave., Ennis St., Trantor Pl., Prospect St., Richmond Ave. and Charles Ave.

16th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Nicholas Ave., Ennis St., Trantor Pl., Prospect St., Morningstar Rd. to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad from Morningstar Rd. to Simonson Ave., Simonson Ave., Division Ave. and Van Name Ave.

17th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Van Name Ave., Washington Ave. and Harbor Rd.

18th E. D.—Kill Von Kull, Harbor Rd., Washington Ave., Staten Island Sound. This district includes Shooters Island.

19th E. D.—Chelsea Rd., Travis Ave., Springville Creek, Fresh Kills and Staten Island Sound. This district includes Prall's Island and Island of Meadows.

20th E. D.—Staten Island Sound, Fresh Kills, Richmond Creek (boundary line between the 3rd and 5th Wards), Giffords Lane, Amboy Rd., Drive (boundary line between the 4th and 5th Wards), Raritan Bay, Seguine Ave., Amboy Rd., Foster Rd., Carleton Ave., Huguenot Ave. and Killy Fish Creek.

21st E. D.—Staten Island Sound, Clay Pit Rd., Bloomingdale Rd. to the southwest corner of the farm of P. Clarius, thence easterly in a direct line to Carleton Ave., Carleton Ave., Huguenot Ave., Killy Fish Creek and Staten Island Sound.

22nd E. D.—Raritan Bay at a point opposite Seguine Ave., Amboy Rd., Foster Rd., Carleton Ave., thence westerly in a direct line to the southwest corner of the farm of P. Clarius, Bloomingdale Rd., to a point on the northeast corner of Strakosh's farm, thence westerly to the northwest corner of said farm, thence southerly on the westerly side of Strakosh's, Sharrott's and Weir farms to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, thence westerly to the westerly line of the property of D. Bedell, thence southerly on the westerly side of the property of D. Bedell and A. Gerry to Loretta Lane, Loretta Lane, Drumgoole Ave., Sharrott Ave. and Raritan Bay.

23rd E. D.—Staten Island Sound, Clay Pit Rd., Bloomingdale Rd. to a point on the northeast corner of Strakosh's farm, thence westerly to the northwest corner of said farm, thence southerly on the westerly side of Strakosh's, Sharrott's and Weir farms to the Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad, thence westerly to the westerly line of the property of D. Bedell, thence southerly on the westerly side of the property of D. Bedell and A. Gerry to Loretta Lane, Loretta Lane, Drumgooie Ave., Sharrott Ave. to Raritan Bay to a point opposite Page St., Page St. and Mill Pond Creek.

24th E. D.—Staten Island Sound, Mill Pond Creek, Page St., Raritan Bay, Yetman Ave., Dewey Pl., Yetman Ave., Arthur Kill Rd. and Henry St.

25th E. D.—Staten Island Sound, Henry St., Arthur Kill Rd., Yetman Ave., Dewey Pl., Yetman Ave. and Raritan Bay.

THE AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

President—Frank Gardner Moore. *Vice-Presidents*—Kirby Flower Smith, James R. Wheeler. *Secretary and Treasurer*—Clayton Hale Bill. *Executive Committee*—Campbell Bonner, Richard Wellington Husband, Walton Brooks McDaniel, Grace Harriet Macurdy, Arthur Leslie Wheeler. Address, Adelbert College, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONS.

President—Harvey M. Shepherd, Boston, Mass. *Secretary-Treasurer*—John T. Doyle, 1724 F Street N. W., Washington, D. C.

The assembly was organized in 1906. The objects are to enable all those charged with the administration of civil service laws to become acquainted and exchange ideas. To promote co-operation, uniformity and perfection of methods of the different commissions. To enable the commissions to profit by exchange of ideas with officers who are directing departments and to give such officers broader opportunity to inform themselves on the methods of the merit system.

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK.
MANHATTAN.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc. Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc. Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	6,868	325	483	23	1,261	40	2,148	74	2,903	2,057	2,737	1,805
2	4,118	201	312	28	1,305	31	2,948	60	4,314	1,423	4,140	1,262
3	8,699	492	653	52	2,471	105	1,033	45	4,002	2,045	3,906	1,716
4	2,661	97	86	4	328	11	3,878	128	3,541	1,465	3,339	1,279
5	8,536	492	938	63	1,650	95	1,140	23	4,738	1,688	4,466	1,668
6	2,187	100	381	15	831	8	3,827	92	2,486	3,003	2,526	2,687
7	3,848	312	645	64	4,924	320	708	30	4,296	2,081	3,960	2,094
8	2,715	103	292	19	994	23	4,847	127	3,678	1,636	3,392	1,488
9	3,863	260	618	75	5,570	302	977	33	3,324	1,967	3,055	1,927
10	4,024	257	563	70	5,322	430	852	19	2,871	2,641	2,858	2,219
11	4,228	225	503	56	4,913	253	1,281	41	4,865	2,388	4,566	2,295
12	8,650	442	576	43	1,882	81	1,821	37	3,721	1,758	3,691	1,512
13	4,141	243	558	71	3,404	205	1,221	43	3,823	2,172	3,582	2,088
14	6,261	375	96	40	1,683	70	2,833	63	4,330	2,226	4,094	2,091
15	3,581	251	412	48	4,957	430	1,673	57	5,349	6,821	5,169	6,643
16	7,019	382	476	52	1,389	46	4,064	91	4,221	2,319	4,075	2,167
17	2,622	112	290	12	1,773	41	4,780	141	5,404	5,675	5,145	5,196
18	4,197	267	312	24	1,399	47	2,647	68	4,063	2,995	3,974	2,720
19	3,534	204	1,074	100	2,976	112	1,867	81	7,965	7,364	7,573	7,097
20	3,824	195	402	26	1,257	32	1,342	33	3,844	2,872	3,781	2,568
21	3,003	206	802	86	3,323	142	1,267	40	5,767	6,680	5,418	6,553
22	4,001	262	499	52	4,057	152	1,391	46	3,888	3,604	4,212	3,015
23	4,654	291	680	55	5,853	210	1,713	46	15,316	15,041	14,527	14,812
									2,889	1,914	2,806	1,620
									3,815	3,889	3,586	3,806
									4,081	2,816	3,567	2,800
									3,021	4,353	2,838	4,308
									2,677	2,216	2,534	1,982
									4,060	5,111	4,073	4,766
									4,237	4,185	3,972	3,945
									6,114	5,571	5,617	5,534
Total	107,634	6,094	12,152	1,078	63,562	3,186	49,758	1,418	139,547	111,926	133,178	105,963

In Manhattan, for Mayor, 1917, Colvin, Proh., 177; Seidel, Soc. Lab., 263; Wallace, Single Taxer, 99.

BRONX.

1	6,819	308	844	56	1,978	33	3,874	76	1,795	1,057	1,629	968
2	7,103	421	908	64	3,223	112	3,567	91	14,069	11,511	13,152	10,778
3	3,301	170	407	26	1,586	41	4,865	107	5,807	5,810	5,712	5,013
4	3,016	160	383	33	1,517	54	4,967	91	14,023	11,583	12,952	10,936
5	3,313	151	402	42	2,121	47	5,684	118	12,176	10,400	11,751	9,651
6	5,213	243	860	46	1,967	59	1,701	39				
7	4,361	229	523	34	2,046	54	3,594	60	47,870	40,364	45,196	37,346
8	6,291	393	885	63	4,273	136	1,506	28				
Total	39,417	2,075	5,212	364	18,711	536	29,758	610	The Bronx gains 3 Assemblymen in the reapportionment.			

BROOKLYN.

1	4,953	285	1,109	56	2,407	149	615	18	3,968	3,741	3,460	3,861
2	3,412	193	1,134	56	2,296	87	3,247	76	3,948	1,450	3,553	1,567
3	4,709	211	785	38	747	28	572	19	3,969	1,513	3,547	1,625
4	5,130	257	1,354	51	1,416	51	2,137	55	4,570	3,824	3,934	3,925
5	5,433	330	1,738	150	2,883	108	1,272	39	4,923	6,355	4,372	6,533
6	3,265	166	1,019	61	1,334	42	4,130	92	3,915	3,940	3,253	4,055
7	5,445	293	1,129	65	1,559	43	952	16	4,715	2,673	3,924	2,881
8	5,044	312	1,065	43	889	24	540	20	4,392	2,205	3,872	2,321
9	4,912	331	1,417	83	2,899	111	1,600	38	9,706	8,298	8,265	8,901
10	4,949	337	1,343	116	3,242	162	790	29	5,055	4,930	4,486	5,105
11	5,514	383	1,485	88	4,446	231	837	24	5,113	4,918	4,561	5,040
12	5,797	343	1,681	84	3,399	108	1,278	28	6,433	6,120	5,597	6,498
13	3,524	173	784	26	625	11	2,207	55	3,390	3,086	2,928	2,936
14	3,098	147	512	17	523	8	3,142	91	3,660	2,043	3,187	2,031
15	5,579	275	976	35	984	28	1,066	35	4,588	2,950	4,036	2,936
16	4,430	216	1,085	63	2,609	96	2,005	46	11,796	10,636	10,165	11,301
17	3,993	287	1,350	95	3,535	150	1,156	41	4,104	5,675	3,771	5,575
18	4,130	186	976	63	3,372	103	3,182	65	9,980	13,498	9,120	13,651
19	3,240	148	879	26	545	17	2,993	71	2,781	4,144	2,736	3,823
20	8,921	383	2,293	77	2,172	78	3,555	79	3,555	5,822	3,443	5,628
21	4,557	286	1,340	87	6,003	237	1,438	37	2,549	2,017	2,129	2,017
22	6,004	276	2,325	88	2,229	58	4,775	118	9,568	12,955	8,416	12,947
23	2,107	123	531	39	856	21	4,193	106	8,927	6,882	7,101	7,299
Total	108,546	5,941	28,301	1,447	50,970	1,951	47,682	1,198	125,625	119,675	109,656	122,456

QUEENS.

1	6,366	259	604	39	1,804	47	2,024	64	6,638	4,961	6,421	4,616
2	6,036	187	939	31	880	32	3,033	70	6,637	5,490	6,511	5,012
3	5,778	234	707	45	2,133	72	2,001	44	9,608	12,569	9,443	11,691
4	4,503	209	921	69	3,720	145	1,160	46	8,434	11,252	8,220	10,791
5	5,403	273	1,167	62	2,896	87	1,389	44				
6	5,959	192	1,283	58	1,760	58	3,538	66	31,318	34,272	30,595	32,110
Total	34,045	1,354	5,612	304	13,193	441	13,145	334	Queens gains 2 Assemblymen.				

(Continued on next page.)

VOTE OF CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

RICHMOND.

Assembly Districts.	Mayor, 1917. Hylan, Dem. Civil'n	Hylan, Dem. Soldier	Bennett, Rep. Civil'n	Bennett, Rep. Soldier	Mitchel, Fus. Civil'n	Mitchel, Fus. Soldier	Hillquit, Soc. Civil'n	Hillquit, Soc. Soldier	Pres., 1916. Wilson, Dem.	Pres., 1916. Hughes, Rep.	Gov., 1916. Seabury, Dem.	Gov., 1916. Whitman, Rep.
1	4,648	208	772	33	1,633	79	711	7	8,843	7,204	7,574	7,402
2	3,859	135	1,114	49	1,191	37	685	22				
									353,203	313,441	326,199	305,277
Total	8,507	343	1,886	82	2,824	116	1,396	29	39,762	.....	20,922	.....
Gr'd City total	298,149	15,807	53,163	3,275	149,260	6,230	141,739	3,589	704,356		674,241	

Richmond gains one Assemblyman under the re-districting. Hylan's plurality, 158,466.

The total civilian and soldier vote for City Comptroller was—Craig, Dem., 318,576; Prendergast, Rep. and Fus., 202,934; Sieverman, Soc., 123,821. For President Board of Aldermen—Smith, Dem., 309,676; Adamson, Rep. and Fus., 211,590; Cassidy, Soc., 122,092.

For Mayor, 1913, the total vote was—McCall, Dem., 233,919; Mitchel, Fus., 358,181; Russell, Soc., 32,057.

For President, 1916, Benson, Soc., 31,788; Hanly, Proh., 1,028; Reimer, Soc. Lab., 1,333.

For United States Senator, 1916, McCombs, Dem., received 119,106 in Manhattan, 40,044 in the Bronx; 87,183 in Brooklyn, 27,894 in Queens, and 7,471 in Richmond—total, 281,698; Calder, Rep., got 100,594 in Manhattan, 35,192 in the Bronx, 135,193 in Brooklyn, 31,556 in Queens, and 6,523 in Richmond—total, 309,058, giving Calder a plurality of 27,360 over McCombs; Cannon, Soc., received 44,927 votes; Colvin, Proh., 1,428; Colby, Ind. L.-Prog., 6,684; Gilhaus, Soc. Lab., 2,455.

For Governor, 1916, Lee, Soc., received 38,518 votes; Welch, Proh., 2,128; Crowley, Soc. Lab., 2,191.

For Mayor, 1917, Seidel, Soc. Labor, 829; Colvin, Prohib., 731; Wallace, Single Tax, 260.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OPPOSED TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLATFORM.

At a special meeting of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, held at Washington Novembber 22, 1917, the following preamble and national platform was adopted:

"Be it resolved, by the Board of Directors of the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage,

"That the oath administered to all members of Congress and officers of the United States Government, 'to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States against all foreign and domestic enemies,' morally and truly applies to the present Constitution and to the proposed Federal Suffrage Amendment;

"That this association, in harmony with its past principles and present ideals, adopt and take appropriate action to defend the following national platform:

"The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage: Stands for home and national defense against Woman Suffrage, feminism and Socialism. For man-power in Government, believing that democracy must be strong to be safe. For the preservation of the established foundation of the American Republic as a model for the world. For the enf rcement of the constitutional right of each State to settle the question of Woman Suffrage for itself. For efficiency and progress, without waste and duplication in Government. For the conservation of the best womanhood of all conditions and stations of life:

"For the ultimate union of women of all classes and creeds along non-partisan lines, so that the interests of womanhood, childhood and civilization may be advanced free from the strife and division of politics, factions and parties. For the retention of the best ideals of the past adapted to the advantages and opportunities given to women under modern conditions. So that the fundamental principles of morality, of patriotism and of world progress may be more firmly established in the present and future generations."

The national officers of this organization are: Miss Minnie Bronson, General Secretary, 1621 K Street, Washington, D. C. President—Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, jr., Washington, D. C. Vice Presidents—Mrs. Louis A. Frothingham, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. John B. Heron, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Miss Annie MacIlvaine, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Henry B. Thompson, Greenville, Del.; Mrs. N. C. Young, Fargo, North Dakota; Mrs. Edward Porter Peck, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. John F. A. Merrill, Portland, Me. Secretary—Mrs. William B. Glover, Fairfield, Conn.; Treasurer—Miss Anne Squire, Washington, D. C. Board of Directors—Mrs. John Balch, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Horace Brock, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, New York; Mrs. Albertas T. Dudley, Exeter, N. H.; Mrs. C. H. Davis, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. J. B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Rowland G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; Mrs. E. Yarde Breese, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. H. F. Lyster, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Daniel A. Markham, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. David Conant, Bradford, Vt.; Miss Caroline Patterson, Macon, Ga.; Mrs. Francis D. Williams, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. H. E. Talbott, Dayton, Ohio; Miss N. W. Baker, Selma, Ala.; Mrs. F. A. Millard, Burlington, Iowa; Mrs. Ernest Jackson, Dallas, South Dakota; Mrs. James B. Wells, Brownsville, Texas; Mrs. D. C. Gallaher, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. C. E. Estabrook Milwaukee, Wis.

THE MITCHEL CAMPAIGN FUND.

One of the largest campaign funds known in a New York City Mayoralty contest in recent years was collected in New York City on behalf of the candidacy of Mayor John Purroy Mitchel for re-election in November, 1917, election. Over $1,000,000 was contributed. Many of the gifts were in the thousands; two of them for $25,000 each. The principal expenditures reported under oath to the Secretary of State were: Movies, $55,000; advertising, printing and postage, $279,550; miscellaneous office expenses, salaries, etc., $168,000; rental of halls and speakers, $34,500; sample ballots, $20,000; auto hire, $14,000; campaign among soldiers and sailors, $10,517; expense of sending man to Europe in connection with the canvassing of the soldier vote, $1 000.

NEW YORK CITY VOTE ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 1915.

	Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.		Yes.	No.	Majority Against.
Manh'n.	87,762	118,318	30,556	Brookl'n	84,546	123,230	38,684	Richm'd	5,968	7,447	1,479
Bronx...	34,394	41,007	6,613	Queens..	21,173	33,213	12,040	Totals.	233,843	323,215	89,372

STATE HOSPITAL COMMISSION.

Albany, N. Y. *Chairman*—Charles W. Pilgrim. *Commissioners*—Andrew D. Morgan, Frederick A. Higgins. *Secretary*—Edward S. Elwood. *Assistant Secretary*—Lewis M. Farrington.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Mayor—John F. Hylan, D. ($15,000).
Secretary—G. A. Whalen. *Executive Secretary*—J. F. Sinnott.

Borough Presidents.

Manhattan—Frank L. Dowling, D. ($7,500).
Bronx—Henry Bruckner, D. ($7,500).
Brooklyn—Edward Riegelmann, D. ($7,500).
Queens—Maurice E. Connolly, D. ($5,000).
Richmond—Calvin D. Van Name, D. ($5,000).

Board of Aldermen.

President—Alfred E. Smith, D. ($7,500). *City Clerk*—P. J. Scully ($7,000).

Members ($2,000 each), by Aldermanic Districts.

Manhattan—1, Bernard E. Donnelly, D.; 2, Michael Stapleton, D.; 3, Stephen F. Roberts, D.; 4, Adolph Held, S.; 5, John F. McCourt, D.; 6, Abraham Beckerman, S.; 7, Charles A. McManus, D.; 8, Algernon Lee, S.; 9, John McCann, D.; 10, William P. Kennedy, D.; 11, William F. Quinn, R.; 12, William J. Collins, D.; 13, Thomas A. Williams, D.; 14, Thomas M. Farley, D.; 15, Maurice A. Burke, R.; 16, Edward Cassidy, D.; 17 Clifford S. Bostwick R.; 18, Edward V. Gilmore, D.; 19, Jacob W. Friedman, R.; 20, Maurice S. Calman, S.; 21, James A. Hatch, R.; 22, Frank A. O'Brien, D.; 23, Bruce M. Falconer, R.; 24, James F. McNulty, D.; 25, William C. Rosenberg, D.; 26, Frank Mullen, D.; 27, Augustus M. Wise, D.

Bronx—28, Edward W. Curley, D.; 29, Peter Schweickert, D.; 30, Robert L. Moran, D.; 31, James R. Ferguson, D.; 32, Alexander Braunstein, S.; 33, Charles A. Buckley, D.; 34, Clarence Y. Palitz, D.; 35, Thomas W. Martin, D.

Brooklyn—36, Michael J. Hogan, R.; 37, James J. Browne, D.; 38, Frank A. Cunningham, D.; 39, John S. Gaynor, R.; 40 John Wirth, R.; 41, John Diemer, R.; 42, James J. Molen, D.; 43 Francis P. Kenney, D.; 44, Charles W. Dunn, D.; 45, Augustus Ferrand, R.; 46, William W. Colne, R.; 47, Matthew Fullum, D.; 48, Alexander Bassett, D.; 49, Joseph W. Sullivan, D.; 50, William P. McGarry, D.; 51, John J. Ryan, D.; 52, Frederick Smith, R.; 53, Arnon L. Squires, R.; 54, George Hilkemeier, D.; 55, Franc s P. Bent, D.; 56, Baruch C. Vladeck, S.; 57, Charles Haubert, D.; 58, Charles J. Moore, R.; 59, Barnet Wolff, S.

Queens—60, Samuel J. Burden, D.; 61, Edward W. Cox, D.; 62, Frank J. Schmitz, D.; 63, Charles A. Post, R.; 64, Joel Fowler, D.

Richmond—65, William K. Walsh, D.; 66, John J. O'Rourke, D.; 67, Edward Atwell, D.

Department of Finance.

City Comptroller—Charles L. Craig, D. ($15,000). *Deputies*—L. H. Hahlo, A. J. Philbin, Joseph Johnson; C. A. Kerrigan, Secretary.
Receiver of Taxes—William C. Hecht ($6,000). *Collector of Assessments and Arrears*—Daniel Moynahan ($5,160). *Collector of City Revenue*—Sidney H. Goodacre ($5,000). *Chief Auditor of Accounts*—David E. Kemlo ($6,000). *Chief Clerk Pay Division*—Walter S. Wolfe ($3,150). *Chief Accountant*—Duncan MacInnes ($6,000).

Department of Police.

Commissioner—F. H. Bugher.
Chief Inspector—James E. Dillon. *Inspectors Detective Bureau*—Joseph A. Faurot, John J. Cray, and Thomas J. Tunney. *District Inspectors*—John O'Brien, John F. Dwyer, Charles S. Mead, James S. Bolan, John Daly, Frank J. Morris, Thomas T. Ryan, Richard O'Connor, Frank A. Tierney, Edward I. Walsh, William F. Boettler, Samuel L. McElroy, Thomas J. Kelly, Cornelius F. Cahalane, James J. Savage, Thomas H. Murphy, Joseph A. Conboy, Thomas McDonald, Thomas V. Underhill, John J. Collins, Daniel E. Costigan (C. O.), Thomas S. Myers (Traffic). The salary of an Inspector is $3,900.

Fire Department—Municipal Building. Brooklyn, 365 Jay Street.
Commissioner—Thomas Drennan.
Chief of Department—John Kenlon. *Deputy Chief, Brooklyn and Queens*—Thomas Lally. *Chief, Bureau of Fire Alarm Telegraph*—Putnam A. Bates. *Chief, Bureau of Fire Prevention*—Joseph O. Hammitt. *Chief, Bureau of Fire Investigation*—Thomas P. Brophy. *Chief, Bureau of Repairs and Supplies*—John R. Keefe.

Department of Education—Fifty-ninth Street and Park Avenue.
Commissioners—Arthur S. Somers, President; Joseph Yeska, Emma L. Murray, Mrs. Isaac F. Russell, Frank D. Wilsey, A. S. Prall, George J. Ryan.
Under a law passed by the Legislature in 1917 the size of the Board of Education was reduced to seven members.
Secretary—A. Emerson Palmer. *Superintendent of School Buildings*—C. B. J. Snyder. *Auditor*—Henry R. M. Cook. *Chief Clerk*—Thomas A. Dillon. *City Superintendent of Schools*—William H. Maxwell. *Associate City Superintendents*—Andrew W. Edson, William L. Ettinger, William McAndrew, Clarence E. Meleney, Edward B. Shallow, Gustave Straubenmüller, John L. Tildsley, John H. Walsh.

Public Service Commission—120 Broadway, 8 A. M. to 11 P. M. every day, including holidays and Sundays.
Chairman—Oscar S. Straus. *Secretary*—James B. Walker.

Board of Estimate and Apportionment—Municipal Building. Composed of the Mayor, City Comptroller, President Board of Aldermen, and the Borough Presidents.

Board of Elections—General office and office of Borough of Manhattan, Municipal Building.
President—John R. Voorhis. *Secretary*—Moses M. McKee. *Bronx*—368 East 148th Street. *Brooklyn*—435-445 Fulton Street. *Queens*—64 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City. *Richmond*—Borough Hall, New Brighton, Staten Island. All offices open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., Saturdays to 12 noon.

Board of Port Wardens—Hall of Records.
President—Ambrose O. Neal. *Vice-President*—William W. Smith. Joseph E. Nejedly, Madison M. Jones, James B. Montgomery, J. Irving Hanshe, Richard O'Brien, Michael H. Blake, William J. Maxwell. *Secretary*—Albert W. Dodge. *Chief Clerk*—John Regan.

Board of Inebriety—300 Mulberry Street.
Board meets first Wednesday in each month at 4 P. M. *Secretary*—Charles Samson.

Commissioner of Jurors—New York County, 280 Broadway, Manhattan.
Commissioner—Frederick O'Byrne. *Secretary*—John I. Carmody.

City Clerk and Clerk of the Board of Aldermen—Municipal Building.
City Clerk—P. J. Scully.

Art Commission—City Hall.
Assistant Secretary—John Quincy Adams.

Department of Taxes and Assessments.
President—Jacob A. Cantor ($8,000). *Commissioners*—Lewis M. Swasey, J. P. Sinnott, G. H. Payne, Arthur Murphy, Joseph O'Grady, and Richard Williams.

Board of Child Welfare—City Hall. *Executive Secretary*—Harry L. Hopkins.

Bellevue and Allied Hospitals—26th Street at First Avenue.
President—Dr. John W. Brannan. *Secretary*—J. K. Paulding.
Chief Medical Examiner—P. J. Riordan ($7,500).

Parole Commission of the City of New York.
Chairman—Bertram De N. Cruger, *Members*—F. Lord. Alexander McKinny. *Member ex-Officio*—Francis H. Bugher. *Secretary*—Thomas R. Minnick. *Chief Parole Officer*—James J. Flynn.

Board of Revision of Assessments—Municipal Building.
Chief Clerk—John Korb, Jr.

Board of Water Supply—Municipal Building.
President—Charles Strauss. *Secretary*—George Featherstone.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Borough Offices.

Manhattan—Municipal Building.
Bronx—368 East 148th Street.
Brooklyn—435-445 Fulton Street.
Queens—64 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City.
Richmond—Borough Hall, New Brighton, S. I.

City Chamberlain—Alfred J. Johnson ($12,000).
City Record Supervisor—Peter J. Brady ($5,000).
Corporation Counsel—William P. Burr ($15,000).
Commissioner of Charities—Bird S. Coler ($7,500).
Commissioner of Correction—James A. Hamilton ($7,500).
Commissioner of Docks—Murray Hulbert.
Commissioner of Health—Dr. J. L. Amster.
Civil Service Commission—James E. MacBride, President ($6,000); William Drennan, Morris Cuker.
Commissioner of Licenses—John Gilchrist ($7,500).
Commissioner of Markets—Jonathan P. Day ($7,500).
Tenement House Commissioner—Frank Mann $7,500).
Commissioner of Plants and Structures (Bridges)—John H. Delaney ($7,500).
Commissioner of Weights and Measures—Joseph Holwell ($5,000).
Park Board: *President*—William F. Grell. John N. Harman, for Brooklyn.
Water Commissioner—Nicholas J. Hayes.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

New York County Clerk (Court House)—Wm. F. Schneider ($15,000). *Kings County Clerk* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—William E. Kelly ($12,000). *Bronx County Clerk*—James V. Ganly. *Deputy*—Stephen A. Nugent. *Queens County Clerk*—Alexander Dujat. *Richmond County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick. *Sheriff New York County* (49 Chambers Street)—David H. Knott ($12,000). *Sheriff Bronx County*—James F. Donnelly. *Sheriff Kings County* (50 Court Street, Brooklyn)—Daniel J. Griffin ($15,000). *Sheriff Queens County* (Long Island City)—Paul Stier ($10,000). *Sheriff Richmond County* (Richmond, S. I.)—Spire Pitou, Jr. ($6,000). *Register* (Hall of Records)—James A. Donegan ($12,000). *Register Kings County* (Hall of Records, Brooklyn)—Richardson Webster ($12,000). *Register Bronx County* (Arthur Avenue, cor. Tremont Avenue)—Edward Polak ($10,000). *Deputy*—Thos. A. Maher ($4,000). *District-Attorney, New York County*—Edward Swann. *Bronx*—Francis Martin. *Kings*—Harry E. Lewis. *Queens*—Denis O'Leary. *Richmond*—A. E. Fach.

STATE OFFICERS.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF PILOTS—17 State Street.

Commissioners—Geo. L. Norton, *President*; M. H. Tracy, H. M. Randall, J. W. Miller, M. M. Crockett. *Secretary*—Capt. O. H. Appleby.

EXCISE DEPARTMENT—1451 Broadway.

Special Deputy Commissioners—John T. McNeill (Manhattan and Bronx) ($5,000); D. H. Ralston (Brooklyn) ($3,750); Joseph P. Thompson (Richmond) ($2,000); Theo. P. Wilsnack (Queens) ($2,500).

The Health Officer of the Port of New York has charge of the quarantine establishment of the port and the care and treatment of the sick taken from incoming vessels and the fumigation when deemed necessary of such vessels. He appoints deputies, chief medical officers for the hospitals at Swinburne and Hoffman Islands and also appoints nurses, boatmen and other necessary employés. The Health Officer receives fees fixed by law for his services, out of which he is required to pay the salaries of all employés necessary for the performance of the duties imposed upon him and for the carrying on of the quarantine establishment.

Health Officer of the Port—Leland E. Cofer, M. D. *Senior Deputy Health Officer*—Frederick P. Lee, M. D. *Deputy Health Officer*—Cecil S. Hudson, M. D. *Deputy Health Officer*—Stanley B. Doyle, M. D. *Secretary*—George L. Nichol.

POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS.

The 1917 figures—like those of other years since 1915, when the state took a census—are estimates of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of the Municipal Department of Health.

YEAR.	Manhattan.	Bronx.	Brooklyn.	Richmond.	Queens.	Totals.
1917	2,682,977	599,216	1,975,801	99,802	379,696	5,737,492
1916	2,634,223	575,877	1,928,432	97,883	366,426	5,602,841
1915	2,295,761	649,726	1,825,534	93,631	389,233	5,253,885
1914	2,538,606	641,980	1,916,655	99,186	387,444	5,583,871
1913	2,438,001	531,219	1,776,878	92,669	334,297	5,173,064
1912	2,389,204	483,224	1,710,861	89,573	310,523	4,983,385
1911	2,365,161	460,879	1,678,776	88,064	299,278	4,892,158
1910	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	85,969	284,041	4,766,883
1909	2,292,894	327,553	1,492,970	76,688	232,580	4,422,685
1908	2,232,828	308,256	1,448,095	75,420	220,836	4,285,435
1907	2,174,335	290,097	1,404,569	74,173	209,686	4,152,860
1906	2,112,697	271,629	1,358,891	72,846	198,241	4,014,304
1905	1,950,000	295,000	1,335,000	75,000	195,000	3,850,000
1900	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	67,021	152,999	3,437,202
1890	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	51,693	87,050	2,507,414
1880	1,164,673	51,980	599,495	38,991	56,559	1,911,698
1870	942,292	37,393	419,921	33,029	45,468	1,478,103
1860	813,669	23,593	279,122	25,492	32,903	1,174,779
1850	515,547	8,032	138,882	15,061	18,593	696,115
1840	312,710	5,346	47,613	10,965	14,480	391,114
1830	202,589	3,023	20,535	7,082	9,049	242,278
1820	123,706	2,782	11,187	6,135	8,246	152,056
1810	96,373	2,267	8,303	5,347	7,444	119,734
1800	60,515	1,755	5,740	4,564	6,642	79,216

YOUNG MEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

(LEXINGTON AVENUE AND NINETY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK CITY.)

Has its field among the Jewish young men of New York City, and its object, the moral, mental, and physical improvement of these young men. The statistics of the last fiscal year were: Total attendance 203,067; reading room, 46,439; society meetings, 10,584; evening school, 45,998; gymnasium, 53,287; religious exercises, 9,765. Employment was obtained for 1,857, and 23,162 attended lectures and entertainments. Officers: *President*—Hon. Irving Lehman. *Honorary President*—Felix M. Warburg. *First Vice President*—Louis I. Haber. *Second Vice-President*—William Prager. *Treasurer*—Henry M. Toch. *Recording Secretary*—Eugene H. Paul. *Rabbi*—A. G. Robison.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

President—Henry F. Osborn. *Secretary*—Madison Grant, 111 Broadway. *Treasurer*—Percy R. Pyne 20 Exchange Place. *Directors*—William Hornaday, Zoological Park; Charles H. Townsend, Aquarium General office, 111 Broadway, New York City. The New York Zoological Park (Bronx) and the Aquarium (Battery) are under the sole control of this society.

JUDICIARY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

COURT OF APPEALS.

JUDGES.	Residences.	Counties.	Salaries.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
Frank H. Hiscock, Chief Judge	Syracuse	Onondaga	$14,200	Rep	Dec. 31, 1926
*Emory A. Chase, Associate Judge	Catskill	Greene	13,700	Rep	Temporary.
Frederick Collin, "	Elmira	Chemung	13,700	Dem	Dec. 31, 1920
William H. Cuddeback, "	Buffalo	Erie	13,700	Dem	Dec. 31, 1922
John W. Hogan, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Dem	Dec. 31, 1923
Benjamin N. Cardozo, "	New York	New York	13,700	I. Dem	Dec. 31, 1932
Cuthbert W. Pound, "	Lockport	Niagara	13,700	Rep	Dec. 31, 1930
Chester B. McLaughlin, "	New York	New York	13,700	Rep	Dec. 31, 1932
*Frederick E. Crane, "	Brooklyn	Kings	13,700	Rep	Temporary.
*William S. Andrews, "	Syracuse	Onondaga	13,700	Rep	Temporary.

*Temporary designation to Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION, SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE N. Y. CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

DISTRICTS.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Terms Expire.
3d. Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Columbia, Schoharie, Albany, Rensselaer, Fulton, Schenectady, Montgomery, Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Hamilton, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Delaware, Otsego, Broome, Chenango, Madison, Cortland, Tioga, Tompkins, Schuyler, Chemung.	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	Dec. 31, 1920
	John M. Kellogg (P. J.)	Ogdensburg	Rep	Dec. 31, 1931
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep	Jan. 11, 1919
	John Woodward	Buffalo	Rep	Feb. 28, 1918
4th. Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Jefferson, Oswego, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Wayne, Ontario, Yates, Steuben, Livingston, Monroe, Allegany, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara, Erie, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua.	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep	Dec. 31, 1922
	Frederick W. Kruse (P. J.)	Olean	Rep	Dec. 31, 1922
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem	May 15, 1918
	Pascal C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep	Dec. 31, 1920

(P. J.) Presiding Justice.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

SUPREME COURT (OUTSIDE NEW YORK CITY AND SECOND DISTRICT).

DIST.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	DIST.	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
3	William P. Rudd	Albany	Rep	1921	7	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Rep	1928
	Wesley O. Howard	Troy	Rep	1930		Nathaniel Foote	Rochester	Rep	1919
	A. V. S. Cochrane	Hudson	Rep	1929		Wm. W. Clark	Wayland	Rep	1920
	Alden Chester	Albany	Rep	1918		George A. Benton	Spencerport	Rep	1918
	Emory A. Chase	Catskill	Rep	1924		Samuel N. Sawyer	Palmyra	Rep	1921
	G. D. B. Hasbrouck	Kingston	Rep	1926		Rob. F. Thompson	Canandaigua	Rep	1930
	Charles E. Nichols	Jefferson	Rep	1930		Adolf J. Rodenbeck	Rochester	Rep	1930
4					8	John S. Lambert	Fredonia	Rep	1922
	Henry V. Borst	Amsterdam	Dem	1927		Henry L. Taylor	Buffalo	Rep	1927
	Chas. C. Van Kirk	Greenwich	Rep	1919		Herbert P. Bissell	Buffalo	Dem	1927
	Henry T. Kellogg	Plattsburg	Rep	1931		Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep	1923
	C. B. McLaughlin	Port Henry	Rep	1923		Charles A. Pooley	Buffalo	I.-R	1924
	E. C. Whitmyer	Schenectady	Rep	1925		Fred'k W. Kruse	Olean	Rep	1922
5	Wm. S. Andrews	Syracuse	Rep	1927		John Woodward	Jamestown	Rep	1924
	Wm. M. Ross	Syracuse	Rep	1928		Edward K. Emery	Buffalo	Rep	1920
	P. C. J. De Angelis	Utica	Rep	1920		Louis W. Marcus	Buffalo	Rep	1920
	I. L. Devendorf	Herkimer	Rep	1919		Charles H. Brown	Belmont	Rep	1920
	Leonard C. Crouch	Syracuse	Dem	1927		Charles B. Wheeler	Buffalo	Rep	1921
	Edgar S. K. Merrell	Lowville	Dem	1923		Wesley C. Dudley	Buffalo	Rep	1930
	Irving G. Hubbs	Pulaski	Rep	1925		George W. Cole	Salamanca	Rep	1930
	Edgar C. Emerson	Watertown	Rep	1920	9	Isaac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep	1920
6	George McCann	Elmira	Rep	1927		A. S. Tompkins	Nyack	Rep	1920
	Albert H. Sewell	Walton	Rep	1927		Jos. Morschauser	Poughkeepsie	Rep	1920
	Rowland L. Davis	Cortland	Rep	1929		Albert H. F. Seeger	Newburgh	Rep	1931
	Michael H. Kiley	Cazenovia	Rep	1926		Martin J. Keogh	New Rochelle	Dem	1922
	W. Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep	1926		William P. Platt	White Plains	Dem	1929
	George F. Lyon	Binghamton	Rep	1919		J. Addison Young	New Rochelle	Rep	1929

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

Judicial Districts comprise counties as follows: (3)—Columbia, Rensselaer, Sullivan, Ulster, Albany, Greene, and Schoharie Counties. (4)—Warren, Saratoga, St. Lawrence, Washington, Essex, Franklin, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady Counties. (5)—Onondaga, Jefferson, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, and Lewis Counties. (6)—Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Tompkins, Broome, Chemung, Schuyler, Tioga, and Cortland Counties. (7)—Livingston, Ontario, Wayne, Yates, Steuben, Seneca, Cayuga, and Monroe Counties. (8)—Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming Counties. (9)—Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Orange, and Rockland Counties.

Courts New York City.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Circuit Court of Appeals (Second District)—Has jurisdiction in Federal cases over Connecticut, Vermont, and the whole of New York State. Sits at Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($7,000 a year)—Henry G. Ward, Henry Wade Rogers, Charles M. Hough. *Clerk*—William Parkin, $3,500.

District (Southern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Manhattan. *Judges* ($6,000 a year)—Learned Hand, Julius M. Mayer, Augustus N. Hand, Martin T. Manton. *Clerk*—Alexander Gilchrist, Jr. (fees.)

District (Eastern of New York)—Headquarters, Federal Building, Brooklyn. *Judges* ($6,000 a year)—Thomas Ives Chatfield and Van Vetchen Veeder. *Clerk*—Percy G. B. Gilkes (fees).

The Second Circuit is under the jurisdiction of Justice Louis D. Brandeis, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Each justice of that tribunal is assigned to a Federal Circuit and to him are made any motions or applications touching matters as to which a single United States Supreme Court Justice may act, arising in his respective circuit.

STATE, COUNTY AND CITY COURTS.

Supreme (Appellate Division)—*First Judicial Department*, Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street. *Clerk*—Alfred Wagstaff.

Second Judicial Department, Borough Hall, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—John B. Byrne.

First Judicial District, County Court House, 51 Chambers Street, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, 503 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. *Clerk*—Joseph H. De Bragga.

Department.	Justices.	Residences.	Politics.	Designations Expire.
1st. The County of New York.	John Proctor Clarke, P. J.	New York	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1926
	Victor J. Dowling	"	Dem.	" 31, 1918
	Vernon M. Davis	"	Dem.	" 31, 1930
	Frank C. Laughlin	Buffalo	Rep.	" 31, 1919
	Walter Lloyd Smith	Elmira	Rep.	" 31, 1926
	Francis M. Scott	New York	Dem.	" 31, 1925
	Alfred R. Page	New York	Rep.	" 31, 1923
	Clarence J. Shearn	New York	Ind. Dem.	" 31, 1929
2d. King, Queens, Nassau, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland, Westchester, Putnam, Orange, Dutchess.	William J. Kelly	Brooklyn	Dem.	Nov. 6, 1919
	Almet F. Jenks, P. J.	"	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1923
	Issac N. Mills	Mt. Vernon	Rep.	May 3, 1920
	Edward B. Thomas	Brooklyn	Rep.	Dec. 31, 1918
	Adelbert P. Rich	Auburn	Dem.	Temporary.
	William J. Carr	Brooklyn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1920
	Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	Temporary.

Supreme (General and Special Term)—*First Judicial District*, Civil Term, County Court House, City Hall Park; Criminal Term, Court House, Centre and Franklin Streets, Manhattan. *Clerk*—William F. Schneider.

Second Judicial District, in Kings County, Civil and Criminal Terms at the County Court House, Joralemon and Fulton Streets. *Clerk*—James F. McGee. In Queens County, at the County Court House, Long Island City. *Special Deputy Clerk in Charge*—Thomas B. Seaman. In Richmond County, at the County Court House, Richmond, for Trial Term. *County Clerk*—C. Livingston Bostwick.

The salaries of Justices of the Supreme Court are: First and Second Districts, $17,500; remaining Districts, $10,000; but non-resident Justices, sitting in the Appellate Division of the First and Second Departments, receive the same compensation as the Justices in those Departments; if assigned to duty in the First and Second Districts, other than in the Appellate Division, their additional compensation is $10 per day.

FIRST DISTRICT, NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire.	Justices.	Politics.	Terms Expire
Samuel Greenbaum	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1929	Clarence J. Shearn	Dem.	Dec. 31, 1929
Francis M. Scott	Dem.	" 31, 1918	John M. Tierney	Dem.	" 31, 1929
Joseph E. Newburger	Dem.	" 31, 1919	Edward R. Finch	Rep.	" 31, 1929
Vernon M. Davis	Dem.	" 31, 1925	George V. Mullen	R. N. P.	" 31, 1930
Philip H. Dugro	Dem.	" 31, 1928	Richard H. Mitchell	D. I. L.	" 31, 1930
Victor J. Dowling	Dem.	" 31, 1918	Edward G. Whitaker	Dem.	" 31, 1926
Thomas F. Donnelly	Dem.	" 31, 1926	M. Warley Platzek	Dem.	" 31, 1930
Eugene A. Philbin	D. & F.	" 31, 1927	Peter A. Hendrick	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Irving Lehman	Dem.	" 31, 1922	John Ford	Dem.	" 31, 1920
Leonard A. Giegerich	Dem.	" 31, 1920	Mitchell L. Erlanger	Ind. L.	" 31, 1920
Alfred R. Page	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Francis K. Pendleton	Dem.	" 31, 1921
Nathan Bijur	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Daniel F. Cohalan	Dem.	" 31, 1925
Edward J. Gavegan	Rep.	" 31, 1923	Henry D. Hotchkiss	Dem.	" 31, 1925
John Proctor Clarke	Rep.	" 31, 1926	Charles L. Guy	Dem.	" 31, 1920
John W. Goff	Dem.	" 31, 1918	Francis B. Delehanty	Dem.	" 31, 1929
Bartow S. Weeks	Dem.	" 31, 1928	John V. McAvay	Dem.	" 31, 1931

SECOND DISTRICT—COUNTIES OF KINGS, QUEENS, NASSAU, RICHMOND, AND SUFFOLK.

Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*	Justices.	Residences.	Party	Exp.*
Issac M. Kapper	Brooklyn	Dem.	1923	Joseph Aspinall	Brooklyn	Rep.	1920
Stephen Callaghan	"	Rep.	1929	Frederick E. Crane	"	Rep.	1920
Leander B. Faber	"	Rep.	1922	Lester W. Clark	New Brighton	Rep.	1920
Harrington Putnam	"	Dem.	1921	Abel E. Blackmar	Brooklyn	Rep.	1922
David F. Manning	"	Dem.	1926	Edward Lazansky	"	Dem.	1931
Almet F. Jenks	"	Dem.	1926	Townsend Scudder	Glen Head	Dem.	1920
Lewis L. Fawcett	"	Rep.	1931	Russell Benedict	Brooklyn	Rep.	1925
William J. Kelly	"	Dem.	1931	James C. Van Siclen	Jamaica	Rep.	1925
Edward B. Thomas	"	Rep.	1918	Charles H. Kelby	Brooklyn	Rep.	1925
Walter H. Jaycox	Patchogue	Rep.	1920				

* Terms expire December 31 of year named.

SURROGATE COURTS.

Manhattan (Hall of Records)—Robert L. Fowler and John P. Cohalan. Terms expire December 31, 1919, and December 31, 1922, respectively ($15,000 each). *Clerk*—Daniel J. Dowdney ($4,500).

Bronx (1918 Arthur Avenue)—George M. S. Schulz ($10,000).

Brooklyn (Hall of Records)—Herbert T. Ketcham ($15,000). *Clerk*—John H. McCooey ($9,000).

Queens (364 Fulton Street Jamaica)—Daniel Noble ($10,000).

Richmond (Court House)—J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

CITY COURTS.

32 Chambers Street. The Judges are elected for a term of ten years at an annual salary of $12,000.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Edward F. O'Dwyer	Dec. 31, 1927	Edward B. La Fetra	Dec. 31, 1921
Peter Schmuck	" 31, 1927	James A. Allen	" 31, 1919
John L. Walsh	" 31, 1927	Richard H. Smith	" 31, 1919
Alexander Finelite	" 31, 1927	Lorenz Zeller	" 31, 1919
Abraham G. Meyer	" 31, 1927	Louis A. Valente	" 31, 1921

Clerk—Frank J. Goodwin. *Deputy Clerk*—William C. Blaney.

COUNTY COURTS.

Bronx—*Judge* L. D. Gibbs ($10,000).

Kings—*Judges* Norman S. Dike, Robert H. Roy and Mitchell May ($12,500 each).

Queens—*Judge* Burt Jay Humphrey ($12,500).

Richmond—*Judge* J. H. Tiernan (combined salary as Judge and Surrogate, $10,000).

GENERAL SESSIONS.

JUDGES.	Term Expires	JUDGES.	Term Expires
Thos. C. T. Crain	Dec. 31, 1920	Otto A. Rosalsky	Dec. 31, 1920
Jos. F. Mulqueen	" 31, 1921	Chas. C. Nott, Jr.	" 31, 1927
Jas. T. Malone	" 31, 1921	John F. McIntyre	" 31, 1930
Wm. H. Wadhams	" 31, 1927		

Clerk—Edward R. Carroll. Judges of General Sessions receive an annual salary of $17,500 each.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.	JUSTICES.	Salary.	Term Expires.
Frederic Kernochan, *Chief Justice*	$10,000	July 1, 1926	Joseph F. Moss	$9,000	July 1, 1920
Clarence Edwards	9,000	Mar. 1926	George J. O'Keefe	9,000	Jan. 3, 1928
Cornelius T. Collins	9,000	May 1922	Arthur C. Salmon	9,000	July 1, 1918
Edwin L. Garvin	9,000	Dec. 31, 1919	Moses Herrman	9,000	July 1, 1921
James J. McInerney	9,000	Dec. 31, 1921	John J. Freschi	9,000	July 1, 1925
Daniel F. Murphy	9,000	Nov. 27, 1927	Henry W. Herbert	9,000	July 9, 1925

Frank W. Smith, *Chief Clerk*; salary $5,065; office 32 Franklin Street.

PART I—Criminal Courts Building, Borough of Manhattan. Part II—171 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; Part III—Town Hall, Jamaica, Queens. This court is held on Tuesdays. Part IV—Borough Hall, St. George, S. I. This court is held on Wednesdays. Part V—Bronx County Court House, 161st Street and Third Avenue, Bronx. This court is held on Thursdays. Part VI—(Circuit Court)—Held in such counties, and at such times, as the stress of business requires and the Chief Justice shall direct.

CHILDREN'S COURT.

JUSTICES.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.	JUSTICES.*	Salary.	Term Expires.	Assignm't Expires.
Franklin Chase Hoyt, *Presiding Justice*	$9,000	June 30, '27.	June 30, '22.	John B. Mayo	$9,000	June 30, '19.	June 30, '19.
Samuel D. Levy	9,000	June 30, '21.	June 30, '21.	Morgan M. L. Ryan	9,000	Dec. 31, '23.	June 30, '18.
				Robert J. Wilkin	9,000	Apr. 15, '23.	June 30, '20.

* The Justices are Justices of the Court of Special Sessions assigned by the Mayor to the Children's Court. Adolphus Ragan, Chief Clerk, $5,160; Bernard J. Fagan, Chief Probation Officer, $3,840; offices 137 East Twenty-second St.

Parts I and II (New York County)—137 East Twenty-second St., Dennis A. Lambert, Clerk, $4,140. Part III (Kings County)—102 Court St., Wm. C. McKee, Clerk, $3,000. Part IV (Bronx County)—355 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh St., Bernard J. Schneider, Clerk, $2,000. Part V (Queens County)—19 Flushing Ave., Sydney Ollendorff, Clerk, $2,340. Part VI (Richmond County)—Bank Building, New Brighton, Philip F. Collins, Clerk, $2,340.

Court is held daily in Parts I, II and III; Monday, Thursday and Saturday of each week in Part IV; Tuesday and Friday of each week in Part V; Wednesday of each week in Part VI.

CITY MAGISTRATES COURTS.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1st District—110 White Street. 2d District—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 3d District—Second Avenue and 1st Street. 4th District—151 East 57th Street. 5th District—170 East 121st Street. 6th District—East 162d Street, corner Brook Avenue. 7th District—314 West 54th Street. 8th District—181st Street and Boston Road. 9th District—(Night Court for Women)—125 Sixth Avenue (Jefferson Market). 10th District—(Night Court for Men)—151 East 57th Street. 11th District—(Domestic Relations Court)—151 East 57th Street. 12th District—1130 St. Nicholas Avenue. 13th District—(Domestic Relations Court, Bronx)—1014 East 181st Street. Municipal Term—Municipal Building. Traffic Court—301 Mott Street. Chief Probation Officer, 300 Mulberry Street.

BROOKLYN.

Office of Deputy Chief Clerk—44 Court Street. 1st District—(Women's Night Court)—318 Adams Street. 2d District—(Municipal Term, Part II.)—Court and Butler Streets. 5th District—Williamsburg Bridge Plaza. 6th District—495 Gates Avenue. 7th District—31 Snider Avenue, Flatbush. 8th District—West 8th Street, Coney Island. 9th District—5th Avenue and 29th Street. 10th District—133 New Jersey Avenue. Domestic Relations—Myrtle and Vanderbilt Avenues.

QUEENS.

1st District—St. Mary's Lyceum, Long Island City. 2d District—Town Hall, Flushing. 3d District—Central Avenue, Far Rockaway. 4th District—Town Hall, Jamaica.

RICHMOND.

1st District—Lafayette Avenue, New Brighton. 2d District—Village Hall, Stapleton.

CITY MAGISTRATES.

MANHATTAN AND BRONX. ($7,000 A YEAR SALARY.)

Name.	Home Address.	Original Appointment.	Expiration of Present Term.
Chief, William McAdoo	58 West 47th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1910	June 30, 1925
Charles W. Appleton	545 West 148th Street, Manhattan	Mar. 28, 1910	June 30, 1922
Peter T. Barlow	471 Park Avenue, Manhattan	May 2, 1902	April 30, 1923
William Blau	40 Avenue C, Manhattan	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1919
Edward F. Boyle	25 Beekman Place, Manhattan	Dec. 26, 1917	June 30, 1920
Matthew P. Breen	521 West 112th Street, Manhattan	July 1, 1902	June 30, 1922
Alexander Brough	234 West 103d Street, Manhattan	Aug. 2, 1916	April 30, 1927
W. Bruce Cobb	234 Central Park West, Manhattan	July 9, 1915	July 8, 1925
Robert C. Cornell	901 Lexington Avenue, Manhattan	July 1, 1895	April 30, 1923
Joseph E. Corrigan	77 Irving Place, Manhattan	July 15, 1907	July 14, 1927
Henry H. Curran	31 West 11th Street, Manhattan	April 6, 1917	April 30, 1927
Edgar V. Frothingham	6 East 70th Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Frederick J. Groehl	601 West 149th Street, Manhattan	Jan. 7, 1916	June 30, 1919
Charles N. Harris	120 East 72d Street, Manhattan	May 1, 1907	June 30, 1919
Frederick B. House	435 Convent Avenue, Manhattan	Feb. 1, 1907	April 30, 1927
Morris Koenig	309 East Fourth Street, Manhattan	June 28, 1915	April 30, 1925
Paul Krotel	640 Madison Avenue, Manhattan	Nov. 5, 1908	June 30, 1919
John E. McGeehan	1970 University Avenue, Bronx	Aug. 16, 1917	Aug. 15, 1923
Francis X. McQuade	532 West 111th Street, Manhattan	July 6, 1911	June 30, 1922
Norman J. Marsh	400 West 153d Street, Manhattan	April 1, 1913	July 14, 1927
Thomas J. Nolan	9 Madison Street, Manhattan	July 2, 1913	July 1, 1921
Charles E. Simms	167 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Jan. 30, 1914	July 1, 1923
Robert C. Ten Eyck	310 Alexander Avenue, Bronx	Nov. 11, 1913	July 2, 1921
BROOKLYN.			
Charles J. Dodd	845 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Edward J. Dooley	232 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
O. Grant Esterbrook	639 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn	June 28, 1915	July 1, 1920
George H. Folwell	372 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn	April 25, 1914	Dec. 31, 1921
Alexander H. Geismar	1210 82d Street, Brooklyn	Oct. 25, 1906	Dec. 31, 1921
Leon G. Godley	34 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn	Dec. 26, 1917	May 1, 1921
Francis A. McCloskey	333 East 25th Street, Brooklyn	Sept. 24, 1917	Sept. 24, 1925
John C. McGuire	Hotel St. George, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1908	May 1, 1921
Howard P. Nash	425 East 23d Street, Brooklyn	July 1, 1909	July 1, 1919
Louis H. Reynolds	88 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn	May 1, 1911	May 1, 1921
Alfred E. Steers	2694 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn	July 3, 1913	July 2, 1923
A. V. B. Voorhees	1655 Cropsey Avenue, Brooklyn	Jan. 1, 1910	Jan. 1, 1920
John J. Walsh	119 Johnson Street, Brooklyn	Feb. 4, 1913	May 1, 1921
QUEENS.			
J. J. Conway	9 Jackson Avenue, L. I. City	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1928
Thomas F. Doyle	98 Elm Street, Long Island City, L. I.	May 16, 1917	July 18, 1927
John Kochendorfer	166 Ellsworth Avenue, Richmond Hill, L. I.	Mar. 8, 1916	Dec. 31, 1925
Harry Miller	120 Bergen Avenue, Jamaica, L. I.	Oct. 5, 1911	Dec. 31, 1927
RICHMOND.			
Samuel H. Evins	112 Stuyvesant Place, St. George, S. I.	Jan. 7, 1916	Jan. 1, 1926
William T. Croak	Port Richmond, S. I.	Jan. 3, 1918	Jan. 3, 1928

Chief Clerk—Frank Oliver, *Deputy Chief Clerk*—William F. Delaney. *Chief Probation Officer*—Edwin J. Cooley.

MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Board of Justices, Aaron J. Levy, President, 264 Madison Street. Salaries $8,000 in Manhattan, Bronx and Brooklyn; $7,000 in Queens and Richmond.

MANHATTAN.

1st District, 146 Grand Street, Wauhope Lynn, William F. Moore, John Hoyer.
2d District, 264 Madison Street, Benjamin Hoffman, Aaron J. Levy, Jacob Panken, Leonard A. Snitkin.
3d District, 314 West 54th Street, Thomas E. Murray, Thomas F. Noonan.
4th District, 207 East 32d Street, Michael F. Blake, Hiram M. Kirk.
5th District, 96th Street and Broadway, Chas. W. Coleman, William Young, Frederick Spiegelberg.
6th District, 155-157 East 88th Street, Jacob Marks, Solomon Oppenheimer.
7th District, 70 Manhattan Street, John R. Davies, S. Clinton Crane, Samson Friedlander.
8th District, Sylvan Place and 121st Street, Leopold Prince, John F. Cowan.
9th District, 59th Street and Madison Avenue, Edgar J. Lauer, Frank J. Coleman, Jr., George L. Genung, William C. Wilson.

BRONX.

1st District, 1400 Williamsbridge Road, Peter A. Sheil, Harry Robitzek.
2d District, East 162d Street and Washington Avenue, William E. Morris, Michael J. Scanlan.

BROOKLYN.

1st District, State and Court Streets, James A. Dunne.
2d District, 495 Gates Avenue, John R. Farrar, John A. Valentine.
3d District, 6 and 8 Lee Avenue, Philip D. Meagher, Wm. J. Bogenschutz.
4th District, 14 Howard Avenue, Jacob S. Strahl.
5th District, 5220 Third Avenue, Cornelius Furgueson.
6th District, 236 Duffield Street, Edgar M. Doughty, William D. Niper.
7th District, 31 Pennsylvania Avenue, Edward A. Richards, Charles B. Law.

QUEENS.

1st District, 115 Fifth Street, L. I. City, Thomas C. Kodien.
2d District, Broadway and Court Street, Elmhurst, John M. Cragen.
3d District, 1908 Myrtle Avenue, Alfred Denton.
4th District, Town Hall, Jamaica, William E. Kennedy.

RICHMOND.

1st District, Village Hall, New Brighton, Thomas C. Brown.
2d District, Village Hall, Stapleton, Arnold J. B. Wedemeyer.

POST-OFFICE—NEW YORK, N. Y.

(31st to 33rd Street and 8th Avenue.)

Postmaster—Thomas G. Patten. *Assistant Postmaster*—Thomas F. Murphy.

Hours—Postmaster, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Other departments 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. unless otherwise stated.

SECOND FLOOR.

Postmaster—Room 218.
Assistant Postmaster—Room 224.
Superintendent of Delivery—Room 201.
Superintendent of Mails—Room 230.
Superintendent of Money Order—Room 203.
Superintendent of Registry—Room 205.
Auditor—Room 217.
Appointment Clerk—Room 215.
Cashier—Rooms 219-223.
Superintendent, Second-Class Matter—Room 224.
Inquiry Department for Missing Mail, etc.—Room 240.
U. S. Customs Bureau—Room 239. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. Saturdays, 9 A. M. to 12 M. Closed on Sundays and holidays.
Assistant Custodian—Room 202. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M. An officer of the Treasury Department in charge of the building and watch.

THIRD FLOOR.

Order Department of Instruction—Room 335. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Printing Department—Room 353. (9 A. M. to 4 P. M.)
Supply Department—Room 358. (9 A. M. to 5 P. M.)
Post-Office Inspectors—Room 332. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Railway Mail Service, Superintendent—Room 324. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)
Chief Clerk, R. M. S., in Charge of Second Class Matter—Room 314. (9 A. M. to 4.30 P. M.)

Redemption and Special Request Envelope Department—Room M-11, Mezzanine Floor. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Closed on Sundays and Holidays.

On general holidays, viz.: January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, December 25, and such days as the President of the United States may designate as holidays, fast, and thanksgiving days, all mails are closed as on other days of the week, but only such carrier deliveries are made as may have been previously announced.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, BROADWAY AND PARK ROW. OPEN AT ALL HOURS.

General Delivery (Park Row side).—Men's Window, secs. 5 and 7; Advertised Letter Window, sec. 1; Ladies' Window, sec. 11. **Foreign Supplementary Mail.**—Sec. 27, Park Row side.

Bank Window.—Sec. 17, Park Row side.

Registry business is transacted from 8 A. M. to 12 P. M. Holidays, 8 A. M. to 10 A. M. No Registry business is transacted on Sundays.

Money Order business is transacted from 9 A. M. to 12 P. M. No Money Order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

CARRIER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

A—Cor. Prince and Greene Sts.
B—45 Suffolk St.
C—West 13th St. and Ninth Ave.
D—Fourth Ave., S. W. cor. 13th St.
E—149-155 East 34th St., bet. Lex'n and Third Aves.
G—217-225 West 51st St., near Broadway.
H—178-180 West 102d St.
I—232-234 West 116th St.
J—309 West 125th St.
K—202-204 East 38th St., near Third Ave.
L—147 East 125th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
M—2088 Amsterdam Ave.
N—Broadway, cor. 69th St.
O—112-116 West 18th St.
P—Custom House Building.
R—378-380 East 149th St., bet. Third and Courtlandt Aves.
S—N. W. cor. Howard & Lafayette Sts.
T—507-509 East 165th St., bet. Third and Washington Aves.
U—Third Ave., cor. 103d St.
V—Northwest cor. West Broadway and Beach St.
W—160-162 West 83d St.
X—373-377 East 138th St., near Willis Ave.
Y—1160-1162 Third Ave., near 68th St.
City Island—329 City Island Ave., cor. Bay St.
College—305-307 West 140th St., near Eighth Ave.
Fordham—2519 Webster Ave., near Fordham Rd.
Foreign—West St., cor. Morton St.
Fox St.—Fox St., bet. 167th and 169th Sts.
Grand Central Station—110 East 45th St., bet. Lexington Ave. and Depew Place.
Hamilton Grange—521-523 West 146th St.
High Bridge—West 165th St., bet. Lind and Summit Aves.
Hudson Terminal Station—Cortlandt Building, 30 Church St., bet. Cortlandt and Dey Sts.
Kingsbridge—5233 B'way., bet. 225th & 227th Sts.
Madison Square—310-316 Fourth Ave., bet. 23d and 24th Sts.
Morris Heights—West 177th St., near Cedar Ave.
Pennsylvania Terminal—Post-Office station, West 31st and 33d Sts and 8th Ave.
Times Square—231-241 West 39th St.
Tompkins Square—12th St. and Ave. B.
Tremont—1931 Washington Ave., between 177th and 178th Sts.
Wall St.—Pine and Pearl Sts.
Washington Bridge—Amsterdam Ave., near 180th St.
Westchester—1471 Williamsbridge Road, near East Chester Road.
West Farms Station—1054 Tremont Ave., near Boston Road.
Williamsbridge—3455 White Plains Ave., near Gun Hill Road.

Branch Offices—Pelham Branch, Pelham, N. Y.; Pelham Manor Branch, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Grand Central and Madison Square Stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Hudson Terminal Station is open on all days of the year from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays. Registry business is transacted from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M. on holidays; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

All other carriers' stations are open on week days from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M.; for the transaction of money order business from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

On Sundays carriers' stations are open from 9 A. M. to 11 A. M.; on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M., excepting High Bridge which is open on Sundays from 4 P. M. to 6.30 P. M., and Morris Heights from 4.30 P. M. to 6.30 P. M. No money order business is transacted on Sundays or holidays.

At carriers' stations registry business is transacted on holidays from 7 A. M. to 10 A. M.; no registry business is transacted on Sundays.

BROOKLYN POST-OFFICE.

Postmaster—Walter C. Burton. *Assistant Postmaster*—Peter J. Cleary (in charge of the Division of Finance). *Superintendent of Mails*—J. A. T. Carrougher. (Telephone, 3900 Main.)

CARRIER STATIONS.

Station.	Location.	Superintendent.
A	661 Broadway	Joseph C. Vielbig.
B	1266-1268 Fulton Street	
C	5009-5011 Sixth Avenue	George L. C. Jacobson.
D	1915-1917 Fulton Street	George H. Ehlen.
E	2581 Atlantic Avenue	Joseph L. Keresey.
Flatbush	961-965 Flatbush Avenue	William F. Morris.
G	746 Manhattan Avenue	Joseph E. Bennet.
Bath Beach	1848 Bath Avenue, corner Bay 20th Street	Stephen V. Fonner.
Ridgewood	1600 Myrtle Avenue	Thos. B. Lavens.
Blythebourne	13th Avenue and 55th Street	Robert W. King.
Times Plaza	Flatbush Avenue, L. I. RR. Depot	James M. Mc Ardle.
Coney Island	Surf Avenue, opp. West 17th Street	Frank E. Naddy.
Fort Hamilton	9110 Fifth Avenue	Thomas Barrett.
Sheepshead Bay	Avenue U and East 16th Street	Peter F. Ralph.
P	70-72 Thatford Avenue	Henry Hassler.
Vanderveer	Nostrand Avenue and Avenue H	Samuel P. Fisher.
S	1262-1264 Broadway	James F. Halloran.
T	155-157 Hamilton Avenue	George W. Barrell.
V	303-309 Eighth Street	Joseph A. Hamilton.
W	Broadway and South Eighth Street	Edward Thompson.
Y	S. W. cor. 47th Street and Gravesend Avenue	Henry Kraft.
Kensington	305-307 Church Avenue	Joseph F. Plunkett.
New Lots	946-948 Glenmore Avenue	Frederick W. Schuttler.
Pratt	Willoughby Avenue and Steuben Street	David F. Carroll.
St. John's Place	1234 St. John's Place	George W. Thomas.
Bush Terminal	34th Street between Second and Third Avenues	William J. Morrison.
Main Street	Charles William Stores	John F. Byrne.
Camp Upton	Camp Upton, N. Y.	G. L. Opperman, Clerk in Charge.

THE HALL OF FAME.

March 5, 1900, the Council of New York University accepted a gift of $100,000, afterward increased to $250,000, from a donor, whose name was withheld, for the erection and completion on University Heights, New York City, of a building to be called "The Hall of Fame for Great Americans." A structure was built in the form of a terrace with superimposed colonnade connecting the University Hall of Philosophy with the Hall of Languages. On the ground floor is a museum 200 feet long by 40 feet wide, consisting of a corridor and six halls to contain mementos of the names that are inscribed above. The colonnade over this is 600 feet long with provision for 150 panels, each about 2 feet by 6 feet, each to bear the name of a famous American.

Only persons who shall have been dead ten or more years are eligible to be chosen. Fifteen classes of citizens were recommended for consideration, to wit: Authors and editors, business men, educators, inventors, missionaries and explorers, philanthropists and reformers, preachers and theologians, scientists, engineers and architects, lawyers and judges, musicians, painters and sculptors, physicians and surgeons, rulers and statesmen, soldiers and sailors, distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the beginning, and five additional names every fifth year thereafter, until the year 2000, when the 150 inscriptions will be completed. In case of failure to fill all the panels allotted, the vacancies are to be filled in a following year.

In February, 1904, the plan was announced of a Hall of Fame for Women near the former, with places for 50 tablets. Its foundation has been begun.

The rules prescribed that the council should invite nominations from the public. Every nomination seconded by a member of the University Senate should be submitted to an electorate of one hundred eminent citizens selected by the council. Chancellor Emeritus MacCracken, who is "committeeman" of the hall, presides in the Senate when the Hall of Fame is considered. Address University Heights, New York City.

In October, 1900, the University Senate received the ballots of the electors. Of the one hundred judges selected ninety-seven voted. The number of names which had been submitted to them was 252. Of these each judge returned a vote for fifty. The rule required that no candidate receiving less than fifty-one votes could be accepted. The returns showed that but twenty-nine candidates received the required number and were chosen. These were as follows: George Washington, Abraham Lincoln, Daniel Webster, Benjamin Franklin, Ulysses S. Grant, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry W. Longfellow, Robert Fulton, Washington Irving, Jonathan Edwards, Samuel F. B. Morse, David G. Farragut, Henry Clay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, George Peabody, Robert E. Lee, Peter Cooper, Eli Whitney, John J. Audubon, Horace Mann, Henry Ward Beecher, James Kent, Joseph Story, John Adams, William E. Channing, Gilbert Stuart and Asa Gray.

In October, 1905, under the rules named above, the Senate received the ballots of 95 electors out of 101 appointed, of whom only 85 undertook to consider the names of women. A majority of 51 was demanded, but in the case of the names of women, a majority of only 47. The following eight persons were found to be duly chosen: John Quincy Adams, 59; James Russell Lowell, 58; William Tecumseh Sherman, 58; James Madison, 56; John Greenleaf Whittier, 53; Mary Lyon, 58; Emma Willard, 50, and Maria Mitchell, 48.

The hall was dedicated May 30, 1901, when twenty-five or more National associations each unveiled one of the bronze tablets in the colonnade, and on May 30, 1907, eleven new tablets were unveiled, orations being given by the Governors of New York and Massachusetts.

In October, 1910, the next ballot was taken, the number cast being 97 and the number required for a choice being 51. The following ten persons had the requisite number of votes: Harriet Beecher Stowe, 74; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 69; Edgar Allan Poe, 69; James Fenimore Cooper, 62; Phillips Brooks, 60; William Cullen Bryant, 59; Frances E. Willard, 56; Andrew Jackson, 53; George Bancroft, 53; John Lothrop Motley, 51. There were 211 nominees.

The fourth quinquennial election in 1915 secured the ballots of ninety-seven electors, three electors having died within the year. Nine names were admitted, viz., Alexander Hamilton, 70 votes; Mark Hopkins, 69; Francis Parkman, 68; Agassiz, 64; Elias Howe, 61; Joseph Henry, 56, Rufus Choate, 52; Daniel Boone, 52; with one woman, Charlotte Cushman, 53. Of these Hamilton and Agassiz had been elected in 1905 to the separate hall proposed for famous foreign-born Americans. When the Constitution was amended in 1914, to do away with the line of discrimination between native-born and foreign-born, it was required that the four foreign-born, already chosen, be re-elected in competition with the native-born put in nomination. The two above named were approved, while John Paul Jones and Roger Williams lacked a majority, but remain in nomination for the year 1920. The total names admitted in the four quinquennial elections is 50 men and 6 women.

DISTANCES FROM NEW YORK TO CITIES IN UNITED STATES.

DISTANCES herein shown are the official distances between New York City and the various cities now used by the War and other Government Departments.

CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.	CITIES.	Miles.
Albany, N. Y.	145	Cleveland, Ohio	584	Louisville, Ky.	871	St. Paul, Minn.	1,322
Albuquerq'e, N. M.	2,261	Columbus, Ohio	637	Lynchburg, Va.	401	Salt Lake City, Utah	2,442
Alliance, Neb.	1,828	Concord, N. H.	310	Manchester, N. H.	292	San Francisco, Cal.	3,191
Amarillo, Tex.	1,882	Cumberland, Md.	380	Memphis, Tenn.	1,157	Santa Fé, N. Mex.	2,211
Atlanta, Ga.	876	Deadwood, S. Dak.	1,899	Meridian, Miss.	1,142	Savannah, Ga.	845
Atlantic City, N. J.	136	Denver, Col.	1,930	Milwaukee, Wis.	997	Seattle, Wash.	3,136
Augusta, Me.	413	Des Moines, Ia.	1,270	Mobile, Ala.	1,231	Sheridan, Wyo.	2,141
Baltimore, Md.	188	Detroit, Mich.	693	Montpelier, Vt.	329	Shreveport, La.	1,454
Birmingham, Ala.	990	Duluth, Minn.	1,391	Newark, N. J.	9	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1,459
Bismarck, N. Dak.	1,767	El Paso, Tex.	2,310	New Orleans, La.	1,372	Spokane, Wash.	2,797
Boisé, Idaho	2,738	Fargo, N. Dak.	1,564	Norfolk, Va.	347	Springfield, Ill.	1,017
Boston, Mass.	235	Ft. Worth, Tex.	1,805	Ogden, Utah	2,405	Springfield, Mass.	139
Bristol, Tenn.	605	Galveston, Tex.	1,782	Oklahoma, Okla.	1,608	Superior, Wis.	1,386
Buffalo, N. Y.	442	Gr. Rapids, Mich.	821	Omaha, Neb.	1,405	Syracuse, N. Y.	293
Burlington, Vt.	303	Greensboro, N. C.	516	Parkersb'g, W. Va.	586	Tacoma, Wash.	3,231
Butte, Mont.	2,450	Harrisburg, Pa.	195	Pendleton, Ore.	2,968	Tampa, Fla.	1,195
Cape May, N. J.	172	Hartford, Ct.	113	Philadelphia, Pa.	91	Topeka, Kan.	1,437
Carson City, Nev.	2,983	Helena, Mont.	2,452	Phoenix, Ariz.	2,742	Trenton, N. J.	57
Charleston, S. C.	739	Hot Springs, Ark.	1,350	Pittsburgh, Pa.	444	Vicksburg, Miss.	1,282
Charleston, W. Va.	616	Indianapolis, Ind.	825	Portland, Me.	350	Vinita, Okla.	1,426
Chat'nooga, Tenn.	847	Ishpeming, Mich.	1,274	Portland, Ore.	3,204	Washington, D. C.	228
Cheyenne, Wyo.	1,921	Jackson, Miss.	1,238	Prescott, Ariz.	2,719	Wheeling, W. Va.	510
Chicago, Ill. (N. Y. Cent.)	982	Jacksonville, Fla.	983	Providence, R. I.	190	Wichita, Kan.	1,549
Chicago, Ill. (Penn. R. R.)	912	Kansas City, Mo.	1,342	Reno, Nev.	2,947	Wilmington, Del.	118
Cincinnati, Ohio	757	Knoxville, Tenn.	736	Richmond, Va.	343	Wilmington, N. C.	588
		Little Rock, Ark.	1,290	Roanoke, Va.	454		
		Los Angeles, Cal.	3,149	St. Louis, Mo.	1,065		

MAIL DISTANCES AND APPROXIMATE TIME TO FOREIGN CITIES FROM NEW YORK

(For Distances, irrespective of Mail Routes, see Index.)

BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.	BY POSTAL ROUTE TO—	Statute Miles.	Days.
Adelaide, *via* San Francisco	12,845	28	Hongkong, *via* San Francisco	10,590	27
Alexandria, *via* London	6,150	12	Honolulu, *via* San Francisco	5,645	12
Amsterdam, " "	3,985	8	Liverpool	3,540	7
Antwerp, " "	4,000	8	London	3,740	7
Athens, " "	5,655	11	Madrid, *via* London	4,925	9
Bahia, Brazil	5,870	14	Manila, *via* San Francisco	11,583	31
Bangkok, Siam, *via* San Francisco	12,900	43	Melbourne, *via* San Francisco	12,265	27
Bangkok, Siam, *via* London	13,125	41	Mexico City (railroad)	3,750	5
Batavia, Java, *via* London	12,800	34	Panama	2,355	6
Berlin	4,385	8	Paris	4,020	8
Bombay, *via* London	9,765	22	Petrograd, *via* London	5,370	9
Bremen	4,235	8	Rio de Janeiro	6,204	17
Buenos Ayres	8,045	24	Rome, *via* London	5,030	9
Calcutta, *via* London	11,120	24	Rotterdam, *via* London	3,935	8
Cape Town, *via* London	11,245	25	San Juan, Porto Rico	1,730	6
Constantinople, *via* London	5,810	11	Shanghai, *via* San Francisco	9,920	25
Florence, *via* London	4,800	9	Shanghai, *via* Berlin	14,745	22
Glasgow	3,370	8	Stockholm, *via* London	4,975	10
Greytown, *via* New Orleans	2,815	7	Sydney, *via* San Francisco	11,570	26
Halifax, N. S. (rail)	967	1½	Valparaiso, *via* Panama	5,915	22
Hamburg, direct	4,820	9	Vienna	4,740	9
Hamburg, *via* London	4,340	9	Yokohama, *via* San Francisco	7,345	20
Havana	1,366	3			

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES.

TRAVELLING DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

LONDON																							
LIVERPOOL	262																						
PARIS	489	237																					
MADRID	908	1397	1195																				
LISBON	415	1323	1812	1610																			
ANTWERP	1530	1119	211	472	270																		
HAMBURG	412	1804	1495	587	859	657																	
BERLIN	178	497	1889	1582	674	948	746																
BERNE	611	678	460	1602	1183	359	848	646															
TURIN	297	837	839	719	1506	1073	500	989	787														
VIENNA	720	535	427	605	727	2157	1668	849	1182	980													
MUNICH	266	470	295	401	579	522	1897	1477	582	970	768												
ROME	647	840	414	639	1048	1180	1033	1746	1223	907	1397	1195											
TRIESTE	510	487	370	391	533	888	1066	1009	1828	1416	863	1352	1150										
WARSAW	806	1276	702	436	1156	1021	398	576	895	2593	1925	1067	1557	1135									
CONSTANTINOPLE	1205	1725	2128	1564	1298	2018	1883	1699	1903	2025	3345	2718	1899	2232	2030								
ODESSA	363	842	1330	1800	1226	960	1680	1545	1240	1418	1737	3117	2625	1760	2119	1917							
MOSCOW	950	1339	811	1617	2087	1513	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387	1706	3414	2904	1843	2117	1915						
PETROGRAD	406	1356	1733	693	1769	2239	1395	399	2149	1714	1091	1269	1588	3286	2874	1699	1976	1774					
STOCKHOLM	430	836	1510	2408	1082	1171	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176	685	580	993	2384	1972	1219	1491	1289				
COPENHAGEN	416	846	1252	1510	1510	668	1067	1318	671	697	1047	885	270	208	620	2012	1600	812	1181	979			

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY.

September 15, 1917.

1 Chief Inspector, 1 Borough Inspector, 17 Inspectors, 18 Surgeons (one designated as *Chief Surgeon*), *1 Superintendent of Telegraph, 1 Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, 1 Chief Lineman, 4 Linemen, 3 Boiler Inspectors.*

Boroughs.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Sergeants.	Patrolmen.	Matrons.	Total.
Manhattan	37	260	367	4,878	23	5,565
The Bronx	12	48	85	786	3	934
Brooklyn	33	157	233	2,806	20	3,249
Queens	10	38	64	703	6	821
Richmond	2	18	19	159	3	201
Total	94	521	768	9,332	55	10,770

Rank of Doorman abolished by Act of Legislature, April 16, 1912.

SALARIES—Chief Inspector, $5,000; 18 Inspectors, $3,500 each; 20 Surgeons, $3,500 each. Superintendent of Telegraph, $4,000; Assistant Superintendent of Telegraph, $3,000; Linemen, $1,200 each; Boiler Inspectors, $1,300 each.

Captains, $3,120 each; Lieutenants, $2,250 each; Sergeants, $1,750 each.

Patrolmen, First Grade, five years' service, $1,450 each.

Patrolmen, Second Grade, less than five years and more than four years and six months, $1,350 each.

Patrolmen, Third Grade, less than four years and six months and more than four years, $1,250 each.

Patrolmen, Fourth Grade, less than four years and more than three years, $1,150 each.

Patrolmen, Fifth Grade, less than three years and more than two years, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Sixth Grade, less than two years and more than one year, $1,000 each.

Patrolmen, Seventh Grade, less than one year, $1,000 each.

Members of the police force may be retired on one-half rate of compensation after service of twenty-five years, having reached the age of fifty-five years, or after twenty years' service upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability, or after twenty years' service if a veteran of Civil War. Members of the police force may also be retired upon pension upon certificate of police surgeons of permanent disability or disease contracted without misconduct on the part of the officer, and by reason of the performance of duty, at not to exceed one-half of rate of compensation.

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF 1916.

Police Commissioner Woods in his annual report of 1916 stated that the expense of conducting the department for the year, exclusive of corporate stock expenditures and interest charges on permanent capital investments, was $18,311,171.24.

The total number of persons arrested or summoned for all causes was 200,901, as compared with 212,452 in 1915; 199,253 cases were disposed of during the year. Of these 157,228 were convicted.

113,329 sick and injured persons were aided, and 87 rescued from drowning.

Missing persons reported from outside the city, 1,590; of these 1,070 were located; persons living in the city missing, 5,026, of these 4,303 were located.

In the Bureau of Unidentified Dead 656 cases were reported to the bureau, and identification was made in 497 cases.

58 members of the force were retired during the year on account of disability, and 102 were retired on their own applications, having completed the period of required service and being 55 years of age or over. In 1915, 55 were retired for disability and 82 for service.

Pensions were also granted to 115 widows of police officers and to 28 children.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, corner Centre and Broome Streets.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
1st. Old Slip.	29th. 163 E. 51st St.	Harbor — Station B, Randall's Island, opp. E. 125th St.
2d. 156 Greenwich St.	31st. 153 E. 67th St.	61st. 257 Alexander Ave.
4th. 16-20 Beach St.	32d. 134 W. 100th St.	62d. 1086 Simpson St.
5th. 9 Oak St.	33d. The Arsenal, Central Park.	63d. 160th St., 3d and Washington Aves.
6th. 17 and 19 Elizabeth St.	35th. 432 E. 88th St.	65th. 1925 Bathgate Ave.
7th. 247 Madison St.	36th. 438 W. 125th St.	66th. Sedgwick Ave. and Wolf St., High Bridge.
10th. 24 Macdougal St.	37th. 229 W. 123d St.	68th. Webster Ave. and Mosholu Parkway.
13th. 118-120 Clinton St.	38th. 239 W. 135th St.	69th. Main St., Westchester.
14th. 135 Charles St.	39th. 177 E. 104th St.	74th. Kingsbridge Terrace and Perot St., Kingsbridge.
15th. 321 Fifth St.	40th. 1854 Amsterdam Ave.	77th. City Island, 570 City Island Ave.
16th. 253 Mercer St.	42d. 177th St. and Haven Ave.	79th. 229th St. and White Plains Ave., Wakefield.
17th. 130 Sheriff St.	43d. 148 E. 126th St.	
18th. 230 W. 20th St.	Traffic A, City Hall.	
21st. 327 E. 22d St.	Traffic B, 36 E. 9th St.	
22d. 434 W. 37th St.	Traffic C, 138 W. 30th St.	
23d. 138 W. 30th St.	Traffic E, 229 W. 123d St.	
25th. 160 E. 35th St.	Harbor—Station A, Pier A, North River.	
26th. 345 and 347 W. 47th St.		
28th. 150 W. 68th St.		

Detective Bureau—Main Office, 240 Centre St.; 417 Lexington Ave., 219 E. 116th St., 342 W. 123d St., 462 E. 158th St.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN BROOKLYN.

(Headquarters, 72 Poplar Street.)

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
Bridge A, 179 Washington St.	154th. 16 Ralph Ave.	165th. 2 Liberty Ave.
143d. 4302 4th Ave.	155th. 627 Gates Ave.	166th. Avenue G, near E. 95th St.
144th. 577 5th Ave.	156th. 298 Classon Ave.	167th. 35 Snyder Ave.
145th. 44 Rapelyea St.	157th. 132 Flushing Ave.	168th. Avenue U and E. 15th St.
146th. 67 Sixth Ave.	158th. 148 Vernon Ave.	169th. W. 8th St. and Surf Ave.
147th. 17 Butler St.	159th. 2 Lee Ave.	170th. Bay 22d St., cor. Bath Ave.
148th. 59 Amity St.	160th. 263 Bedford Ave.	171st. 86th St. and 5th Ave.
149th. 318 Adams St.	161st. 145 Greenpoint Ave.	172d. 154 Lawrence Ave.
150th. 72 Poplar St.	162d. 43 Herbert St.	173d. Prospect Park.
151st. 653 Grand Ave.	163d. 171 Bushwick Ave.	174th. 1830 Brooklyn Ave.
152d. 1661 Atlantic Ave.	164th. 179 Hamburg Ave.	Traffic D, 308 Classon Ave.
153d. 484 Liberty Ave.		

Branch Bureaus—6th Branch Detective Bureau, 72 Poplar St.; 7th Branch Detective Bureau, 829 Willoughby Ave.; Information and Property Clerk, 72 Poplar St.

POLICE FORCE OF NEW YORK CITY—*Continued.*

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN QUEENS.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
274th. 152-154 Grand Ave., Astoria.	279th. 300 Broadway, Far Rockaway.	285th. Sherman and Catalpa St., Glendale.
275th. 85 4th St., Long Island City.	281st. 322 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.	Sub Precinct 290. 650 13th St., College Point.
276th. 43 N. Prince St., Flushing.	283d. 275 Church St., Richmond Hill.	Sub Precinct 292. West side 7th Ave., between 16th and 17th Sts., Whitestone.
277th. Broadway and Court St., Newtown.		
278th. Flushing Ave. and Fulton St., Jamaica.		

Eighth Branch Detective Bureau, Queensboro Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

POLICE STATION-HOUSES IN RICHMOND.

Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.	Precinct and Location.
80th. 32 Beech St., Stapleton.	89th. 150-152 New Dorp Lane, New Dorp.	99th. 116 Main St., Tottenville.
81st. 1590 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.		

Ninth Branch Detective Bureau, Municipal Ferry House, St. George, S. I.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Lieut.-Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. A. *Recorder-in-Chief*—Brevet Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States was organized by officers and ex-officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States who took part in the war of 1861-65. Total membership of the Loyal Legion is 6,598.

ELIGIBILITY TO MEMBERSHIP AS FOLLOWS:

Original companions of the first class—Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, regular or volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the 15th day of April, 1865, or who served under the President's call of the 15th day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men, during the War of the Rebellion, have since been or may hereafter be commissioned as officers in the United States Regular or Volunteer Army, Navy or Marine Corps. All midshipmen in the United States Navy and all cadets of the United States Army, who, while pursuing their course in the United States Naval Academy or the United States Military Academy at West Point, actually rendered service.

Hereditary companions of the first class—The direct male lineal descendants, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, of deceased original companions of the first class, and of deceased officers not members of the order, but who were eligible as such, and whose direct descent shall in every case be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the order, or from the deceased eligible officer, and not otherwise.

Any original companion having no direct lineal male descendant, may, by writing, filed with the Recorder of his Commandery, nominate a companion of the second class from among the collateral male members of his family, descending only from his own brother or sister, and the person so nominated when he shall have attained the age of 21 years shall become eligible to membership for life in the second class.

Second class—The sons, and if there be no sons, the grandsons, of living companions of the first class, whether original, in succession, or by inheritance, who shall have attained the age of 21 years, shall be eligible to membership.

Third class—Companions of the third class are those gentlemen who in civil life during the Rebellion were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; and who, prior to the 15th day of April, 1890, were elected members of the order pursuant to the then existing provisions of the Constitution, the power to elect such having ceased at that date.

ROLL OF COMMANDERIES, AUGUST 1, 1917.

No.	Commandery of the—	H'dqua'ters.	Instituted.	Recorders.	Address.
1	State of Pa...	Philadelphia	Apr. 15, 1865	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson	Flanders Bldg., Phila.
2	State of N. Y..	N. Y. City..	Jan. 17, 1866	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. S. Cogswell	140 Nassau St., New York.
3	State of Me...	Portland...	Apr. 25, 1866	John F. Dana.....	83 West St., Portland.
4	State of Mass.	Boston.....	Mar. 4, 1868	Capt. Chas. W. C. Rhoades.....	Cadet Armory, Boston.
5	State of Cal...	S. Francisco.	Apr. 12, 1871	Col. William C. Alberger.....	San Francisco, Cal.
6	State of Wis..	Milwaukee..	May 15, 1874	Act. Asst. P'ym'ster J. W. Meacham	Matthews Bldg., Milw'kee.
7	State of Ill...	Chicago.....	May 8, 1879	Lieut.-Col. George V. Lanman...	320 Ashland B., Chicago.
8	Dist. of Col...	Washington.	Feb. 1, 1882	First Lieut. Thos. H. McKee....	Kellogg Bldg., Wash.
9	State of Ohio..	Cincinnati..	May 3, 1882	Capt. Richard P. Rifenberick....	Cincinnati, Ohio.
10	State of Mich.	Detroit.....	Feb. 4, 1885	Capt. Charles G. Hampton.....	Memorial Hall, Detroit.
11	State of Minn.	St. Paul....	May 6, 1885	Capt. Orton S. Clark.....	St. Paul, Minn.
12	State of Ore..	Portland...	May 6, 1885	Lieut. Joseph E. Hall.....	Ainsworth Bldg., Portland.
13	State of Mo...	St. Louis...	Oct. 21, 1885	Capt. William R. Hodges.....	Laclede Bldg., St. Louis.
14	State of Neb...	Omaha.....	Oct. 21, 1885	First Lieut. F. B. Bryant.....	Omaha, Neb.
15	State of Kan..	Leavenw'th.	Apr. 22, 1886	Capt. John T. Taylor.....	Leavenworth.
16	State of Iowa.	Des Moines.	Oct. 20, 1886	Brevet Capt. Elbridge D. Hadley	[Moines. 222 Youngerman Block, Des
17	State of Col...	Denver.....	June 1, 1887	Lieut. W. H. Conley.....	Kittredge Bldg., Denver.
18	State of Ind...	Indianapolis	Oct. 17, 1888	First Lieut. Alex. M. Scott.....	Indianapolis, Ind.
19	State of Wash.	Seattle.....	Jan. 14, 1891	Walter B. Beals.....	Haller Bldg., Seattle.
20	State of Vt...	Burlington..	Oct. 14, 1891	First Lieut. Carlos D. Williams...	Burlington, Vt.
21	State of Md..	Baltimore...	Dec. 8, 1904	Lieut. Joseph J. Janney.....	Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACCOUNTANTS.

President—W. Sanders Davies. *Treasurer*—Adam A. Ross. *Secretary*—A. B. Richardson, 20 Vesey Street, New York City.

FIRE DEPARTMENT IN NEW YORK CITY.

Table showing number of firemen in active service in New York, and salaries they receive:

Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.	Salary.	Brooklyn and Queens.	Salary.
1 Chief of Department	$10,000	1 Deputy Chief in Charge	$7,500
10 Deputy Chiefs of Department	4,200	4 Deputy Chiefs	4,200
1 Chief of Construction and Repairs to Apparatus	3,600	24 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300
23 Chiefs of Battalion	3,300	134 Captains	2,500
168 Captains	2,500	183 Lieutenants	2,100
246 Lieutenants	2,100	215 Engineers of Steamers	1,600
270 Engineers of Steamers	1,600	1,411 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400
1,774 Firemen 1st Grade	1,400	40 " 2d "	1,200
75 " 2d "	1,200	106 " 3d "	1,000
162 " 3d "	1,000	91 " 4th "	1,000
154 " 4th "	1,000	4 Medical Officers	3,300
1 Chief Medical Officer	4,200	1 Marine Engineer	1,600
5 Medical Officers	3,300	Making a total uniformed force of 5,130	
22 Pilots	1,500		
4 Marine Engineers	1,600		

Pursuant to the provisions of section 790, Greater New York Charter, all uniformed members of the Fire Department are entitled to retire at the expiration of twenty years' continuous service on a pension equal to not less than one-half of the salary they may be receiving at the time of their application. The Fire Commissioner also has the power to retire members of the department who, from any cause, are found to be unable to perform active duty in the department. If the disability occurs from injuries while in the discharge of duty, the pension must equal one-half of the salary; if from natural causes, the Fire Commissioner can decide upon the amount of the pension.

FIRE ENGINE COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

(Headquarters, Municipal Building.)

1—165 W. 29th St.
2—530 W. 43d St.
3—417 W. 17th St.
4—119 Maiden Lane.
5—340 E. 14th St.
6—113 Liberty St
7—100-102 Duane St.
8—165 E. 51st St.
9—55 E. Broadway.
10—8 Stone St.
11—437 E. Houston St.
12—261 William St.
13—99 Wooster St.
14—14 E. 18th St.
15—269 Henry St.
16—223 E. 25th St.
17—91 Ludlow St.
18—132 W. 10th St.
19—335 W. 25th St.
20—243 Lafayette St. (Searchlight No. 1).
21—216 E. 40th St.
22—159 E. 85th St.
23—215 W. 58th St.
24—78 Morton St.
25—342 5th St.
26—220 W. 37th St.
27—173 Franklin St.
28—604 E. 11th St.
29—160 Chambers St.
30—278 Spring St.
31—87 Lafayette St. (Water Tower No. 1).
32—49 Beekman St.
33—42 Great Jones St.
34—440 W. 33d St.
35—223 E. 119th St.
36—1849 Park Ave.
37—83 Lawrence St.
38—1907 Amsterdam Ave.
39—157 E. 67th St.
40—153 W. 68th St.
41—330 E. 150th St.
42—1781 Mt. Hope Ave.
43—Sedgwick Ave. and 178th St.
44—221 E. 75th St.
45—925 E. 177th St.
46—451 E. 176th St.
47—502 W. 113th St.
48—2504 Webster Ave.
49—Blackwell's Island.
50—491 E. 166th St.
52—Riverdale Ave., near Spuyten Duyvil Parkway.
53—175 E. 104th St.
54—304 W. 47th St.
55—363 Broome St.
56—120 W. 83d St.
57—Battery Park (Boat).
58—81 W. 115th St.
59—180 W. 137th St.
60—352 E. 137th St.
61—1518 W'msbridge Rd.
62—3431 White Plains Rd., Williamsbridge.
63—4109 White Plains Rd.
64—1214 Castle Hill Ave. (Bronx).
65—33 W. 43d St.
66—Ft. Grand St., E. R. (Fire Boat).
67—518 W. 170th St.
68—1080 Ogden Ave.
69—243 E. 223d St.
70—169 Scofield St., C. I.
71—3134-36 Park Ave.
72—22 E. 12th St.
73—655 Prospect Ave.
74—207 W. 77th St.
75—2385 Jerome Ave.
76—105 W. 102d St.
77—Ft. Beekman St., E. R.
78—Ft. 99th St. and Harlem River.
79—2928 Briggs Ave.
80—503 W. 139th St.
81—3045 Albany Road.
82—1215 Intervale Ave.
83—618 E. 138th St.
84—513 W. 161st St.
85—Ft. W. 35th St. (Boat)
86—Ft. of Bloomfield St. (Boat).
87—Ft. of 135th St., Harlem River (Boat).
88—2225 Belmont Ave.
89—1799 First Ave.
90—1841 White Plains Ave.
91—244 E. 111th St.
92—1259 Morris Ave.
93—513 W. 181st St.
94—1238 Seneca Ave.
95—29 Vermilye Ave.

HOOK AND LADDER COMPANIES, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

1—104 Duane St.
2—126 E. 50th St.
3—108 E. 13th St. (Water Tower No. 2).
4—788 8th Ave.
5—107 Charles St.
6—77 Canal St.
7—217 E. 28th St.
8—14-16 N. Moore St.
9—209 Elizabeth St.
10—191 Fulton St.
11—742 5th Ave.
12—243 W. 20th St.
13—159 E. 87th St.
14—120 E. 125th St.
15—Old Slip, bet. Water and Front Sts.
16—159 E. 67th St.
17—341 E. 143d St.
18—84 Attorney St.
19—886 Forest Ave.
20—157 Mercer St.
21—432 W. 36th St.
22—766 Amsterdam Ave.
23—504 W. 140th St.
24—113 W. 33d St. (Water Tower No. 3 and Searchlight No. 2).
25—205 W. 77th St.
26—52 E. 114th St.
27—453 E. 176th St.
28—250 W. 143d St.
29—620 E. 138th St.
30—104 W. 135th St.
31—1213 Intervale Ave.
32—489 E. 166th St.
33—2383 Jerome Ave.
34—515 W. 161st St.
35—142-144 W. 63d St.
36—29 Vermilye Ave.
37—2930 Briggs Ave.
38—2223 Belmont Ave.
39—243 E. 223d St.
40—6 Hancock Place.
41—1843 White Plains Av.
42—657 Prospect Ave.
43—240 E. 111th St.
44—1261 Morris Ave.
45—513 W. 181st St.
46—3027 Bailey Ave.
47—1220 Castle Hill Ave.
48—1226 Seneca Ave.
49—1079 Nelson Ave.

EXCHANGES IN MANHATTAN.

Building Material Exchange, 233 Broadway.
Coffee Exchange, 113 Pearl St., and 66 Beaver St.
Consolidated Stock Exchange, 63 Broad St.
Cotton Exchange, Beaver and William Sts.
Crockery Board of Trade, 126 5th Ave.
Iron and Steel Board of Trade, 233 Broadway.
Lager Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, 109 E. 15th St.
Maritime Exchange, 78 Broad St.
National Hardware Exchange, 253 Broadway.
National Jewellers' Board of Trade, 15 Maiden Lane.
New York Fire Ins. Exchange, 123 William St.
New York Fruit Exchange, 202 Franklin St.
New York Furniture Exchange, 480 Lexington Ave.
New York Mercantile Exchange, 6 Harrison St.
New York Metal Exchange, 111 Broadway.
New York Produce Exchange, Broadway and Beaver St.
New York Stock Exchange, 10 Broad St.
Real Estate Exchange, 14 Vesey St.

NEW YORK CITY 1917 BUDGET.

(Appropriation and tax summary. Comparison of 1916 and 1917 Budgets grouped by purposes.)

Grouping of Appropriations according to General Function or Purpose.	Budget of 1916. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1916.	Budget of 1917. Group Totals.	Per Centum of Each Group Total.	Per Capita Cost 1917.
Administrative, i. e., gen. administration	$3,385,896.80	1.620	$0.60	$3,465,944.00	1.682	$0.62
Legislative (Aldermen and City Clerk)	283,277.50	.136	.05	289,958.00	.141	.05
Judicial	9,688,153.62	4.636	1.73	9,946,359.96	4.826	1.78
Educational	42,512,896.82	20.345	7.59	44,210,209.13	21.449	7.89
Recreation, science and art, viz.:						
(a) Parks, parkways and drives	1,991 925.76	.953	.36	1,926,983.70	.935	.34
(b) Zoological and botanica gardens, museums, etc	1,148,580.00	.550	.21	1,179,022.25	.572	.21
Health and sanitation	17,389,766.41	8.324	3.10	17,405,290.02	8.444	3.11
Protection of life and property	31,149,690.37	14.907	5.56	32,304,063.35	15.673	5.76
Correctional purposes	1,501,399.08	.718	.27	1,600,784.50	.777	.29
Charitable purposes (including department, institutions and child welfare)	9,991,417.50	4.780	1.78	11,362,905.44	5.513	2.03
Streets, highways and bridges (care and maintenance)	4,952,792.32	2.371	.88	5,072,257.49	2.461	.90
Public enterprises (docks and municipal ferries)	1,501,549.70	.719	.27	1,632,623.97	.792	.29
Public buildings and offices (care and maintenance)	1,105,027.94	.529	.20	1,137,910.28	.552	.20
Board of Elections and county canvassers	1,455,916.50	.697	.26	1,274,309.50	.618	.23
Publication, advertising and printing	1,089,118.44	.521	.19	1,067,428.00	.517	.19
Taxes and rents	1,159,636.94	.555	.21	1,014,053.77	.492	.18
Pensions, relief funds, etc	1,460,900.00	.699	.26	1,479,464.51	.718	.27
Totals, departmental appropriations	$131,767,945.70	63.060	$23.52	$136,369,567.87	66.162	$24.34
State taxes	$13,975,021.73	6.688	$2.49	.....	.....	.....
DEBT SERVICE.						
Interest on the city debt	$42,020,934.84	20.110	$7.50	$43,284,252.12	21.000	$7.73
Redemption of the city debt	3,867,275.27	5.775	2.15	7,760,316.83	7.986	2.94
Amortization of the city debt	8,200,000.00			8,700,000.00		
	$54,088,210.11	25.885	$9.65	$59,744,568.95	28.986	$10.67
Redemption of special revenue bonds	9,125,000.00	4.367	1.63	10,000,000.00	4.852	1.78
Totals for debt service	$63,213,210.11	30.252	$11.28	$69,744,568.95	33.838	$12.45
Total of budget appropriations, *per se*	$208,956,177.54	100.000	$37.29	$206,114,136.82	100.000	$36.79
Appropriation dec. 1917 under 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....		$15,817,249.88
Appropriation inc. 1917 over 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....		13,975,209.16
Net decrease 1917 under 1916	.....	.....	.....	.....		$1,842,040.72
To provide for deficiencies in the collection of taxes	4,000,000.00			5,000,000.00		
Grand totals	$212,956,177.54			$211,114,136.82		

CITY AND COUNTY APPROPRIATIONS.

		Appropriations 1916.		Appropriations 1917.
The City of New York	$191,879,589.86		The City of New York	$203,799,819.59
For New York State tax	13,975,021.73	$205,854,611.59		
The County of New York		3,744,226.03	The County of New York	3,853,148.80
The County of The Bronx		757,804.98	The County of The Bronx	776,930.05
The County of Kings		1,968,624.53	The County of Kings	2,026,680.72
The County of Queens		486,308.56	The County of Queens	505,176.90
The County of Richmond		144,601.85	The County of Richmond	152,380.76
		$212,956,177.54		$211,114,136.82

N. B.—The total appropriations in 1916 for interest on and redemption of the city debt, for education, health and sanitation, protection of life and property and for charitable purposes were $164,261,201.21, or 84.24 per cent. of the total budget appropriations for said year. For 1917 the appropriations for these purposes aggregate $175,027,036.89, or 84.92 per cent. of the budget for city and county purposes. In other words, of every $1,000 provided in the budget of 1917, $849.20 is for these five functions or general purposes.

The notable increases in the budget of 1917 over that of 1916 are for debt service, $6,531,358.84; educational purposes, $1,697,312.31; protection of life and property, $1,154,372.98; charitable purposes, $1,375,707.94, and deficiencies in taxes, $1,000,000.00.

The notable decreases in the budget of 1917 as compared with 1916 include a reduction of $181,607.00 in the total for Board of Elections and $145,583.17 in taxes and rents.

There were no direct State taxes included in the budget of 1917.

The Federal Bureau of the Census estimated the city's population for 1916 as 5,602,841, and the Health Department gives as its estimate of the population at the mid-period of 1917 as 5,737,492. This estimate by the Health Department is based on the 1916 estimate of the Federal Census Bureau.

NEW YORK CITY TAX VALUES, LEVY AND RATES.

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX LEVY AND TAX RATES, 1917.

ASSESSED valuation of property. The aggregate taxable valuations of property within the City of New York for the year 1917, by boroughs, are as follows:

	Real Estate.	Personal Estate.	Totals.
Manhattan	$5,088,344,403	$339,106,700	$5,427,451,103
The Bronx	714,226,994	9,524,400	723,751,394
Brooklyn	1,790,901,437	57,502,715	1,848,404,152
Queens	569,865,007	10,266,200	580,131,207
Richmond	91,211,159	2,756,300	93,967,459
Total	$8,254,549,000	$419,156,315	$8,673,705,315

The amount of taxes imposed by an ordinance adopted by the Board of Aldermen, March 1, 1917, at 1.47 P. M., and approved by the Mayor was $176,842,500.00, distributed as follows:

For general city purposes, viz.:	Total budget appropriations for year 1917	$203,799,819.59	
	Less estimated revenues of general fund	35,827,901.26	$167,971,918.33
For county purposes, viz.:			
New York County (Borough of Manhattan)—			
Total appropriations	$3,853,148.80		
Add county charges and expenses paid during 1916 from the proceeds of special revenue bonds	193,385.69		
Add borough special assessment, Chap. 679, Laws 1911, Sec. 247 of Greater New York Charter	441,116 89	$4,487,651 38	
Bronx County (Borough of The Bronx)—			
Total appropriations	$776,930 05		
Add county charges and expenses paid during 1916 from the proceeds of special revenue bonds	40,286 37		
Add borough special assessment, Chap. 679, Laws 1911, Sec 247 of Greater New York Charter	174,012 14	991,228.56	
Kings County (Borough of Brooklyn)—			
Total appropriations	$2,026,680.72		
Add county charges and expenses paid during 1916 from the proceeds of special revenue bonds	61,175.62		
Add borough special assessment, Chap. 679, Laws 1911, Sec. 247 of Greater New York Charter	301,766.50	2,389,622.84	
Queens County (Borough of Queens)—			
Total appropriations	$505,176.90		
Add county charges and expenses paid during 1916 from the proceeds of special revenue bonds	28,195.59		
Add borough special assessment, Chap. 679, Laws 1911, Sec. 247 of Greater New York Charter	301,886.74	835,259.23	
Richmond County (Borough of Richmond)—			
Total appropriations	$152,380.76		
Add county charges and expenses paid during 1916 from the proceeds of special revenue bonds	14,438.90	166,819.66	8,870,581.67
Total tax levy of 1917			$176,842,500.00

	Manhattan (New York Co.) *2.02	Bronx (Bronx Co.) *2.08	Brooklyn (Kings Co.) *2.07	Queens (Queens Co.) *2.09	Richmond (Richmond Co.) *2.12
City purposes	.019365647347	.019365647347	.019365647347	019365647347	.019365647347
County purposes	.000745568115	.001129139683	.001129545363	.000919399755	.001775291806
Spec'l assessments (Sec. 247)	.000086691633	.000243837025	.000168499781	.000529751320	

* Tax rate for city and county purposes, including special assessments in Boroughs of Manhattan, The Bronx, Brooklyn, and Queens.

INFORMATION FOR TAXPAYERS—Property for the purpose of taxation is described according to section (or ward) block and lot numbers. To be certain that they are paying taxes on their own property, taxpayers should compare carefully the description as given on the face of their bill with the section (or ward) lot and block numbers given on previous bills, and if possible have their deeds compared with the maps in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. Taxes may be paid by mail. This method is easier and quicker. Use of money order, draft or certified check is recommended. If an uncertified check is used a delay of seven days in sending a receipt will result. Enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for the return of receipted bill. Make checks or money orders payable to the Receiver of Taxes. Cash payments made in person must be presented before 2 o'clock P. M. Such payments to be legal must be made to the cashier at his window.

REAL ESTATE EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.
Forts	$12,831,000	$13,081,000	$13,081,000	$13,081,000
Navy Yards	15,153,000	5,153,000	15,153,500	15,137,000
Post-Office	16,840,700	7,298,000	17,348,000	17,784,500
Custom House	8,176,000	8,176,000	8,176,000	8,176,000
Public Places	149,500	149,500	149,500	149,500
Lighthouses	685,700	691,900	703,300	708,300
Barge Office	850,000	850,000	850,000	850,000
Army Building	810,000	810,000	810,000	810,000
Assay Office	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Treasury	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000	5,750,000
United States Appraisers' Stores	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,450,000
Government land under water	126,000	126,000	130,000	72,000
Cemeteries	1,060,000	1,145,000	1,153,000	1,155,000
Hospital	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Quarantine	.....	.....	.....	1,206,000
Total	$66,331,900	$67,130,400	$67,254,300	$68,879,300

CITY OF NEW YORK BONDED DEBT, 1898-1917.

(Prepared by the Department of Finance.)

Divided to show in separate columns the Funded Debt, the General Fund Bonds, the Temporary Debt and the total Sinking Fund holdings as at January 1 of each year and as at June 30, 1917.

As at January 1.	Funded Debt, Viz., Corporate Stock, Corporate Stock Notes and Assessment Bonds.	Other Debt, Viz., General Fund Bonds.	Temporary Debt.		Total Bonded Debt.	Sinking Fund Holdings. (Bonds.)
			Special Revenue Bonds.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.		
1898.....	$321,905,514.09	.....	$3,061,645.01	$6,067,600.00	$331,034,759.10	$92,718,373.21
1899.....	341,844,225.86	.....	8,179,665.59	7,600.00	350,031,491.45	99,386,291.87
1900.....	359,620,986.40	.....	3,170,311.35	7,600.00	362,798,897.75	105,754,871.70
1901.....	384,794,597.63	.....	5,388,335.94	2,107,600.00	392,290,533.57	114,388,129.01
1902.....	412,047,717.00	.....	4,322,997.69	9,912,600.00	426,283,314.69	122,399,480.06
1903.....	434,339,605.94	.....	4,272,308.41	22,467,600.00	461,079,514.35	137,442,948.97
1904.....	469,123,199.47	$8,500,000.00	7,537,149.21	41,748,600.00	526,908,948.68	150,621,103.05
1905.....	534,954,131.62	18,000,000.00	5,408,640.31	34,457,000.00	592,819,771.93	157,330,352.85
1906.....	565,056,512.75	29,000,000.00	6,280,500.00	42,097,000.00	642,434,012.75	169,380,612.36
1907.....	617,484,892.06	40,750,000.00	7,462,500.00	50,412,270.00	716,109,662.06	191,044,186.94
1908.....	672,396,965.05	54,250,000.00	8,368,000.00	53,646,036.92	788,661,001.97	197,437,164.02
1909.....	730,691,994.09	68,750,000.00	8,991,990.00	74,006,600.00	882,440,584.09	210,421,340.02
1910.....	794,930,288.88	85,500,000.00	5,208,150.00	60,367,290.00	946,005,728.88	232,368,059.96
1911.....	843,503,798.14	102,500,000.00	7,364,625.00	58,874,533.08	1,012,242,956.22	256,640,289.61
1912.....	917,811,718.81	120,000,000.00	5,970,164.92	46,671,621.32	1,090,453,505.05	277,970,000.00
1913.....	985,190,042.75	137,500,000.00	7,038,065.51	34,712,775.97	1,164,440,884.23	299,179,241.81
1914.....	1,064,418,429.58	159,500,000.00	6,319,225.00	33,694,415.73	1,263,932,070.31	329,455,027.70
1915.....	1,124,020,221.25	183,000,000.00	11,925,425.00	48,536,947.10	1,367,482,593.35	363,217,873.36
1916.....	1,154,483,821.28	206,000,000.00	9,367,075.34	43,000,000.00	1,412,850,896.62	382,078,406.79
1917.....	1,191,317,251.76	229,500,000.00	9,999,948.23	26,004,500.00	1,456,821,699.99	405,611,545.38
June 30, '17.	1,208,175,680.58	229,500,000.00	4,529,400.00	48,001,000.00	1,490,206,080.58	430,861,165.38

TABLE OF THE BONDED DEBT, GREATER CITY OF NEW YORK, AS AT JANUARY 1, 1898.

The Funded Debt as at December 31, 1897, or January 1, 1898, of the various municipalities now distinguished as Boroughs which were consolidated into and formed the Greater City of New York, was as follows:

Borough.	Total Funded Debt. Jan. 1, 1898.	Less Sinking Fund Holdings Thereof.	Resultant Net Funded Debt.	Plus Special Revenue Bonds.	Net Funded Debt as Thus Established.	Total Funded Debt, June 30, 1917. (*a*)
Manhattan and The Bronx	$223,082,666.27	$85,654,317.52	$137,428,348.75	$3,061,645 01	$140,489,993.76	$70,241,894.09
Brooklyn.....	81,626,175 53	6,734,055.69	74,892,119.84	.....	74,892,119.84	34,222,962.17
Queens.....	13,709,935.62	330,000.00	13,379,935.62	.....	13,379,935.62	6,787,711.92
Richmond.....	3,486,736.67	.....	3,486,736.67	.....	3,486,736.67	1,654,200.00
Total.....	$321,905,514.09	$92,718,373.21	$229,187,140.88	$3,061,645.01	$232,248,785.89	$112,906,768.18

Total funded debt as above.....	$321,905,514.09	TEMPORARY DEBT. (Not included in above table.)	
Plus special revenue bonds of the former City of New York (payable from its tax levy for 1898).....	3,061,645.01	Revenue bonds of the former City of New York.....	$2,007,600.00
Gross funded debt as at Jan. 1, 1898..	$324,967,159.10	Revenue bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the former City of Brooklyn..	4,060,000.00

The above statement of the Funded Debt of The City of New York at consolidation considers and includes all of thefunded debt of the former City of New York and of the municipalities in Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond which was recorded as at the date of consolidation, and also such additional amounts as were recorded in subsequent years as being funded obligations of said former municipalities to be assumed by The City of New York. In other words, the foregoing table accurately sets forth the funded debt assumed by The City of New York as at consolidation, divided according to the Boroughs which constitute the Greater City, with the exception that the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx, having composed the former City of New York, are treated for the purposes of this table as one political entity.

It may be noted from (*a*) that the funded debt of these former municipalities is now reduced (June 30, 1917), to $112,906,768.18. Of this amount the Sinking Funds hold $25,209,767.60, and $87,697,000 58 is held by the public.

SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

General President—James Mortimer Montgomery, New York City.
General Vice-President—Richard N. Cadwalader, Philadelphia, Pa.
Second General Vice-President—Walter Gilman Page, Boston, Mass.
General Chaplain—Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., St. Louis, Mo.
General Secretary—Prof. Wm. Libbey, Princeton, N. J. *Assistant*—W. Hall Harris, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
General Treasurer—Ralph Isham, Chicago, Ill.
General Registrar—Hon. George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, Ohio.
General Historian—Holdridge O. Collins Los Angeles, Cal.

The society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was instituted in New York City December 18, 1875, on the motion of John Austin Stevens, to be composed exclusively of gentlemen of Revolutionary War ancestry; reorganized December 4, 1883, to include civil officers who materially assisted in establishing American Independence, and incorporated May 3, 1884. The triennial meetings of the general society are held in the City of Washington.

The officers of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution are as follows: *President*—Robert Olyphant. *Vice-Presidents*—John R. Delafield, Henry D. Babcock, and John T. Terry. *Secretary*—Henry Russell Drowne, Fraunces's Tavern, corner Broad and Pearl Streets, New York. *Treasurer*—Arthur Melvin Hatch. *Registrar*—Edward B. Van Winkle. *Chaplain*—Rt. Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.

There are thirty-one State societies and a society in the District of Columbia. The aggregate membership is 8,000, that of the New York Society being over 2,400 and the Pennsylvania Society over 1,100.

SOME VALUABLE NEW YORK BUILDINGS.

Location.	Name.	Assessed Valuation.
120 Broadway	Equitable Building	$25,000,000
9-15 Nassau Street	Mutual Life	9,500,000
229-37 Broadway	Woolworth	9,500,000
346-8 Broadway	New York Life	4,000,000
1 Nassau Street	Bankers Trust Company	5,800,000
5-11 Nassau Street	Hanover National Bank	4,000,000
100-06 Broadway	American Surety Company	2,425,000
90-94 Broadway	United Bank Building	2,375,000
126-30 Broadway	American Exchange National Bank	1,800,000
140-46 Broadway	Guarantee Trust Company	3,000,000
27-33 Nassau Street	National Bank of Commerce	2,500,000
111-13 Broadway	United States Realty and Improvement Company	6,000,000
193-99 Broadway	Western Union Telegraph Company	6,500,000
165-67 Broadway	City Investing Company	6,625,000
149-63 Broadway	Singer Building	7,000,000
14-23 Dey Street	New York Telephone Company	5,060,000
Church, bet. Cortlandt and Dey Streets	Havemeyer Building	1,875,000
166-72 Broadway	Broadway Building Company	2,650,000
98-106 William Street	Woodbridge Building	1,850,000
1 Broadway	Washington Building	2,000,000
5-11 Broadway	Bowling Green	3,250,000
63-5 Broadway	American Express Company	3,800,000
57-61 Broadway	Adams Express Company	6,500,000
69-73 Broadway	Empire Building	4,100,000
87-93 West Street	Carroll Building	2,250,000
22-30 Broadway	Standard Oil	3,200,000
20-21 Broadway	Lower Broadway Realty Company	3,300,000
58-60 Broadway	Columbia Trust Company	3,000,000
66-70 Broadway	Manhattan Life	3,700,000
8-16 Broad Street	Stock Exchange	5,200,000
20 Broad Street	Commercial Cable Building	2,650,000
2-8 Whitehall Street	Produce Exchange	3,750,000
11-23 Broad Street	Mills	4,150,000
1-9 Broad Street	Morgan Building	5,100,000
37-43 Wall Street	Trust Company of America	2,325,000
49-51 Wall Street	American Mutual Insurance Company	2,850,000
53-57 Wall Street	National City Bank	5,500,000
60 Wall Street	.....	2,000,000
80 Maiden Lane	.....	3,700,000
40-42 Wall Street	Bank of Manhattan	2,700,000
14-26 Nassau Street	Mechanics and Metals National Bank	2,800,000
35-39 Nassau Street	.....	2,175,000
141-47 Broadway	.....	2,850,000
8 Rector Street	United States Express Company	2,700,000
Walker and Church Streets	New York Telephone	2,700,000
Spring and McDougal Streets	Butterick	1,300,000
West and Bethune Streets	Western Electric	1,770,000
Broadway and Prince Street	Havemeyer	1,080,000
39th to 40th Street and Broadway	Metropolitan Opera House	3,375,000
Broadway, 34th to 35th Street	Macy's Department Store	6,900,000
Broadway, 35th to 36th Street	Johnson Building	3,300,000
Broadway, 35th to 36th Street	Herald	2,500,000
481-89 Seventh Avenue	Mills Hotel No. 3	1,235,000
1293-1311 Broadway	Saks and Company	3,070,000
1275-91 Broadway	Gimbel Brothers Department Store	6,630,000
Seventh Avenue, 31st to 33d Street	Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal	14,830,000
461-479 Eighth Avenue	Printing Craft Building	2,700,000
244-60 Seventh Avenue	National Cloak and Suit Company	2,300,000
Broadway and 42d Street	Knickerbocker Hotel	3,700,000
Broadway and 42d Street	Long Acre Building	2,375,000
Broadway and 43d Street	Fitzgerald Building	2,100,000
Broadway and 44th Street	Claridge Hotel	2,270,000
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street	New York Theatre	2,550,000
Broadway, 43d to 44th Street	Putnam Building	2,560,000
Broadway, 44th to 45th Street	Astor Hotel	3,875,000
Broadway, 47th to 48th Street	Strand Theatre	2,360,000
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street, Amst. Ave.	The Belnord Realty Company	3,500,000
Broadway, East Side, 89th to 90th Street	John J. Astor	2,400,000
Broadway, East Side, 92d to 93d Street	W. W. Astor	1,090,000
479-85 Fifth Avenue	Rogers Peet Company	2,800,000
Madison Avenue and 42d Street	Heckscher Building	2,100,000
29-31 West 42d Street	The Aeolian Company	2,275,000
39-45 West 42d Street	Stern Brothers	6,000,000
27-31 West 44th Street	Harvard Club	1,250,000
756-76 Sixth Avenue	Hippodrome	2,250,000
Fifth Avenue and 59th Street	Plaza Hotel	8,100,000
Madison Avenue, 43d to 44th Street	Biltmore Hotel	8,700,000
Park Avenue and 42d Street	Belmont Hotel	4,450,000
Madison Avenue and 42d Street	Manhattan Hotel	3,750,000
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street	St. Regis Hotel	2,700,000
Fifth Avenue and 55th Street	Gotham Hotel	2,700,000
Fifth Avenue and 42d Street	Oceanic Investing Company	2,625,000
Fifth Avenue and 43d Street	Postal Life Building	2,275,000
2 East 91st Street	Andrew Carnegie	2,425,000
201st Street and Harlem River	Electric Light and Power Company	5,910,000

PARKS IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

THE total area of improved parks in Manhattan is 1,275 acres; unimproved parks, 209 acres; playgrounds, 5 acres; parkways, streets, etc., under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 40,929 feet long, width varying from 90 to 168 feet.

The following is a list of the larger parks:

Battery, foot of Broadway. 21 acres.
Bryant, 6th Ave. and W. 42d St. 4¾ acres.
Carl Schurz, between Avenue B and East River, E. 84th St. to E. 89th St. 12½ acres.
Chelsea, 27th St. and 9th Ave. 3 acres.
City Hall Park, Broadway, Park Row, and Chambers St. 8 acres.
Colonial, 145th to 155th St., Bradhurst Ave. to Edgecombe Ave. 12¾ acres.
Columbus, Mulberry and Bayard Sts. 2¾ acres.
Corlears Hook Park, Corlears and South Sts. 8 acres.
De Witt Clinton, 52d to 54th St., North River. 7 acres.
Fort Washington, Ft. Washington Point, Hudson River. 40 2-3 acres.
Hamilton Fish Park, Houston and Willett Sts. 3½ acres.
Highbridge Park, 155th St. to Washington Bridge, west of Driveway. 75 2-3 acres.
Isham, 213th St. and Broadway to Harlem Ship Canal. 8 acres.
John Jay, 76th to 78th St., East River. 3 acres.
Kuyter Park, 129th St. and 3d Ave. .298 acres.
Madison Square, Broadway and 23d St. 6¾ acres.
Manhattan Square, Central Park W., 77th to 81st St. 17½ acres.
Morningside, between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves. and W. 110th and W. 123d Sts. 31¼ acres.
Mount Morris, between Madison and Mt. Morris Aves. and 120th and 124th Sts. 20 acres.
Park Ave., 34th to 42d St.; 56th to 96th St. 8 acres.
Riverside Drive Extension, 135th St. to 158th St.
Riverside Park, between Riverside Drive and the N. Y. C. R. R. and W. 72d and W. 129th Sts. 140 acres; and from 135th St. to 158th St. 24 acres.
St. Gabriel's Park, 1st Ave. and 35th St. 3 acres.
St. Nicholas, 130th to 141st St., St. Nicholas Ave. to St. Nicholas Terrace, 19¾ acres; and west of St. Nicholas Terrace and the extension at 130th and 141st Sts. 7½ acres.
Seward, Canal and Jefferson Sts. 3 acres.
Straus, 106th St. and Broadway.
Stuyvesant, Rutherfurd Pl. and E. 16th St. 4 acres.
Thomas Jefferson, 111th St., 1st Ave., 114th St. and Harlem River. 15½ acres.
Tompkins Square, Avenue A and 7th St. 10½ acres.
Union Square, Broadway and 14th St. 3½ acres.
Washington Square, 5th Ave. and Waverley Pl. 8 acres.

CENTRAL PARK.

The great park of New York extends from 59th St. to 110th St., being over 2½ miles long, and from 5th Ave. to 8th Ave., being over half a mile wide. It covers 843 acres, of which 185 are in lakes and reservoirs and 400 in forest, wherein over half a million trees and shrubs have been planted. There are 10¼ miles of roads, 5½ of bridle paths, and 31 of walks. The landscape architects of the Park were Frederick Law Olmsted and Calvert Vaux. Work was begun on the Park in 1857. The following fanciful names have been officially applied to the several entrances to the Park: 5th Ave. and 59th St., Scholar's Gate; 6th Ave. and 59th St., Artist's Gate; 7th Ave. and 59th St., Artisan's Gate; 8th Ave. and 59th St., Merchant's Gate; 8th Ave. and 72d St., Woman's Gate; 8th Ave. and 81st St., Hunter's Gate; 8th Ave. and 85th St., Mariner's Gate; 8th Ave. and 96th St., Gate of All Saints; 8th Ave. and 100th St., Boy's Gate; 8th Ave. and 110th St., Stranger's Gate; 5th Ave. and 67th St., Student's Gate; 5th Ave. and 72d St., Children's Gate; 5th Ave. and 79th St., Miner's Gate; 5th Ave. and 90th St., Engineer's Gate; 5th Ave. and 96th St., Woodman's Gate; 5th Ave. and 102d St., Girl's Gate; 5th Ave. and 110th St., Pioneer's Gate; 6th Ave. and 110th St., Farmer's Gate; 7th Ave. and 110th St., Warrior's Gate.

PARKS IN BOROUGH OF BRONX—Bronx, north of E. 182d St. and White Plains Road, 719 1-3 acres. Claremont, Belmont St., Clay Ave. and 170th St.; 38 acres. Crotona, Fulton, 3d, and Arthur Aves.; 154½ acres. De Voe, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.; 5¾ acres. Echo; 4 acres. Franz Sigel, Walton Ave. and 158th St. and Mott Ave.; 17½ acres. Macomb's Dam, Jerome Ave. and 162d St., 27 acres. Pelham Bay, on Long Island Sound and East Chester Bay; 1,756 acres. Poe; 2½ acres. St. James, Jerome Ave., Creston Ave. and E. 191st St.; 11¾ acres. St. Mary's, 149th St., St. Ann's and Robbins Aves.; 34¾ acres. University, 2¾ acres. Van Cortlandt, northern boundary of city; 1,132¾ acres. Washington Bridge, Sedgwick Ave., Harlem River; 8½ acres.

On August 26, 1911, the *City Record* published a report of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, placing a value on the parks in the Bronx at $56,627,000. The Borough of the Bronx contains 26,017 acres, of which nearly 4,200 acres, or about 15.2 per cent., is devoted to park purposes, giving one acre of park land to each 130 of the people living in the Borough.

FACTS ABOUT PUBLIC PARKS.

Union Square was purchased by the city in 1833 for $116,051; Madison Square, in 1847, for $65,952; Tompkins Square, in 1834, for $93,358; Washington Square, in 1827, for $77,970, and Manhattan Square, in 1839, for $54,657. The latter is assessed as a part of Central Park. The other four are assessed at over $16,000,000, and are easily worth $20,000,000, while their original cost to the city was only $353,331. Prospect Park, Brooklyn, contains 526 1-6 acres. In woodland, 110 acres; in lakes and watercourses, 77 acres; in meadows, 70 acres; in plantations, 259 1-6 acres; in drives, 9 miles; in bridle roads, 3 1-10 miles; in walks, 12 miles. Ocean Parkway is 5½ miles long and 210 feet wide. Eastern Parkway is 2½ miles long and 210 feet wide. London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground. The largest European city park is in Denmark; it contains 4,200 acres. The great forest of Northern New York covers an area of 3,588,803 acres.

PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS.

59th to 60th St., west of Amsterdam Ave.; 180-184 Cherry St.; south side of 101st St., between 2d and 3d Aves., west of Sutton Place, 59th to 60th St.; Carmansville Playground, between 151st and 152d Sts., Amsterdam Ave.; corner Worth and Baxter Sts.; west of 1st Ave., between 67th and 68th Sts.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN.

THE total area of parks in Brooklyn is 1,036 acres; playgrounds, 58 3-4 acres; parkways and streets under jurisdiction of Department of Parks, 551.84 acres; combined parks and playgrounds, 46 acres.

Amersfort, 3½ acres, Ave. J and E. 38th St.
Bedford, 4 acres, Brooklyn and Kingston Aves., Park Pl. and Prospect Pl.
Bensonhurst, 13 acres, Bay Parkway, Gravesend Bay, 21st St. and Cropsey Ave.
Brooklyn Heights, 5 parks, comprising nearly an acre, Columbia Heights, fronting on Furman St.
Brooklyn Botanic Garden, 60 acres, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves.
Borough Hall, 1¾ acres, Joralemon, Court and Fulton Sts.
Bushwick, 7 acres, Knickerbocker and Irving Aves., Starr and Suydam Sts.
Canarsie, 30½ acres, Skidmore, Seaview and Denton Aves. and Jamaica Bay.
Carroll, 2 acres, President, Court, Carroll and Smith Sts.
City, 7½ acres, St. Edward's and Navy Sts., Park and Flushing Aves.
Coney Island Concourse (exclusive of Seaside Park), 59¾ acres, West 5th St., Sea Breeze Ave. and Atlantic Ocean.

PARKS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS—*Continued.*

Cooper, 6 acres, Maspeth and Morgan Aves., Sharon and Olive Sts.
Dreamland, 14¼ acres, Coney Island.
Dyker Beach, 140 acres, 7th Ave. and Bay 8th St., Cropsey and 14th Aves., and Gravesend Bay.
Fort Greene, 29 acres, De Kalb Ave., Washington Park, Willoughby St., St. Edward's St. and Myrtle Ave.
Fort Hamilton, 4½ acres, 4th Ave., 101st St., Fort Hamilton Ave. and Shore Road.
Fulton, 2 acres, Chauncey and Fulton Sts., Stuyvesant Ave.
Highland, 42½ acres, Jamaica Ave. and U. S. Nat. Cemetery, Borough Line, Reservoir and Warwick St. Extension.
Irving Sq., 3 acres, Hamburg and Knickerbocker Aves., Halsey and Weirfield Sts.
Lincoln Terrace, 7½ acres, Eastern Parkway, Buffalo Ave., President St. and Rochester Ave.
Linton, 2¼ acres, Bradford St., Blake, Dumont and Miller Aves.
McCarren, 38½ acres, Berry, Lorimer, Leonard, Bayard and 12th Sts.
McKinley, 8½ acres, Fort Hamilton and 7th Aves. and 73d St.
McLaughlin, 3¼ acres, Bridge, Tillary and Jay Sts.
Prospect, 526 acres, Prospect Park West, 15th St., Coney Island, Parkside, Ocean and Flatbush Aves. and 15th St.
Red Hook, 5¼ acres, Richards, Dwight, Verona and Pioneer Sts.
Saratoga Sq., 3¼ acres, Saratoga and Howard Aves., Halsey and Macon Sts.
Seaside, 10½ acres, Ocean Parkway Concourse, W. 5th St. and Sea Breeze Ave.
Sunset, 24½ acres, 41st to 45th St., 5th to 7th Ave.
Tompkins, 7¾ acres, Tompkins, Greene, Marcy and Lafayette Aves.
Winthrop, 9 acres, Nassau and Driggs Aves., Monitor and Russell Sts.
Williamsburg Bridge, 4½ acres, Bedford and Kent Aves.

PARKWAYS.

Bay Parkway, 31 acres, Ocean Parkway to Bensonhurst Beach.
Bay Ridge Parkway (Shore Drive), 41 acres, Fort Hamilton Ave., bet. 66th and 67th Sts., to 1st Ave.
Eastern Parkway, 61 acres, Prospect Park to Ralph Ave.
Eastern Parkway Extension, 18½ acres, Ralph Ave., bet. Union St. and Lincoln Pl. to Bushwick Ave.
Fort Hamilton Parkway, 48 acres, Ocean Parkway to Fort Hamilton.
Highland Boulevard, 9 acres, Bushwick Ave. to Highland Park.
Ocean Parkway, 140 acres, Prospect Park to Coney Island.
Pennsylvania Ave., 19 acres, Jamaica Ave. to Jamaica Bay.
Rockaway Parkway, 41 acres, Buffalo Ave. and E. New York Ave. to Canarsie Beach.
Shore Road, 121 acres, 1st Ave. to Fort Hamilton.

PLAYGROUNDS.

Betsy Head Memorial, 10½ acres, Livonia, Dumont, Hopkinson Ave. and Douglass St.
Bushwick, 2¾ acres, Putnam Ave., bet. Knickerbocker and Irving Aves.
McKibbin, 1¼ acres, Seigel, White and McKibbin Sts.
New Lots, 2¼ acres, Sackman St., Riverdale, Newport and Christopher Aves.
Parade Ground, 39½ acres, Coney Island, Parkside and Caton Aves.
Red Hook, 2¼ acres, Richards, Verona, Dwight and Pioneer Sts.

PARKS IN QUEENS.

College Point, 1½ acres.
Flushing, 1 acre.
Forest, Richmond Hill, 536 acres.
Jacob A. Riis, 262½ acres.
Kings, Jamaica, 11½ acres.
Kissena Lake, Flushing, 88 acres.
Leavett, Flushing, 7½ acres.
Linden, Corona, 3 acres.
Rainey, L. I. City, 5 acres.
Rockaway Park (beach frontage and streets), 17¾ acres.
Upland, Jamaica, 5½ acres.
Wayanda, 2 acres.

ACREAGE OF PARKS IN NEW YORK CITY BY BOROUGHS—Manhattan, 1,484 acres; Richmond, 63 acres; The Bronx, 4,148 acres; Brooklyn, 1,036 acres; Queens, 1,057 acres.

LICENSE FEES IN MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

(DEPARTMENT OF LICENSES, 49 LAFAYETTE STREET, NEW YORK.)

Hoist, General	$25.00
" Special	1.00
Peddler, Horse and Wagon	8.00
" Push Cart	4.00
" Basket	2.00
Express	5.00
Public Cart (Horse)	2.00
" Motor	5.00
Dirt Cart	1.00
Express Driver	1.00
Stand, Elevated R. R.	10.00
Theatrical	500.00
" Commuted	250.00
Concert	500.00
" Commuted	150.00-450.00
Amount, Com'ted	$150.00-$450.00
" Richmond	100.00
" " Commuted	50.00
Employment Agency	25.00
" " in Lodging Houses	25.00
Common Show	25.00
Motion Picture Theatre	100.00
Open Air Picture	50.00
Shooting Gallery	5.00
Bowling Alley	5.00
Billiard Table	3.00
Public Porter	1.00
" renewal	.25
Sight-Seeing Car	10.00
Pawnbroker	$500.00
Second-hand Dealer	15.00
Junk Shop	20.00
Public Taxicab	10.00
Little Taxicab	5.00
Public Coach	10.00
" Cab	5.00
" Hack Driver	1.00
Stand, Newspaper	5.00
" Fruit	10.00
" Newspaper and Fruit	15.00
" Bootblack, Chair	5.00
Stage Coach	20.00
Surface Railroad Car	20.00-50.00
Public Dance Hall	50.00

All hack, hack driver, public cart and dirt cart licenses are issued at the Division of Licensed Vehicles, 517 West 57th Street, for the Boroughs of Manhattan and The Bronx. (The hack and hack driver licenses are issued at the same address for all five boroughs.)

RAILROAD PASSENGER STATIONS IN MANHATTAN.

Baltimore & Ohio, foot W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Central of New Jersey, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets; Sandy Hook Route (in Summer), foot of W. 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, foot of Barclay, Christopher and W. 23d Streets.
Erie, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Hudson Terminal, Cortlandt, Dey, Church and Fulton Streets. Hudson and Manhattan R. R., Newark and Jersey City to Morton St., N. Y., to Christopher St., to 6th Ave., along 6th Ave. to 33d St.
Lehigh Valley, foot of West 23d and Liberty Streets.
Long Island, 7th Ave. and 33d St., foot East 34th St. Atlantic Avenue Branch, junction of Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn.
New Jersey & New York, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
New York & Long Branch, foot Liberty, Cortlandt, Desbrosses, West 23d Streets and 7th Ave. and 32d Street. In Summer, foot West 42d and Cedar Streets, also.
New York Central & Hudson River, 42d St. and 4th Ave.; Harlem, 125th St.; Harlem Division, 4th Ave. and 42d St., 125th; Putnam Division, 155th Street and Eighth Ave.
New York, New Haven & Hartford, 4th Avenue and 42d Street.
New York, Ontario & Western, foot of Cortlandt, and West 42d Streets.
New York, Susquehanna & Western, foot of Chambers and W. 23d Streets.
Northern of New Jersey, foot of Chambers and West 23d Streets.
Pennsylvania, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, 7th Avenue, 31st to 33d Street and Hudson Terminal.
Philadelphia & Reading, foot of W. 23d and Liberty Streets.
Staten Island, foot of Whitehall Street.
West Shore, foot Cortlandt and West 42d Streets.

MONUMENTS AND STATUES IN MANHATTAN.

(Temporary changes in location of some statues are being made owing to subway construction.)

ARTHUR, CHESTER A., Madison Square.

BARTHOLDI STATUE, see "Liberty."

BEETHOVEN, bronze bust, on a granite pedestal, 15 feet high, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1884.

BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN, Bryant Park, W. 42d St. and 6th Ave.

BURNS, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1880.

BUTTERFIELD, GENERAL DANIEL, bronze figure, on marble pedestal; to be unveiled early this year.

CERVANTES, bust of Cervantes, author of "Don Quixote," in Central Park.

COLUMBUS, marble statue, in Central Park; unveiled 1892.

COMMERCE, bronze figure, Central Park, near the 8th Ave. and 59th St. entrance; unveiled 1865.

CONKLING, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, cor. Madison Ave. and 23d St.

COOPER, PETER, statue opposite Cooper Union.

COX, bronze statue of the statesman S. S. Cox, erected by the letter-carriers, Astor Place.

DE PEYSTER, ABRAHAM, statue in Bowling Green.

DODGE, bronze statue of William E. Dodge, at Broadway, 6th Ave., and 36th St.; unveiled 1885.

ERICSSON, statue of the inventor, on the Battery.

FARRAGUT, bronze statue, Madison Square Park, near 5th Ave. and 26th St.

FIREMEN'S MEMORIAL MONUMENT, 100th St. and Riverside Drive.

FRANKLIN, bronze statue, Printing House Square; unveiled 1872.

GARIBALDI, bronze statue, Washington Square unveiled 1888.

GRANT, ULYSSES S., tomb, Riverside Drive and 123d St.; 160 feet high; dedicated April 27, 1897.

GREELEY, bronze statue, at the front entrance of the *Tribune* Office; unveiled 1890.

GREELEY, Greeley Square, 33d St. and Broadway.

HALE, bronze statue of Nathan Hale, martyr spy of the Revolution; City Hall Park, near Broadway and Mail St. Temporarily in City Hall Plaza.

HALLECK, bronze statue, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1877.

HAMILTON, granite statue of Alexander Hamilton, Central Park, on the East Drive.

HANCOCK, in Hancock Square, St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 124th St.

HEINE, poet, Lorelei Fountain, Mott Ave. and 161st St.

HOLLEY, bronze bust of Alexander Holley, Washington Square; unveiled 1890.

HUDSON, HENRY, 100 foot shaft, Spuyten Duyvil.

HUMBOLDT, bronze bust, Central Park, near the 5th Ave. and 59th St. entrance.

HUNT, RICHARD M., Memorial, 5th Ave., opposite Lenox Library.

INDIAN HUNTER, bronze figure, Central Park, near lower entrance to the Mall.

IRVING, bronze bust, Bryant Park, on W. 40th St.; unveiled 1866.

JACK PHILIPS TITANIC MEMORIAL, U. S. Barge Office.

JEFFERSON, THOMAS, in front of the Pulitzer School of Journalism, Columbia University.

JOAN OF ARC, Riverside Drive and 93d St.

LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, Union Square, lower end of Park; unveiled 1876.

LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD, on Liberty Island, in the Harbor.

LINCOLN, bronze statue, Union Square, southwest corner; unveiled 1868.

MAINE, U. S. S., MEMORIAL, National, Columbus Circle.

MARTYRS' MONUMENT, Trinity Churchyard, in memory of the American soldiers and sailors who died in the British prison ships in the Revolutionary War.

MAZZINI, bronze bust, Central Park, on the West Drive.

MOORE, bronze bust of Thomas Moore, the poet, Central Park, near the Pond and 5th Ave. entrance; unveiled 1880.

MORSE, bronze statue of the inventor of the telegraph, Central Park, near 5th Ave. and 72d St.

OBELISK, Central Park, near the Metropolitan Museum of Art; brought from Egypt, and erected 1881; granite, 70 feet long, and weighs 200 tons.

PULITZER FOUNTAIN, 5th Ave. and 59th St.

SCHILLER, bronze bust, Central Park, in the Ramble; unveiled 1859.

SCHURZ, CARL, statue, 116th St. and Morningside Drive.

SCOTT, bronze statue of Sir Walter Scott, Central Park, on the Mall; unveiled 1872.

SEVENTH REGIMENT, bronze figure of a soldier of this regiment, to commemorate its dead in the Civil War, Central Park, on the West Drive.

SEWARD, bronze statue, southwest corner of Madison Square Park; unveiled 1876.

SHAKESPEARE, bronze statue, Central Park, at the lower end of the Mall; unveiled 1872.

SHERMAN, GENERAL, equestrian statue, 5th Ave. and 59th St.

SIGEL, FRANZ, bronze monument, 106th St. and Riverside Drive, unveiled in October, 1907.

SIMS, bronze statue of Dr. Marion Sims, Bryant Park, north side.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' MONUMENT, Riverside Drive.

STRAUS MEMORIAL, Broadway and 106th St.

STUYVESANT, marble effigy of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, in the outer wall of St. Mark's Church.

THE PILGRIM, bronze statue, Central Park, near E. 72d St. entrance.

THORWALDSEN, bronze statue, 59th St., facing 6th Ave.

VERDI, statue, Sherman Square.

VERRAZANO, statue, Battery Park.

WASHINGTON AND LAFAYETTE, bronze statue, W. 114th St., Morningside and Manhattan Aves.

WASHINGTON, bronze equestrian statue, Union Square, southeast side.

WASHINGTON, bronze statue, at the entrance to the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall St.; unveiled 1883.

WASHINGTON MARBLE ARCH, Washington Square, at the foot of 5th Ave.

WATER GATE, foot W. 110th St., where Henry Hudson landed.

WEBSTER, bronze statue, Central Park, on the West Drive, near 72d St.

WORTH, granite shaft in honor of Major-General Worth, U. S. A., at Broadway and 25th St.

LAFAYETTE STATUE UNVEILED BY MARSHAL JOFFRE.

In Brooklyn the unveiling of a bronze panel of Lafayette on May 10, 1917, was a historical occasion. Marshal Joffre, hero of the Marne, unveiled the statue, which was accepted for the city by Mayor Mitchel. Former Premier Viviani, who headed the French Commission to the United States, spoke briefly, as did Marquis de Chambrun, great-grandson of Lafayette. Others of note present were Vice-Admiral Chocheprat, George T. Wilson, Frederic R. Coudert, Frank L. Polk, Ambassador Jusserand, R. A. C. Smith, and H. A. Watkins. The work cost $35,000, the gift of the Henry Marteau estate. The sculptor was Daniel Chester French. The monument consists of a panel of bronze about 12 feet long and 10 feet high, against which is a figure of Lafayette in the uniform of a General in the Continental Army, with a negro holding his horse's head. The panel rests against a structure of granite of Italian Renaissance design.

THE SOCIETY FOR ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT, INC.

Headquarters, 29 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York City. Organized in 1912 to carry out, in a broad way, the work of co-operative electrical development. Membership 1,274. *President*—Henry L. Doherty. *Vice-President*—W. H. Johnson. *General Manager*—J. M. Wakeman. *Secretary-Treasurer*—J. Smieton, Jr.

INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES.

President—Felix H. Levy. *Vice-Presidents*—Benjamin Mordecai, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes. *Treasurer*—Clarence J. Housman. *Secretary*—Myron S. Falk.

IMPORTANT TUNNELS OF THE WORLD.

Alberg—Under the Alps at the Arl Mountain, and extends from Langen to St. Anton, 6¾ miles; opened 1884.
Andes Mountains—See "Trans-Andine."
Big Bend—Drains the Feather River in California, 2 miles; opened 1886.
Bitter Root Mountains (Montana and Idaho)—10,100 feet long.
Blackwell—Under River Thames, England, 1½ miles; opened 1897.
Cascade Mountain—Through the Cascade Mountains in Washington, 3 miles.
Connaught—Through Selkirk Mountains, Canada; on Canadian Pacific Railroad, double track, about 5 miles long; completed 1916.
Continental Divide, for the Denver and Salt Lake R. R., 6.4 miles long (under construction).
Cumberland—Under Cumberland Mountains, Tennessee, 8,000 feet long.
Detroit (Michigan Central Ry.)—Under Detroit River.
Gunnison—Southwestern Colorado, 6 miles; opened 1909.
Hoosac—Through Hoosac Mountains, Mass., 4¾ miles; opened 1873.
Khojak Pass—India, from Quetta to Kandahar, 2 miles.
Loetschberg—Through the Alps, in Oberland, Switzerland, 9¼ miles; opened June 20, 1913, costing nearly $10,000,000.
Mt. Roberts—From the shore of Gastineau Channel at Juneau, Alaska, into Silver Bow Basin, 1 1-3 miles.
Mont d'Or—Between France and Switzerland, was bored through October 2, 1913. The tunnel pierces the Jura Mountains from Fresne to Vallorbe, and is 3¾ miles long.
Mont Cenis—Italy to France, under the Col de Frejus, 8 miles; opened 1871.
New Croton—Supplies water to New York City, 33 1-8 miles; opened 1888.
Otira—In New Zealand, 5 1-3 miles.
Rove—Northwest from l'Estaque, France, part of canal connecting Marseilles with Rhone River; 4 1-2 miles long, 72 feet wide, 47 feet high; opened in 1916.
Rothschonberg—Drains the Felberg mines. Saxony, 31½ miles; opened 1877.
St. Clair—Under St. Clair River from Sarnia, Ont., to Port Huron, Mich., 2 miles; opened 1891.
St. Gothard—Through the Alps, connects Goschenen with Airolo, in Switzerland, 9 1-3 miles; opened 1881.
Severn—From Monmouthshire to Gloucestershire, England, 4½ miles; opened 1886.
Simplon—Through the Alps, 12½ miles; opened 1905.
Strawberry—Through the Wasatch Mountains.
Sutro—Drains the Comstock Lode in Nevada, 4½ miles; opened 1879.
Trans-Andine Ry. tunnel—5 miles long, 12,000 feet above sea level and affords direct communication between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres; opened April 5, 1910.
Wasserfluh—In the Alps, between Bunnadern and Lichtensteig, Switzerland, 2 miles; opened 1909.
Woodhead—Between Manchester and Sheffield, England, 3 miles.

TUNNELS IN OPERATION IN AND ABOUT NEW YORK CITY.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SYSTEM—Tunnels under Hudson River extend from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, to Weehawken, N. J. There is no station at Weehawken, the electric trains from the Pennsylvania Station run to Manhattan Transfer, near Newark, N. J., without a stop. Work started April 1, 1904; completed in 1910. Two tubes of cast iron rings, 23 feet outside diameter and 21 feet 2 inches inside diameter; subaqueous portion 6,118 feet long.

Manhattan cross-town tunnels from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, mentioned above, across New York under 32d and 33d Sts. to First Ave. Started July, 1905, completed in 1910. There are two tunnels, each with two tracks. The tunnels are built of concrete with the crown about 60 feet below the surface of the street.

East River Tunnels connect with the cross-town tunnels and extend under the East River to Long Island City. Started September, 1904; completed in 1910. Four separate tubes with rings 23 feet outside diameter, each tube from the Manhattan shaft to the Long Island City shaft, 3,900 feet long.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SYSTEM—North tunnels under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Morton St., New York. Started November, 1874; the first in New York, officially opened February 25, 1908. Two single track tubes, with a minimum inside diameter of 15 feet 3 inches, and approximately 5,700 feet long.

Up-town tunnels connect with north tunnels at Morton St. and extend to Christopher St. thence to Sixth Ave. and up Sixth Ave. to 33d St. Started March, 1904, completed in 1910. Section from Morton to 12th St. shield construction, remainder cut and cover.

South tunnels under Hudson River from Jersey City to the Church St. Terminal Buildings (Cortlandt, Church and Fulton Sts.), New York. Started May, 1905; opened for traffic July, 1909. Two tubes about 5,950 feet long with cast iron rings, 16 feet 7 inches outside diameter and 15 feet 3 inches inside diameter.

Tunnels (consisting of two single track tubes) extend from the Hoboken terminal of the Lackawanna Railroad to Washington St., Jersey City, with connections to the north tunnels and to the Erie Railroad Station. At Washington St. a branch runs to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City, where connections are made with the south tunnels. West from Washington St. to a point east of Summit Ave. is a double track concrete tunnel with a centre wall dividing the tracks. Work started March, 1906; completed in July, 1911.

BELMONT TUNNEL under the East River from 42d St., New York, to Long Island City. Subaqueous portion two single track tubes with cast-iron rings 16 feet 10 inches outside diameter, and a clear inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. Through rock a horseshoe shaped concrete section is used and in other places a rectangular double track cross section with reinforced concrete lining. Construction started by New York and Long Island Railroad, July 12, 1905; practically completed January 1, 1908. (Commonly known as the Steinway Tunnel).

RAPID TRANSIT TUNNEL under the East River from the Battery, New York, to Joralemon St., Brooklyn, connecting the New York and Brooklyn subways. Started April, 1903; trains running January 9, 1908. Two tubes, 6,784 feet long, with a finished inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches.

BERGEN CUT of Erie Railroad through Bergen Hill, Jersey City, parallel to the present tunnel, which is 4,700 feet long. The Bergen cut was started March, 1906, and completed July 1, 1910. It has five four-track tunnels, with open cuts between the tunnels, making a total length of 4,300 feet. Tunnel sections 58 feet wide at the bottom and 21 feet high.

LACKAWANNA RAILROAD TUNNEL through Bergen Hill, Jersey City. Started February 28, 1906; completed February 14, 1909. Parallel to and 24 feet away from old tunnel and of the same length, viz., 4,283 feet. New tunnel is double tracked, lined with concrete, having inside dimensions 23 feet high by 30 feet wide. Bush track construction used.

Tunnels from Whitehall St., Manhattan, to Montague St., Brooklyn, from Old Slip, Manhattan, to Clark St., Brooklyn, and from 14th St., Manhattan, to North 7th St., Brooklyn, are under construction, all of which are part of the new subway system in New York. They are nearly finished.

SUBWAY SYSTEMS IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Compiled Under the Direction of Frank N. Robinson of the Public Service Commission of the First District.)

THE DUAL SYSTEM OF RAPID TRANSIT.

Under the Dual System of rapid transit for New York City all of the rapid transit lines operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company (the latter a B. R. T subsidiary), including the first subway and the elevated lines of the two systems are combined in two great operating units, covering four of the five boroughs. Each company has lines which operate through the so-called community centre of the city, namely, the section of Manhattan Island below Fifty-ninth Street.

As stated above, New York's original subway, operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and now denoted the First Subway, is an integral part of the Dual System. But under the operating conditions scheduled for the new lines, it will lose its identity and be merged for operating purposes with other lines assigned under the dual agreements to the Interborough.

The dual system was created when the city, through the Public Service Commission, on March 19, 1913, entered into an agreement (the dual contracts) with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the New York Municipal Railway Corporation (the latter a B. R. T. subsidiary), providing for the construction and operation of new subway lines, elevated and subway extensions of existing subways and third tracking and extensions of elevated railroads.

The city and the two companies contributed large sums for the construction of subway lines, while cost of equipment, plus the cost of construction of elevated extensions and elevated third tracking and other improvements was met by the two companies on the respective systems. Despite the substantial contributions by the companies to the expense of subway construction, all subways and elevated extensions of subways are owned by the city, while elevated railroad extensions and third tracking on elevated railroads remain the property of the companies. The dual agreements included leases to the companies of the lines to be operated by them and their subsidiaries.

The contracts called for the construction of forty-four and 55 1-100 miles of new subways; 53 10-100 miles of new elevated railroads and 19 8-10 miles of third tracking and other additional track on the existing elevated railroads. The whole system, which will consist of about 330 miles of single track made up of 260 miles of subway; 45 miles of elevated and 25 miles of new third track on existing elevated structures, constitutes a mileage which will exceed not only that of all the other rapid transit systems in the United States, but, according to the best statistics at hand, of the entire world. In addition, it will be the most modern and the best equipped rapid transit system on the globe and will carry passengers further for a fixed fare than any other transportation line. One ride of about twenty-three miles for a 5c fare will be possible.

GREATEST RAPID TRANSIT ADVANCEMENT.

The year 1917 saw the greatest rapid transit advance—in view of the number of new facilities placed in service and the transportation relief provided—in the history of the city. A number of the new lines included in the dual system were placed in operation previous to 1917, but the latter year found most of the principal trunk lines in complete or partial service, with only a few lines remaining to be opened in 1918 and 1919. Included in the lines which remain to be finished, are those providing new routes between Brooklyn and Queens and Manhattan by tunnels underneath the East River.

These tunnels are difficult engineering feats and require a longer time than does ordinary subway or elevated railroad construction. The past year, in addition, represented an altogether new era in transportation, in that it saw the Brooklyn company operating a line extending far into the heart of Manhattan Island. Previously the Brooklyn company barely skirted the eastern fringe of Manhattan, while the Interborough Company reached for only a short distance into Brooklyn. At the end of the new year both companies will reach far into the territory previously exclusively occupied by the other. What this means in joining and unifying the several boroughs can be readily foreseen.

Less than half a dozen general construction contracts for the city owned work yet remain to be awarded, and but very few more for station finish and track installation. The end of the year 1918 will probably see practically all construction contracts awarded and substantially completed.

When the dual system contracts were signed the first subway had been in operation for nine years. It consisted, first, of a four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway, to Ninety-sixth Street, where it forked; one branch extending north on Broadway to Van Cortlandt Park and the other branch to West Farms. The major portion of the above lines were placed in operation in 1904. The work included in the above was known as Contract No. 1, Contract No. 2 was subsequently awarded and provided for an extension of the subway from City Hall to the Battery and underneath the East River by various thoroughfares to a terminus at Atlantic and Flatbush Avenues, Brooklyn.

The dual system contract with the Interborough Company was known as Contract No. 3, and with the Brooklyn Company as Contract No. 4. Subsequent to the completion of the first subway the city determined to build certain additional lines, including the so-called triborough route in Manhattan and the Bronx; the Centre Street Loop in Manhattan and the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn. All of these lines later were included in the dual system.

Of the dual system lines, there were opened previous to 1917, exclusive of the first, or old subway, a portion of the Queensboro Subway, the new third tracks on the Second, Third and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads in Manhattan, operated by the Interborough Company; the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn, its Eighty-sixth Street extension; its Sea Beach branch to Coney Island; a part of its New Utrecht Avenue branch; the Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated lines; the Lutheran Cemetery line and large portions of the third tracking on the Brooklyn elevated lines, operated by the New York Consolidated Railroad Company.

NEW LINES OPENED IN 1917.

During the early part of 1917 new lines, equivalent to about twenty-two miles of new subways, elevated extensions of subways and elevated railroads, a total of nearly seventy-five track miles, were placed in service, with a number of other lines nearing completion and likely to be placed in operation before the end of the year. While the work of finishing the latter was delayed somewhat by conditions arising out of the European war, there was every prospect that the two lines offering the greatest hope of transit relief of any part of the whole dual system, namely, the Lexington Avenue-Seventh Avenue lines in Manhattan, would be ready about January 1, 1918. If these and certain other lines well on the way are completed, the end of the year will witness a total of about forty-two linear miles of new lines and 145 track miles placed in operation for the year, thereby ranking 1917 as probably the greatest year for transportation improvements ever witnessed in New York City.

All save one or two of the other remaining lines of the dual system will be in operation by the end of 1918, which year should witness the completion of operation of the One Hundred and Sixty-second Street connection between the Ninth Avenue elevated railroad and the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway; of the Webster Avenue extension of the Third Avenue elevated railroad connecting that road with the White Plains

Road extension of the first subway; of the Eastern Parkway line with its Nostrand Avenue and Livonia Avenue branches in Brooklyn; the principal portion of the Culver Line in Brooklyn, and in all probability the reconstructed Brighton Beach line with its connection with the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn.

The old subway is the nucleus of the Interborough's underground lines. It is being extended up Lexington Avenue from Forty-first Street, with branches in the Bronx, leading to Woodlawn and to Pelham Bay Park. It is also being extended down Seventh Avenue from Forty-second Street, with one branch leading to the Battery and another to Brooklyn by way of Park Place, Beekman and William Streets, in Manhattan, under river tunnel and Clark Street, in Brooklyn. It will connect with the present Interborough line near Borough Hall, Brooklyn. The Lexington Avenue line, with the First Subway below Forty-second Street, forms the new East Trunk Line in Manhattan, while the Seventh Avenue line with the First Subway at the north of Forty-second Street forms the West Trunk Line, so that when the new operation begins the present use of the four tracks under Forty-second Street will be abandoned, two being utilized for a transfer shuttle service between the East and West Trunk lines and the two others being used to provide an extension of the Queensboro Subway (formerly the Steinway tunnel) from Park Avenue, west to Times Square. Extensions of the Interborough subway system in Brooklyn include a subway along Eastern Parkway, with an elevated extension on Livonia Avenue and a subway branch in Nostrand Avenue.

Another important new Interborough line is the White Plains Road extension of the West Farms branch of the First Subway, extending from One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street to Two Hundred and Forty-first Street. In Queens the Interborough now operates,—and later will operate in common with the B. R. T., which has trackage rights,—the Astoria and Corona extensions. By the Interborough these are operated for subway service in connection with the Queensboro subway and as extensions of the Second Avenue elevated railroad in Manhattan, branch tracks from that line extending across the Queensboro Bridge. Another Interborough extension is an addition to the Third Avenue elevated railroad along Webster Avenue, from Pelham Avenue to Gunhill Road, where a junction is made with the White Plains Road subway extension above referred to.

EXTENSION INTO THE BRONX.

The Interborough Company is also constructing an extension of its Ninth Avenue elevated line across the Harlem River and through One Hundred and Sixty-second Street to connect with the Jerome Avenue branch of the Lexington Avenue subway.

Under the dual contracts the B. R. T. organized two companies, the New York Municipal Railway Corporation, for construction and holding purposes, and the New York Consolidated Railroad Company, for operating purposes.

The Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn is the great trunk line of the Brooklyn company's underground system. The West End Line, the Sea Beach Line and the Culver Line, all formerly operated as surface railroad connections of the elevated system have been rebuilt as elevated extensions, the two first named to be operated in connection with the Fourth Avenue subway. Later the Brighton Beach Line will be connected with the Fourth Avenue system. In Manhattan the Brooklyn Company will operate the new Broadway subway, extending from Whitehall Street to Fifty-ninth Street with a tunnel connection to the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn and another connection with the same line in Brooklyn via the Manhattan Bridge. At Fifty-ninth Street the Broadway subway connects with the Fifty-ninth Street subway, which in turn, by East River tunnel, will give the B. R. T. company a connection with the Queens line, where it may exercise the trackage rights referred to above. Another subway line under construction and for operation by the Brooklyn company is the so-called Fourteenth Street-Eastern Line, extending from Fourteenth Street, Manhattan, partly as subway and partly as an elevated railroad, under the East River and by various streets and avenues and private right-of-way to a connection with the Broadway elevated line near Eastern Parkway.

Other dual system lines in Brooklyn are the Liberty Avenue extension of the Fulton Street elevated line; the Jamaica Avenue extension of the Broadway line and a rebuilt portion of the Lutheran Cemetery.

In addition to the above, additional improvements are now being arranged for, viz.: a connection between the Fulton Street elevated line and the Fourth Avenue subway at Ashland Place and the diversion of the Fulton Street elevated tracks at Borough Hall into Adams Street, and in Queens an extension of the Corona line by lease of the Long Island Railroad tracks to Little Neck and to Whitestone. Both the Interborough Company and the Brooklyn company have made numerous improvements in their existing elevated railroads, including many miles of new third tracking in addition to the extensions enumerated above.

TWELVE NEW RIVER TUBES.

More subaqueous tunnel work is under construction for dual system lines than has ever been attempted before. This work represents an expenditure of some $30,000,000, and includes four new tunnels of two tubes each and one tunnel of four tubes. The last named connects the Lexington Avenue line in Manhattan with its Bronx branch. The other tunnels mentioned are the Sixtieth Street tunnel connecting the Fifty-ninth Street subway with the Queens line; the tunnel for the Fourteenth Street Eastern line; the new Interborough tunnel between Manhattan and Brooklyn and the tunnel connection between the Broadway subway in Manhattan and the Fourth Avenue subway in Brooklyn.

When the South Brooklyn rapid transit lines, operated by the Brooklyn company, are entirely reconstructed, a 5c fare will be given to Coney Island, thus standardizing the fare charged over all portions of the B. R. T. lines. Transfers will be freely given between the elevated and subway portions of this line, so that it will be possible for a passenger to reach any particular station on any one of the lines from any other particular station for one fare. Many new transfer points between elevated and subway lines will be added under the Brooklyn company's operation.

While practically no new transfer points will be added between elevated and subway lines on the Interborough system, the length of ride for a 5c fare on both Interborough elevated and subway lines will be vastly extended. Under Interborough operation it will be possible as a maximum ride for a passenger to go from the Two Hundred and Forty-first Street station on the White Plains Road line, near the Mount Vernon line, to New Lots Avenue on the Livonia Avenue extension, near the shore of Jamaica Bay.

As stated above, the city is to furnish most of the money for the building of the new subway lines and subway extensions, with contributions from each company toward the cost of construction, and with the total cost of equipment met by the companies. This equipment is to become the property of the City of New York when placed in operation and the cost is to be amortized out of earnings.

The total cost of the dual system, including equipment, real estate, power house construction and changes, interest during construction, etc., will be in the neighborhood of $400,000,000, and in excess of the cost of any other engineering operation, according to engineering authorities. Of the above sum about $60,000,000 will be contributed by the Brooklyn company; about $146,000,000 by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and the remainder, approximately $194,000,000, by the City of New York.

STATIONS OF THE OLD SUBWAY.

MAIN LINE.			
South Ferry.	Fulton Street.	Canal and Lafayette Sts.	14th St. and 4th Ave.
Bowling Green.	City Hall Loop.	Spring and Lafayette Sts.	18th St. and 4th Ave.
Wall Street.	Brooklyn Bridge.	Bleecker and Laf'y'tte Sts.	23d St. and 4th Ave.
	Worth and Lafayette Sts.	Astor Pl. and 4th Ave.	28th St. and 4th Ave.

STATIONS OF THE OLD SUBWAY—*Continued.*

33d St. and 4th Ave.
42d St. and Park Ave.
Times Sq. Station (42d St. and Broadway).
50th St. and Broadway.
Columbus Circle (59th St.)
66th St. and Broadway.
72d St. and Broadway.
79th St. and Broadway.
86th St. and Broadway.
91st St. and Broadway.
96th St. and Broadway.

BROADWAY LINE.

103d St. and Broadway.
110th St. and Broadway.
116th St. and Broadway.
Manhattan St. & B'way.
137th St. and Broadway.
145th St. and Broadway.
157th St. and Broadway.
168th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
181st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
191st St. and St. Nicholas Ave. (By tunnel to Broadway, 2 blocks distant.)
Dyckman St. and Nagle Ave.
207th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
215th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
225th St. and Broadway.
231st St. and Broadway.
238th St. and Broadway.
242d St. and Broadway, Van Cortlandt Park.

LENOX AVE. AND WEST FARMS LINE.

110th St. and Lenox Ave.
116th St. and Lenox Ave.
125th St. and Lenox Ave.
135th St. and Lenox Ave.
145th St. and Lenox Ave.
Mott Ave. and 149th St.
149th St. and 3d Ave. (Free transfer here with Elevated R. R. in same direction.)
Jackson and Westchester Aves.
Prospect and Westchester Aves.
Intervale and Westchester Aves.
Simpson St. and Westchester Ave.
Freeman St. and Southern Boulevard.
174th St. and Boston Rd.
177th St. and Boston Rd.
181st St. and Boston Rd. (Southeastern entrance to Bronx Park and Zoological Park.)

BROOKLYN BRANCH.

Atlantic Ave.
Nevins St.
Hoyt St.
Borough Hall.

STATIONS ON NEW LINES—CITY OWNED.

LEXINGTON AVENUE LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Grand Central.†
51st St.
59th St.
68th St.
77th St.
86th St.†
96th St.
103d St.
110th St.
116th St.
125th St.†

RIVER AND JEROME AVENUE BRANCH.

(BRONX)

Mott Haven.
149th St.†
161st St.
167th St.
170th St.
Belmont St.
176th St.
Burnside Ave.†
E. 183d St.
Fordham Rd.
Kingsbridge Rd.
Bedford Pk. Boulevard.
Mosholu P'way.
Woodlawn.†

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD AND WESTCHESTER AVENUE BRANCH (BRONX)

3d Ave.
Brook Ave.
Cypress Ave.
E. 143d St.
E. 149th St.
Longwood Ave.
Hunt's Pt. Rd.†
Whitlock Ave.
Elder Ave.
Clason's Pt. Rd.
St. Lawr'nce Ave.
E. 177th St.†
Castle Hill Ave.
Zerega Ave.
Westchester Sq.
Middlet'n Rd.
Buhre Ave.
Pelham Bay Park.†

SEVENTH AVENUE AND CLARK STREET LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Borough Hall.
Brooklyn H'ghts.

(MANHATTAN)

Wall St.
Fulton St.
Park Pl.

BATTERY EXTENSION.

South Ferry.
Rector St.
Cortlandt St.

MAIN LINE.

Chambers St.
Franklin St.
Canal St.
Houston St.
Christopher St.
14th St.†
18th St.†
23d St.
28th St.
Pennsylvania Station.†
Times Sq.

FLATBUSH AVENUE AND EASTERN PARKWAY LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Bergen St.
Prospect Park Plaza.
Institute Park.
Franklin Ave.†
Nostrand Ave.
Kingston Ave.
Utica Ave.†

NOSTRAND AVENUE BRANCH.

(BROOKLYN)

President St.
Sterling St.
Winthrop St.
Church Ave.
Beverly Road.
Newkirk Ave.
Flatbush Ave.

LIVONIA AVENUE BRANCH.

(BROOKLYN)

Sutter Ave.
Saratoga Ave.
Rockaway Ave.
Junius St.
Van Sicklen Ave.
New Lots Ave.
Pennsylvania Ave.

QUEENSBORO SUBWAY LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Times Square.
Fifth Ave.
Grand Central.

(QUEENS)

Vernon - Jackson Aves.
Hunter's Point Ave.
11th St.
Queensboro Plz.†

WOODSIDE AND CORONA BRANCH.

(QUEENS)

Rawson St.
Lowery St.
Bliss St.
Lincoln Ave.
Woodside.†
Fiske Ave.
Broadway.
25th St.
Elmhurst Ave.
Junction Ave.†
Alburtis Ave.

ASTORIA BRANCH.

(QUEENS)

Beebe Ave.
Washington Ave.
Broadway.
Grand Ave.
Hoyt Ave.†
Ditmars Ave.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD LINE.

(EXTENSION OF FIRST SUBWAY)

(BRONX)

East 180th St.†
Bronx Park E'st.
Pelham P'kway.
Allerton Ave.
Burke Ave.
Gun Hill Road.†
East 219th St.
East 225th St.
East 233d St.
Nereid Ave.
East 241st St.†

CENTRE STREET LOOP LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Chamber St.†
Canal St.†
Bowery.†

NASSAU STREET EXTENSION.

(MANHATTAN)

Broad St.
Fulton St.
Broadway.

CANAL STREET LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Broadway.

FOURTH AVENUE SUBWAY.

(BROOKLYN)

Gold St.
De Kalb Ave.†
Pacific St.†
Union St.
9th St.
Prospect Ave.
25th St.
36th St.†
45th St.
53d St.
59th St.†
Bay Ridge Ave.
77th St.
86th St.†

NEW UTRECHT AVENUE BRANCH.

(BROOKLYN)

9th Ave.†
Fort Hamilton Parkway.
50th St.
55th St.
62d St.†
71st St.
79th St.
18th Ave.
20th Ave.
Bay Parkway.†
25th Ave.
Bay 50th St.
Surf Ave.†

GRAVESEND AVENUE BRANCH.

(BROOKLYN)

Fort Hamilton Parkway.
13th Ave.
Ditmas Ave.
18th Ave.
Avenue I.
22d Ave.
Avenue N.
Avenue P.
Kings Highway.†
Avenue U.
Avenue X.
Van Sicklen.
Surf Ave.†

ST. FELIX STREET AND FLATBUSH AVENUE LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Atlantic Ave.
Seventh Ave.

MONTAGUE STREET LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Court St.

STATIONS ON NEW LINES—CITY OWNED—*Continued.*

BROADWAY—FIFTY-NINTH STREET LINE

(MANHATTAN)

Whitehall St.	8th St.	42d St.†
Rector St.	Union Sq.†	49th St.
Cortlandt St.	23d St.	57th St.†
City Hall.†	28th St.	Fifth Ave.
Canal St.	34th St.†	Lexington Ave.
Prince St.		

FOURTEENTH STREET—EASTERN LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Sixth Ave.	Third Ave.	First Ave.
Union Square.		

(BROOKLYN)

Bedford Ave.	Montrose St.	Ridgewood.
Lorimer St.	Morgan Ave.	Halsey St.
Graham Ave.	Flushing Ave.	Central Ave.
Grand St.	De Kalb Ave.	Broadway.

STATIONS ON NEW LINES—OWNED BY COMPANY.

ELEVATED EXTENSIONS.

EIGHTH AVENUE AND 162D STREET CONNECTION.

(BRONX)

Sedgwick Ave.	Anderson & Jerome Aves.

WEBSTER AVENUE EXTENSION.

(BRONX)

200th St.	Gun Hill Road.	White Plains Rd.
204th St.		

ELEVATED THIRD-TRACKING—EXPRESS STATIONS.

SECOND AVENUE LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

City Hall.	14th St.	86th St.
Chatham Sq.	42d St.	125th St.

THIRD AVENUE LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

City Hall.	Houston St.	42d St.
Chatham Sq.	9th St.	106th St.
Canal St.	23d St.	125th St.
Grand St.		

(BRONX)

133d St.	143d St.	149th St.
138th St.		

NINTH AVENUE LINE.

(MANHATTAN)

Cortlandt St.	14th St.	125th St.
Warren St.	34th St.	145th St.
Desbrosses St.	66th St.	155th St.
Christopher St.	116th St.	

JAMAICA AVENUE EXTENSION.

(BROOKLYN AND QUEENS)

Crescent St.	Freedom Ave.	Queens B'lev'd.
Eldert's Lane.	Greenwood Ave.	Sutphin Ave.
Forest Parkway.	Spruce St.	Newark St.
Woodhaven Ave.	Met'p'litan Ave.	Cliffside Ave.

LIBERTY AVENUE EXTENSION.

(BROOKLYN)

Hudson St.	Rockaway Boulevard.	Greenwood Ave.
Boyd Ave.	Oxford Ave.	Lefferts Ave.

LUTHERAN CEMETERY LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Seneca Ave.	Fresh Pond Rd.	Metrop'l't'n Ave.
Forest Ave.		

SEA BEACH LINE.

(BROOKLYN)

Eighth Ave.	Eighteenth Ave.	Kings Highway.
Fort Hamilton Ave.	Twentieth Ave.	Avenue U.
	Twenty-second Ave.	Eighty-sixth St.
New Utrecht Ave.		Surf Ave.†

Note—† Indicates express station.

HUDSON AND MANHATTAN RAILROAD SUBWAY.

Apart from the above systems the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad operates a system of tunnels and subways sometimes called the McAdoo system. The tunnels connect the business section of New York with the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, the Erie Railroad, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad on the New Jersey side, and in addition operate to a station at Summit Avenue, Jersey City, and thence over the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Manhattan Transfer and over its own tracks to Park Place, Newark. There are two sets of tunnels under the Hudson River. On the New York side the downtown tunnel terminates in the Hudson Terminal Building at Church, Cortlandt and Fulton Streets. The uptown tunnel terminates at Christopher Street where it becomes a part of a subway running up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-third Street.

STATIONS IN NEW YORK.

Christopher St.	14th St.	28th St.
9th St.	23d St.	33d St.

THE OLD SUBWAY.

THE subway operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company comprises:

A four-track trunk line from City Hall Park through Lafayette Street, Fourth Avenue, Forty-second Street and Broadway to Ninety-sixth Street.

A two-track southern extension from City Hall, down Broadway to the Battery, there connected by the Rapid Transit Tunnel under the East River to the Brooklyn subway, which extends along Joralemon and Fulton Streets to Atlantic Avenue.

Two northern branches from Ninety-sixth Street, viz. (*a*) the Broadway and (*b*) the Lenox Avenue.

(*a*) The Broadway or West Side branch extends along Broadway, St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, and Broadway to 242d Street (Van Cortlandt Park). It has three tracks from Ninety-sixth Street to 137th Street and two beyond. Part of it is an elevated structure.

(*b*) The Lenox Avenue branch has two tracks (portions of which are carried on an elevated structure) with a terminal at Bronx Park. The Lenox Avenue branch leaves the trunk line at about 103d Street, runs eastwardly to and under the northwest corner of Central Park, thence north through Lenox Avenue to about 141st Street, where it branches off to the eastward and runs through various streets to Westchester Avenue, through Westchester Avenue to Southern Boulevard, and through Southern Boulevard to the terminus of the line at Bronx Park, or 180th Street.

Total length of all the above routes, 26.3 miles, having 85.2 miles of track. Standard four-track cross section (two for express trains and two for local) 54 feet 8½ inches wide over all and 16 feet 7 inches high, with roof supported by steel columns. 97,500 tons of structural steel and 725,000 cubic yards of concrete used. The contract for the subway in New York north of City Hall was awarded January 15, 1900, to John B. McDonald and completed by him October 27, 1904, as far as 145th Street. The Bronx extensions were not completed until some time later. The contracts for subways south of City Hall and in Brooklyn were awarded after the one in New York, to the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, and were completed in 1908. Total cost about $75,000,000, of which $50,000,000 was expended on the construction of the subway, and $25,000,000 on the equipment: viz., power house, rolling stock, signals, etc.

BRIDGES IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

THE bridge connecting Manhattan and Brooklyn over the East River from Park Row, Manhattan, to Sands and Washington Streets, Brooklyn, was begun January 3, 1870, and opened to traffic May 24, 1883. Total cost of the bridge to date about $25,090,000.

The tolls are: For foot passengers, free; railway fare, 3 cents, or 2 tickets for 5 cents. Roadway tolls for vehicles abolished July 18, 1911. On August 23, 1897, the bridge railway was leased to the elevated railroad companies (now operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit), paying therefor 10 cents per car; trolley cars, 5 cents per round trip. About 250,000 people cross the bridge in a day.

The following are the statistics of the structure: Width of bridge, 86 feet. Length of river span, 1,595 feet 6 inches. Length of each land span, 930 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 998 feet. Length of New York approach, 1,562 feet 6 inches. Total length of carriageway, 6,016 feet. Total length of the bridge, with extensions, 7,580 feet.

Size of Manhattan caisson, 172 x 102 feet. Size of Brooklyn caisson, 168 x 102 feet. Timber and iron in caisson, 5,253 cubic yards. Concrete in well holes, chambers, etc., 5,669 cubic feet. Weight of Manhattan caisson, about 7,000 tons. Weight of concrete filling, about 8,000 tons.

Manhattan tower contains 46,945 cubic yards masonry. Brooklyn tower contains 38,214 cubic yards masonry. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Brooklyn, 45 feet. Depth of tower foundation below high water, Manhattan, 78 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at high water line, 140 x 59 feet. Size of Manhattan tower at roof course, 136 x 53 feet. Total height of towers above high water, 272 feet.

Clear height of bridge in centre of river span above high water at 90° F., 135 feet. Height of floor at towers above high water, 119 feet 3 inches.

Grade of roadway, 3¼ feet in 100 feet. Height of towers above roadway, 153 feet. Size of anchorages at base, 129 x 119 feet. Size of anchorages at top, 117 x 104 feet. Size of anchorages, 89 feet front, 85 feet rear. Weight of each anchor plate, 23 tons.

Number of cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 15¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches. Ultimate strength of each cable, 12,000 tons. Weight of wire, 11 feet per pound. Each cable contains 5,296 parallel (not twisted) galvanized steel, oil-coated wires, closely wrapped to a solid cylinder, 15¾ inches in diameter. Permanent weight suspended from cables, 13,820 tons.

MANHATTAN BRIDGE.

Manhattan terminal, Bowery and Canal St.; Brooklyn terminal, Nassau, near Bridge St. Total cost to date, $31,080,000; of which $16,700,000 is for structure and $14,380,000 for land.

Width of bridge, 122 feet 6 inches. Length of river span, 1,470 feet. Length of each land span, 725 feet. Length of Manhattan approach, 2,067 feet. Length of Brooklyn approach, 1,868 feet. Total length of roadway, 6,855 feet. Bridge is of double-deck design, first deck to have one 35-foot roadway in centre and two subway tracks on each side and one 11-foot footwalk on each side, top deck to have four trolley tracks. Approximately 40,000 cubic yards excavation for each anchor pier; approximately 115,000 cubic yards masonry and concrete in each anchor pier.

Height of cables at top of tower above mean high water mark, 322 feet 3 inches. Height of roadway at centre of bridge above mean high water mark, 149 feet. Grade of roadway 3⅛ feet in 100 feet. Number of cables, four, 37 strands in each cable; 256 wires in each strand; 9,472 wires in each cable; 37,888 wires in four cables. Size of wire, 0.192 inches in diameter. Size of cable completed, 21¼ inches in diameter. Length of each wire, 3,223 feet 6 inches (anchor to anchor). Ultimate strength of each cable, 26,600 tons.

Weight of steel in cables and suspenders, 7,800 tons. Weight of steel in other parts main bridge, 33,900 tons. Weight of steel in approaches, 18,300 tons.

Work of construction of tower foundation in Brooklyn commenced October 1, 1901. Roadway opened for traffic December 31, 1909. East footwalk opened to pedestrians July 18, 1910. West footwalk opened May 11, 1911.

WILLIAMSBURG BRIDGE.

The tower foundations for the bridge in Manhattan are at the foot of Delancey Street, and in Brooklyn at a point between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets. The bridge ends at Clinton Street in Manhattan, and at Havemeyer Street in Brooklyn. Construction commenced November 7, 1896. Size of Manhattan caissons (2), 76 x 60 feet; Brooklyn caissons (2), 79 x 63 feet. Depth of tower foundations in Manhattan, north caisson 55 feet, south caisson 66 feet below mean high water; in Brooklyn, north caisson 107 feet 5 inches, south caisson 91 feet 9 inches below mean high water. Height of masonry in Manhattan and Brooklyn towers, 23 feet above mean high water. Total height of towers above mean high water, 332 feet 9 inches. Size of both anchorages at top, 149 feet x 127 feet 5 inches. Length of main span, 1,600 feet; each side span, 596 feet 6 inches; Manhattan approach, 2,650 feet; Brooklyn approach, 1,865 feet. Total length from Clinton Street, Manhattan, to New Street, Brooklyn, 7,308 feet. Width over all, 118 feet. Two roadways, each 20 feet wide, two footwalks, each 17 feet 8 inches wide. Height of roadways at towers, 125 feet 8 inches above mean high water. Height of roadways at centre of bridge, 145 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet, 135 feet above mean high water. Number of supporting cables, 4. Diameter of each cable, 18¾ inches. Length of each single wire in cables, 2,985 feet. Total length of wire in four cables, 17,404 miles. Weight of four cables, including suspenders, 4,900 tons. Weight of structural steel and iron in main bridge, 26,300 tons; in approaches, 16,600 tons; total, 47,800 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles December 19, 1903. Surface railway for Brooklyn lines began operation November 3, 1904. Surface railway for Manhattan lines began operation February 9, 1905. Elevated railway began operation September 16, 1908. Cost of construction, including station in Manhattan, $15,090,000. Cost of land, $9,100,000.

QUEENSBORO BRIDGE.

Plans approved by the War Department, February 23, 1901. Main bridge is a continuous cantilever. Bridge with approaches, extends from Second Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, Manhattan, to Crescent Street, Queens. Construction commenced June, 1901. Height of highest masonry piers, 124 feet above mean high water. Length of Manhattan approach, 1,052 feet; west channel span, 1,182 feet; island span, 630 feet; east channel span, 984 feet; length of Queens approach, 2,672 feet 6 inches. Total length, from Second Avenue to Crescent Street, 7,449 feet. In addition, the Queens plaza has a length of 1,152 feet, extending from Crescent Street to Jackson Avenue. Width over all, 89 feet 6 inches. Width of roadway, 52 feet 3 inches. Two sidewalks, each 16 feet wide. Height of roadway in central portion of bridge, 143 feet above mean high water. Height of footwalks in central portion of bridge, 165 feet above mean high water. Height of lower balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 202 feet 6 inches above mean high water. Height of upper balconies on towers on Blackwell's Island, 333 feet above mean high water. Clear height of bridge for channel width of 400 feet for both east and west channels, 135 feet above mean

high water: Weight of steel and iron in main bridge, 52,600 tons; in approaches, 20,066 tons. Total, 72,666 tons. Bridge opened for pedestrians and vehicles, March 30, 1909. Surface railway began operation September 19, 1909. Cost of bridge construction, $12 870,000; cost of land, $4,720,000; total, $17,590,000.

HELL GATE ARCH BRIDGE.

The bridge spans the East River at Hell Gate, between Ward's Island and Astoria, Long Island. Designed and built by Gustav Lindenthal for the New York Connecting Railroad to connect the Pennsylvania and New York, New Haven systems, at a cost, including approaches, of $25,000,000. It is the longest arch in the world. The span is 1,016 feet 10 inches between tower faces. The upper chord of the arch is 300 feet above mean high water at the centre and 180 feet at the ends of the span; the lower chord is 260 feet above mean high water at the centre and 40 feet at the ends; the roadway is 140 feet above mean high water.

The arch carries four railway tracks (two passenger and two freight) on a solid concrete deck. It is the heaviest bridge in the world, weighing 52,000 pounds per lineal foot and carrying a loading of 24,000 pounds per lineal foot, making a total carrying capacity of 76,000 pounds per lineal foot. The steel work weighs 19,000 tons and the flooring and track weigh 7,000 tons. The heaviest single member weighs 185 tons and has a cross section of 1,384 square inches. The width of the bridge is 93 feet between railings and 60 feet between centres of trusses.

The Long Island tower is 104 by 140 feet at the base and is founded on rock in open cut at 20 feet depth. The Ward's Island tower is 119 by 140 feet at the base and rests on 21 pneumatic concrete caissons, founded on rock varying from 58 to 120 feet below the ground surface. Height of towers, 240 feet. Total concrete in towers, 110,000 cubic yards. Total concrete in bridge towers and approaches, 500,000 cubic yards.

Construction of arch commenced November, 1914. Arch was erected by cantilevering out from the towers, each half being held by connection to temporary backstays built behind the towers. The two halves were joined October 1, 1915. Entire steel work completed January, 1916. Was opened to traffic April 1, 1917.

HACK AND CAB FARES IN MANHATTAN BOROUGH.

THE legal rate of fare, of which an official copy shall be furnished by the Bureau of Licenses, and carried by every licensed hackman, shall be as follows:

Mileage rates charged for general driving:
Maximum rates of fare shall be as follows:

Motor Vehicles (Except Sight-Seeing Cars)—For not more than two passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents; for each succeeding one-quarter mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents. For three or more passengers: For the first half-mile, or any fraction thereof, 40 cents; for each succeeding one-sixth mile, or any fraction thereof, 10 cents.

Sight-Seeing Cars—No rates are hereby established for sight-seeing cars, but a schedule of the rates charged for each trip shall, before the trip, be prominently displayed upon the car, and a charge greater, or attempt to charge any passenger a sum greater than that set forth in said schedule shall be deemed a violation of this article.

Horse-Drawn Vehicles—For cabs: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 50 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 20 cents. For coaches: For the first mile, or any fraction thereof, 70 cents; for each succeeding one-half mile, or any fraction thereof, 30 cents. Hourly rates (applying only to horse-drawn vehicles when shopping or calling, and not including park or road driving, nor driving more than five miles from starting point): For the first hour, or any part thereof, $1.50; for each additional one-half hour, 50 cents. In case of public hacks on which taximeters are not affixed, when driving on the numbered streets or numbered and lettered avenues in the Borough of Manhattan, twenty blocks north and south, and seven blocks between the numbered and lettered avenues constitute a mile for the purpose of this ordinance. The rate card, as provided for hereafter, shall state the number of blocks constituting a mile in the Borough of Manhattan.

Applying Both to Motor-Driven and Horse-Drawn Vehicles: For waiting time at the rate of $1.50 per hour. For each piece of luggage carried outside, 20 cents. No charge shall, however, be made for hang bags and suit cases. Ferriage and tolls in all cases to be paid by the party using the vehicle.

Any violation of the provisions of this article, or any charge or any attempt to charge any passenger a greater rate of fare than that to which the public hack is entitled under the provisions of this article, shall render the offender liable, upon conviction thereof before any City Magistrate, to a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default of payment thereof to imprisonment in the City Prison for a period not exceeding ten days.

Every driver of a public hack, immediately after the termination of any hiring or employment must carefully search such hack for any property lost or left therein, and any such property, unless sooner claimed or delivered to the owner, must be taken to the nearest police station and deposited with the officer in charge within twenty-four hours after the finding thereof, and the Captain of the precinct to which such report shall be made shall forward a written notice to the Bureau of Licenses with brief particulars and description of the property.

Every driver of a public hack shall have the right to demand payment of the legal fare in advance, and may refuse employment unless so prepaid, but no driver of a public hack shall otherwise refuse or neglect to convey any orderly person or persons upon request anywhere in the city, unless previously engaged or unable to do so. No driver of a licensed hack shall carry any other person than the passenger first employing a hack without the consent of said passenger.

All disputes as to the lawful rate of fare shall be determined by the police officer in charge of the police station nearest to the place where such dispute is had; failure to comply with such determination shall subject the offending party to a charge of disorderly conduct, punishable by a fine of not exceeding $10, or in default thereof, imprisonment for not more than ten days.

THE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

The Merchants' Association of New York is a commercial and civic organization whose object it is "to foster the trade and welfare of New York," to develop its industries, and to protect and promote its interests. The association was founded in 1897. Headquarters, Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway. It has about 5,000 members, representing every trade, industry, and profession, doing business in all the five boroughs of the city. *President*—William Fellowes Morgan. *Secretary*—S. C. Mead.

AMUSEMENT PLACES IN NEW YORK CITY.

THEATRES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

SEATING capacity is given from information furnished by the owners or managers of the theatres, but as some houses are able to add extra seats during important engagements the figures, in a few cases, are likely to vary slightly.

THEATRES, ETC.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seating Capacity
Astor	Broadway and 45th St	Anderson & Weber	1,124
Bandbox	57th St., near 3d Ave	R. Christians and H. Bartsch	299
Belasco	44th St., near Broadway	David Belasco	950
Bijou (New)	45th St., near Broadway	Jobi Amusement Co	580
Booth	45th St., near Broadway	Winthrop Ames	700
Broadhurst	45th St., near Broadway	George Broadhurst	1,200
Bronx Opera House	149th St., near Third Ave	Cohan & Harris	1,881
Burland	985 Prospect Ave	Picker & Bennett	1,999
Casino	Broadway and 39th St	Messrs. Shubert	1,455
Century	Central Park West and 67th St	Dillingham & Ziegfeld, Jr	2,890
Cohan & Harris	42d St., near 7th Ave	Cohan & Harris	1,047
Cohan's, Geo. M.	Broadway and 43d St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,080
Columbia	7th Ave. and 47th St	J. Herbert Mack	1,385
Comedy	41st St., near 6th Ave	Washington Square Players, Inc.	600
Cort	48th St., near Broadway	John Cort	1,029
Criterion	Broadway and 44th St	James K. Hackett	850
Elliott, Maxine	39th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	938
Eltinge	42d St., near Broadway	A. H. Woods	892
Empire	Broadway and 40th St	Charles Frohman Co	1,099
Forty-eighth Street	48th St., near Broadway	Wm. A Brady	961
Forty-fourth Street	44th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	1,540
Fulton	46th St., near Broadway	Estate of Henry B. Harris	924
Gaiety	Broadway and 46th St	Klaw & Erlanger	806
Garrick	35th St., near 6th Ave	Messrs. Shubert	850
Globe	Broadway and 46th St	Charles Dillingham	1,194
Harris	42d St. near 8th Ave	Selwyn & Co	770
Hippodrome	6th Ave. and 43d St	Charles Dillingham	5,000
Hudson	44th St., near 6th Ave	Estate of Henry B. Harris	1,075
Irving Place	Irving Place and 15th St	R. Christians and H. Bartsch	1,088
Kessler	2d Ave. and 2d St	Max R. Wilner	1,867
Knickerbocker	Broadway and 38th St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,431
Liberty	42d St., near Broadway	Klaw & Erlanger	1,210
Little	44th St., near Broadway	Winthrop Ames	299
Longacre	48th St., near Broadway	Comstock, Frazee & Anderson	1,019
Lyceum	45th St., near Broadway	Charles Frohman Co	957
Lyric	42d St., near 7th Ave	Messrs. Shubert	1,472
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave. and 27th St	Harry A. Cochrane	1,200
Manhattan Opera House	34th St., near 8th Ave	Morris Gest	3,500
Metropolitan Opera House	Broadway and 40th St	G. Gatti-Casazza	3,366
Miner's Bronx	3d Ave. and 156th St	George H. Miner	1,800
New Amsterdam	42d St., near 7th Ave	Klaw & Erlanger	1,702
Playhouse	48th St., near Broadway	Wm. A. Brady	879
Princess	39th St., near 6th Ave	F. Ray Comstock	299
Punch and Judy	49th St., near 7th Ave	Charles Hopkins	299
Republic	42d St., near Broadway	A. H. Woods	1,000
Shubert	44th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	1,395
Spooner	963 Southern Boulevard	David V. Picker	1,799
Standard	Broadway and 90th St	Harry L. Cort	1,650
Thirty-ninth Street	39th St., near Broadway	Messrs. Shubert	673
Winter Garden	Broadway and 50th St	Messrs. Shubert	1,535

VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music	14th St. and Irving Place	William Fox	3,400
Adelphi	Broadway and 89th St	Trio Amusement Co	1,100
Alhambra	7th Ave. and 126th St	B. F. Keith	1,383
American	8th Ave. and 42d St	Marcus Loew	1,688
Apollo	7th Ave. and 125th St	Hurtig & Seamon	1,300
Audubon	Broadway and 165th St	William Fox	2,653
Avenue B	Avenue B and 5th St	Marcus Loew	1,800
Boulevard	Southern Boulevard and Westchester Ave	Marcus Loew	2,020
Bronx	Melrose Ave. and 150th St	Wm. T. Keogh	1,757
Circle	Broadway and 60th St	Marcus Loew	1,605
Claremont	Broadway and 135th St	Fred J. Dollinger	1,300
Colonial	Broadway and 62d St	B. F. Keith	1,447
Crotona	Tremont Ave., near Park Ave	William Fox	2,230
Delancey Street	Delancey and Suffolk Sts	Marcus Loew	1,780
Eighty-first Street	Broadway and 81st St	A. L. Shakman	2,500
Eighty-sixth Street	86th St., near 3d Ave	Marcus Loew	1,420
Fourteenth Street	14th St., near 6th Ave	J. Wesley Rosenquest	1,500
Grand Opera House	8th Ave. and 23d St	Beck Amusement Co	2,086
Greeley Square	6th Ave. and 30th St	Marcus Loew	1,850
Hamilton	Broadway and 146th St	B. S. Moss	1,789
Harlem Opera House	125th St., near 7th Ave	B. F. Keith	1,425
Hurtig & Seamon's	125th St., near 8th Ave	Hurtig & Seamon	2,000
Jefferson	14th St., near 2d Ave	B. S. Moss	2,010

VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

Theatres, Etc.	Location.	Proprietors or Managers.	Seating Capacity
Lafayette	7th Ave., near 132d St	Walton & Morganstern	1,266
Lexington	Lexington Ave. and 51st St	Forbes & Co., Inc	2,559
Lincoln Square	Broadway, near 66th St	Marcus Loew	1,544
McKinley Square	Boston Road, near 169th St	Earle W. Rossman	1,800
Mount Morris	5th Ave. and 116th St	Isidor Edelstein	1,500
National	Bergen Ave. and 149th St	Marcus Loew	2,334
New York	Broadway and 45th St	Marcus Loew	2,000
Orpheum	3d Ave., 86-87th Sts	Marcus Loew	1,800
Palace	Broadway and 47th St	B. F. Keith	1,800
People's	201 Bowery	People's Producing Co., Inc	1,612
Plaza	Madison Ave. and 59th St	M. Fischer	1,600
Proctor's	Lexington Ave. and 125th St	John Buck	1,600
Proctor's Fifth Avenue	Broadway and 28th St	W. H. Quaid	1,400
Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street	58th St., near 3d Ave	John Buck	1,600
Prospect	Prospect & Westchester Aves	B. S. Moss	1,499
Regent	7th Ave. and 116th St	B. S. Moss	1,788
Rialto	7th Ave. and 42d St	S. L. Rothapfel	2,000
Riverside	Broadway and 96th St	William Fox	1,824
Riviera	Broadway and 97th St	William Fox	1,738
Royal	Westchester and Bergen Aves	B. F. Keith	2,156
Seventh Avenue	7th Ave. and 124th St	Marcus Loew	1,542
Strand	Broadway and 47th St	Mark Strand Theatre Co	3,300
Victoria	125th St., near 8th Ave	Marcus Loew	1,500
West End	125th St., near St. Nicholas Ave	Marcus Loew	1,760

HALLS, STADIUMS, ETC.

Aeolian Hall	34 W. 43d St	Clarendon H. Pfeiffer	1,302
Brush Stadium	Polo Grounds	National Exhibition Co	39,000
Carnegie Hall	7th Ave. and 57th St	C. C. Smith	2,800
Carnegie Lyceum	Carnegie Hall	C. C. Smith	600
Grand Central Palace	Lexington Ave. and 46th St	Grand Central Palace Co	1,200
Madison Square Garden	Madison Ave. and 26th St		12,137
Stadium	Amsterdam Ave. and 136th St	College of the City of New York	5,285

BROOKLYN THEATRES, VAUDEVILLE AND MOTION PICTURE HOUSES.

Academy of Music	Lafayette Ave. and St. Felix St	F. D. Edsall	2,207
Amphion	Bedford Ave., near S. 10th St	F. D. Williams	1,654
Bay Ridge	Third Ave. and 72d St	William Fox	1,880
Bedford	Bedford Ave. and Bergen St	William Fox	2,000
Bijou	Smith and Livingston Sts	Marcus Loew	1,670
Brighton Beach Music Hall	Brighton Beach	Wm. H. Kemble	2,300
Broadway	Broadway, near Myrtle Ave	Marcus Loew	2,200
Bushwick	Broadway and Howard Ave	B. F. Keith	2,216
Casino	Flatbush Ave. and State St	Wm. F. Rife	1,673
Columbia	Washington and Tillary Sts		....
De Kalb	De Kalb Ave. and Broadway	Marcus Loew	2,300
Empire	Broadway and Ralph Ave	J. H. Curtin	1,650
Fifth Avenue	Fifth Ave. and 4th St	Joseph E. Horn	1,100
Flatbush	Flatbush and Church Aves	B. S. Moss	1,725
Fox's Comedy	194 Grand St	M. M. Kridell	1,051
Fox's Folly	Graham Ave and Debevoise St	H. H. Lipkowitz	2,200
Fulton	Fulton St. and Nostrand Ave	A. Sichel	1,600
Gayety	Broadway and Throop Ave	Columbia Amusement Co	1,600
Gotham	Fulton St. and Alabama Ave	F. A. Girard	981
Grand Opera House	Elm Place, near Fulton St	C. W. Daniels	1,782
Greenpoint	Manhattan Ave. and Calyer St	B. F. Keith	1,762
Halsey	Halsey St. and Broadway	George W. Powell	2,500
Keeney	Livingston St. and Hanover Pl	Walter Betts	2,500
Lee Avenue	Lee Avenue and Roebling St	A. Bauerfreund	1,326
Liberty	Liberty St. and Watkins Ave	Marcus Loew	1,500
Linden	815 Flatbush Ave	A. H. Schwartz	....
Lyceum	84 Montrose Ave	Louis Phillips	....
Madison	Broadway and Madison St	B. F. Keith	569
Majestic	Fulton St. and Rockwell Place	Fletcher Billings	1,844
Monroe Street	Monroe St. and Howard Ave	B. F. Keith	600
Montauk	Hanover Place, near Fulton St	Klaw & Erlanger	1,350
New Brighton	Brighton Beach	George Robinson	1,600
New Novelty	780 Driggs Ave	Wm. Freistadtl	1,200
Olympic	Adams St., near Fulton St	B. S. Muckerfuss	1,600
Orpheum	Fulton St. and Rockwell Pl	B. F. Keith	1,864
Oxford	Flatbush Ave. and State St	O. Muller	725
Parkside	728 Flatbush Ave	G. C. Z. Amusement Co	700
Prospect	Ninth St., near 5th Ave	Prospect Operating Co	2,430
Putnam	966 Fulton St	D. H. Keith	900
Rialto	Flatbush Ave. and Canarsie Lane	Picher & Schwartz	1,500
Ridgewood	Cypress and Myrtle Aves	Wm. Fox	2,500
Royal	15 Willoughby St	Marcus Loew	1,500
Samuel Beck	Broadway and Varet St	Samuel Beck	900
Star	Jay and Fulton Sts	M. J. Joyce	1,517
Teller's Shubert	Broadway and Monroe St	Herbert S. Ascher	1,900
Triangle	Flatbush Ave. and Fulton St	W. H. Kemble	1,550
Warwick	Fulton and Jerome Sts	Marcus Loew	1,500

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, 936 Woodycrest Ave.
Anthony Home, 119 E. 29th St.
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged and Indigent Females, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Baptist Home for the Aged, 116 E. 68th St.
Bellevue Settlement Home, 206 E. 30th St.
Bide-a-Wee Home (for Animals), 410 E. 38th St.
Big Sisters' Home, 378 E. Tremont Ave.
Casa Maria Home for Working Girls, 251 W. 14th St.
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, 105 E. 22d St.
Catholic Institute for the Blind, 222d St. and East Chester Road.
Catholic Protectory, Westchester, N. Y. City office and reception house, 415 Broome St.
Children's Cottage, 1960 Anthony Ave.
Christian Home for Girls (see Maedchenheim).
Christian Waiters' Home, 427 E. 51st St.
Christian Workers' Home, 7 Gramercy Park West.
Christodora House, 145 Ave. B.
Chrystie Street House, 77 Horatio St.
Church of God Missionary Home, 2132-2146 Grand Ave.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Clara de Hirsch Home for Immigrant Girls (see Hannah Lavanburg Home).
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls, 225 E. 63d St.
Colored Orphan Asylum, Palisade Ave. and W. 259th St.
Colored Working Girls, Home for, 132 W. 131st St.
Co-operato Home, for Small-Salaried Girls, 444 W. 23d St.
Darrach Home for Crippled Children, 118 W. 104th St.
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, 329 E. 63d St.
Dominican Sisters' Home for Working Girls, 207 E. 71st St.
Door of Hope (Tappan, N. Y.), office, 122 W. 14th St.
Edgewater Creche (Englewood, N. J.), office, 105 E. 22d St.
Elizabeth Home for Girls, 307 E. 12th St.
Empire Friendly Shelter, 116 W. 133d St.
Finnish Women's Co-operative Home, 241 Lenox Ave.
Five Points House of Industry, office, 454 W. 23d St.
Florence Crittenton Home, 427 W. 21st St.
Forty-fourth Street House for Boys, 247 E. 44th St.
Foundling Hospital Asylum, 175 E. 68th St.
Free Home for Young Girls, 23 E. 11th St.
French Evangelical Home for Young Women, 341 W. 30th St.
German Lutheran Emigrant House, 21 Pearl St.
Half-Orphan Asylum, Manhattan Ave. and 104th St.
Hannah Lavanburg Home, 320 Second Ave.
Harlem Boys' Home, 136 E. 127th St.
Harlem Home of the Daughters of Israel, 32 E. 119th St.
Heartsease Home, 413 E. 51st St.
Hebrew Infant Asylum. (See Home for Hebrew Infants.)
Hebrew National Orphan House, 57 E. 7th St.
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Amsterdam Ave. and 138th St.
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Orphan Asylum Annex, 470 W. 145th St.
Home for the Aged (Little Sisters of the Poor), 213 E. 70th St.; 135 W. 106th St.; Belmont Ave. and 183d St.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 121 W. 105th St.
Home for Destitute Blind, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Home for the Friendless (see American Female Guardian Society).
Home for Friendless Girls (see Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls).
Home for Hebrew Infants, Kingsbridge Rd. and University Ave.
Home for Immigrant and Needy Wayfarers (Jewish) 229 E. Broadway.
Home for Incurables, Third Ave. and 182d St.
Home for Industrious Boys, 375 Lafayette St.
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, Amsterdam Ave. and 112th St.
Home of the Daughters of Jacob, 302 E. Broadway.
Home of the Sons and Daughters of Israel, 232 E. 10th St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, 155th St. and Broadway.
House of Calvary, Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of the Good Shepherd, 90th St. and East River.
House of the Holy Comforter, Home for Incurables, Riverside Drive and 139th St.
House of the Holy Family, 136 Second Ave.
House of Refuge, Randall's Island.
Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, 225 E. 11th St.
Huguenot Home, 237 W. 24th St.
Hungarian Immigrants' Home, 32 Pearl St.
Hungarian Workers' Home, 351 E. 78th St.
Immigrant Girls' Home, 9 State St.
Insane Asylum (Manhattan State Hospital), Ward's Island.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Lexington Ave. and 67th St.
Institution of Mercy, Madison Ave. and 81st St.
Inwood House, Bolton Road, New York City.
Isaac T. Hopper Home, 110 Second Ave.
Isabella Heimath, Amsterdam Ave. and 190th St.
Jeanne d'Arc Home for French Girls, 251 W. 24th St.
Ladies' Christian Union, maintains the Young Women's Home, 49 W. 9th St.; Branch Home, 308 Second Ave.; The Eva, 153 E. 62d St.; The Rosemary, 24 W. 12th St.; The Katherine, 118 W. 13th St.
Leo House for German Catholic Immigrants, 6 State St.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, Concord Ave. and E. 141st St.
Lutheran Pilgrim House, 8 State St.
Maedchenheim, 217 E. 62d St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane Asylum), Ward's Island.
Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home (Girls), 27 Christopher St.
Margaret Louisa, The (Y. W. C. A.), 14 E. 16th St.
Margaret Strachan Home for Women, 103 W. 27th St.
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 92d St.
Methodist Deaconess Home, 1175 Madison Ave.
Montefiore Home and Hospital, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Newsboys' Lodging House (Brace Memorial), 14 New Chambers St.
New York Home for Homeless Boys, 443 E. 123d St.
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, 412 Ninth Ave.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Ft. Washington Ave. and W. 163d St.
Night Refuge for Homeless Women, 144 W. 15th St.
Norwegian Immigrants' Home, 45 Whitehall St.
Old Ladies' Home, Amsterdam Ave. and 104th St.
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church, Convent Ave. and 135th St.
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, 2064 Boston Road.
Polish National Alliance Immigrant Home, 180 Second Ave.
Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, 49 E. 73d St.
Regina Angelorum Working Girls' Home, 112 E. 106th St.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Sedgwick Ave. and Kingsbridge Road.
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, Ft. Washington Ave. and 190th St.
Sailors' Home and Institute, 399 West St.
St. Barnabas's House, 304 Mulberry St.
St. Francis's Lodging House for Women, 11 E. 128th St.
St. Francis's Home, 609 E. 5th St.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 209 W. 15th St.
St. Joseph's Home for Destitute Children (Peekskill, N. Y.); House of Reception, 12 W. 129th St.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Avenue A and 89th St.
St. Luke's Home for Aged Women, Broadway and 114th St.
St. Mary's Home, 143 W. 14th St.
St. Philip's Home for Industrious Working Boys, 417 Broome St.
St. Raphael's Home for Italian Immigrants, 8 Charlton St.
St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, 71 Jackson St.

ASYLUMS AND HOMES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, 123 E. 52d St. and 221 E. 79th St.
Salvation Army, National Headquarters, 120 W. 14th St.; Home for Orphans and Deserted Children, Spring Valley, N. Y., Industrial Homes for Men, 533 W. 48th St. and 229 E. 120th St.; Rescue Home for Fallen Women, 318 E. 15th St.; Hotel for Men (Memorial Hotel), 225 Bowery; Shelter for Homeless Women, 243 Bowery.
Samaritan Home for the Aged, 414 W. 22d St.
Scandinavian Immigrants' Home, 22 Greenwich St.
Seamen's Church Institute, 25 South St.
Sevilla Home for Children, Lafayette Ave. and Manida St.
Shelter for Respectable Girls, 212 E. 46th St.
Shelter for Women With Children, 311 E. 12th St.
Sheltering Arms, Amsterdam Ave. and 129th St.
Slavonic Immigrant Society, 436 W. 23d St.
Swedish Lutheran Immigrant Home, 5 Water St.
Swiss Benevolent Society Home, 35 W. 67th St.
Trinity Chapel Home, 1666 Bussing Ave.
Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls, 9 W. 8th St.
Waverley House, 38 W. 10th St.
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Sedgwick Ave. and 188th St.
West Side Home for Boys, 225 W. 35th St.
Young Women's Home. (See Ladies' Christian Union.)

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS.

A. S. P. C. A. Shelter and Hospital, Ave. A. and 24th St.
American Veterinary Hospital, 141 W. 54th St.
Babies' Hospital, 135 E. 55th St.
Bellevue Hospital, First Ave. and E. 26th St.
Beth David Hospital, 1824 Lexington Ave.
Beth Israel Hospital, Jefferson and Cherry Sts.
Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, 410 E. 38th St.
Blackwell's Island (see City Hospital).
Bloomingdale Hospital for the Insane, White Plains, N. Y.; Office, 8 W. 16th St.
Bloomingdale Clinic, 225 W. 99th St.
Broad Street Hospital, 129 Broad St.
Bronx Eye and Ear Infirmary, 459 E. 141st St.
Bronx Hospital and Dispensary, 1385 Fulton Ave.
Bronx Jewish Maternity Hospital, 1925 Washington Ave.
Bronx Maternity Hospital, 1668 Bathgate Ave.
Central Islip State Hospital (Insane), Central Islip, L. I.; Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Children's Clinics (Department of Health): Manhattan—Gouverneur Slip (Eye). Pleasant Ave. and 118th St. (Eye, Nose and Throat). 449 East 121st St. (Dental; Eye). P. S. 144, Hester and Allen Sts. (Eye). P. S. 21, 222 Mott St. (Eye). Bronx—580 E. 169th St. (Dental; Eye, Nose and Throat). Richmond—689 Bay St., Stapleton, S. I. (Dental).
City Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
College of Dental and Oral Surgery of New York, Infirmary, 302 E. 35th St.
Columbus Hospital, 226 E. 20th St.
Cornell University Medical College, First Ave. and 28th St.
Demilt Dispensary, 245 E. 23d St.
Dispensary for Animals, A. S. P. C. A., Avenue A and 24th St.
Dispensary Reformed Church of Harlem, 180 E. 122d St.
Emergency Relief Station for City and Metropolitan Hospitals, ft. E. 70th St.
First Field Hospital, 56 W. 66th St.
Floating Hospital, St. John's Guild. Office 103 Park Ave.
Flower Hospital, Eastern Boulevard and 63d St.
Fordham Hospital, Crotona Ave. and Southern Boulevard.
Foundling Hospital (see New York Foundling Hospital).
French Hospital, 450 W. 34th St.
German Hospital and Dispensary, Park Ave. and 77th St.
Good Samaritan Dispensary, 75 Essex St.
Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip and Front St.
Grace Hospital and Dispensary, 414 E. 14th St.
Hahnemann Hospital, Park Ave. between 67th and 68th Sts.
Harlem Dispensary, 108 E. 128th St.
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary, 2099 Lexington Ave.
Harlem Hospital, Lenox Ave. and 136th St.
Har Moriah Hospital, 138 2d St.
Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital, Tenth Ave. and 57th St.
Home Hospital, 522 E. 78th St.
Hospital and House of Rest for Consumptives. Inwood, N. Y. C., Office, 59 E. 59th St.
Hospital for Contagious Eye Diseases, Pleasant Ave. and 118th St.
Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, 1919 Madison Ave.
Hospital for Incurables, City Home for Aged and Infirm, Blackwell's Island.
Hospital for Ruptured and Crippled, 321 E. 42d St.
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, Broadway and 155th St.
House of Calvary (Cancer, Lupus, etc.), Featherbed Lane and Macombs Road.
House of Relief (Hudson Street Hospital).
Hudson Street Hospital, 67 Hudson St.
Italian Hospital, 83d St. and East River.
Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Sanatorium in Edgewater, Col.; New York Office, 230 Grand St.
Jewish Maternity Hospital, 270 East Broadway.
Knapp (see Herman Knapp Memorial Eye Hospital).
Knickerbocker Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 131st St.
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, 17 E. 111th St.
Lebanon Hospital, Westchester, Cauldwell and Trinity Aves.
Lincoln Hospital and Home, E. 141st St. and Concord Ave.
Louisa Minturn Hospital, foot E. 16th St.
Lutheran Hospital, Convent Ave. and 144th St.
Lying-in Hospital, Second Ave., 17th and 18th Sts
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, 210 E. 64th St.
Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 E. 60th St.
Manhattan State Hospital (Insane), Ward's Island Office, 30 E. 42d St.
Marine Hospital, Stapleton, S. I. Office and Dispensary in Barge Office, Manhattan.
Melrose Veterinary Hospital, 453 E. 142d St.
Memorial Hospital (Cancer), Central Park West and 106th St.
Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, 351 W. 34th St.
Minturn Hospital (see Louisa Minturn Hospital).
Misericordia Hospital, 531 E. 86th St.
Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Diseases, Gun Hill Road, near Jerome Ave.
Mount Sinai Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 100th St.
Nazareth Branch, Seton Hospital (Tubercular Women and Children), Spuyten Duyvil.
Neurological Institute (see New York Neurological Institute).
New York City Children's Hospital and School, Randall's Island.
New York College of Dentistry, Infirmary, 205 E. 23d St.
New York Dispensary, 34 Spring St.
New York Eye and Ear Clinic, 259 E. 4th St.
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second Ave. and 13th St.
New York Foundling Hospital, 175 E. 68th St.
New York Hospital, 8 W. 16th St.
New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 E. 15th St.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 17 W. 101st St.
New York Neurological Institute, 149 E. 67th St.
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 61st St.
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, 201 E. 23d St.

HOSPITALS IN MANHATTAN, BRONX AND RICHMOND BOROUGHS—*Continued.*

New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital, 426 E. 59th St.
New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital, 345 W. 50th St.
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Second Ave. and 20th St.
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Second Ave. and 19th St.
New York Throat, Nose and Lung Hospital, 229 E. 57th St.
New York Veterinary Hospital, 120 W. 25th St.
New York Women's League for Animals, Hospital and Dispensary, 350 Lafayette St.; also 528 W. 111th St.
North Eastern Dispensary, 222 E. 59th St.
North Western Dispensary, Ninth Ave. and 36th St.
Northern Dispensary, Waverley Place and Christopher St.
Park Hospital (formerly New York Red Cross Hospital), Central Park West and 100th St.
Pasteur Institute, 361 W. 23d St.
People's Hospital, 203 Second Ave.
Philanthropin Hospital, Fifth Ave. and 128th St.
Presbyterian Hospital, Madison Ave., between 70th and 71st Sts.
Reception. (See Willard Parker, etc.; also Emergency, etc.)
Riverside Hospital, North Brother Island, East River.
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research Hospital, Avenue A and 66th St.
Roosevelt Hospital, Ninth Ave. and 59th St.
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, 237 E. 17th St.
St. Ann's Maternity Hospital, 130 E. 69th St.
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 415 W. 51st St.
St. Francis's Hospital, Brook Ave. and E. 142d St.
St. John's Guild (see Floating Hospital and Seaside Hospital).
St. Lawrence's Hospital, Edgecombe Ave. and 163d St.
St. Luke's Hospital, Amsterdam Ave. and 113th St.
St. Mark's Hospital, 177 Second Ave.
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, 405 W. 34th St.
St. Vincent's Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 12th St.
Seaside Hospital of St. John's Guild, New Dorp, S. I., 103 Park Ave.
Sea View Farms, Grymes Hill, S. I.
Seton Hospital for Men, Spuyten Duyvil Parkway (Tuberculosis).
Sloane Hospital for Women, 447 W. 59th St.
Staten Island Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.
Sydenham Hospital, 331 E. 116th St.
Tuberculosis Hospital Admission Bureau, 246 First Ave., near 25th St.
Union Hospital of the Bronx, Valentine Ave. and 188th St.
Vanderbilt Clinic, Amsterdam Ave. and 60th St.
Volunteer Hospital, Beekman and Water Sts.
West Side German Dispensary, 328 W. 42d St.
Willard Parker and Reception Hospital, foot of E. 16th St.
Woman's Hospital, 141 W. 109th St.

HOSPITALS IN BROOKLYN AND QUEENS BOROUGHS.

Bay Ridge Hospital, Second Ave. and 60th St.
Bedford Dispensary and Hospital, 343 Ralph Ave.
Bethany Deaconesses' and Hospital Society Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Bleecker St.
Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford St.
Brooklyn Central Dispensary, 29 Third Ave.
Brooklyn City Dispensary, 11 Tillary St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Dispensary and Hospital, 106 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eastern District Homœopathic Dispensary, 194 S. 3d St.
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, 94 Livingston St.
Brooklyn Hospital, Raymond St. and De Kalb Ave.
Brooklyn Maternity Hospital (see Prospect Heights Hospital).
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, 396 Herkimer St.
Brownsville and East New York, Rockaway Parkway and Avenue A.
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary, Myrtle and Lewis Aves.
Bushwick Hospital, Howard and Putnam Aves.
Caledonian Hospital, 53 Woodruff Ave.
Children's Clinics (Eye, Nose, and Throat; Dental), Department of Health: Brooklyn—330 Throop Ave., 1249 Herkimer St., 45 Lawrence St. Queens Borough—374 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.
Coney Island Hospital, Ocean Parkway, near Avenue Z.
Cumberland Street Hospital, 105 Cumberland St.
East New York Dispensary, 131 Watkins St.
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Parsons and Forest Aves., Flushing.
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, 13 Gates Ave.
German Hospital, St. Nicholas Ave. and Stanhope St.
Greenpoint Hospital, Kingsland Ave. and Jackson St.
Holy Family Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Jamaica Hospital, New York Ave., Jamaica, L. I.
Jewish Hospital, Classon and St. Mark's Aves.
Kings County Hospital, Clarkson Ave., near Albany Ave.
Kingston Avenue Hospital, Kingston Ave. and Fenimore St.
Long Island College Hospital, Henry, Pacific, and Amity Sts.
Long Island State Hospital (Insane), Clarkson St. and Albany Ave.
Lutheran Hospital, East New York Ave. and Junius St.
Mary Immaculate Hospital, Shelton Ave., Jamaica.
Memorial Dispensary for Women and Children, 827 Sterling Place.
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Seventh Ave. and 7th St.
Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Rockaway Beach.
New Utrecht Dispensary, 1275 37th St.
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconesses' Home and Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 46th St.
Polhemus Memorial Clinic, Henry and Amity Sts.
Prospect Heights Hospital, Washington Ave. and St. John's Place.
Rockaway Beach Hospital, Hammels Ave. and Bayside Place, Rockaway Beach.
St. Catherine's Hospital, Bushwick Ave., near Ten Eyck St.
St. Christopher's Hospital for Babies, 281 Hicks St.
St. John's Hospital, Atlantic and Albany Aves.
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, 12th St. and Jackson Ave.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Central Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. Mary's Hospital, St. Mark's Ave., near Rochester Ave.
St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., between Congress and Warren Sts.
Samaritan Hospital, Fourth Ave. and 17th St.
Seaside Hospital for Babies, Surf Ave. and 21st St., Coney Island.
Swedish Hospital, Rogers Ave. and Sterling Place.
Trinity Hospital, 1835 East New York Ave.
United States Naval Hospital, Flushing Ave., foot of Ryerson St.
Williamsburg Hospital, 342 Bedford Ave.

HOW TO FIND ANY STREET NUMBER IN NEW YORK.

To find what street is nearest, take the number, cancel last figure, and divide by 2, add the key number found below. The result will be the nearest street. The key numbers are: Avenue A, 3; Avenue B, 3; Avenue C, 3; Avenue D, 3; First Avenue, 3; Second Avenue, 3; Third Avenue, 10; Fourth Avenue, 8; Fifth Avenue, 17; Sixth Avenue, 6; Seventh Avenue, 12; Eighth Avenue, 9; Ninth Avenue, 13; Tenth Avenue, 14; Eleventh Avenue, 15; Lexington Avenue, 22; Madison Avenue, 26; Park Avenue, 34; Columbus Avenue, 59; Amsterdam Avenue, 59; Broadway (Deduct), 30.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

BAPTIST.

Baptist Ministers' Conference meets every Monday at 11 A. M., at 30 East 31st St., cor. Madison Ave. Rev. C. Wallace, Petty Sec'y.
Abyssinian, 242 W. 40th St.
Alexander Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Amity, 7th Ave., 54th St.
Ascension, 295 E. 160th St.
Baptist Temple, 159 W. 132d St.
Bethesda Christian (Col.), 229 W. 61st St.
Bethlehem, 235 E. 127th St.
Calvary, W. 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Chapel, 239 W. 69th St.
Cedar Hill, 40 Cornelia St.
Central, Amsterdam, 129 W. 89th St.
Central Park, E. 83d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
Church of God, Saints of Christ, 247 W. 61st St.
Collegiate Baptist of the Covenant, 327 W. 33d St.
Creston Ave., E. 188th St., cor. Creston Ave.
Day Star (Col.), 512 W. 157th St.
Eagle Ave., 921 Eagle Ave.
Ebenezer (Primitive), (Col.), Intervale Ave., cor. Home St.
Emmanuel, 6 Lawrence St.
Fifth Ave., 8 W. 46th St.
First, W. 79th St., cor. Broadway.
First Bohemian-Slovak, 355 E. 68th St.
First German, 336 E. 14th St.
First German of Harlem, 220 E. 118th St.
First Hungarian, 235 E. 83d St.
First Italian, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Lettish, Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Mariner's, (Mariners' Temple), Oliver and Henry Sts.
First Swedish, E. 55th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.
First Union of the Bronx, 367 E. 158th St.
Fordham (Italian Mission), Lorillard Pl., cor. E. 187th St.
Fort Washington, 124 Wadsworth Ave.
Fountain, 2150 5th Ave.
Grace, Prospect Ave. and Ritter Pl.
Harlem, 219 E. 123d St.
Hope, cor. 104th St. and Broadway.
Immanuel (German), 411 E. 75th.
Judson Memorial, 55 Washington Sq. S.
Madison Ave., cor. Madison Ave. and E. 31st St.
Mariners' Temple, Oliver and Henry Sts.
Metropolitan, W. 138th St., bet. Lenox and 7th Aves.
Mount Calvary, 11 E. 134th St.
Mount Gilead (Col.), 39 E. 132d St.
Mount Moriah, 46 W. 133d St.
Mount Morris, 5th Ave., near W. 127th St.
Mount Olivet (Col.), 161 W. 53d St.
Mount Pleasant, Boston Rd., near Vyse Ave.
North, 234 W. 11th St.
N. Y. City Bapt. Mission, 166 2d Ave.
Pilgrim, 258 W. 133d St.
Second Ave., 164 2d Ave.
Second German, 407 W. 43d St.
Sharon, 137 E. 103d St.
Shiloh, 232 W. 124th St.
Sixteenth, 257 W. 16th St.
St. Paul (Col.), 352 W. 35th St.
Tabernacle, 22 W. 133d St.
Third German, 1127 Fulton Ave.
Timothy, 255 W. 30th St.
Tremont, 322 E. Tremont Ave.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Trinity (Col.), E. 224th St., near Barnes Ave.
Union, 204 W. 63d St.
Unity (Col.), 70 W. 99th St.
Walker's Memorial, 39 E. 132d St
Washington Heights, 145th St. and Convent Ave.
West Side Tabernacle, W. 119th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Zion (Col.), 2148 5th Ave.

CATHOLIC (GREEK, ETC.).

Annunciation (Greek), 310 W. 54th St.
Hellenic Eastern Christian Orthodox (Holy Trinity), 153 E. 72d St.
Russian Orthodox, 121 E. 7th St.
St. George (Ruthenian), 28 7th St.
St. Mary's, E. 13th St., near 3d Ave.
St. Nicholas Cathedral (Russian), 19 E. 97th St. (See also "Roman Catholic").

CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTIST).

First, 1 W. 96th St.
Second, 10 W. 68th St.
Third, 35 E. 125th St.
Fourth, Fort Washington Ave. and 178th St.
Fifth, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth, 1935 Anthony Ave., Bronx.
Society, 390 E. Fordham Rd., Bedford Park.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Armenian Evangelical, 207 E. 30th.
Bedford Park, Bainbridge Ave. E., cor. E. 201st St.
Bethany, 455 10th Ave.
Bethlehem (Swedish-Finnish), 632 E. 135th St.
Broadway Tabernacle, Broadway and 56th St.
Christ, Concourse, cor. E. 175th St.
Claremont Park, 167th St., cor. Teller Ave.
Forest Ave., E. 166th St. and Forest Ave.
Harlem, 22 E. 131st St.
Manhattan, W. 76th St. and B'way.
North New York, E. 143d St., near Willis Ave.
Pilgrim, Madison Ave., cor. E. 121st St.
Swedish Evangelical Immanuel, 308 W. 139th St.
Trinity, Washington Ave., cor. E. 176th St.
Welsh, 206 E. 11th St.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Central, 142 W. 81st St.
Russian, 63 E. 2d St.
Second, 595 E. 169th St.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Dingeldein Memorial (German), 429 E. 77th St.
First Church of the Evangelical Association, 424 W. 55th St.

FRIENDS.

Meeting House (Hicksite), E. 15th St. and Rutherfurd Pl.
Meeting House (Orthodox), 144 E. 20th St.
New York Colored Mission (Orthodox), 225 W. 30th St.

JEWISH.

Adereth El, 135 E. 29th St.
Agudath Achim, 169 W. 140th St.
Agudath Jeshorim, 115 E 86th St.
Ahawath Chesed (Shaar Hashomayim), 652 Lex. Ave.

JEWISH—Continued.

Anshe Chesed, W. 114th St., cor. 7th Ave.
Atereth Israel, 323 E. 82d St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 64 Norfolk St.
Beth Hamedrash Hagodol Desfardim, 8 W. 113th St.
Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d St. and Lexington Ave.
Berech Emunah, W. 4th St.
B'nai Jeshurun, Madison Ave. and 65th St.
Congregation Orach Chaim, Lexington Ave., near 95th St.
Congregation Pincus Elijah, 118 W. 95th St.
First Galician, 87 Attorney St.
First Hungarian Cong. Oheb Zedek, 18 W. 116th St.
First Roumanian Am. Congregation, 91 Rivington St.
Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall.
Isaiah Temple, 209 W. 95th St.
Khal Adath Jeshurun, 127 Hoe Ave.
Kehilath Jeshurun, 117 E. 85th St.
Machzikel Torah, 292 Madison St.
Mount Neboh, 2005 Amsterdam Ave.
Nachlath Zevi, 59 E. 109th St.
New Synagogue, 43 W. 86th St.
Rodeph Sholom, 63d St. and Lexington Ave.
Shaari Tephilla, W. 82d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
Shaari Zedek, 25 W. 118th St.
Shearith B'nai Israel, 22 E. 113th St.
Shearith Israel, Central Park West, cor. 70th St.
Sinai Congregation, 951 Stebbins Ave.
Temple Beth-El, 5th Ave., cor. E. 76th St.
Temple Beth-Elohim, 961 Southern Boulevard.
Temple Beth Israel, Lexington Ave. and 72d St.
Temple Emanu-El, 5th Ave. and 43d St.
Temple Israel, 523 W. 173d St.
Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Ave., cor. 120th St.
Temple of the Covenant, 552 W. 181st St.
Temple Peni-El, 525 W. 147th St.
Tiffereth Israel, 126 Allen St.
Tremont Temple, Grand Boulevard near E. Burnside Ave.
Washington Heights Congregation, 510 W. 161st St.
West End, 156 W. 82d St.
Zichron Ephraim, 67th St., near Lexington Ave.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, Broadway and 93d St.
Atonement, Edgecombe Ave. and 140th St.
Bethany, 582 Teasdale Pl. n. 3d Ave.
Christ, 406 E 19th St.
Concordia, Oak Ter. and Crimmins Ave.
Danish, 1179 Hoe Ave.
Deaf Mission, 233 W. 42d St.
Emmanuel, Brown Pl., cor. E. 137th St.
Epiphany, 72 E. 128th St.
Esthonian, 213 E. 83d St.
Finnish, 72 E. 128th St.
Finnish Mission, 81 Christopher St.
Fordham, 2430 Walton Ave.
Grace, 123 W. 71st St.
Grace, Valentine Ave., near 199th St.
Hebrew Mission, 250 E. 101st St.
Holy Comforter, 1060 Woodycrest Ave, cor. 165th St.
Holy Trinity, Central Park West and 65th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Holy Trinity, 881 E. 167th St.
Immanuel, 88th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
Italian, 213 E. 83d St.
Lettish, 422 W. 44th St.
Lettish, 323 6th St.
Messiah, Inwood.
Norwegian, 1410 Vyse Ave.
Norwegian, 237 E. 123d St.
Our Saviour, 179th St. and Audubon Ave.
Polish, 233 W. 42d St.
Redeemer, 424 W. 44th St.
St. James's, 902 Madison Ave.
St. John's, 81 Christopher St.
St. John's, 217 E. 119th St.
St. John's, Fulton Ave. at 169th St.
St. Luke's, 1724 Adams St.
St. Luke's, 233 W. 42d St.
St. Mark's, 323 6th St.
St. Mark's, 242d St. and Martha Ave.
St. Matthew's, 32 Greene St.
St. Matthew's, Convent Ave. and W. 145th St.
St. Matthew's, 376 E. 156th St.
St. Paul's, E. 178th St., cor. Lafontaine Ave.
St. Paul's, 313 W. 22d St.
St. Paul's, 149 W. 123d St.
St. Paul's, 794 E. 156th St.
St. Peter's, E. 219th St., near White Plains Rd.
St. Peter's, Lexington Ave. and 54th St.
St. Peter's, 439 E. 140th St.
St. Stephen's, 999 Union Ave.
St. Thomas's, E. 175th St., cor. Topping Ave.
Saviours, E. 187th St., near Tiebout Ave.
Slovak, 332 E. 20th St.
Swedish (Gustavus Adolphus), 151 E. 22d St.
Swedish (Harlem), W. 124th St.
Swedish (Messiah), 412 Brook Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, Oak Terrace and Crimmins Ave.
Trinity, 9th St. and Ave. B.
Trinity, 164 W. 100th St.
Trinity, 1519 Castle Hill Ave.
Wakefield, Richardson Ave. and 240th St.
Washington Heights, W. 153d St., near Broadway.
Zion, 339 E. 84th St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Denominational Headquarters, 150 5th Ave.

Battery Swedish, 127 W. 89th St.
Bedford St., 29 Morton St.
Beekman Hill, 319 E. 50th St.
Bethel Swedish, 1163 Fox St., Bronx.
Beulah (Wesleyan), 33 W. 132d St.
Blinn Memorial (German), 103d St. and Lexington Ave.
Boston Road, Boston Rd., cor. Suburban Pl.
Butler Memorial (Col.), 719 E. 223d St.
Calvary, 129th St. and 7th Ave.
Centenary, cor. Washington Ave. and E. 166th St.
Chelsea, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 178th St.
Chinese Mission, 42 Mott St.
Church of All Nations, 9 2d Ave.
Church of the People, 129 Worth St.
Church of Ressurection 115 E. 74th St.
Church of the Saviour, E. 111th St., cor. Lexington Ave.
City Island, Bay St. and City Island Ave.
Cornell Memorial, E. 76th St., near 2d Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Crawford Memorial, White Plains Ave. and 218th St.
Duane, 294 Hudson St.
East Side Parish, 9 2d Ave.
Eighteenth St., 307 W. 18th St.
Elton Ave., German, cor. E. 158th St.
Epworth (Col.), Grant Ave., cor. E. 162d St.
First German, 48 St. Mark's Pl.
First Japanese, 131 W. 104th St.
First Norwegian, 1078 Kelly St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Fordham, 2539 Marion Ave.
Forty-fourth St., 461 W. 44th St
German, Elton Ave. cor. E. 158th St.
Good Shephard, 261 E. 149th St.
Grace, 131 W. 104th St.
Grace, White Plains Rd. and Penfield Ave.
Hadley Rescue Hall, 293 Bowery.
Hedding, 337 E. 17th St.
Jane St., 13 Jane St.
Janes, 461 W. 44th St.
Japanese Mission W. 104th St. and Columbus Ave.
Jefferson Park (Italian), 407 E. 114th St.
John St., 44 John St.
Lexington Ave., Swedish, cor. E. 52d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave. cor. 60th St.
Metropolitan Temple, 58 7th Ave.
Morris Heights, 1788 Sedgwick Ave.
Mott Ave., Mott Ave., cor. E. 150th St.
Mount Hope, E. 177th St., cor. Concourse.
Park Ave., Park Ave., cor. 86th St.
People's Home Church and Settlement, 543 E. 11th St.
Prospect Ave., Prospect Ave., cor. Macy Pl.
St. Andrew's, 126 W. 76th St.
St. James's, Madison Ave. and 126th St.
St. John's Chapel, 2536 7th Ave.
St. Mark's (Col.), W. 53d St. and 8th Ave.
St. Paul's, 86th St. and West End Ave.
St. Paul's (German), 308 E. 55th St.
St. Stephen's, Marble Hill Ave., cor. W. 228th St.
Salem (Col.), 102 W. 133d St.
Second German, 346 W. 40th St.
Seventh St., 24 7th St.
Sixty-first St., 229 E. 61st St.
Swedish, Lexington Ave. cor. E. 52d St.
Thirty-fifth St., 460 W. 35th St.
Tremont, Washington Ave., cor. E. 178th St.
Tremont (German), 1841 Bathgate Ave.
Tremont Ave. E. Tremont Ave. cor. Bryant Ave.
Trinity, 323 E. 118th St.
Union, W. 48th St., near Broadway.
Van Nest, cor. Morris Park and Cruger Aves.
Wakefield Grace, White Plains Ave., near 241st St.
Washington Heights, Amsterdam Ave., cor. 153d St.
Washington Sq., 137 W. 4th St.
Wesleyan, 2108 Madison Ave.
Westchester, 2547 Walker Ave.
Willis Ave., cor. E. 141st St.
Woodlawn Heights, E. 240th St. near Katonah Ave.
Woodycrest, W. 166th St. and Nelson Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel Church, 52 W. 132d St.
Emmanuel, 236 W. 62d St.
Metropolitan, 112 W. 133d St.
Mother Zion, 151 W. 136th St.
Rush Memorial, Zion, 58 W. 138th St.
Union, 109 W. 131st St.

MORAVIAN.

First, Lexington Ave. and 30th St.
Beth-Tphillah (Fourth Moravian), 124 W. 136th St.
Second, Wilkins Ave. and Jennings St.
Third (Col.), 224 W. 63d St.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 156 5th Ave. Jesse F. Forbes, Stated Clerk.

Adams Memorial, 207 E. 30th St.
Amer. International, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Ascension, 340 E. 106th St.
Beck Memorial, 980 E. 180th St.
Bedford Park, 200th St., cor. Bainbridge Ave.
Bethany, E. 137th St., near Willis Ave.
Bohemian Bret'n, 589 E. 165th St.
Bohemian (John Huss), 349 E. 74th St.
Brick, 5th Ave., cor. 37th St.
Broadway, Broadway and 114th St.
Central, Madison Ave. and 57th St.
Chelsea, 359 W. 24th St.
Chinese, 223 E. 31st St.
Christ, 344 W. 36th St.
Church of the Puritans, 15 W. 130th St.
Covenant, 310 E. 42d St.
De Witt Memorial, 280 Rivington St.
East Harlem, 233 E. 116th St.
Edgehill, Spuyten Duyvil.
Faith, 359 W. 48th St.
Fifth Ave., Fifth Ave. cor. 55th St.
First, 5th Ave. and 11th St.
First Magyar, 233 E. 116th St.
First of Williamsbridge, 730 E. 225th St.
Fort George Church, 564 W. 185th St.
Fort Washington, 174th St. and Wadsworth Ave. (near B'way.)
Fourth, West End Ave. and 91st St.
French Evangelical, 126 W. 16th St.
Good Shepherd, 152 W. 66th St.
Greenwich, 145 W. 13th St.
Harlem-New York, 122d St. and Mt. Morris Park West.
Holy Trinity (First Ital.), E. 153d St., near Morris Ave.
Home St., Home St. and West Farms Rd.
Hunt's Point, Spofford Ave., cor. Coster St.
John Hall Memorial Chapel, 342 E. 63d St.
Madison Ave., Madison Ave., cor. 73d St.
Madison Square, 9 Madison Ave.
Madison Sq. Church House, 436 3d Ave.
Mizpah Chapel, 420 W. 57th St.
Morningside, Morningside Ave. and W. 122d St.
Morrisania, 1197 Washington Ave.
Mount Washington, Broadway, cor. Dyckman St.
North, 525 W. 155th St.
Northminster 141 W. 115th St.
Olmstead Ave., Olmstead and Newbold Aves.
Park Ave. Church, Park Ave. and 85th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Riverdale, Riverdale Ave., Bronx.
Rutgers, Broadway and W. 73d St.
St. James, 59 W. 137th St.
St. Nicholas Ave., 141st St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Scotch, 96th St. and Central Pk. W.
Sea and Land, 61 Henry St.
Seventh Church of Jesus Christ, 138 Broome St.
Spring St., Spring St., nr. Varick St.
Tremont, Grand Concourse and 178th St.
Throgg's Neck, Fort Schuyler Rd. Throgg's Neck.
University Heights, University Ave. and Hall of Fame Ter.
University Pl., University Pl. and E. 10th St.; Bethlehem Chapel, 196 Bleecker St.; Emmanuel Chapel, 727 E. 6th St.
Van Nest, Barnes Ave., cor. Morris Park Ave.
West End, 105th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
West-Park, W. 86th St., cor. Amsterdam Ave.
Woodlawn Heights, 240th St. and Martha Ave.
Woodstock, E. 165th St. and Prospect Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Synod House, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 110th St.

Diocesan House, 416 Lafayette St.

Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Bishop. Right Rev. Chas. S. Burch, D. D., Suffragan Bishop. Rev. George F. Nelson, D. D., Registrar.

All Angels', 81st St., cor. West End Ave.
All Saints', 286 Henry St.
All Souls', 86 St. Nicholas Ave.
Ascension, 5th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Ascension Memorial, 253 W. 43d St.
Beloved Disciple, 89th St., near Madison Ave.
Calvary, 4th Ave. and 21st St.
Cathedral of St. John the Divine, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
Chapel of Atonement, Beach Ave., near Westchester Ave.
Chapel of Christ the Consoler, foot E. 26th St. (Bellevue Hospital).
Chapel of St. Cornelius the Centurian, Governor's Island.
Chapel of Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave. and E. 167th St.
Chapel of the Comforter, 10 Horatio St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Wakefield, Bronx.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Blackwell's Island.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd (General Theological Seminary), 175 9th Ave.
Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.
Chapel of the Messiah, 206 E. 95th.
Chapel of the Redeemer, Seaman Ave. and Isham St.
Christ, Broadway and W. 71st St.
Christ, Riverdale.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Advocate, Washington Ave. and 181st St.
Church of the Holy Apostles, 300 9th Ave.
Church of the Resurrection, E. 74th St., near Park Ave.
Corpus Christi, Congregation of Transfiguration Chapel, 221 W. 69th St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Emmanuel, 770 Courtlandt Ave., Bronx.
Epiphany, 259 Lexington Ave.
God's Providence House, 330 Broome St.
Good Shepherd (Italian), E. 142d St. and Alexander Ave.
Grace, Broadway and 10th St.
Grace, City Island Ave., cor. Pilot St., City Island.
Grace, West Farms, Vyse Ave., near 177th St.
Grace Emmanuel, 212 E. 116th St.
Heavenly Rest, 551 5th Ave.
Holy Comforter, 343 W. Houston St.
Holy Communion, 324 6th Ave.
Holy Cross, Ave. C and 4th St.
Holy Faith, 694 E. 166th St.
Holy Nativity, Bainbridge Ave., cor. E. 204th St.
Holyrood, Fort Washington Ave., cor. W. 179th St.
Holy Spirit, Westchester Ave., cor. E. 167th St.
Holy Trinity (St. James's Parish), 316 E. 88th St.
Holy Trinity, W. 122d St. and Lenox Ave.
Incarnation, 205 Madison Ave. Chapel, 242 E. 31st St.
"Little Church Around the Corner" (Transfiguration), 5 E. 29th St.
Mediator, Kingsbridge Ave., near W. 231st St.
Our Saviour, 25 South St.
St. Agnes's Chapel, 92d St., near Columbus Ave.
St. Alban's, Ogden Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ambrose (Italian), 236 E. 111th St.
St. Andrew's, 127th St., near 5th Ave.
St. Ann's, St. Ann's Ave., near E. 140th St.
St. Ann's (Deaf Mutes), W. 148th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Augustine's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 105 E. Houston St.
St. Barnabas's Chapel, 306 Mulberry St.
St. Bartholomew's, 348 Madison Ave. Oriental Mission, 209 E. 42d St. Swedish Chapel, 121 E. 127th St. Chinese Guild, 42 Mott St.
St. Chrysostom's Chapel (Trinity Parish), 201 W. 39th St.
St. Clement's, 136 W. 3d St.
St. Cornelius's, 423 W. 46th St.
St. Cornelius's Chapel, Governor's Island.
St. Cyprian's (Col.), 171 W. 63d St.
St. David's, 382 E. 160th St.
St. Edmund's, 177th St., near Morris Ave.
St. Edward the Martyr, 109th St., near 5th Avenue.
St. Esprit 45 E. 27th St.
St. George's, E. 219th St., Williamsbridge.
St. George's, Stuyvesant Sq.
St. George's, 7 Rutherfurd Pl.
St. Ignatius's, West End Ave. and W. 87th St.
St. James's, 71st St., cor. Madison Ave.
St. James's, Fordham, Jerome Ave., cor. E. 190th St.
St. John the Divine Cathedral, W. 111th St., between Amsterdam and Morningside Aves.
St. John the Evangelist, W. 11th St. and Waverley Pl.
St. Jude's Mission, 19 W. 99th St.
St. Luke's, Convent Ave., cor. W. 141st St.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Luke's (Trinity Parish), Hudson St., opp. Grove St.
St. Luke's Hospital Chapel, W. 113th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
St. Margaret's, E. 156th St., cor. Leggett Ave.
St. Mark's-in-the-Bouwerie, 2d Ave. and 10th St.
St. Martha's Chapel, 1858 Cruger Ave.
St. Mary's, Alexander Ave., cor. 142d St.
St. Mary's, Lawrence St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Mary the Virgin, W. 46th St. and 6th Ave.
St. Matthew's, W. 84th St., near Central Park West. St. Ann's Chapel for Deaf Mutes, 511 W. 148th St.
St. Michael's, Amsterdam Ave., cor. W. 99th St.
St. Paul's, Washington Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Paul's Chapel (Trinity Parish), Broadway and Vesey St.
St. Peter's, 342 W. 20th St.
St. Peter's, Westchester Ave.
St. Philip's, W. 134th St., near 7th Ave.
St. Simeon's, E. 164th St., cor. Sheridan Ave.
St. Stephen's, 122 W. 69th St.
St. Stephen's Chapel, E. 238th St., cor. Vireo Ave.
St. Thomas's, 5th Ave., cor. 53d St.
St. Thomas's Chapel, 230 E. 60th St.
San Salvatore (Italian), 359 Broome St.
Transfiguration ("Little Church Around the Corner"), 5 E. 29th St.
Trinity Church, Broadway and Wall St.; St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vesey St.; Trinity Chapel, W. 25th St., near Broadway; St. Agnes's, W. 92d St., nr. Columbus Ave.; St. Luke's Chapel, 483 Hudson St.; Chapel of the Intercession, Broadway and 155th St.; St. Chrysostom's, 7th Ave. and W. 39th St.; St. Augustine's Chapel, 105 E. Houston St.; and St. Cornelius's, Governor's Island.
Trinity, E. 164th St., near Boston Road.
Trinity Chapel, 15 W. 25th St.
Zion and St. Timothy, 334 W. 57th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Denominational Headquarters, Reformed Church Bldg., 25 E. 22d St.

Anderson Memorial, cor. E. 183d St. and Cambreling Ave.
Bethany Memorial, 67th St., cor. 1st Ave.
Church of the Comforter, 279 E. 162d St.
Collegiate:
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and Fort Washington Ave.; Knox Memorial, 405 W. 41st St.; Marble, 5th Ave. and 29th St.; Middle, 2d Ave. and 7th St.; North, 113 Fulton St.; St. Nicholas, 5th Ave., cor. 48th St.; Faith Mission, 241 W. 60th St.; Thirty-fourth St., 307 W. 34th St.; Vermilye Chapel, 416 W 54th St.; West End, 77th St. and West End Ave.
Elmendorf Chapel, 169 E. 121st St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Fordham Manor, Kingsbridge Rd., cor. Claflin Terrace.
Fort Washington, W. 181st St. and N. Fort Washington Ave.
Fourth German, 412 W. 45th St.
German Evang., Ave. B and 5th St.
German Reformed, 353 E. 68th St.
Grace, 845 7th Ave.
Hamilton Grange, W. 149th St. and Convent Ave.
Manor, 348 W. 26th St.
Melrose (German), Elton Ave., cor. E. 156th St.
Mott Haven, 3d Ave., cor. 146th St.
Reformed Church of Harlem, 267 Lenox Ave.
Sixty-eighth St., 355 E. 68th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Union, Ogden Ave., near 169th St.
Vermilye, 416 W. 54th St.
West Farms, Fairmount Pl., near Prospect Ave.
Zion (German Evangelical), Stebbins Ave., cor. Chisholm St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE U. S.

Bethany, 235 E. 109th St.
Harbor Mission, Ellis Island.
Martha Memorial, 419 W. 52d St.
St. Paul's, 612 E. 141st St.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

First, Madison Ave., cor. 55th St.
St. Paul's, 236th St. and Vireo Ave.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, 304 W. 122d St.
Third, 238 W. 23d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Archbishop of New York, His Eminence, John Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Ave.

All Saints', Madison Ave., cor. 129th St.
Annunciation, B. V. M., Convent Ave., cor. 131st St.
Ascension, 107th St., near B'way.
Assumption, 427 W. 49th St.
Blessed Sacrament, W. 71st St. and Broadway.
Catholic Seamen's Mission, 422 West St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Corpus Christi, 535 W. 121st St.
Epiphany, 373 2d Ave.
Good Shepherd, 207th St. & B'way.
Guardian Angel, 511 W. 23d St.
Holy Cross, 335 W. 42d St.
Holy Family, Castle Hill Ave., cor. Watson Ave.
Holy Innocents, 126 W. 37th St.
Holy Name Mission, 319 Bowery.
Holy Name of Jesus, Amsterdam Ave. and 96th St.
Holy Rosary, 442 E. 119th St.
Holy Spirit, 1944 University Ave.
Holy Trinity, 205 W. 82d St.
Immaculate Conception, 505 E. 14th St.
Immaculate Conception (German), 385 E. 150th St.
Immaculate Conception, E. Gun Hill Rd., cor. Holland Ave.
Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
Mary, Help of Christians, 436 E. 12th St.
Mary, Star of the Sea, Governor's Island.
Most Holy Redeemer, 165 E. 3d St.
Most Precious Blood, 115 Baxter St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Nativity, 48 2d Ave.
Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th St.
Our Lady of Esperanza, 156th St., near Riverside Drive.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, 236 E. 90th St.
Our Lady of Grace, 14 Stanton St.
Our Lady of Guadaloupe, 229 W. 14th St.
Our Lady of Hope, 156th St., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Loretto, 303 Elizabeth St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, Convent Ave. and W. 142d St.
Our Lady of Mercy, 2504 Marion Ave.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, 453 E. 115th St.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, E. 187th St., cor. Belmont Ave.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 321 E. 61st St.
Our Lady of Piano di Campa, 375 2d Ave.
Our Lady of Pity, E. 151st St., near Morris Ave.
Our Lady of Pompeii, 214 Bleecker St.
Our Lady of Solace, White Plains Rd. and Van Nest Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, 105 Pitt St.
Our Lady of the Rosary, 7 State St.
Our Lady of the Scapular of Mount Carmel, 341 E. 28th St.
Our Lady of Victory, 171st St. and Webster Ave.
Our Lady of Vilna, 570 Broome St.
Our Lady Queen of Angels, 228 E. 113th St.
Our Saviour, 183d St. and Washington Ave.
Resurrection, 282 W. 151st St.
Sacred Heart, Shakespeare Ave., near W. 169th St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus, 447 W. 51st St.
Sacred Heart of Jesus and Mary, E. 33d St., near 3d Ave.
St. Adalbert's, 424 E. 156th St.
St. Albert's, 431 W. 47th St.
St. Agnes's, 143 E. 43d St.
St. Aloysius's, 215 W. 132d St.
St. Alphonsus's, 312 W. Broadway.
St. Ambrose's, 539 W. 54th St.
St. Andrew's, Duane St., cor. City Hall Pl.
St. Angela Merici's, Morris Ave. and 163d St.
St. Ann's, 112 E. 12th St.
St. Ann's, 308 E. 110th St.
St. Anselm's, 677 Tinton Ave.
St. Anthony of Padua, 826 E. 166th St.
St. Anthony of Padua, 153 Sullivan St.
St. Anthony's, Commonwealth Ave., cor. Mansion St.
St. Athanasius's, Tiffany, cor. Fox St.
St. Augustine's, E. 167th St., cor. Fulton Ave.
St. Barnabas's, 241st St. and Martha Ave.
St. Benedict the Moor, 342 W. 53d St.
St. Bernard's, 332 W. 14th St.
St. Boniface's, 882 2d Ave.
St. Brendan's, Perry Ave., cor. E. 207th St.
St. Brigid's, 123 Ave. B.
St. Catherine of Genoa, W. 153d St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Catherine of Sienna, 420 E. 69th St.
St. Cecilia's, 120 E. 106th St.
St. Charles Borromeo's, W. 141st St., near 7th Ave.
St. Clare's, 436 W. 36th St.
St. Clemen's, 406 W. 40th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Columba's, 339 W. 25th St.
SS. Cyril and Methodius (for Croatians), 552 W. 50th St.
St. Elizabeth's, W. 187th St., cor. Broadway.
St. Elizabeth of Hungary, 345 E. 4th St.
St. Frances of Rome, Richardson Ave., Wakefield.
St. Francis de Sales's, 139 E. 96th St.
St. Francis of Assisi, 139 W. 31st St.
St. Francis Xavier's, 42 W. 16th St.
St. Gabriel's, 312 E. 37th St.
St. George's (Ruthenian Greek), 28 E. 7th St.
St. George's (Syrian), 98 Washington St.
St. Gregory the Great, 90th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Ignatius Loyola's, Park Ave., cor. E. 84th St.
St. James's, 32 James St.
St. Jean Baptiste, 76th St. and Lexington Ave.
St. Jerome's, Alexander Ave., cor. 138th St.
St. Joachim's, 22 Roosevelt St.
St. John Baptist's, 209 W. 30th St.
St. John Chrysostom's, 167th St. and Hoe Ave.
St. John Evangelist's, 355 E. 55th St.
St. John Nepomuk, 350 E. 57th St.
St. John's, 2911 Kingsbridge Ave.
St. John the Martyr's, 254 E. 72d St.
St. Joseph's, 59 6th Ave.
St. Joseph's, 64 Catharine St.
St. Joseph's, 1943 Bathgate Ave.
St. Joseph's (German), 408 E. 87th St.
St. Joseph's, 125th St., cor. Morningside Ave.
St. Joseph's, 57 Washington St.
St. Leo's, 11 E. 28th St.
St. Lucy's, 344 E. 104th St.
St. Luke's, E. 138th St., near St. Ann's Ave.
St. Malachy's, 243 W. 49th St.
St. Margaret's, Riverdale.
St. Mark the Evangelist (Col.) 63 W. 138th St.
St. Martin of Tours, E. 182d St., cor. Grote.
St. Mary Magdalen's, 529 E. 17th St.
St. Mary's, 438 Grand St.
St. Mary's, E. 215th St., cor. White Plains Rd.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, 596 City Island Ave., City Island.
St. Matthew's, W. 67th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Michael's, 418 W. 34th St.
St. Monica's, 409 E. 79th St.
St. Nicholas of Tolentine, Andrews Ave., cor. W. Fordham Rd.
St. Nicholas's, 125 2d St.
St. Patrick's, Mott St., cor. Prince St.
St. Patrick's Cathedral, cor. 5th Ave. and 50th St.
St. Paul's, 115 E. 117th St.
St. Paul the Apostle's, Columbus Ave. and W. 60th St.
St. Peter's, 20 Barclay St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, 159th St. and St. Ann's Ave.
St. Philip Neri's, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, opp. E. 202d St.
St. Pius's, 416 E. 145th St.
St. Raphael's, W. 41st St., bet. 10th and 11th Aves.
St. Raymond's, Walker Ave., cor. Castle Hill Ave.
St. Rita of Cascia, 442 College Ave.
St. Roch's, 734 E. 150th St.
St. Rose's, Cannon St., near Broome.
St. Rose of Lima, W. 165th St., near Amsterdam Ave.
St. Stanislaus's, 107 7th St.
St. Stephen's, 149 E. 28th St.

CHURCHES IN MANHATTAN AND BRONX—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Stephen of Hungary, 420 E. 14th St.
St. Teresa's, Rutgers, cor. Henry St.
St. Thomas the Apostle's, W. 118th St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, E. Tremont Ave., near Daly Ave.
St. Valentine's, E. 221st St., Williamsbridge.
St. Veronica's, Christopher St., near Greenwich.
St. Vincent de Paul's, 127 W. 23d St.
St. Vincent Ferrer's, E. 66th St., and Lexington Ave.
Transfiguration, 25 Mott St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Conference, 32 Union Square East.

Bronx English, 169th St. near Boston Rd. (using Grace Baptist Church).
Bronx German 163d St. and Eagle Ave.
New York Swedish, E. 137th St. near Willis Ave (using Swedish Presbyterian Church).
English, 145th St. and Convent Ave., using Washington Heights Baptist Church.
German, 429 E. 77th St.
Harlem (Col.), 144-146 W. 131st St.

UNITARIAN.

Denominational Headquarters, 104 E. 20th St.

All Souls', 4th Ave. and 20th St.
Lenox Ave., Lenox Ave., cor. 121st St.
Messiah, E. 34th St., cor. Park Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

Second, W. 172d St. and Audubon Ave.
West 44th St., 434 W. 44th St.

UNIVERSALIST.

Fourth (Divine Paternity), Central Park West and 76th St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

All Night Mission, 8 Bowery.
Arabian Mission, 25 E. 22d St.
Armenian 221 E. 27th St.
Beacon Light Rescue Mission, 2372 3d Ave.
Beulah Wesleyan, 33 W. 132d St.
Bowery Mission, 227 Bowery.
Broome Street Tabernacle, 395 Broome St.
Calvary Christian Church, 52 E. 133d St.
Calvary Chapel, 346 E. 23d St.
Catharine Mission, 22 Catharine Slip.
Catholic Apostolic 417 W. 57th St.; Harlem (German) 202 W. 114th St.; Apostolic Assembly 202 E. 56th St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Charlton Street Memorial, 34 Charlton St.
Chinese Catholic Mission, 103 Park St.
Chinese Mission, 233 E. 31st St.
Christian Rescue Church of the Living God, 338 W. 41st St.
Christ's Mission, 331 W. 57th St.
Christian Israelite's Sanctuary, 108 1st St.
Church Mission of Help, 37 E. 28th St.
Church of the Son of Man. 227 E. 104th St.
Church of the Strangers (Deems Memorial) 307 W. 57th St
Divine Inspiration (Spiritualist), 20 W. 91st St.
Divine Science, First, Hotel Astor.
Doyers Street Midnight Mission, 5 Doyers St.
Eighth Avenue Mission, 290 8th Ave.
Ethical Culture Society, 33 Central Park West.
First Emanuel, 105 W. 130th St.
First German (Spiritualist), 59th St. and Columbus Ave.
First Hungarian Reformed Church' 344 E. 69th St.
Five Points Mission, 129 Worth St.
Glad Tidings Assembly, 454 W. 42d St.
God, Church of, Missionary Home, 2132 Grand Ave.
Gospel Mission 346 W. 45th St.
Gospel Tabernacle, 44th St. and 8th Ave.
Harlem Gospel Tabernacle, 12 W. 131st St.
Hebrew Christian Mission, 280 Rivington St.
Holy Church of God, 225 E. 73d St.
Holy Church of New Covenant (Col.), 2161 Madison Ave.
"In As Much" Mission, 582 Hudson St.
International Bible Students' Ass'n, 25 Minetta Lane.
Japanese Mission, 330 E. 57th St.
Labor Temple, 2d Ave. and 14th St.
Latter Day Saints' Church, 151 W. 125th St.
Lavenburg Hanna Home, 319 E. 17th St.
Mariners', 166 11th Ave.
McAuley Cremorne Mission, 216 W. 35th St.
McAuley's Water St. Mission, 316 Water St.
Midnight Mission (office), 289 4th Ave.
Missione Cristiana, 300 W. 69th St.
Morning Star Chinese Mission, 13 Doyers St.
New Apostolic, 207 E. 120th St.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

New Church (Swedengborgian) 35th St. near Park Ave.
New Thought, Criterion Theatre (office, 110 W. 34th St.)
Olivet Memorial, 59 2d St.
Open Door Mission, 633 Hudson St.
Pentecostal Nazarene, 210 W. 14th St.
People's Tabernacle, 52 E. 102d St.
Progressive Spiritualists' Church, 325 W. 59th St.
Rescue Society, 5 Doyers St.
Resurrection, 121 7th St.
St. Matthew's Church of Divine Truth (Spiritualist), 253 W. 131st St.
Salvation Army (see Index).
Seamen's Christian Association, 399 West St.
Seventh Day Christian, 151 W. 125th St.
Seventh Street Jewish Mission, 152 7th St.
Society of Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St.
Son of Man, 227 E. 104th St.
Spanish Evangelical, 9 Madison Ave.
Spirit of God Christian Missionary Church, 25 Minetta Lane.
Spiritual and Ethical Society, 142 W. 125th St.
Strangers (Deems Memorial), 309 W. 57th St.
Sunshine Chapel, 550 W. 40th St.
Temple (Unsectarian), 22 W. 63d St.
Temple of International Bible Students' Ass'n Inc., 22 W. 63d St.
Theosophical Society, 25 W. 45th St.
Tremont Temple, Burnside Ave. and Grand Boulevard.
Trinity (Wesleyan Methodist), 2109 Madison Ave.
True Reformed Protestant Dutch, 21 Bank St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue, Holy Church of the New Covenant, 677 E. 232d St.
Union Pilgrim Rescue Mission, 231 E. 127th St.
Universal Spiritualist Church, 165 W. 131st St.
Vedanta Society, 236 Central Park West.
Volunteers of America (see Index).
Waldensian Church (French and Italian), 405 W. 41st St.
Welcome Mission, 239 W. 145th St.
Welsh Calvinistic, 505 W. 155th St.
West Farms Mission, 1833 West Farms Road.
West Side Gospel Mission, 269 W. 47th St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN.

BAPTIST.

Antioch, 163 Prince St.
Baptist Temple, 3d Ave., cor. Schermerhorn St.
Bay Ridge (Swedish), 257 Bay Ridge Ave.
Bedford Heights, Bergen St., cor. Rogers Ave.
Berean (Col.), Bergen St., near Rochester Ave.
Bergen St., 697 Bergen St.
Bethany (Col.), Clermont and Atlantic Aves.
Bethel (Col.), 263 Bergen St.
Borough Park, 48th St. and 13th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Weirfield St.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Calvary, 14th St., near 4th Ave.
Central, 170 Adelphi St.
Concord (Col.), Duffield St., near Myrtle Ave.
East End, Van Sicklen Ave., near Glenmore Ave.
Emmanuel, Lafayette Ave., cor. St. James's Pl.
Euclid Ave., Euclid Ave., cor. Hill St.
First, Keap St. and Marcy Ave.
First in Williamsburg, Lee Ave., cor. Keap St.
First Canarsie, Remsen Ave., Canarsie.
First in East New York, Hendrix St., near Fulton St.

BAPTIST—Continued.

First (Col.), E. 15th St., near Ave. X, Sheepshead Bay.
First German, E. D., Montrose, near Union Ave.
First German, Prospect Ave., near 6th Ave.
First in Pierrepont (see "Baptist Temple").
First Italian, 16 Jackson St.
First Nor. Danish, 4th Ave., near 32d St.
First Swedish, 513 Dean St.
Grace, 6th Ave. and 53d St.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Lewis Ave.
Greenwood, 7th Ave. and 6th St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

BAPTIST—Continued.

Hanson Place, Hanson Pl., cor. S. Portland Ave.
Holy Trinity (Col.), 595 Classon Ave.
Kenilworth, Bedford Ave. and Ave. C.
Lefferts Park, 76th St. and 14th Ave.
Lenox Road, Nostrand Ave., cor. Lenox Rd.
McDonough St., Patchen Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Putnam Ave.
Memorial, 8th Ave. and 16th St.
Mount Lebanon, 291 Howard Ave.
Prospect Park, Ave. C and E. 4th St.
Redeemer, cor. Cortelyou Rd. and E. 18th St.
Salem, Snyder Ave. and Prospect St. (Flatbush).
Second German, Evergreen Ave., cor. Woodbine.
Sixth Ave., 6th Ave. and Lincoln Pl.
Strong Place, Strong Pl., cor. Degraw St.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Decatur St.
Swedish Ebenezer, Herkimer St. and Schenectady Ave.
Tabernacle, Clinton St., cor. 3d Pl.
Union, Noble, near Manhattan Ave.
Washington Ave., Washington Ave., cor. Gates Ave.
Williamsburg Jewish Mission, Throop Ave., Walton St.
Wyckoff, Summerfield St. and Forest Ave., Evergreen.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, New York Ave. and Dean St.
Second, 86th St. and Ft. Hamilton Parkway.
Third, Beverly Rd. and E. 19th St.
Society, 4416 4th Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Beecher Memorial, Herkimer St., near Rockaway Ave.
Borough Park, 49th St. and Fort Hamilton Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave., cor. Cornelia St.
Central, Hancock St., near Franklin Ave.
Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Clinton Ave., Clinton Ave., cor Lafayette Ave.; Atlantic Ave. Chapel, Atlantic and Grand Aves.
Evangel, Bedford Ave. and Hawthorne St.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd., cor. E. 18th St.
Kings Highway, E. 18th St. and Ave. P.
Lewis Ave., Lewis Ave., cor. Madison St.
Mapleton Park, 65th St., near 18th Ave.
Nazarene, 412 Herkimer St.
Ocean Ave., Ocean Ave. and Ave. I.
Park Slope, 8th Ave., cor. 2d St.
Parkville, 18th Ave. and E. 5th St.
Pilgrim (Swedish), 413 Atlantic Ave.
Pilgrims, Henry St., cor. Remsen.
Plymouth, Orange St., near Hicks; branch, Johnson and Lawrence Sts.
Redeemer (Italian), 158 Carroll St.
Rockaway Ave., Rockaway Ave., near Blake Ave.
Rugby, 49th St. and Church Ave.
South, President St., cor. Court St.
St. Mark's, Decatur St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Paul's Chapel, New York Ave. and Sterling Pl.
Swedish-Finnish, 740 41st St.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

Tabernacle, 326 55th St.
Tompkins Ave., Tompkins Ave., cor. McDonough St.; Park Ave. Branch, Park Ave., cor. Marcy.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Borough Park, 12th Ave. and 45th St.
Christian, Sterling Pl. and 7th Ave.
Flatbush, Dorchester Rd. and Marlborough.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Church of Peace, Ridgewood and Nichols Aves.
Emanuel, 400 Melrose St.
Harrison Ave., 121 Harrison Ave.
St. John's, 1737 Linden St.
Salem's, 1200 Jefferson Ave.
St. Paul's, 541 Leonard St.
Zion's, Liberty Ave., near Wyona St.

FRIENDS.

Friends (Hicksite), 110 Schermerhorn St.
Soc. Friends (Orthodox), Lafayette and Washington Aves.

GERMAN EVANG. SYNOD.

Bethlehem, Cortelyou Rd., at Ocean Parkway and E. 7th St.

JEWISH.

Ahawath Achim, 710 Quincy St.
Ahawath Chesed, 742 Jefferson Ave.
Ahawath Israel, 108 Noble St.
Ahawath Scholom Beth Aron, 98 Scholes St.
Anshe Emes, 136 Stanhope St.
Asifas Israel, 420 Wallabout St.
Beth El, 110 Noble St., Greenpoint.
Beth Elohim, 274 Keap St.
Beth Emeth, Church Ave. and Marlboro Road.
Beth Hamedrosh Hagodol, 337 Sackman St.
Beth Israel, Harrison St., near Court St.
Beth Jacob, S. 3d St., near Marcy Ave.
Beth Jehudah, 904 Bedford Ave.
Bikur Cholim, Wyona, near Fulton St.
Bnai Israel, 4th Ave. and 54th St.
B'nai Jacob, 136 Prospect Ave.
Eighth Ave. Temple, 8th Ave. and Garfield Place.
Emanuel Temple, 4th Ave. and 49th St.
Israel, Bedford and Lafayette Aves.
Lovers of Peace, Leonard St., cor. Stagg.
Mount Sinai, State and Hoyt Sts.
Oheb Zedek, Howard Ave., near Herkimer St.
Shaare Zedek, Putnam Ave., near Reid Ave.
Sons of Israel, Bay 22d St., near Benson Ave.
Temple Beth Sholom, 20th and Benson Aves.
Temple Petach Tikveh, Lincoln Pl., cor. Rochester Ave.
Wyona St. Temple, 2836 Atlantic Ave.
Zemach Zedek, 125 Moore St.

LUTHERAN.

Advent, E. 12th St. and Ave. P.
Ascension, 13th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, 6th Ave. and 51st St.
Bethlehem, Marion St., near Reid Ave.
Calvary, Rochester Ave., near Herkimer St.
Chapel, 703 Coney Island Ave.

LUTHERAN—Continued.

Christ, 1084 Lafayette Ave.
Covenant, 218 Elm Ave.
Danish, 193 9th St.
Danish, 130 Prospect Ave.
Deaf Mission, Bushwick Ave. and Jefferson St.
Emmanuel, 421 7th St.
Epiphany, 841 Sterling Pl.
Evangelical, Schermerhorn St., near Court St.
Finnish Seamen's Mission, 529 Clinton St.
Good Shepherd, 4th Ave. & 75th St.
Good Shepherd, 315 Fenimore St.
Grace, Bushwick Ave. and Weirfield St.
Holy Trinity, Jefferson St., near Knickerbocker Ave.
Immanuel, S. 9th St., near Driggs Ave.
Immanuel (Col.), 1524 Bergen St.
Incarnation, 54th St. and 4th Ave.
Lithuanian, 145 Skillman Ave.
Mediator, 68th St. and Bay Parkway.
Messiah, 129 Russell St.
Mission, 125 Conover St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 63d St.
Norwegian, 4th Ave. and 46th St.
Norwegian, 12th Ave. and 60th St.
Norwegian, 22 Woodhull St.
Norwegian, Henry St., near 4th Place.
Norwegian Seamen's, 111 Pioneer St.
Our Saviour, 21 Covert St.
Redeemer, Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.
Redeemer, 204 Troy Ave.
Reformation, Barbey St., near Arlington Ave.
St. Andrew's, St. Nicholas Ave. and Harman St.
St. James's, 4th Ave., near 55th St.
St. John's, 193 Maujer St.
St. John's, 84th St. and 16th Ave.
St. John's, New Jersey Ave., near Liberty St.
St. John's, 283 Prospect Ave.
St. John's, Milton St., near Manhattan Ave.
St. Luke's, Washington Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Bushwick Ave., opp. Jefferson St.
St. Mark's, 26 E. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, E. 92d St., near Flatlands Ave.
St. Matthew's, 197 N. 5th St.
St. Matthew's, 6th Ave. and 2d St.
St. Paul's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Palmetto St.
St. Paul's, Henry St., near 3d Pl.
St. Paul's, W. 5th St., Coney Island.
St. Paul's, S. 5th and Rodney Sts.
St. Peter's, Bedford Ave., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Peter's, 94 Hale Ave.
St. Philip's, 63 Magenta St.
St. Stephen's, Newkirk Ave. and E. 28th St.
Scandina.-Norwegian, 194 Kent St.
Swedish, 3d Ave. and Pacific St.
Swedish, 521 Leonard St.
Swedish, 46th St., near 4th Ave.
Swedish, 392 McDonough St.
Swedish, Ashford St., near Glenmore Ave.
Swedish, 59th St. and 11th Ave.
Swedish-Finnish, 44th St., near 7th Ave.
Swedish (Saron), Flatbush.
Trinity, 249 Degraw St.
Wartburg Chapel, Georgia Ave. and Fulton St.
Zion, Henry St., near Clark St.
Zion, Bedford Ave., near Church Ave.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Andrew's, Richmond St., near Fulton St.
Bethel Ship (Norwegian), 297 Carroll St.
Borough Park, 50th St. and 14th Av.
Bowdish, Neck Road and Van Sicklen St.
Buffalo Ave., Buffalo Ave., cor. Bergen St.
Bushwick Ave. Central, Bushwick Ave., cor. Madison St.
Cornerstone Temple, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Cropsey Ave., Cropsey Ave., near Bay 35th St.
De Kalb Ave., De Kalb Ave., near Franklin Ave.
Ebenezer Wesleyan, 118 Myrtle Ave.
Eighteenth St., 18th St., near 5th Ave.
Embury, Decatur St., cor. Lewis Ave.
Fenimore St., Fenimore St., near Rogers Ave.
First (Sands St. Memorial), Henry, cor. Clark St.
First Pl., 1st Pl., cor. Henry St.
Flatlands, Flatlands Ave. and E. 40th St.
Fleet St., 43 Fleet St.
Fourth Ave., 4th Ave., cor. 47th St.
Goodsell, Sheridan Ave., cor. McKinley Ave.
Grace, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Grace, 4th and Ovington Aves.
Greene Ave. (German), 1171 Greene Ave.
Greenpoint, Manhattan Ave. and Noble St.
Hanson Pl., Hanson Pl., cor. St. Felix St.
Herkimer St., Russell Pl. and Herkimer St.
Immanuel (Swedish), 426 Dean St.
Janes, Reid Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Knickerbocker Ave., Knickerbocker Ave., cor. Menahan St.
Marcy Ave., Marcy Ave., cor. Penna. Ave.
New York Ave., New York Ave., cor. Dean St.
Norwegian, St. Paul, Bethel Ship Mission, Richard and Sullivan Sts.
Nostrand Ave., Nostrand Ave., cor. Quincy St.
Ocean Parkway, Ocean Parkway, near Foster Ave.
Prospect Ave., Greenwood and Prospect Aves.
Salem (German), Vanderveer Park, E. 38th St. and Ave. D.
Sheepshead Bay, Voorhies Ave., cor. Ocean Ave.
Simpson, Clermont Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
Sixth Ave., 8th St., near 6th Ave.
South Second, 191 S. 2d St.
South Third St., S. 3d St., near Hewes St.
St. James's, 84th St., near 20th Ave.
St. John's, Bedford Ave., cor. Wilson St.
St. Mark's, Ocean Ave., cor. Beverly Rd.
St. Paul's (German), Marcy Ave., cor. Penn St.
Summerfield, Washington Ave., cor. Greene Ave.
Sumner Ave., Sumner Ave., cor. Van Buren St.
Sunset Park, 7th Ave. and 45th St.
Swedish Bethany, St. John's Place, near Albany Ave.
Swedish Elim, 48th St. and 7th Ave.
Union, Leonard, cor. Conselyea St.
Vanderveer Park, E. 31st St. and Glenwood Rd.
Warren St., Warren, nr. Smith St.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Wesley, Glenmore Ave., cor. Atkins.
Williams Ave., Williams Ave., near Atlantic Ave.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Bethel, Schenectady Ave., cor. Dean St.
Bridge St., 313 Bridge St.
Grace, 332 Classon Ave.
St. John's, Howard and Atlantic Aves.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN, ZION).

Fleet St., Bridge St., near Myrtle Ave.
First, W. 3d St., Coney Island.
Jones, Bergen St., near Classon Ave.
Union, Ralph Ave., near Bergen St.

METHODIST, FREE.

First, 124 16th St.
Hooper St., 76 Hooper St.

METHODIST, PRIMITIVE.

First, Park Pl., near Nostrand Ave.
Orchard, 49 Oakland St.

METHODIST, PROTESTANT.

Christ, Coney Island Ave. and Ave. I.
Grace, E. 92d St. and Church Lane.

MORAVIAN.

First, Jay St., near Myrtle Ave.

PENTECOSTAL.

Atlantic, 568 Atlantic Ave., near 4th Ave.
Bedford, Ainslie St. and Manhattan Ave.
John Wesley, Saratoga Ave. and Sumpter St.
Nazarene, Utica Ave., bet. Dean and Bergen Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ainslie St., near Manhattan Ave.
Arlington Ave., cor. Elton St.; Italian Br., 277 Elton St.
Bay Ridge, 81st St., cor. Ridge Boulevard; Fort Hamilton Branch, 94th St. and 4th Ave.
Bedford, Dean St., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Bethany, McDonough St., near Howard Ave.
Borough Park, 46th St. and 15th Ave.
Bushwick Ave., Bushwick Ave. and Menahan St.
Central, Marcy Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Classon Ave., Classon Ave., cor. Monroe St.
Cuyler, 358 Pacific St.
Duryea, Sterling Pl. and Underhill Ave.
Ebenezer, Stockholm St., near St. Nicholas Ave.
Fifth German, Halsey St., near Central Ave.
First English, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
First, Henry St., near Clark St.; City Park Br., 209 Concord St.
First of Bensonhurst, 23d Ave. and 83d St.
Flatbush, E. 23d St., near Foster Ave.
Franklin Ave., 165 Franklin Ave.
Friedens' Kirche, Willoughby Ave., near Broadway.
Glenmore Ave., Glenmore Ave., cor. Doscher St.; Russo Lettish Church Mission, Remsen and Henry Sts.

PRESBYTERIAN—Continued.

Grace, Stuyvesant Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
Greene Ave., Greene Ave., near Reid Ave.
Home Crest, cor. Ave. T and E. 15th St.
Irving Square, Weirfield St. and Hamburg Ave.
Lafayette Ave., Lafayette Ave., cor. S. Oxford St.; Gregg Chapel, 190 4th Ave.; Cumberland St. Church, 103 Cumberland St.
Lefferts Park, 15th Ave. and 72d St.
Memorial, 7th Ave., cor. St. John's Pl.
Mount Olivet, Evergreen Ave., cor. Troutman St.
Noble St., Noble St., cor. Lorimer St.
Olivet, Bergen St., near 6th Ave.
Prospect Heights, 8th Ave., cor. 10th St.
Spencer Memorial, Clinton St., cor. Remsen St.
Siloam (Col.), 406 Lafayette Ave.
South, 24th St., near 4th Ave.
South Third St., S. 3d St., cor. Driggs Ave.
Throop Ave., Throop Ave. and Macon St.
Wells Memorial, Glenwood and Argyle Rds.
Westminster, Clinton St., cor. 1st Pl.
Wyckoff Heights, Harman St., near St. Nicholas Ave.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.

E. Brooklyn, Enfield and Etna Sts.
Knox, 6th Ave. and 48th St.
Second, Atlantic Ave., cor. Bond St.
South, 75th St., near 6th Ave.
Westminster, Bainbridge St. and Hopkinson Ave.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Frederick Burgess, Bishop, Garden City, L. I.

Advent, 75th St. and 17th Ave.
All Saints', 7th Ave., cor. 7th St.
Annunziazione (Italian), 1412 67th St.
Ascension, Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.
Atonement, 17th St., near 5th Ave.
Calvary, 966 Bushwick Ave.
Christ, E. D., Bedford Ave., near Division Ave.
Christ, Clinton St., cor. Harrison St.
Christ Chapel, Wolcott St., near Van Brunt St.
Christ, Ridge Boulevard and 73d St.
Emmanuel, E. 23d St., Sheepshead Bay.
Epiphany, Ave. R and E. 17th St.
Good Shepherd, McDonough St., near Lewis Ave.
Grace, E. D., Conselyea St., near Lorimer St.
Grace, Hicks St., cor. Grace Court.
Holy Apostles, Greenwood Ave., cor. Prospect.
Holy Comforter Chapel, 44 Debevoise St.
Holy Cross Mission, 176 St. Nicholas Ave.
Holy Spirit, Bay Parkway, cor. 82d St.
Holy Trinity, Clinton St., cor. Montague St.
Incarnation, Gates Ave., near Classon Ave.
Messiah, Greene Ave., cor. Clermont Ave.
Nativity, Ocean Ave. and Ave. F.
Redeemer, Pacific St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Alban's, Ave. F, cor. E. 94th St.
St. Andrew's, 50th St. and 4th Ave.
St. Ann's, Clinton, cor. Livingston St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Augustine's, St. Edward's St., near Myrtle Ave.
St. Barnabas's (Col.), Belmont Ave. and Elton St.
St. Bartholomew's, Pacific St., near Bedford Ave.
St. Clement's, Pennsylvania Ave., cor. Liberty.
St. Gabriel's, Hawthorne St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. George's, Marcy Ave., cor. Gates.
St. James's, St. James Pl., cor. Lafayette Ave.
St. John the Baptist's, Webster Ave. and Ocean Parkway.
St. John's, St. John's Pl., cor. 7th Ave.
St. John's, 99th St., cor. Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. John's Hos. Chapel, Atlantic Ave., cor. Albany.
St. Jude's, 55th St., cor. 14th Ave.
St. Luke's, Clinton Ave., near Fulton St.
St. Lydia's, Glenmore Ave. and Crystal St.
St. Margaret's Chapel, 42d St., near Fort Hamilton Ave.
St. Mark's, Adelphi St., near De Kalb Ave.
St. Mark's, Brooklyn Ave. and Eastern Parkway.
St. Martin's, President St. and Carroll Park.
St. Mary's, Classon, near Willoughby Ave.
St. Matthew's, McDonough St. and Tompkins Ave.
St. Matthias's, Sheepshead Bay.
St. Michael's, High St., near Gold St.
St. Paul's, Clinton St., cor. Carroll.
St. Paul's, Church Ave., cor. St. Paul's Pl.
St. Peter's, State St., near Bond St.
St. Philip's, 11th Ave., cor. 80th St.
St. Philip's, Dean St., near Troy Ave.
St. Simon's, Ave. K and E. 12th St.
St. Stephen's, Patchen Ave., cor. Jefferson Ave.
St. Thomas's, Cooper St., cor. Bushwick Ave.
St. Timothy's, Howard Ave., near Fulton St.
Transfiguration, Ridgewood and Railroad Aves.
Trinity, Arlington Ave., near Schenck Ave.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Grace, Herkimer St., near Saratoga Ave.
Reconciliation, Jefferson Ave., cor. Nostrand Ave.
Redemption, Leonard St., near Norman Ave.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

Bay Ridge, Ridge Boulevard and 80th St.
Bethany Reformed, Clermont Ave., near Willoughby Ave.
Church of Jesus, 64 Menahan St.
Dutch Evang., Conklin Ave., Canarsie.
Edgewood, 53d St. and 14th Ave.
First Church of Williamsburg, Bedford Ave. and Clymer St.
Flatbush (First), Flatbush Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Flatbush (Second), Church Ave., cor. Bedford Ave.
Flatlands, Kouwenhoven Pl., near E. 40th St.
Grace, Lincoln Rd., cor. Bedford Ave.
Gravesend, 115 Neck Rd.

REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA—Continued.

Greenwood Heights, 7th Ave., cor. 45th St.
Heights, Church on the, Pierrepont St., near Henry.
Kent St., Kent St., near Manhattan Ave.: Children's Mission, 125 Eagle St.
New Brooklyn, Herkimer St., cor. Dewey Pl.
New Lots, New Lots Rd., cor. Schenck Ave.
New Utrecht, 18th Ave., near 83d St.
Ocean Hill, Herkimer St., cor. Hopkinson St.
Old Bushwick, Conselyea and Humboldt Sts.
Old First, 7th Ave., cor. Carroll St.
South, 4th Ave. and 55th St.
St. Petri, German Evang.; Branch at 1357 Greene Ave.; Union Ave., cor. Scholes St.
S. Bushwick, Bushwick Ave. and Himrod St.
Twelfth St., 12th St., near 5th Ave.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodlawn, Ave. M and E. 9th St.

REFORMED CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Christ Evang., 54 Wyona St.
German Emanuel, 410 Graham Ave.
German Evang. Reformed of Ridgewood, cor. Grove St. and Onderdonk Ave.
St. Luke's, 53 Sutton St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Bishop of Brooklyn, Right Reverend Charles E. McDonnell, 367 Clermont Ave.

All Saints' (German), Throop Ave., cor. Thornton St.
Annunciation of the B. V. M. (German), N. 5th St., cor. Havemeyer St.
Assumption of the B. V. M., Cranberry St.
Blessed Sacrament, Fulton St., cor. Euclid Ave.
Chapel of St. John's Home, St. Mark's Ave., cor. Albany Ave.
Chapel of St. Mary's Female Hospital, 155 Dean St.
Chapel of St. Mary's General Hospital, Rochester and St. Mark's Aves.
Chapel of St. Peter's Hospital, Henry St., cor. Warren St.
Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Hopkinson Ave., cor. Pacific St.
Chapel of the Precious Blood, Fort Hamilton Parkway and 54th St.
Chapel of the Visitation Convent, Ridge Boulevard and 89th St.
Epiphany, 100-104 S. 9th St.
Fourteen Holy Martyrs, Central Ave., cor. Covert St.
Guardian Angel, Ocean Parkway, near Neptune Ave.
Holy Cross, Church Ave., near Rogers.
Holy Family (Slovak), Nassau Ave., near 15th St.
Holy Family, Rockaway Ave. and 98th St.
Holy Family (German), 13th St., near 4th Ave.
Holy Innocents, E. 17th St. and Beverly Rd.
Holy Name of Jesus, Prospect Park West and Prospect Ave.
Holy Rosary, Chauncey St., near Reid Ave.
Immaculate Conception, Leonard St., cor. Maujer.
Immaculate Heart of Mary, Fort Hamilton Ave., cor. E. 4th St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Most Holy Trinity (German), 132 Montrose Ave.
Nativity, Classon Ave., cor. Madison St.
Our Lady of Angels, 4th Ave., cor. 74th St.
Our Lady of Charity, Dean St., near Schenectady Ave.
Our Lady of Consolation (Polish) Metropolitan Ave. and Berry St.
Our Lady of Czenstochowa (Polish) 25th St., near 4th Ave.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam, near Ralph Ave.
Our Lady of Guadalupe, 73d St. and 15th Ave.
Our Lady of Lebanon (Maronite), Hicks St., near State St.
Our Lady of Loretto (Italian), Pacific St., cor. Sackman St.
Our Lady of Lourdes, De Sales Pl., near Broadway.
Our Lady of Mercy, Schermerhorn St., near Bond.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, N. 8th St. and Union Ave.
Our Lady of Peace (Italian), 526 Carroll St.
Our Lady of Perpetual Help, 5th Ave., near 59th St.
Our Lady of Pilar, Clermont Ave.
Our Lady of the Rosary of Pompeii, Seigel St., off Bushwick Ave.
Our Lady of the Presentation, Rockaway Ave., cor. St. Mark's Ave.
Our Lady of Refuge, Ocean and Foster Aves.
Our Lady of Solace, W. 17th St. and Mermaid Ave.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Morgan Ave. and Harrison Pl.
Our Lady of Victory, Throop Ave., cor. McDonough St.
Queen of All Saints, Lafayette and Vanderbilt Aves.
Sacred Heart, Barren Island.
Sacred Heart, Clermont Ave., near Park Ave.
Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, Degraw and Hicks Sts.
Spanish Mission, Cumberland St., near Lafayette Ave.
St. Agatha's, 50th St. and 7th Ave.
St. Agnes's, Hoyt St., cor. Sackett.
St. Aloysius's, Onderdonk Ave. and Stanhope St.
St. Alphonsus's, 177 Kent Ave.
St. Ambrose's, Tompkins Ave., cor. De Kalb Ave.
St. Anne's, Front St., cor. Gold.
St. Anthony of Padua's, Manhattan Ave. and Milton St.
St. Athanasius's, 22d Ave. and Ocean Boulevard.
St. Augustine's, 6th Ave. and Sterling Pl.
St. Barbara's, Central Ave., cor. Bleecker St.
St. Benedict's (German), Fulton St., near Ralph Ave.
St. Bernard's (German), Rapelye St., cor. Hicks.
St. Blaise's, Kingston Ave. and Maple St.
St. Boniface's (German), Duffield St., near Willoughby St.
St. Brendan's, Ave. O and E. 12th St.
St. Brigid's, Linden St., cor. St. Nicholas Ave.
St. Casimir's (Polish), 40 Greene Ave.
St. Catherine of Alexandria, 41st St. and Fort Hamilton Parkway.
St. Catherine of Genoa, 124 E. 40th St.
St. Cecilia's, N. Henry St., cor. Herbert St.

CHURCHES IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Charles Borromeo's, Sidney Pl., cor. Livingston St.
St. Columbkille's, 140-146 Dupont St.
St. Edward's, St. Edward's St., cor. Leo Pl.
St. Elias's (Ruthenian), Leonard St., near Greenpoint Ave.
St. Finbar's, Bay 20th St. and Bath Ave.
St. Frances de Chantal's, 57th St., near 13th Ave.
St. Francis of Assisi, Lincoln Rd. and Nostrand Ave.
St. Francis Xavier's, Carroll St., cor. 6th Ave.
St. Gabriel's, New Lots Rd. and Linwood St.
St. George's (Lithuanian), 225 High St.
St. Gregory's, Brooklyn Ave. and St. John's Pl.
St. Ignatius's, Nostrand Ave. and Carroll St.
St. James's Pro-Cathedral, Jay St., cor. Chapel St.
St. Jerome's, cor. Newkirk and Nostrand Aves.
St. John Cantius's (Polish), Blake and New Jersey Aves.
St. John the Baptist's, Willoughby Ave., near Lewis Ave.
St. John the Evangelist's, 21st St., near 5th Ave.
St. John's Chapel, Clermont Ave., near Greene Ave.
St. Joseph's, Pacific St., near Vanderbilt Ave.
St. Leonard of Port Maurice's (German), Hamburg Ave., cor. Jefferson St.
St. Louis's, Ellery St., near Nostrand Ave.
St. Lucy's (Italian), Kent Ave., near Park Ave.
St. Malachy's, Van Sicklen Ave., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Mark's, E. 14th St. and Shore Rd.
St. Martin of Tours's, Knickerbocker Ave. and Hancock St.
St. Mary, Mother of Jesus, 85th St., cor. 23d Ave.
St. Mary, Queen of Angels (Lithuanian), S. 4th and Roebling Sts.
St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Court St., cor. Luquer.
St. Mary the Virgin (Greek Melchite), 84 State St.
St. Matthew's, Utica Ave., cor. Lincoln Pl.
St. Matthias's, Elm Ave., near Woodward.
St. Michael's, 4th Ave., cor. 42d St.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Michael's Archangel (Italian), 230 Concord St.
St. Michael's (German), Jerome St., near Liberty Ave.
St. Nicholas's (German), Devoe St., cor. Olive St.
St. Patrick's, Kent Ave., cor. Willoughby Ave.
St. Patrick's, 95th St., cor. 4th Ave.
St. Paul's, Court St., cor. Congress St.
St. Peter's, Hicks St., cor. Warren St.
SS. Peter and Paul's, Wythe Ave., near S. 2d St.
St. Rita, Essex St., near Atlantic Ave.
St. Rocco (Italian), 27th St., near 4th Ave.
St. Rosalia's (Italian), 62d St. and 14th Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Lawrence Ave., Parkville.
St. Saviour's, 6th St. and 8th Ave.
SS. Simon and Jude, Ave. T and Van Sicklen St.
St. Stanislaus Martyr (Scandinavian), 14th St., near 6th Ave.
St. Stanislaus Kostka's (Polish), Driggs Ave., near Humboldt St.
St. Stephen's, Summit St., cor. Hicks St.
St. Teresa's, Classon Ave., cor. Sterling Pl.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, 4th Ave., cor. 9th St.
St. Thomas Aquinas's, Flatbush and Flatlands Aves.
St. Vincent de Paul's, N. 6th St., near Driggs Ave.
Transfiguration, Hooper St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Visitation of the B. V. M., Verona St., cor. Richards St.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Danish-Norwegian, 675 Hicks St.
German, 1831 Gates Ave.
No. 2 (Colored), 1661 Dean St.
Swedish, 7th Ave. and 45th St.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

Church of New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl. and Clark St.
First (German), Jefferson and Knickerbocker Aves.
Second (German), Gates Ave. and Broadway.

UNITARIAN.

Flatbush (Fourth), E. 19th St., cor. Beverly Rd.
Saviour (First), Pierrepont St., cor. Monroe Pl. Willow Place Chapel.

UNITARIAN—Continued.

Second, Clinton St., cor. Congress St.
Unity (Third), Gates Ave., cor. Irving Pl.

UNIVERSALIST.

All Souls' Church, Ditmas and Ocean Aves.
Good Tidings, Madison St., cor. Stuyvesant Ave.
Our Father, Grand Ave., near Fulton St.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Brethren, 354 60th St.
Brooklyn Spiritual Soc., 28 Irving Pl.
Brooklyn Tabernacle, 17 Hicks St.
Christian Church of the Evangel, 678 Leonard St.
Christian and Missionary Alliance, 320 Schermerhorn St.
Church of Divine Light, Quincy St., near Reid Ave.
Church of God and Followers of Christ (Colored), 163 Prince St.
Church of the Second Advent, Greene Ave., near Tompkins Ave.
Divine Science, Church of the Healing Christ, Lafayette and Clermont Aves.
Ethical Culture Soc., Academy of Music.
First Free Baptist, Keap St., cor. Marcy Ave.
Flatbush Christian, Dorchester Rd. and E. 18th St.
Grace Gospel, Bainbridge St., near Saratoga Ave.
Higher Life Fellowship, 76 Hanson Pl.
Latter-Day Saints, Park Pl. and Schenectady Ave.
Latter Day Saints (Mormon), Gates and Reid Aves.
Lighthouse, Myrtle Ave. and Hart St.
Meserole, 128 Meserole Ave.
New Jerusalem, Monroe Pl., cor. Clark St.
Norwegian Evan. Free, 15th St. and 4th Ave.; Annex, 52d St. and 8th Ave.
People's, 77 Sutton St.
Reformed Presbyterian, 452 Monroe St.
South Brooklyn Gospel, 4th Ave., cor. 56th St.
St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox, 301 Pacific St.
Vanderveer Park, New York Ave. and Ave. D.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS

BAPTIST.

Ebenezer (Col.), S. Prince St., Flushing.
Elmhurst, Whitney Ave., cor. Judge St.
First, 11th St., near Ely Ave., L. I. City.
First, Flushing, Stanford Ave. and Union St.
First, Grove St., near Flushing Ave., Jamaica.
First, Woodside Ave. and 5th St., Woodside.
First, 389 Hancock St., Ravenswood.
Forest Parkview Chapel, Glendale.
Richmond Hill, Fulton Ave., cor. Stoothoff Ave.
St. Stephen's (Col.), 133 Camelia St., Astoria.
Shiloh (Col.), 100 Douglas St., Jamaica.

BAPTIST—Continued.

Union Course, 1st St. and Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Wyckoff, Summerfield and Forest Aves.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Far Rockaway, Masonic Temple, Mott Ave.
First, Flushing, 93 Murray St.
First, Richmond Hill, Greenwood Ave.
Society, Jamaica, Masonic Temple, Union Ave.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Broadway, 22d St., Flushing.
Christ, Columbia Ave. and Ferris St., Woodhaven.
Church in the Gardens, Forest Hills.
First, Bowne Ave. and Lincoln St., Flushing.

CONGREGATIONAL—Continued.

First, Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and 9th St.
First, Walker and Grafton Aves., Woodhaven.
Forest, Parkview, Glendale.
Pilgrim, Ridgewood and Oxford Sts., Richmond Hill.
Union, Oak and Orchard Sts., Richmond Hill.
Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

Forest Ave., Ridgewood Heights, Forest and Linden Aves.

EVANGELICAL.

Collegiate Union of Corona: Union. Evang., 45 Grand Ave.; Leverick Memorial, Burnside Ave. and 46th St., Corona.
Emmanuel (German), Bigelow and Jerome Aves., Woodhaven.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

JEWISH.

Anawath Israel, N. Washington and Fulton Sts., Jamaica.
Congregation Independent of Tifareth Israel, Corona.
Derech Emunah, Vernon and Ocean Aves.
Rockaway Beach, Boulevard and Dodges St.
Shaarey Zadek, Arverne.
Temple Israel, 10 S. Fairview Ave., Rockaway Beach.
Temple Israel, Roanoke St., Far Rockaway.

LUTHERAN.

Christ, 144 5th St., Woodside.
Christ, Rosedale.
Christ, Jerome Ave., Woodhaven.
Christ, Floral Park.
Emanuel, Sycamore Ave. and High St., Corona.
Emmaus, Doscher Ave. and Cornelia St., Ridgewood Heights.
Good Shepherd, Ashby and Horan Aves., South Ozone Park.
Grace, Lyceum Hall, Queens.
Holy Trinity, Hollis.
Immanuel, 21st St., near 8th Ave., Whitestone.
Mission, Bayside Park Ave. and 2d St.
Mission, Port Washington.
Redeemer, Cooper and Fosdick Aves., Glendale.
St. Andrew's, Glen Morris.
St. James's, Winfield, Grove and Prospect Sts.
St. John's, 6th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.
St. John's, 186 Percy St., Flushing.
St. John's, Wilton St., near Atlantic Ave., Maspeth.
St. John's, Stoothoff Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Luke's, Yarmouth and Downing Sts., Woodhaven.
St. Mark's, New York Ave., near South St., Jamaica.
St. Paul's, Stoothoff Ave., near Ridgewood Ave., Richmond Hill.
St. Paul's, Dunton, L. I.
Swedish, Potter Ave., L. I. City.
Swedish, Clinton St., near Shell Rd., Corona.
Swedish, Richmond Hill.
Trinity, Middle Village.
Trinity, 8th Ave., near Broadway, L. I. City.
Trinity, Andrew and Pacific Sts., Maspeth.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Bayside, Palace Ave. and West St., Bayside.
Corona, Kingsland and Alburtis Aves, Corona.
Corona Italian Mission, 52 Moore St.
Elmhurst, Medina Pl. and Grove St.
Epworth, 8th Ave. and 20th St., Whitestone.
First, Amity St., Flushing.
First, Church and Beaufort Sts., Richmond Hill.
First, Locust St. and Sycamore Ave., Corona.
First, Springfield Gardens, near New York and Farmers Aves.
First, Temple and Crescent Sts., Astoria.
First, Kimball Ave., cor. Hatch Ave., Ozone Park.
First, Minnetonka Ave., Hollis.
First, Johnson Ave. and Beaufort St., Morris Park.
First German, 80 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Italian, Van Alst Ave. and Lincoln St., Astoria.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

Glendale, Tesla Pl.
Jamaica, 430 Fulton St., Jamaica.
Maspeth, Columbia St., Maspeth.
Middle Village, Metropolitan Ave., Middle Village.
Ridgewood Heights (German), Woodward Ave. and Grove St.
Shaw Ave., Union Course.
Springfield Gardens, Farmers Ave. and Merrick Rd., Springfield.
Trinity, Brandon and Gulon Aves., Richmond Hill.
Van Alst Ave., 192 Van Alst Ave., L. I. City.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL (AFRICAN).

Allen Chapel, Washington and South Sts., Jamaica.
Douglaston, Douglaston.
First Union American, 147 Broadway, Astoria.
Macedonia, 159 Lincoln St., Flushing.
St. Mark's, Elmhurst.
St. Peter's, Douglaston.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

Centreville Ave., Aqueduct, L. I.
First, Springfield Gardens.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Astoria, 954 Boulevard, Astoria.
Calvary, Maspeth.
Church of Peace, Hillside.
First, 28 Prospect Ave., E. Williamsburg.
First, Barclay and Murray Sts., Flushing.
First, Greenwood Ave., near Atlantic St., Richmond Hill.
First, Fulton St. and Clinton Ave., Jamaica.
First (German), Forest Ave., Evergreen.
French Evangelical, 4176 Chichester Ave., Woodhaven.
First of Newtown, Hoffman Boulevard, Elmhurst.
Hillside, Fulton and Harvard Sts., Jamaica.
Ravenswood, Boulevard and Webster Ave., Ravenswood.
Russell Sage Memorial, Far Rockaway.
Springfield, Springfield Ave. and Broadway; Cedar Manor Chapel, Matthews St., near New York Ave.; Rosedale Church, Lincoln Boulevard and Union St.
Woodhaven First, Jerome and Walker Aves., Woodhaven.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Montauk Ave., Bayside.
All Saints', Lefferts Ave., Morris Park.
Annunciation, Cooper St., near Webster Ave., Glendale.
Epiphany, McCormick and Kimball Aves., Ozone Park.
Grace, 41st St., Corona.
Grace, 314 Fulton St., Jamaica; Grace Chapel, Merrick Road, Jamaica.
Grace, 11th Ave. and 18th St., Whitestone.
Redeemer, Crescent and Temple Sts., Astoria.
Resurrection, Church St., Richmond Hill.
St. Andrew's Mission, 204 17th St., Astoria.
St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea, Belle Harbor.
St. Gabriel's, Fulton St., Hollis.
St. George's, Franklin St., Astoria.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. George's, Main St., Flushing.
St. James's, Broadway and Corona Ave., Elmhurst.
St. John's, Mott Ave., Far Rockaway.
St. John's, Van Alst Ave. and 10th St., L. I. City.
St. Andrew's Chapel, Range Ave., Creedmore.
St. John's, Sanford Ave. and Wilson St., Flushing.
St. Joseph's, Franklin Ave., Queens.
St. Mary's Chapel, Laurel Hill.
St. Mary's Chapel, Van Wyck Ave., Dunton.
St. Matthew's, Woodhaven.
St. Paul's Chapel, 13th St. and 1st Ave., College Point.
St. Paul's, Striker Ave. and 8th St. Woodside.
St. Saviour's, Maspeth.
St. Stephen's, Grand and N. 1st Sts., Jamaica.
St. Thomas's, Vernon Ave., Ravenswood.
Zion, Douglaston.

REFORMED.

First, 1st Ave. and 10th St., College Point.
First German, Far Rockaway.
First, 100 Academy St., L. I. City.
First Newton, Broadway and Union Ave., Elmhurst.
Forest Park, Hillside Ave. and Ferry St., Woodhaven.
Flushing, Bowne Ave. and Amity St., Flushing.
German Evangelical, Woodhaven and Ridgeway Aves., Woodhaven.
German Second, 526 2d Ave., Astoria.
Jamaica Dutch, Fulton and Ray Sts., Jamaica.
Queens, Jericho Rd. and Creed Ave.
Reformed Church of Astoria, Remsen St., Astoria.
Ridgewood (Dutch), Evergreen.
St. Paul's, Herriman and Hillside Aves., Jamaica.
Steinway, Ditmas and 11th Aves.
Sunnyside, 310 Buckley St., L. I. City.
Winfield, Woodside and Lee Aves.
Woodhaven, cor. Woodhaven and Ridgewood Aves. Woodhaven.
Zion (German), Horton St., Elmhurst.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

Christ, South Ozone Park.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

B. V. M. Help of Christians, Winfield Junction.
B. V. M. Mt. Carmel, Newton Ave., Astoria.
Gate of Heaven, Ozone Park.
Holy Child Jesus, Richmond Hill.
Holy Cross (Polish), Maspeth.
Nativity (Italian), Woodhaven.
Our Lady of Sorrows, Shell Rd., Corona.
Sacred Heart, Bayside.
St. Adelbert's (Polish), Elmhurst.
St. Anastasia, Douglaston.
St. Andrew of Avellino, Broadway and 18th St., Flushing.
St. Bartholomew's, 4th St., Elmhurst.
St. Benedict Joseph's, Morris Park.
St. Camillus's, Seaside.
St. Clement's, South Ozone Park.
St. Elizabeth's, Atlantic Ave. and 3d St., Woodhaven.
St. Fidelis's, High and 15th Sts., College Point.
St. Francis de Sales's, Belle Harbor.
St. Gerard Magella, Hollis.

CHURCHES IN QUEENS—*Continued.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Gertrude's, Edgemere.
Sts. Joachim and Anne, Hollis Ave. Queens
St. Josaphat's (Polish), Bay Side.
St. Joseph's (German), L. I. City.
St. Joseph's (Polish), Rockaway Rd., Jamaica
St. Leo's (Italian), Sycamore Ave. and Elm St., Corona.
St. Luke's, 11th Ave., Whitestone.
St. Margaret's, Middle Village.
St. Mary's, Hunter's Point, L. I. City.
St. Mary Magdalen's, Springfield.
St. Mary's (German), Flushing and Shelton Sts., Jamaica.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Mary's Star of the Sea, Far Rockaway.
St. Michael's, Union and Madison Sts., Flushing.
St. Monica's, Washington St., Jamaica.
St. Pancras's, Glendale.
St. Patrick's, Dutch Kills, L. I. City.
St. Pius V., Jamaica.
St. Raphael's, Blissville, L. I. City.
St. Rita's, Boulevard, near Webster Ave.
St. Rose of Lima's, Rockaway Beach.
St. Sebastian's, Woodside.
St. Stanislaus's, Maspeth.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

St. Thomas's, Benedict Ave., Woodhaven.
St. Virgilius, Broad Channel.
Transfiguration, Hull Ave., Maspeth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bethel Union, Hawtree Creek Rd., Woodhaven.
Forest Hills Free Church, Forest Hills.
Friends' Meeting, Broadway, Flushing.
Grace Choral Soc., 40 Crescent St., Long Island City.
Union Evangelical Church (Ind.), 4th Ave. and 14th St., College Point.

CHURCHES IN RICHMOND.

BAPTIST.

First, Hamilton and Westervelt Aves., New Brighton.
Mariners' Harbor, Union Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
New Dorp, New Dorp.
Park, Broadway and Vreeland St., Port Richmond.
St. Philip's (Col.), Elm St., Port Richmond.
South, Main St., Tottenville.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST.

First, Staten Island, 67 Stuyvesant Pl., New Brighton.

EVANGELICAL.

Norwegian (Evang.) Free, West New Brighton.
West. Bapt., Shore Rd., Kreischerville.

JEWISH.

B'nai Jeshurun, Richmond Turnpike, Tompkinsville.
Emanuel, Post Ave., Port Richmond.

LUTHERAN.

Immanuel, New Springville.
Evangelical, 191 Beach St., Stapleton.
German, New Brighton.
Mission, Dongan Hills.
Mission, Lindenhurst.
Norwegian, Avenue B, Port Richmond.
Norwegian, Nicholas Ave., Port Richmond.
St. John's, Port Richmond.
St. Paul's, Caroline and Cary Aves., West New Brighton.
Scandinavian, Jersey and 5th Ave., New Brighton.
Swedish, Port Richmond.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

Asbury, Richmond Ave., New Springville.
Bethel, Amboy Rd. and Church, Tottenville.
Bethel (Colored), Tompkinsville.
Dickinson, Linoleumville.
Grace, 213 Heberton Ave., Port Richmond.
Graniteville, Port Richmond.
Kingsley, Stapleton.
St. James, Rosebank.
St. John's, Rossville.
St. Mark's, Pleasant Plains.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—Continued.

St. Paul's, Amboy Ave., Tottenville.
Summerfield, Mariners' Harbor.
Trinity, Prospect and Elizabeth, West New Brighton.
Wandell Memorial, Concord.
Woodrow, Princess Bay.

MORAVIAN.

Castleton Corners, Richmond Turnpike, Castleton Corners.
First, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.
Great Kills, Hillside Ave.
New Dorp, Richmond Road.
Stapleton Moravian Episcopal, Osgood Ave., Stapleton.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Calvary, Bement and Castleton Aves., West Brighton.
First Edgewater, Stapleton.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

All Saints', Central Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Ascension, West New Brighton.
Christ, Franklin Ave. and 2d St., New Brighton.
Holy Comforter, Eltingville.
Italian Mission, Port Richmond.
St. Andrew's, Church and Mill Rds., Richmond.
St. John's, New York Ave., Clifton.
St. Luke's, Shore Rd. and St. Luke's Ave., Rossville.
St. Mary's, Davis Ave., West New Brighton.
St. Paul's Memorial, 93 St. Paul's Ave., Tompkinsville.
St. Simon's, Concord.
St. Stephen's, Bentley Manor, Tottenville.
Trinity, 3d St., New Dorp.

REFORMED.

Brighton Heights, New Brighton.
Huguenot, Huguenot Park.
Mariners' Harbor, Richmond Terrace and Lockman Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
Reformed Church on Staten Island, Port Richmond.
St. Peter's, Kreischerville.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Blessed Sacrament, Manor Rd., West New Brighton.
Immaculate Conception, Targee St., Stapleton.

ROMAN CATHOLIC—Continued.

Our Lady of the Assumption Chapel, Webster Ave., New Brighton.
Our Lady of Consolation, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady of Good Counsel, Tompkinsville.
Our Lady Help of Christians, Tottenville.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Castleton Ave., West New Brighton.
Our Lady of Pity Chapel, Port Richmond.
Our Lady of the Rosary, South Beach.
Sacred Heart, West New Brighton.
St. Adalbert's, John St., Port Richmond.
St. Ann's, Dongan Hills.
St. Anthony's, Decker Ave., Linoleumville.
St. Clement's, Mariners' Harbor.
St. Joachim and St. Ann Chapel, Mt. Loretto.
St. John Baptist de la Salle, Stapleton.
St. Joseph's, Washington Ave., Rossville.
St. Joseph's (Italian), 94 St. Mary Ave., Rosebank. Our Lady of the Rosary Chapel, Sand Lane, Rosebank.
St. Mary's, New York Ave., Rosebank.
St. Mary of the Assumption, Port Richmond.
St. Michael's Chapel, Van Pelt Ave., Mariners' Harbor.
St. Patrick's, 45 St. Patrick's Pl.,
St. Peter's, St. Mark's Pl., New Brighton.

SEVEN DAY ADVENTISTS.

Staten Island, Masonic Temple, Port Richmond.

UNITARIAN.

Church of Redeemer, Clinton Ave., New Brighton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Immanuel Union (Ind.), Westerleigh.
Swedish Mission, 441 Westervelt Ave., Tompkinsville.

THE SOCIETY OF AMERICAN BACTERIOLOGISTS.

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PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Under an act of the Legislature (Chapter 786 of the Laws of 1917) a new Board of Education, to consist of seven members as against forty-six formerly constituting that body, will be appointed by the Mayor January 2, 1918, the term of office in each instance being seven years.

PUBLIC education in New York City began with the founding of the Free School Society (after 1826 the Public School Society) in 1805. The society started in a small way, depending upon private subscriptions, but soon received aid from the city. It gradually expanded, and until 1842 had control of the moneys supplied for educational purposes by the city and the common school fund of the State. This condition of affairs was unique. The society, being under the direction of high-minded citizens, enjoyed a large degree of public confidence. So anomalous a system could not last, however, and by an act of the Legislature, passed in 1842, the Board of Education was established. The Public School Society continued to conduct its schools until 1853, when, by mutual consent, they were all taken over by the board. The society at that time had more than a hundred schools; the value of the property it transferred to the city was estimated at $450,000, and during its existence it educated some 600,000 children. The Board of Education was an elective body from 1842 to 1871, the members being chosen first by wards, and from 1863 by school districts; since 1871 they have been appointed by the Mayor. In Brooklyn a Board of Education was created in 1843; the members were chosen by the Common Council until 1862, in which year the appointing power was vested in the Mayor. When consolidation took effect, in 1898, separate school boards were provided for the several boroughs (Manhattan and the Bronx being united), with a central Board of Education (composed of delegates from the four school boards, 19 in all) having charge of the finances, the erection and repair of buildings, the acquiring of sites, the purchase and distribution of supplies, etc. This system was dropped on the revision of the Charter in 1901, and since 1902 there has been one Board of Education for the city.

The Board of Superintendents, consisting of the superintendent of schools and eight associate superintendents, has large powers in the nomination, promotion, and transfer of teachers, the recommendation of text-books and scholastic supplies, the determination of courses of study, the fixing of qualifications for teachers' licenses, etc. Its important acts require the approval of the Board of Education. There are twenty-six district superintendents, whose duties are to visit schools and observe the work of teachers. The Board of Examiners (consisting of four examiners) conducts all examinations for would-be teachers, and prepares eligible lists. The school superintendents and examiners, as well as the supervisor of free lectures, the superintendent of school buildings, the superintendent of school supplies, and the director of attendance (whose duties are indicated by their titles), have terms of six years each. The Board of Education appoints all these officials and also a secretary, an auditor, and a director of reference and research, having no fixed term. Principals and teachers are appointed by the Board of Education on the recommendation of the Board of Superintendents. The merit system is in full operation, and teachers are appointed in order of standing on eligible lists. Beginners are on probation for three years, their licenses being renewable from year to year; when permanently licensed, their tenure is assured, and they cannot be removed except on charges. New teachers are appointed only after pursuing a training school course, or after five years' experience elsewhere.

The regular school day is five hours in length, but in September, 1913, it was decided that four hours should be considered full time for classes of the first-year grades; the kindergarten session is three hours in length.

Early in 1915 the duplicate school plan (practically the Gary system) was adopted in two schools, Public School 45, the Bronx, and Public School 89, Brooklyn. It has since been adopted in eleven other schools in the Bronx, two in Manhattan and fifteen in Brooklyn. One hundred and six additional schools have been selected for reorganization on the duplicate plan. Funds to the amount of $13,525,986 have been authorized by the financial authorities of the city for additions to and alterations in buildings, acquisition of sites, playgrounds, the installation of equipment, etc., covering the schools already organized on the duplicate school plan and for its further extension.

The budget appropriation of the Department of Education for 1917 was $41,430,447.49, of which $35,067,922.97 constituted the general school fund (for teachers' salaries). For 1918 the appropriation requested is $49,599,834.79, ($6,000,000.00 of this amount is for new buildings, additions and extensions), the general school fund being $36,091,634.26. Under the so-called Equal Pay law (Chapter 902, laws of 1911) teachers (men and women) in elementary schools serve three years at $726; they then advance, with yearly increments of $60, to $1,500. This applies to the great majority. In the upper grades the maximum salaries are $1,820 and $2,260. Assistants to principals (heads of departments) receive $2,400, and principals $3,500. In high schools salaries range from $900 to $3,150; in training schools from $1,000 to $3,250. Principals of high schools and training schools are paid $5,000, and $5,000 is the salary of district superintendents. Examiners and the director of attendance receive $6,000. Associate superintendents and the director of reference and research receive $6,500. The salary of the city superintendent is $10,000. The number of elementary schools is 515—154 in Manhattan, 179 in Brooklyn, 56 in the Bronx, 95 in Queens, and 34 in Richmond. The number of high schools is 24. There are also three training schools for teachers, four vocational schools and three truant schools. In the elementary schools there are 1,207 men and 16,272 women class teachers; in the high schools 1,147 men and 1,167 women. In the evening schools (high and elementary) there are 1,734 teachers. One hundred and fifty-five attendance officers enforce the Compulsory Education law. The latest available figures show the average attendance as follows:

	Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)	High Schools.		Elementary Schools. (Kindergarten, Primary, Grammar.)	High Schools.
Manhattan	243,328	18,538	Queens	56,605	5,288
Brooklyn	256,195	20,632	Richmond	14,223	1,091
The Bronx	94,534	5,829			
			Total	664,885	51,378

Number on part time, elementary schools:

Manhattan	9,236	Queens	2,955
Brooklyn	11,931	Richmond	
The Bronx	10,309		
		Total	34,431

Decrease in the number of part-time pupils has been 6,822.

Teachers incapacitated after thirty years' service are retired on pensions (half pay); the number of retired teachers September 1, 1917, was 1,437.

School buildings and sites are paid for with the proceeds of city bonds (corporate stock); the amount issued since consolidation has been $123,803,001.39, computed to July 1, 1917.

SCHOOLS IN MANHATTAN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	Henry, Catharine and Oliver Sts.
2	116 Henry St.
3	Hudson and Grove Sts.
4	Rivington and Pitt Sts.
5	141st St. and Edgecombe Ave.
6	Madison Ave. and 85th St.
7	Hester and Chrystie Sts.
8	29 King St.
9	West End Ave. and 82d St
10	117th St. and St. Nicholas Ave.
11	314 W. 17th St.
12	Madison and Jackson Sts.
13	239 E. Houston St.
14	225 E. 27th St.
15	732 5th St.
16	208 W. 13th St.
17	47th and 48th Sts., W. of 8th Ave.
18	121 E. 51st St.
19	344 E. 14th St.
20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts.
21	Mott and Elizabeth Sts., bet. Spring and Prince Sts.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.
23	Mulberry and Bayard Sts.
24	128th St., nr. Madison Ave.
25	330 5th St.
26	124 W. 30th St.
27	41st & 42d Sts., E. of 3d Ave.
28	257 W. 40th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.
30	88th St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
31	200 Monroe St.
32	357 W. 35th St.
33	418 W. 28th St.
34	108 Broome St.
35	160 Chrystie St.
36	710 E. 9th St.
37	113 E. 87th St.
38	Clarke, Dominick & Broome Sts.
39	235 E. 125th St.
40	320 E. 20th St.
41	36 Greenwich Ave.
42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.
43	Amsterdam Ave. & 129th St.
44	Hubert and Collister Sts.
45	225 W. 24th St.
46	St. Nicholas Ave. and W. 156th St.
47	225 E. 23d St. (Elementary and School for the Deaf.)
48	124 W. 28th St.
49	237 E. 37th St. (Vocational.)
50	211 E. 20th St.
51	519 W. 44th St.
52	Broadway and Academy St.
53	207 E. 79th St.
54	Amsterdam Ave. & 104th St.
56	351 W. 18th St.
57	176 E. 115th St.
58	317 W. 52d St.
59	226 E. 57th St.
61	E. 12th St., near Ave B.
62	Hester, Essex & Norfolk Sts.
63	3d and 4th Sts., e. of 1st Ave.
64	9th and 10th Sts., e. of Ave. B.
65	Eldridge and Forsyth, near Hester St.
66	88th St., near 1st Ave.
67	114-124 W. 46th St.
68	116 W. 128th St.
69	125 W. 54th St.
70	207 E. 75th St.
71	188-192 7th St.
72	Lexington Ave. and 105th St.
73	209 E. 46th St.
74	220 E. 62d St.
75	25 Norfolk St.
76	Lexington Ave. and 68th St.
77	1st Ave. and 86th St.
78	Pleasant Ave. and 119th St.
79	38 1st St.
81	119th and 120th Sts., near 7th Ave. (New York Model School.)
82	1st Ave. and 70th St.
83	16 E. 110th St.
84	430 W. 50th St.
85	1st Ave. and 117th St.
86	Lexington Ave. and 96th St.
87	Amsterdam Ave. and 77th St.
88	300 Rivington St.
89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
90	147th and 148th Sts., w. of 7th Ave.
91	Stanton and Forsyth Sts.
92	Broome and Ridge Sts.
93	Amsterdam Ave. and 93d St.
94	68th St. and Amsterdam Ave.
95	West Houston St., near Varick St.
96	Ave. A and 81st St.
97	Mangin St., near Stanton St.
100	138th St., w. of 5th Ave.
101	111th St., w. of Lexington Ave.
102	113th St., e. of 2d Ave.
103	119th St. and Madison Ave.
104	413 E. 16th St.
105	269 E. 4th St.
106	Lafayette St., near Spring St.
107	272 W. 10th St.
108	60 Mott St.
109	99th & 100th Sts., e. of 3d Ave.
110	28 Cannon St.
112	83 Roosevelt St.
114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.
115	176th and 177th Sts., east of St. Nicholas Ave.
116	215 E. 32d St.
117	170 E. 77th St. (Annex to Julia Richman High.)
119	133d and 134th Sts., near 8th Ave.
120	187 Broome St.
121	102d St., bet. 2d and 3d Aves.
122	9th St. and 1st Ave.
124	29 Horatio St.
126	536 E. 12th St.
127	515 W. 37th St.
130	143 Baxter St.
131	272 E. 2d St.
132	132d St. and Wadsworth Ave.
134	68 Pearl St.
135	51st St. and 1st Ave.
137	Grand and Essex Sts.
140	116 Norfolk St.
141	462 W. 58th St.
147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
150	95th & 96th Sts., e. of 2d Ave.
151	91st St. and 1st Ave.
157	St. Nicholas Ave. & 127th St.
158	Ave. A, 77th and 78th Sts.
159	119th St., bet. 2d & 3d Aves.
160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.
161	105 Ludlow St.
162	36 City Hall Place. (Annex to P. S. 23).
165	108th and 109th Sts., bet. Amsterdam Ave. and B'way.
166	89th St., bet. Amsterdam and Columbus Aves.
168	104th and 105th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
169	Audubon Ave. 168th and 169th Sts.
170	111th St., bet. 5th and Lenox Aves.
171	103d and 104th Sts., bet. 5th and Madison Aves.
172	108th and 109th Sts., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
174	Attorney near Rivington St.
177	Market and Monroe Sts.
179	101st and 102d Sts., bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
183	66th and 67th Sts., east of 1st Ave.
184	116th and 117th Sts., east of Lenox Ave.
186	145th and 146th Sts., near Amsterdam Ave.
188	Manhattan, East Houston, Lewis and E. 3d Sts.
190	82d St., bet. 1st and 2d Aves.
192	136th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
	Vocational School for Boys, 138th St., west of 5th Ave. (P. S. 100).
	Murray Hill Vocational School, 37th St., west of 2d Ave. (P. S. 49.)
	Manhattan Trade School for Girls, 209 E. 23d St.
	Truant, 215 E. 21st St.

HIGH SCHOOLS—De Witt Clinton, 10th Ave., 58th and 59th Sts.; Wadleigh, 114th and 115th Sts., W. of 7th Ave.; Washington Irving, 16th and 17th Sts.; Commerce, 65th and 66th Sts., W. of Broadway; Stuyvesant, 15th and 16th Sts., near 1st Ave.; Julia Richman, 60 W. 13th St. Training School for Teachers, 119th St., near 7th Ave.

THE BRONX.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

1	College Ave. and 145th St.
2	3d Ave., near 170th St.
3	157th St., e. of Courtlandt Ave.
4	Fulton Ave. and 173d St.
5	2436 Webster Ave.
6	Tremont, Bryant and Vyse Aves., West Farms.
7	Kingsbridge Ave. and 232d St.
8	Mosholu Parkway, Bedford Park.
9	486 E. 138th St.
10	Eagle Ave. and 163d St.
11	Ogden Ave., Highbridge.
12	Overing St., Benson & Frisby Aves., Westchester.
13	216th St. and Willett Ave., Williamsbridge.
14	Eastern Boulevard, Throgs Neck.
15	5th Ave., Eastchester. (Annex to P. S. 16.)
16	Carpenter Ave., Wakefield.
17	Fordham Ave., City Island.
18	Courtlandt Ave., near 148th St.
19	234th and 235th Sts., Woodlawn.
20	Fox, Simpson, and 167th Sts
21	225th & 226th Sts., n'r. White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.
22	599 E. 140th St. (Annex to P. S. 30.)
23	165th St. and Union Ave.
24	Kappock St., Spuyten Duyvil. (Annex to P. S. 7.)
25	Union Ave. and 149th St.
26	Andrews and Burnside Aves.
27	St. Ann's Ave., 147th and 148th Sts.
28	Tremont & Anthony Aves.; Annex, 1787 Weeks Ave.

THE BRONX ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS—*Continued.*

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
29	Cypress Ave. and 136th St.	39	Longwood Ave., Kelly and Beck Sts.	48	Spofford Ave., Coster and Faile Sts.
30	141st St. and Brook Ave.	40	Prospect Ave., Jennings St. and Ritter Pl.	49	261st St., Riverdale.
31	Mott and Walton Aves., 144th and 146th Sts.	41	Olinville Ave. and Magenta St., Olinville. (Annex to P. S. 13.)	50	Bryant and Vyse Aves., north of 172d St.
32	183d St. and Beaumont Ave. Annex, Boston R'd, Bronxdale.	42	Claremont Parkway and Washington Ave.	51	158th St., Jackson and Trinity Aves.
33	Jerome and Walton Aves., north of 184th St.	43	Brown Pl., 135th and 136th Sts.	52	Kelly St., east of Ave. St. John.
34	Amethyst and Victor Sts., Van Nest.	44	Prospect Ave. and 176th St.	53	168th St., Findlay and Teller Aves.
35	163d St., Grant and Morris Aves.	45	189th and Hoffman Sts. and Lorillard Pl.	54	Intervale Ave., Freeman and Chisholm Sts.
36	Blackrock Avenue, Unionport.	46	196th St., Bainbridge and Briggs Aves.	55	St. Paul's Place, Washington and Park Aves.
37	145th and 146th Sts., east of Willis Ave.	47	Randolph, St. Lawrence and Beach Aves.	56	207th St., Hull and Decatur Aves. (Annex to P. S. 8).
38	157th St. and 3d Ave.				

HIGH SCHOOLS—Morris, 166th St. Boston Rd., Jackson Ave.: Evander Childs, Randolph St., Lawrence and Beach Aves. (P. S. 47).

EVENING HIGH AND TRADE SCHOOLS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

20	Rivington and Forsyth Sts. (men).	184	116th St. near Lenox Ave. (men).		Harlem Even'g Trade, 138th and 139th Sts., west of 5th Ave. (men).
27	202 E. 42d St., Industrial Art.		Wadleigh, 114th St., near 7th Ave. (women).		Murray Hill Evening Trade' 232 E. 38th St. (men).
	DeWitt Clinton H. S., 59th St. and 10th Ave. (men).		Morris, Jackson Ave., Boston Road and 166th St. (men).		Washington Irving, Irving Pl., 16th and 17th Sts. (women).
40	Prospect Ave. and Jennings St. (women).		Stuyvesant Evening Trade, 15th and 16th Sts., west of 1st Ave. (men).		
62	Hester, Essex and Norfolk Sts. (women).				

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR MALES, MANHATTAN.

2	116 Henry St.	32	357 W. 35th St.	77	85th St. and 1st Ave.
16	208 W. 13th St.	40	320 E. 20th St.	79	42 1st St.
22	Stanton and Sheriff Sts.	58	52d St., near 8th Ave.	109	99th St., near 3d Ave.
25	4th and 5th Sts., west of 1st Ave.	65	Eldridge, near Hester St.	147	Henry and Gouverneur Sts.
27	41st St., east of 3d Ave.	70	207 E. 75th St.	160	Rivington and Suffolk Sts.

FOR MEN AND BOYS, WOMEN AND GIRLS, MANHATTAN.

21	Elizabeth St., near Spring St.	43	129th St. & Amsterdam Ave.	89	Lenox Ave. and 134th St.
29	Albany, Washington and Carlisle Sts.	67	120 W. 46th St.	103	119th St. & Amsterdam Ave.
		83	216 E. 110th St.	114	Oak, Oliver and James Sts.

EVENING SCHOOLS FOR FEMALES, MANHATTAN.

4	203 Rivington St.	38	Clarke, Dominick and Broome Sts.	71	190 7th St.
13	239 E. Houston St.	42	Hester, Orchard and Ludlow Sts.	72	Lexington Ave., 105th and 106th Sts.
14	225 E. 27th St.	45	24th St., near 8th Ave.	93	154 Broome St.
17	335 W. 47th St.	59	E. 57th St., near 3d Ave.	157	St. Nicholas Ave. and 127th St.
19	14th St., near 1st Ave.				
31	Monroe and Gouverneur Sts.				

HUNTER COLLEGE,
PARK AVE., CORNER EAST SIXTY-EIGHTH ST.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY,
UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS AND 32 WAVERLEY PLACE.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
AMSTERDAM AVE. AND 138TH STREET.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY,
WEST 116TH ST., NEAR AMSTERDAM AVE.

SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.	No.	Location.	No.	Location.
1	Adams and Concord sts.	21	McKibbin, near Manhat. av.	41	Dean, cor. New York ave.
2	47th st., near 3d ave.	22	Java, near Manhattan ave.	42	St. Mark's and Classon aves.
3	Hancock, near Bedford ave.	23	Conselyea & Humboldt sts.	43	Boerum, near Manhat. ave.
4	Berkeley pl., near 5th ave.	24	Arion pl., cor. Beaver st.	44	Throop, cor. Putnam ave.
5	Tillary, Bridge & Lawr'e sts.	25	Lafayette, near Sumner av.	45	Lafayette, near Classon ave.
6	Warren, near Smith st.	26	Quincy, near Ralph ave.	46	Union, near Henry st.
7	York, near Bridge st.	27	Nelson, cor. Hicks st.	47	Pacific & Dean sts., n'r 3d av.
8	Hicks, Middagh & Poplar sts.	28	Herkimer, near Ralph ave.	48	18th ave. and 67th st.
9	Sterling pl. & Vanderbilt av.	29	Columbia, cor. Amity st.	49	Maujer, near Graham ave.
10	7th ave. and 17th st.	30	Conover, Sullivan & Wolcott	50	S. 3d st. and Driggs ave
11	Washington, near Greene av.	31	Dupont, n'r Manhattan ave.	51	Meeker av., cor Humboldt st.
12	Adelphi, near Myrtle ave.	32	Hoyt, cor. President st.	52	Ellery, near Broadway.
13	Degraw, near Hicks st.	33	Heyward, near Broadway.	53	Troutman, near Central ave.
14	Navy and Concord sts.	34	Norman ave. and Eckford st.	54	Walworth, near Myrtle ave.
15	3d ave. and State st.	35	Decatur, cor. Lewis ave.	55	Floyd, near Tompkins ave.
16	Wilson, near Bedford ave.	36	Stagg, near Bushwick ave.	56	Bushwick av., cor. Mad'n st.
17	Driggs ave., cor. N. 5th st.	37	S. 4th, near Berry st.	57	Reid ave., cor. Van Buren st.
18	Maujer, near Leonard st.	38	N. 7th, near Bedford ave.	58	Degraw, near Smith st.
19	S. 2d, cor. Keap st.	39	6th ave., cor. 8th st.	59	Leonard, near Nassau ave.
20	Union ave. and Keap st.	40	15th st., near 4th ave.	60	4th ave., cor. 20th st.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
61	Fulton st. and N. Jersey ave. (Probationary School).
62	Bradford, near Liberty ave.
63	Hinsdale, n'r Glenmore ave.
64	Berriman and Belmont aves.
65	Richmond, n'r Ridgewood av.
66	Osborn, near Sutter ave.
67	N. Elliott pl., near Park ave.
68	Bushwick av., c. Kosciusko st.
69	Ryerson st., near Myrtle av.
70	Patchen ave., cor. Macon st.
71	Heyward, near Lee ave.
72	New Lots rd., cor. Schenck st.
73	McDougall, c. Rockaway ave.
74	Kosciusko st., n'r Broadway
75	Evergreen av., cor. Ralph st.
76	Wyona, near Fulton st.
77	2d st., near 6th ave.
78	Pacific st., near Court st.
79	Kosciusko, n'r Sumner ave. (Annex to P. S. 25.)
80	W. 17th and W. 19th sts., near Neptune ave.
81	Harway ave. and Stryker st.
82	4th ave., cor. 36th st.
83	Bergen, cor. Schenectady av.
84	Glenmore, cor. Stone ave.
85	Evergreen ave., cor. Cov't st.
86	Irving ave., cor. Harman st.
87	Herkimer, cor. Radde pl.
88	Thames st., c. Vanderv'rt pl.
89	Newkirk ave., cor. E. 31st st.
90	Bedford and Church aves.
91	E. New York & Albany aves.
92	Rogers ave. & Robinson st
93	New York av. & Herkimer st.
94	6th ave., 50th and 51st sts.
95	Van Sicklen, near Neck rd.
96	Ocean ave., and Ave. U. (Annex to P. S 153.)
97	Benson, cor. 25th ave.
98	Ave. Z, cor. E 26th st.
99	Coney Island & Elm aves.
100	W. 3d, between Park pl. and Sheepshead ave.
101	86th st., near 18th ave. (New Utrecht H. S.)
102	71st st. and 2d ave.
103	14th ave., 53d & 54th sts.
104	92d st., cor. 5th ave.
105	Ft. Hamilton av., 58th & 59th.
106	Hamburg and Putnam aves. and Cornelia st.
107	8th ave. and 13th st.
108	Linwood, cor. Arlington ave.
109	Dumont ave., Powell and Sackman sts.
110	Monitor st. and Driggs ave.
111	Sterling pl., c. Vanderbilt av. (Annex to P. S. 9.)
112	15th ave., 71st and 72d sts.
113	Evergreen ave. & Moffat st.
114	Remsen ave., cor. Ave. F.
115	E. 92d st., near Ave. M.
116	Knickerb'r ave., c. Grove st.
117	Stagg st. and Bushwick ave.
118	59th st. and 4th ave.
119	Ave. K and E. 38th st.
120	Barren Island.
121	E. 55th st. and Ave. C.
122	Harrison av. & Heyward st.
123	Irving ave. and Suydam st.
124	4th ave. and 13th st.
125	Blake and Thatford aves.
126	Meserole ave. & Guernsey st.
127	7th ave., 78th and 79th sts.
128	21st ave., 83d & 84th sts.
129	Quincy st., near Stuyvesant.
130	Fort Hamilton av & E. 5th st.
131	Ft. Hamilton av., 43d & 44th.
132	Manhattan and Met. aves.
133	Butler st., bet. 4th & 5th aves.
134	18th av., n. Ocean Parkway.
135	Church ave. and E. 48th st.
136	4th ave., 40th & 41st sts.
137	Saratoga av. & Bainbridge st.
138	Prosp't pl., w. of Nost'd ave. (Brooklyn Model School.)
139	Ave. C, E. 13th and 14th sts.
140	60th st., west of 4th ave.
141	Leonard, McKibbin and Boerum sts.
142	Henry and Rapelye sts.
143	Havemeyer, N. 6th & 7th sts.
144	Howard ave., Prospect pl. and St. Mark's ave.
145	Central ave. and Noll st.
146	18th and 19th sts., bet 6th and 7th aves.
147	Bushwick ave., Seigel & McKibbin sts.
148	Ellery and Hopkins sts., near Delmonico pl.
149	Sutter ave., Vermont and Wyona sts.
150	Christopher ave. & Sackman st., near Belmont ave.
151	Knickerbocker ave., Halsey and Weirfield sts.
152	Ave. G, E. 23d and 24th sts.
153	Ave. F & E. 12th st., Home' st
154	11th ave., Windsor pl. & Sherman st.
155	E'n Parkway & Herkimer st.
156	Sutter ave., Barrett & Grafton sts.
157	Kent ave., near Myrtle ave.
158	Belmont ave., Ashford and Warwick sts.
159	Pitkin ave., Hemlock and Crescent sts.
160	Ft. Ham. ave., 51st & 52d sts.
162	St. Nicholas and Willoughby aves. and Suydam st.
163	Benson and 17th aves. and Bay 14th st.
164	14th ave., 42d and 43d sts.
165	Lott and Hopkinson aves. and Amboy st.
166	S. 4th st., near Havemeyer.
167	Schen'dy ave. & East. P'way.
168	Throop ave. Bartlett and Whipple sts.
169	7th ave., 43d and 44th sts.
170	6th and Stewart aves., 71st and 72d sts.
171	Ridgewood, Lincoln and Nichols aves.
172	4th ave., 29th & 30th sts.
173	Pennsylvania ave. bet. Liberty and Glenmore aves.
174	Dumont, Alabama and Williams aves.
175	Blake & Hopkinson aves. & Bristol st.
176	12th & Bay R'e aves. & 68th st.
177	Ave. P and West ave.
178	Dean st., near Saratoga ave.
179	Ave. C, East 2d and 3d sts.
180	18th ave. and 67th st.
	Truant, Jamaica ave., opp. Enfield st.
	Vocational Jay & Nassau sts.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Girls' High School.....	Nostrand ave., cor. Halsey st.	Erasmus Hall.....	Flatbush ave., near Church ave.
Boys' High School.....	Putnam, cor. Marcy ave.	Eastern District.....	Marcy av., Rodney and Keap sts.
Manual Training.....	7th ave., 4th and 5th sts.	Commercial.....	Albany ave., Bergen and Dean sts.
Bushwick.	Irving ave., Madison & Woodbine sts.	New Utrecht.....	86th st., near 18th ave.
Bay Ridge.....	4th ave., 67th and Senator sts.	Training School for Teachers, Park pl., west of Nostrand ave.	

EVENING SCHOOLS—Night sessions are held for men and boys at Schools Nos. 13, 17, 43, 45, 84, 109, 145. For women and girls, Nos. 15, 18, 26, 123, 141, 150. For men and boys, women and girls, Nos. 5, 40, 92, 112, 120, 126, 136, 144, 148, 156, 158, 164. Eastern Evening High School for men held in P. S. No. 122; Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Boys' High School Building; Central Evening High School for women, held in Girls' High School Building; Williamsburg Evening High School for women, held in Eastern District High School; Evening Technical and Trade School, held in Manual Training High School; South Brooklyn Evening High School for men, held in Public School No. 94; New Lots Evening High School, held in Public School No. 149; Bay Ridge Evening High School for women, held in Public School No. 140; Bushwick Evening Trade School for men and boys, women and girls, 400 Irving Ave.

SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No.	Location.
1	9th st. and Van Alst av., L. I. City.
2	Hulst st., and Nott av., L. I. City.
3	Colonial av. and Euclid st., Forest Hills.
4	Prospect and Crescent sts., near Beebe av., L. I. City.
5	Academy st., near Grand av., L. I. City.
6	Steinway av., near Jamaica av., L. I. City
7	Van Alst av., near Flushing av., L. I. City.
8	Steinway av., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
9	Munson st., near Fulton av., L. I. City.
10	Flushing av., Bowery Bay.
11	Woodside av., Woodside.
12	Woodside av., Winfield.
13	Irving pl., Elmhurst.
14	Fairview av., Corona Heights.
15	Junction av., Corona.
16	Sycamore av., Corona.
17	Myrtle av., Corona.
18	Corona av., Corona.
19	Evergreen av., Corona.
20	Sanford av. and Union st., Flushing.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN QUEENS BOROUGH—*Continued.*

No.	Location.
21	Washington and Union sts., Flushing.
22	Sanford av. and Murray st., Flushing.
23	Whitestone av. and State st., Flushing
24	Queens and Robinson avs., Flushing.
25	Jamaica av., head of Vleigh, Flushing.
26	Fresh Meadow and Black Stump rds., Flushing.
27	13th st. & 1st av., College Point.
28	6th st., bet. 1st and 2d avs., College Point.
29	16th st. and 6th av., College Point.
30	11th av. and 19th st., Whitestone.
31	Bell av., Bayside.
33	Madison av. and Cedar st., Creedmoor.
34	Springfield rd. and Hollis av., Queens.
35	Palatina and Prospect avs., Hollis.
36	Everett st. and Central av., St. Albans.
37	Higbie av. and Springfield rd., Springfield.
38	Foster's Meadow rd., Rosedale.
39	State st. and Roanoke av., Far Rockaway.
40	Pacific and Union Hall sts., Jamaica.
41	Crocheron and Franklin avs., Bayside.
42	Boulevard and Vernam av., Rockaway Beach.
43	Washington av., Rockaway Park.
44	Boulevard and Academy av., Rockaway Beach.
45	Three-mile rd., Jamaica South
46	Old South rd., Aqueduct. Annex, Glen Morris.
48	South and Church sts., Jamaica.
49	Brenton av., Jamaica.
50	Wyckoff st., Talfourd Lawn, Jamaica.
51	Johnson av., Richmond Hill.
53	Elm st. near Atlantic av., Richmond Hill.
54	Hillside av. and Sherman st., Richmond Hill.
55	Maure av. and Beaufort st., Richmond Hill.
56	Orchard av. and Elm st., Richmond Hill.
57	Curtis av., near Broadway, Morris Park.
58	Walker and Grafton avs., Woodhaven.
59	University pl. and Rockaway rd., Woodhaven.
60	2d st., near Shaw av., Woodhaven.
61	Elm st., near Union pl., Brooklyn Hills. (Richmond Hill P. O.)
62	Washington av., near Broadway, Chester Park, Woodhaven.
63	Old South rd., near Woodhaven rd., Woodhaven.
64	Broadway, near Spruce st., Woodhaven.
65	Snedeker av. and 2d st., South Woodhaven.
66	Union pl. and Tulip st., Brooklyn Hills. (Rl'm'd Hill P.O.)
68	Bergen and Rathjen avs., Evergreen.
71	Forest av., East Williamsburg.
72	Maspeth av., Maspeth.
73	Lexington av., Maspeth.
74	Woodward av. and Starr st. Metropolitan. (B'klyn(P.O.)
75	Bleecker st. and Covert av. Ridgewood.
76	Montgomery & Congress avs., Laurel Hill.
77	Covert av., Centre and George sts., Ridgewood Park.
78	Maurice av. and Carroll pl., Winfield.
79	7th av. & 14th st., Whitestone.
80	Greenpoint av., near Bradley av., L. I. City.
81	Cypress av., Ralph and Bleecker sts., Evergreen.
82	Kaplan av., Hammond and Horton sts., Jamaica.
83	Vernon av., bet. Pierce and Graham avs., L. I. City.
84	Albert and Theodore sts., near Ditmars av., L. I. City.
85	DeBevoise av., near Woolsey av., L. I. City.
86	Old Flushing av., near Grand st., Maspeth.
87	Washington av. and Pulaski st., Middle Village.
88	Elm av. and Fresh Pond rd., Ridgewood Heights.
89	Orchard av., 5th and 6th sts., Elmhurst.
90	Washington av., near Jamaica av., Richmond Hill.
91	Central, Folsom and Fosdick avs., Glendale.
92	Hayes av., 42d and 43d sts., North Corona.
93	Forest and Putnam Aves., Ridgewood Heights.
94	Old House, Landing rd., Little Neck.
95	Larremore, Harvard and Yale av., Jamaica.
96	Rockaway rd. and Lincoln av., South Ozone Park.
97	Yarmouth and Shipley sts., Woodhaven.
99	Kew Gardens.
100	Glen Morris.
101	Children's lane and Russell pl., Forest Hills Gardens
	Parental School, Jamaica rd., Flushing.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Training.....	Flushing and Highland avs., Jamaica.	Newtown.....	Chicago av., Elmhurst.
Bryant.....	Academy and Radde sts., L. I. City.	Flushing.....	Broadway, Flushing.
Jamaica.....	Hillside av., Jamaica	Far Rockaway..	Far Rockaway. [Hill.
		Richmond Hill. .	Ridgewood & Cedar avs., Richmond

SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND BOROUGH.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

No	Location.
1	Academy pl., Tottenville.
2	Wiener st., Richmond Valley. (Prince Bay, P. O.)
3	School st., Prince Bay.
4	Fresh Kill rd., Kreischerville.
5	Amboy rd., Huguenot.
6	Rossville av., Rossville.
7	Fresh Kill rd., Green Ridge.
8	Lindenwood av., Great Kills.
9	Knight av., New Dorp.
10	Richmond rd., New Dorp.
11	Jefferson st., Dongan Hills.
12	Steuben st., Stapleton.
13	Pennsylvania av., Rosebank.
14	Broad and Brook sts., Stapleton.
15	Grant st., Tompkinsville.
16	Madison av., Tompkinsville.
17	Prospect av., New Brighton.
18	Broadway, W. New Brighton.
19	Greenleaf av., West New Brighton.
20	Heberton av., Port Richmond.
21	Sherman st., Port Richmond.
22	Richmond av., Graniteville. (Port Richmond P. O.)
23	Andros av., Mariners' Harbor.
24	Washington av., Summerville. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
25	Chelsea rd., Bloomfield. (P. O., Port Richmond; R. F. D.)
26	Richmond turnpike, Linoleumville.
27	Richmond av., New Springville.
28	Centre st., Richmond.
29	Manor rd., W. New Brighton.
30	Fisk av., W. New Brighton.
31	Pleasant av., Bogardus Corners. (Prince Bay P. O.)
32	Osgood av., Stapleton.
33	Washington av., Grant City. (Midland P. O.)
34	Fingerboard rd., Rosebank.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Curtis — Hamilton av. and St. Mark's pl., New Brighton.

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STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK.

Line.	Sailing Pier.	Destination.	New York Office.
Anchor	64, N. R.	Glasgow and Mediterranean Ports	21-24 State St.
American and Indian	Bush Docks, Bklyn.	Capetown and Calcutta	Prod. Ex. Bldg.
American	62, N. R.	Liverpool	9-11 Broadway.
Atlantic Transport	58, N. R.	London	9-11 Broadway.
Booth	4, ft. 45th St., Bklyn.	South American ports	17 Battery Place.
Bridgeport	27, E. R.	Bridgeport, Ct	Pier 14, N. R.
Bear Mountain	Battery	Bear Mountain	17 State St.
Bay State	19, E. R.	Providence, R. I	Pier 19, E. R.
Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd	53, 54, 56, N. R.	Liverpool and Mediterranean	21-24 State St.
Colonial	39, N. R.	Providence and Boston	Pier 39, N. R.
Commercial South American	33, E. R.	Barbados, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Etc	29 Broadway.
Catskill Evening	Ft. Christopher St.	Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie	Ft. Christopher St.
Clyde Santo Domingo	34, Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn.	Monte Christi, Puerto Plata, Sanchez, Samana, La Romana, Macoris, Santo Domingo City and Azua, D. R., via Grand Turk, Turks Island.	11 Broadway.
Clyde Steamship Co	36, N. R.	Charleston, S. C.; Galveston, Texas	Pier 36, N. R.
Central Hudson	24, N. R.	Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston	Pier 24, N. R.
Dyckman Street	Ft. West 205th St.	Englewood and Interstate Park	Pier 11, N. R.
French Line Steamship Co	57, N. R.	Bordeaux	19 State St.
Fabre	Ft. 31st St., Bklyn.	Naples, Italy; Marseilles, France	17 State St.
Fall River	14, N. R.	Newport, R. I.; Fall River, Mass	Pier 14, N. R.
Grace	33, Atlantic Terminal, Brooklyn.	Cristobal and Balboa, C. Z.; Callao and Mollendo, Peru; Arica, Iquique, Antofagasta, Coquimbo, Valparaiso, Chile.	No. 7 Hanover Sq.
Globe (The), Gaston, Williams, Wigmore, S. S. Corp.	Brooklyn, New York, New Jersey.	Peruvian, Chilian, Brazilian, and Italian ports.	35-37 Broadway.
Holland-America	Ft. 5th St., Hoboken	Rotterdam	21-24 State St.
Hudson Navigation Co	32, N. R.	Night Line to Albany and Troy	Pier 32, N. R.
Hartford	20, E. R.	Connecticut River and Hartford	Pier 20, E. R.
Hudson River Day	29, ft. Desbrosses St.	Hudson River landings to Albany	Pier 29, N. R.
Iron Steamboat Co	West 129th St	Coney Island and Rockaway	17 Battery Place.
Keansburg	Battery	Keansburg, N. J	.....
Lamport and Holt	8, E. R.	South American ports	42 Broadway.
Lloyd Italiano	74, N. R.	Mediterranean ports	No. 1 State St.
Maine Steamship	19, N. R.	Portland, Me	Pier 19, N. R.
Metropolitan	18, N. R.	Boston, Mass	Pier 18, N. R.
Munson Steamship	9, E. R.	Eastern Cuba and South America	82 Beaver St.
Mandalay	Battery	Atlantic Highlands	32 Broadway.
Mallory	36, N. R.	Key West, Fla.; Galveston, Tex	Pier 36, N. R.
Norton	29th St., Brooklyn.	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres	Prod'ce Exc. Bldg.
Norwegian-American	Ft. 30th St., Bklyn.	Bergen, Stavanger, Christiansand, and Christiania.	8-10 Bridge St.
Navigazione Generale Italiana	74, N. R.	Genoa and Naples	No. 1 State St.
New Bedford	40, N. R.	New Bedford, Mass	Pier 14, N. R.
New London	40, N. R.	New London, Ct	Pier 14, N. R.
New Haven	28, E. R.	New Haven, Ct	Pier 14, N. R.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.	13 E. R., Brooklyn.	Bahamas, Cuba, and Mexico	Foot Wall St.
Old Dominion Steamship Co	25, N. R.	Old Point Comfort and Norfolk, Va.	Pier 36, N. R.
Panama Pacific	61, N. R.	Panama Canal and California	9 and 11 B'way.
Providence	14, N. R.	Providence, R. I	Pier 14, N. R.
Patten	Foot West 35th St.	Jersey seaside resorts	.....
Panama Railroad Steamship	67, N. R.	Cristobal, Canal Zone, via Hayti; connecting for west coast of Central and So. America and Mexico	.....
Red Star	61, N. R.	Liverpool	9 and 11 B'way.
Royal Mail Steam Packet Company (The).	42, N. R.	Bermuda, Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Colombian ports and west coast of South America.	26 Broadway.
Red Cross	32, Brooklyn	Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John's, Newfoundland.	17 Battery Place.
Red Bank	Franklin St	Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, and Red Bank.	.....
Russian Volunteer Fleet (The)	6, Bush Dock, Bklyn.	Archangel, Russia	44 Whitehall St.
Russian East Asiatic Steamship Co., Ltd. (The), (Russian-American Line).	5, foot 43d St., Brooklyn.	Russian ports	55 Broadway.
Scandinavian-American	Ft. 17th St., Hoboken	Christiansand, Christiania, and Copenhagen.	1 Broadway.
Swedish-American	B, Jersey City	Gothburg	24 State St.
Sandy Hook	Ft. West 42d St.	Atlantic Highlands & Jersey resorts	143 Liberty St.
Sight-Seeing Yachts	Battery	Around Manhattan Island	Battery Pier.
Spanish	8, E. R.	Spanish ports	Pier 8, E. R.
Southern Pacific Company	48, N. R.	New Orleans	366 Broadway.
Savannah (Ocean S. S. Co.)	35, N. R.	Savannah	Pier 35, N. R.
Transatlantic Italiana	B and C, Jersey City	Genoa and Naples	5 State St.
United Fruit Company	1 and 9, N. R.; 15 and 16 E. R.	Central and South American ports	17 Battery Place.
White Star	59 and 60, N. R.	Liverpool, Manchester, Azores, Gibraltar, and Italy.	9 and 11 B'way.

PIERS IN MANHATTAN.

North River.

Pier No.	Street.
A & 1	Battery Place.
2-3	Battery Place & Morris.
4	Morris.
5–7	Morris & Rector.
8	Rector.
9	Carlisle.
10	Albany.
11	Cedar.
13	Cortlandt & Dey.
14	Fulton.
15	Vesey & Barclay.
16	Barclay & Park Pl.
17	Park Pl.
18	Murray.
19	Warren.
20	Chambers.
21	Duane.
22	Jay.
23	Harrison.
24	Franklin.
25	North Moore.
26	Beach.
27	Hubert.
28	Laight.
29	Vestry.
30	Vestry.
31	Watts.
32–34	Canal.
35	Spring.
36	Spring & Charlton.
37	Charlton.
38	King.
39	W. Houston.
40	Clarkson.
41	Leroy.
42	Morton.
43	Barrow.
44	Christopher.
45	W. 10th.
46	Charles.
47	Perry.
48	W. 11th.
49	Bank.
50	Bethune & W. 12th.
51	Jane.
52	Gansevoort.
53	Bloomfield.
54	W. 13th.
56	W. 14th.
57	W. 15th.
58	W. 16th.
59	W. 18th.
60	W. 19th.
61	W. 21st.
62	W. 22d.
64	W. 24th.
65	W. 25th.
66	W. 26th.
67	W. 27th.
68	W. 28th.
69	W. 29th.
70	W. 30th.
71	W. 31st.
72	W. 32d.
73	W. 33d.
74	W. 34th.
75	W. 35th.
76	W. 36th.
77	W. 37th.
78	W. 38th.
79	W. 39th.
80	W. 40th.
81	W. 41st.
83	W. 43d.
84	W. 44th.
85	W. 45th.
86	W. 46th.
87	W. 47th.
88	W. 48th.
89	W. 49th.
90	W. 50th.
91	W. 51st.
92	W. 52d.
94	W. 54th.
95	W. 55th.
96	W. 56th.
97	W. 57th.
98	W. 58th.
99	W. 59th.
108	W. 70th.
113	W. 79th.
114	W. 80th.
117	W. 95th.
118	W. 96th.
119	W. 129th.
121	W. 131st.
122	W. 132d.
123	W. 133d.
124	W. 134th.
125	W. 135th.

East River.

Pier No.	Street.
4	Broad.
5, 6, 7, 8	Coenties Slip.
9	Coenties & Old Slip.
10	Old Slip.
11	Gouverneur Lane.
12–13	Wall.
14	Maiden Lane.
15–16	Burling Slip.
17	Fulton.
18	Beekman.
19–20	Peck Slip.
21	Dover.
22	James Slip.
26–27	Catharine.
28 (old)	Dover & Roosevelt.
28 (new)	Catharine & Market.
29	Market.
30	Pike & Market.
31–32	Pike.
33	Pike & Rutgers.
34	Rutgers.
36	Jefferson.
37	Clinton.
38	Clinton & Montgomery.
39	Montgomery.
40–46, incl.	Gouverneur & Jackson
50, 51, 52	Rivington & Stanton.
55 (new)	E. 3d.
56	E. 4th.
57	E. 5th.
E. 6th St., old Pier 65.	
66	E. 18th.
E. 7th St., old Pier 66.	
67	E. 19th.
E. 8th St., old Pier 67.	
68	E. 20th.
E. 9th St., old Pier 68.	
69	E. 21st.
E. 10th St., old Pier 69.	
70	E. 22d.
E. 11th St., old Pier 70.	
E. 12th St., old Pier 71.	
E. 13th St., old Pier 72.	
72	E. 24th.
73	E. 25th.
74	E. 26th.
76	E. 28th.
77	E. 29th.
78	E. 30th.
79	E. 31st.
80	E. 32d.
81	E. 33d.
85	E. 35th.
86	E. 36th.
87	E. 37th.
89	E. 39th.
96	E. 46th.
97	E. 47th.
99	E. 49th.
102	E. 60th.
103	E. 61st.
104	E. 62d.
	E. 86th.
105	E. 90th.
106	E. 91st.
109	E. 94th.
110	E. 95th.
111	E. 96th.
114	E. 99th.
115	E. 100th.
116	E. 101st.
117	E. 102d.
122	E. 107th.
123	E. 108th.
124	E. 109th.
125	E. 110th.
127	E. 112th.
131	E. 116th.
132	E. 117th.
133	E. 118th.
134	E. 119th.
135	E. 120th.

Recreation Piers.

Foot of Market, E. R.	Foot of Barrow, N. R.
Foot of E. 3d.	Foot of W. 50th.
Foot of E. 24th.	Foot of W. 129th.
Foot of E. 112th.	Foot of Albany, N. R.

The piers at the foot of West 155th, West 156th, West 157th, and West 158th Streets have not yet been numbered.

OUTSIDERS IN NEW YORK.

The United States Census Bureau gives the following list of outsiders who are living in New York City:

Alabama	2,165	Indiana	4,356	Montana	458	Rhode Island	5,655
Arizona	393	Iowa	2,712	Nebraska	934	South Carolina	8,229
Arkansas	577	Kansas	1,266	Nevada	239	South Dakota	199
California	4,827	Kentucky	4,520	New Hampshire	2,857	Tennessee	2,425
Colorado	1,105	Louisiana	3,331	New Jersey	69,898	Texas	2,387
Connecticut	25,235	Maine	6,693	New Mexico	360	Utah	320
Delaware	2,003	Maryland	12,562	North Carolina	10,736	Vermont	5,205
Dist. of Columbia	4,781	Massachusetts	34,977	North Dakota	152	Virginia	28,862
Florida	2,399	Michigan	5,238	Ohio	16,549	Washington	753
Georgia	6,798	Minnesota	2,138	Oklahoma	194	West Virginia	1,279
Idaho	341	Mississippi	1,028	Oregon	360	Wisconsin	3,190
Illinois	12,938	Missouri	5,443	Pennsylvania	54,904	Wyoming	341

BIG BROTHER MOVEMENT.

The Big Brother movement was founded in 1904 in New York City. Since that time the work has been taken up in over one hundred cities, on lines laid down by this office. There is a staff of paid workers, supplemented by volunteers—lawyers, physicians, merchants, executives, teachers—all busy men selected because of their good will and natural ability to do effective work. The Little Brothers are boys referred by parents, hospitals, police, courts, etc. They are the sons of widows, inebriates, prisoners, of careless or ignorant parents—boys who are largely the victims of their environment. The task is to ascertain the cause of the boys' trouble—whether it be truancy, stealing, lying, running away from home, etc.; then, with the co-operation of parents, through the mediation of the Big Brothers, to build up within the boy a sense of honor and good citizenship. Every possible agency is employed to secure results—hospitals for examination or operation, the Y. M. C. A., church and settlement gymnasiums, industrial classes and boys' clubs, Boy Scouts, trade-schools, camps and farm schools.

President—Franklin C. Hoyt, of the Children's Court. *Vice-Presidents*—Rev. Wilton Merle-Smith, D. D., Luther H. Lewis, Robert L. Gerry. *Chairman Executive Committee*—Ernest K. Coulter. *Secretary*—Charles A. Taussig. *Treasurer*—Francis J. Danforth. *General Secretary*—Rowland C. Sheldon. Office, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York.

METROPOLITAN OPERA COMPANY.

(Giulio Gatti-Casazza, General Manager.)

The principal singers signed by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the 1917-1918 season number seventy-one. Vocally classified they are:

SOPRANOS (23)—Frances Alda, Maria Barrientos, Anna Case, Maria Conde, Vera Curtis, Florence Easton, Minnie Egener, Alice Eversman, Geraldine Farrar, Rita Fornia, Olive Fremstad, Mabel Garrison, Frieda Hempel, Helene Kanders, Melanie Kurt, Edith Mason, Ruth Miller, Claudia Muzio, May Peterson, Marie Rappold, Lenora Sparkes, Marie Sundelius, Marie Tiffany.

MEZZO SOPRANOS AND CONTRALTOS (12)—Cecil Arden, Emma Borniggia, Sophie Braslau, Julia Claussen, Raymonde Delaunois, Kathleen Howard, Marie Mattfeld, Margarete Matzenauer, Florence Mulford, Margarete Ober, Flora Perini, Lila Robeson.

TENORS (15)—Paul Althouse, Pietro Audisio, Angelo Bada, Julius Bayer, Max Bloch, Fernando Carpi, Enrico Caruso, Hipolito Lazaro, Riccardo Martin, Giovanni Martinelli, John McCormack, Albert Reiss, Johannes Sembach, Jacques Urlus.

BARITONES (13)—Pasquale Amato, Vicente Ballister, Thomas Chalmers, Louis d'Angelo, Giuseppe de Luca, Josef Groenen, Mario Laurenti, Robert Leonhardt, Vincenzo Reschiglian, Carl Schlegel, Antonio Scotti, Hermann Weil, Clarence Whitehill.

BASSOS (9)—Carl Braun, Adamo Didur, Pompilio Malatesta, José Mardones, Giulio Rossi, Leon Rothier, Basil Ruysdael, Andres de Segurola, Henri Scott.

CONDUCTORS (6)—Artur Bodanzky, Richard Hageman, Pierre Monteux, Roberto Moranzoni, Gennaro Papi, Adolf Rothmeyer.

ASSISTANT CONDUCTORS (7)—Giuseppe Bamboscheck, Paul Eisler, Salvatore Fucito, Francesco Romei, Hans Steiner, Willy Tyroler, Wilfred Pelletier.

CHORUS MASTER—Giulio Setti. TECHNICAL DIRECTOR—Edward Siedle. STAGE DIRECTOR—Richard Ordynski. STAGE MANAGERS—Armando Agnini, Jan Heythekker. ASSISTANT STAGE MANAGERS—Lodovico Viviani, Oscar Sanne. BALLET MASTERS—Pauline Verhoeven, Ottokar Bartic. (For "Le Coq d'Or") STAGE AND BALLET MASTER—Adolph Bolm. PREMIER DANSEUSE—Queenie Smith. LIBRARIAN—Lionel Mapleson. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLICITY—William J. Guard.

NUMBER OF OPERAS PRODUCED 1916-1917 SEASON.

Operas in Italian (78)—VERDI (19), Aida, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, and Rigoletto. PUCCINI (19), La Bohême, Madam Butterfly, Tosca, and Manon Lescaut. DONIZETTI (7), Lucia di Lammermoor, and L'Elisir d'Amore. MASCAGNI (3), Cavalleria Rusticana. LEONCAVALLO (5), Pagliacci. GIORDANO (3), Madame Sans-Gene. ROSSINI (3), Il Barbiere di Siviglia. FLOTOW (3), Marta. MOZART (3), Le Nozze di Figaro. MOUSSORGSKY (4), Boris Godunoff. BORODINE (2), Prince Igor. ZANDONAI (5), Francesca da Rimini. LEONI (2), L'Oracolo.

Operas in German (45)—WAGNER (30), Tristan und Isolde, Die Meistersinger, Lohengrin, Parsifal, Rheingold, Die Walküre, Siegfried, and Götterdämmerung. STRAUSS (3), Der Rosenkavalier. HUMPERDINCK (1), Hänsel und Gretel. MOZART (3), Die Zauberflöte. GLUCK (5), Iphigenia in Tauris. BEETHOVEN (3), Fidelio.

Operas in French (25)—BIZET (12), Carmen and Les Pecheurs de Perles. SAINT-SAENS (5), Samson et Dalila. MASSENET (5), Thais. DELIBES (3), Lakme.

Operas in English (6)—DE KOVEN (6), The Canterbury Pilgrims.

Oratorios—GOUNOD (1), Mors et Vita. ARIANI (1), San Francisco d'Assisi.

Thirty-nine different operas were sung at the Metropolitan Opera House (twenty in Italian, thirteen in German, five in French and one in English); 150 performances. This includes five double bills and one benefit performance, consisting of four acts from different operas.

There were eleven performances in Brooklyn, sixteen in Philadelphia, and seven in Atlanta, Ga.

The number of performances given by the company during its twenty-four weeks' season 1916-1917, including twenty-two Sunday night concerts, was 206.

FOREIGN CONSULS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Argentina—Ernesto C. Perez, C. G., 17 Battery Place.
Austria-Hungary—Alexander von Nuber de Pereked, C. G., 24 State St.
Belgium—Pierre Mali, C.; J. Van Rickstal, V. C.; F. Jansen, V. C.; L. J. Garcey, C. A., 25 Madison Ave.
Bolivia—Adolfo Ballivian, C. G., 233 Broadway.
Brazil—H. C. de Martins Pinheiro, C. G.; G. W. Chester, V. C.; J. P. Mee, V. C., 17 State St.
Chile—Carlos Castro-Ruiz, C. G., 149 Broadway.
China—Yang Yu Ying, C.; Li Kai-Siang, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Colombia—Aurelio R. Acosta, C. G.; R. del Castilo, V. C., 17 Battery Place.
Costa Rica—F. M. Montero Munoz, C. G., 2 Rector St.
Cuba—Leopoldo Dolz, C. G.; F. Toboada, C.; P. Dominguez, V. C., 44 Whitehall St.
Denmark—Georg Bech, C., 8 Bridge St.
Dominican Republic—M. de J. Camacho, C. G.; Anibal Duluc, Chancellor, 17 Battery Place.
France—Gaston Liebert, C. G.; Henri Goiran, C.; J. B. Nettement, C.; Stanislas d'Halewyn, V. C., 10 Bridge St.
Great Britain—Charles Clive Bayley, C. G.; R. L. Nosworthy, V. C.; E. H. G. Shepherd, V. C.; C. K. Ledger, V. C.; G. Harrington, V. C.; M. M. Richardson, V. C.; H. S. Fitzroy, V. C.; J. Greenop, Pro-Consul, 44 Whitehall St. J. J. W. Macpherson, Acting V. C., shipping branch, 25 South St.
Greece—D. N. Botassi, C. G., 80 Wall St.
Guatemala—Dr. Ramon Bengoechea, C. G., 12 Broadway.
Hayti—Charles Moravia, C. G.; Ernest Bastien, V. C., 31-33 Broadway.
Honduras—Andres Soriano, C. G., 31 Broadway.
Italy—S. Carrara, C. G.; L. Sillitti, V. C.; F. Fransoni, V. C.; L. Mariani, V. C., 395 Broadway.
Japan—Chonosuke Yada, C. G.; Yoshiatsu Murakami, V. C.; Shuw Tomii, V. C., 60 Wall St.
Liberia—Edward G. Merrill, C.; E. B. Merrill, V. C., 24 Stone St.
Mexico—Juan T. Burns, C., 120 Broadway.
Monaco—Stanislas d'Halewyn, C., 10 Bridge St.
Montenegro—Capt. A. V. Seferovitch, C.; 105 West 40th St.
Netherlands—H. Spackler, C. G.; D. J. Steyn Parvé, V. C., 11 Broadway.
Nicaragua—E. Solórzano Díaz, C. G., 66 Beaver St
Norway—C. Ravn, C. G.; Nicolai Aall, V. C., 17 State St.
Panama—Dr. Saturnino L. Perigault, C. G., 11 Broadway.
Paraguay—Wm. Wallace White, C. G.; Philip Da Ronde, V. C., Woolworth Building, Broadway and Park Pl.
Persia—H. H. Topakyan, C. G., 546 Fifth Ave.
Peru—Eduardo Higginson, C. G., 25 Broad St.
Portugal—Carlos Rangel de Sampaio, C. G.; Carlos Olavo, V. C., 8 Bridge St.
Russia—Mikhael M. Oustinoff, C. G.; Peter de Routsky, C.; Dimitri Florinsky, Acting V. C., 22 N. Washington Sq.
Salvador—Manuel Peralta, C., 42 Broadway.
Santo Domingo—See "Dominican Republic."
Serbia—Michel I. Pupin, C. G., 443 W. 22d St.
Siam—F. Warren Sumner, C.
Spain—F. Javier Salas, C. G.; F. C. de Toledo, V. C., 18 Broadway.
Sweden—M. Clarholm, C. G.; S. M. Lagerberg, V. C., 17 State St.
Switzerland—Louis H. Junod, C., 100 Fifth Ave.; Henri Escher, Jr., V. C.
Turkey—Djelal Munif Bey, C. G.; Aram Mourad Shah-Mir Effendi, V. C., 59 Pearl St.
Uruguay—Mario L. Gil, C. G.; Henry H. Jennings, V. C., 17 Battery Pl.
Venezuela—Pedro R. Rincones, C. G.; N. Veloz, V. C., 80 Wall St.

CLUBS IN MANHATTAN.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUBHOUSES.

Club, Location, and Secretary.	Organized.	Membership. Resident.	Membership. Non-Resident.	Initiation Fee. Resident.	Initiation Fee. Non-Resident.	Annual Dues. Resident.	Annual Dues. Non-Resident.
Aero of America, 297 Madison Ave., William Hawley	1905	347	336	$50.00	$25.00	$25.00	$10.00
Aldine, 200 Fifth Ave., James E. West	1889	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alpha Delta Phi, 136 W. 44th St., S. D. Inslee	1890	300	730	30.00	10.00	40.00	10.00
American Yacht, Rye, N. Y., Nelson Macy	1885	235	25	50.00	50	75.00	75.00
Andiron, 132 W. 72d St., J. W. H. Crim	1913	200	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Arion, Park Ave. and 59th St., Dr. F. W. Stechmann	1854	508	.....	None	None	40.00	.....
Arkwright, 320 Broadway, H. F. Orr	1893	700	200	50.00	20.00	50.00	20.00
Army and Navy, 107 W. 43d St., Edwin W. Dayton	1889	231	1,750	50.00	10.00	60.00	30 & 5
Authors', 7th Ave., cor. W. 56th St., Ernest Ingersoll	1882	253	.....	25.00	25.00	20.00	10.00
Automobile of America, 54th St., west of B'way, Elmer Thompson	1899	1,600	450	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Bankers', 120 Broadway, Franklin A. Plummer	1915	1,600	900	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Calumet, 12 W. 56th St., S. F. Barry	1879	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Camera, 121 W. 68th St., M. W. Tingley	1896	100	75	None	None	40.00	10.00
Catholic, 120 Central Park South, Edward K. Hanlon	1871	600	350	50.00	10.00	60.00	15.00
Century, 7 W. 43d St., H. O. Taylor	1847	960	290	150.00	100.00	70.00	35.00
Chemists', 52 E. 41st St., J. P. M. Klotz	1898	1,500	.....	25.00	5.00	50.00	12.50
City, 55 W. 44th St., R. S. Binkerd	1892	1,350	400	50.00	15.00	60.00	15.00
City Athletic, 50 W. 54th St., Edwin D. Hays	1909	850	100	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
Clergy, Room 210, Fifth Ave. Building, Walter Laidlaw	1915	440	15	10.00	5.00	10.00	5.00
Colony, 564 Park Ave., Mrs. Magee Ellsworth	1903	1,350	400	250.00	250.00	100.00	50.00
Columbia University, 10 W. 43d St., Frederick W. Kobbé	1901	1,441	311	10.00	5.00	30.00	15.00
Columbia Yacht, foot W. 86th St., George R. Branson	1867	461	None	50.00	.....	30.00	.....
Cornell University, 65 Park Ave., Foster M. Coffin	1889	610	400	10.00	10.00	.....	10.00
Deutscher Liederkranz, 111 E. 58th St., L. L. Breitwieser	1847	950	50	20.00	.....	40.00	20.00
Deutscher Press, 21 Spruce St., Dr. R. E. Salter	1885	300	.....	12	.....	20.00	12.00
Down Town Association, 60 Pine St., Geo. G. Haven	1860	1,000	112	200.00	100.00	100.00	50.00
Drug and Chemical, 100 William St., William P. Young	1894	500	300	50.00	5.00	50.00	10.00
Engineers', 32 W. 40th St., Jos. Struthers	1888	1,200	943	100.00	100.00	75.00	37.50
Explorers', 345 Amsterdam Ave., Henry E. Crampton	1904	151	54	10.00	5.00	15.00	25
Freundschaft Society, 105-107 W. 57th St., Eugene W. Kahn	1879	540	46	100.00	25.00	125.00	25.00
Friars', 110 W. 48th St., John J. Gleason	1904	1,350	372	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Liederkranz, 115 E. 58th St., Claude H. Valentine	...	999	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Room, 139 W. 47th St., J. Frank Stephens	1902	500	10	25.00	15.00	30.00	15.00
Grolier, 47 E. 60th St., Walter Gillis	1884	250	125	100.00	50.00	30.00	15.00
Hardware, Broadway and Murray St., Robert M. Parsons	1892	600	175	50.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Harmonie, 4 E. 60th St., N. S. Goldberger	1852	900	None	200.00	None	125.00	None
Harvard, 27 W. 44th St., Jerome D. Greene	1865	2,112	2,726	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00
Jockey, 18 E. 41st St., H. K. Knapp	1894	50	.....	100.00	.....	100.00	.....
Knickerbocker, 807 Fifth Ave., Ernest Iselin	1871	615	.....	300.00	.....	150.00	.....
Lambs', 130 W. 44th St., Geo. V. Hobart	1874	250	300	300	100	75.00	50.00
Lawyers', 115 Broadway, R. G. Babbage	1887	600	250	100.00	25.00	100.00	25.00
Lotos, 110 W. 57th St., Charles W. Price	1870	600	400	100.00	25.00	100.00	40.00
Manhattan, 32 E. 26th St., Frederic Kernochan	1865	785	334	200.00	50.00	100.00	25.00
Manhattan Chess, Sherman Sq. Hotel, B'way & 71st St., J. F. Rice	1877	117	23	None	None	25.00	12.50
Manhattan Single Tax, 47 W. 42d St., E. H. Underhill	1887	600	200	None	None	.....	.....
Masonic, 46 W. 24th St., W. M. Thompson	1894	500	700	None	None	15.00	5.00
Merchants', The, 108 Leonard St., George M. Gray	1871	370	95	100.00	75.00	75.00	50.00
Metropolitan, 1 E. 60th St., P. R. Pyne	1891	1,150	250	300.00	300.00	125.00	75.00
National Arts, 15 Gramercy Park, Frederick S. Lamb	1898	584	182	50.00	None	60.00	15.00
National Democratic, 617 Fifth Ave., William H. Jasper	1876	750	200	100.00	25.00	50.00	20.00
New York, 20 W. 40th St., John L. Crawford	1845	500	300	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
New York Athletic, 59th St. & 6th Ave. (9), Fred. R. Fortmeyer	1868	3,500	800	100.00	100.00	60.00	30.00
New York Caledonian, 846 Seventh Ave., Samuel B. Nixon	1856	400	.....	5.00	.....	6.00	.....
New York Press, 21 Spruce St., Caleb H. Redfern	1872	900	200	5.00	5.00	24.00	8.00
New York Railroad, H. D. Vought, 95 Liberty St.	1872	2,300	.....	5.00	.....	2.00	.....
New York Yacht, 37 W. 44th St., G. A. Cormack	1844	2,300	.....	200.00	.....	75.00	.....
Phi Gamma Delta, 34 W. 44th St., Walter E. Atkinson	1886	225	390	20.00	10.00	30.00	10.00
Players', 16 Gramercy Park, Hamilton Bell	1888	473	596	100.00	50.00	50.00	25.00
Princeton, 121 E. 21st St., Samuel J. Reid, Jr.	1899	869	901	10.00	10.00	40.00	15.00
Progress, 1 W. 88th St., Moses Hochster	1860	500	50	100.00	50.00	100.00	50.00
Racquet and Tennis, 27 W. 43d St., Sherman Day	1875	1,100	400	200.00	200.00	150.00	75.00
Reform, 9 S. William St., Sidney Newborg	1888	400	175	50.00	None	50.00	10.00
Republican of City of New York, 54 W. 40th St., H. W. Goddard	1879	712	798	50.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Rocky Mountain, 65 W. 44th St., John Hays Hammond, President	1907	300	800	25.00	15.00	50.00	10&25
Rotary, Hotel McAlpin, Wm. J. Beamish	1909	402	.....	20.00	.....	30.00	.....
Rubenstein, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mary J. Baker	1887	550	25	25.00	None	.....	5.00
Saint Nicholas, 7 W. 44th St., Livingston Wetmore	1875	217	40	100.00	50.00	75.00	37.50
Salmagundi, 14 W. 12th St., Walter Neumuller	1871	480	234	50.00	25.00	40.00	15.00
Screen, 165 W. 47th St., Anthony P. Kelly	1912	500	35	50.00	50.00	20.00	10.00
Stock Exchange Luncheon, 13 Wall St., George M. Sidenberg	1904	800	.....	50.00	.....	50.00	.....
Sunset, 256 W. 73d St., Mary J. Chambers	1916	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transportation, The, 42d St. and Madison Ave., John F. Fairlamb	1895	350	425	25.00	25.00	50.00	25.00
Turf and Field, Belmont Park, John G. Livingston, 70 E. 45th St.	1895	350	None	None	None	50.00	.....
Underwriters', 16 Liberty St., F. R. Going	1898	450	25	None	None	25.00	10.00
Union, Fifth Ave. and 51st St., Chas. K. Beekman	1836	1,600	None	300.00	None	125.00	None
Union League, The, Fifth Ave. and 39th St., Henry C. Quinby	1863	1,800	None	300.00	None	100.00	None
University, 1 W. 54th St., S. H. Ordway	1865	2,000	1,500	200.00	100.00	90.00	45.00
West Side Club	1887	155	.....	10.00	None	30.00	.....
Wool, 260 West Broadway, Robert McBratney	1894	300	75	None	None	60.00	20.00
Women's University, 106 E. 52d St., Charlotte R. Hallowell	1894	850	400	25.00	25.00	25.00	25.00
Yale, 50 Vanderbilt Ave., J. McL. Walton	1897	2,335	2,313	30.00	15.00	50.00	25.00

TELEGRAPH RATES FROM NEW YORK CITY.

(These are the rates in force to all the principal points. They are approximately the same for both the Western Union and Postal companies.)

DAY TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are transmitted immediately upon reception.

NIGHT TELEGRAMS of 10 words or less, address and signature free, are sent during the night at the convenience of the company.

Words over 10 in Day Telegrams and Night Telegrams are 2 cents each where rate is 25, 30, or 35 cents; 3 cents each where rate is 40 or 50 cents; 4 cents where rate is 60 cents; 5 cents where rate is 75 cents; 7 cents where rate is $1.00, and 8 cents where rate is $1.25.

NIGHT LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed up to 2 o'clock A. M., are delivered the next morning at the same rate as that shown for "Day Telegrams of 10 words."

DAY LETTERS of 50 words or less, address and signature free, filed at any hour during the day, are transmitted and delivered subject to the priority of Day Telegrams. Rates for Day Letters are one-half higher than rates for Night Letters.

Words above 50 in Night Letters or Day Letters are one-fifth the 50-word rate for each additional 10 or fraction of 10 words.

Places.	Telegrams.			
	10 Words.		50 Words.	
	Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.
Alabama	$0.60	$0.50	$0.90	$0.60
Alaska	2.00-8.80	1.80-8.10	3.00-13.20	2.00-8.80
Alberta	1.25	1.00	1.88	1.25
Arizona	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Arkansas	60	50	90	60
British Columbia	1.00-1.25	1.00-1.25	1.50-1.88	1.00-1.25
California	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Colorado	75	60	1.13	75
Connecticut	25	25	38	25
Delaware	30	25	45	30
Dist. of Columbia	30	25	45	30
Florida	60	50	90	60
Georgia	60	50	90	60
Idaho	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Illinois	50	40	75	50
Indiana	50	40	75	50
Iowa	60	50	90	60
Kansas	60	50	90	60
Kentucky	50	40	75	50
Louisiana	60	50	90	60
Maine	35-40	25-30	53-60	35-40
Manitoba	75-1.25	60-1.00	1.13-1.88	60-1.00
Maryland	30-40	25-30	45-60	30-40
Massachusetts	25-30	25	38-45	25-30
Michigan	40-60	30-50	60-90	40-60
Minnesota	60	50	90	60
Mississippi	60	50	90	60
Missouri	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Montana	75	60	1 13	75
Nebraska	60	50	90	60
Nevada	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00

Places.	Telegrams.			
	10 Words.		50 Words.	
	Day.	Night.	Day Letter.	Night Letter.
New Brunswick	$0.50	$0.40	$0.75	$0.50
Newfoundland	1.10	1.00	1.65	1.10
New Hampshire	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
New Jersey	25	25	38	25
New Mexico	75	60	1.13	75
New York	25-35	25	38-53	25-35
North Carolina	50	40	75	50
North Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Nova Scotia	50	40	75	50
Ohio	40	30	60	40
Oklahoma	75	60	1.13	75
Ontario	40-1.00	30-75	60-1.50	40-1.00
Oregon	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
Pennsylvania	25-40	25-30	38-60	25-40
Prince Edw. Isl'd	75	65	1.13	75
Quebec	50	40	75	50
Rhode Island	30	25	45	30
Saskatchewan	1.00-1.25	75-1.00	1.50-1.88	1.00-1.25
South Carolina	60	50	90	60
South Dakota	75	60	1.13	75
Tennessee	50	40	75	50
Texas	75	60	1.13	75
Utah	75	60	1.13	75
Vermont	30-35	25	45-53	30-35
Virginia	40-50	30-40	60-75	40-50
Washington	1.00	1.00	1.50	1.00
West Virginia	40	30	60	40
Wisconsin	50-60	40-50	75-90	50-60
Wyoming	75	60	1.13	75
Yukon	2.50-7.25	2.35-7.25	On application.	

TELEGRAPH RATES TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

These rates are from New York City. The address and signature are included in the chargeable matter, and the length of words is limited to fifteen letters. When a word is composed of more than fifteen letters, every additional fifteen or the fraction of fifteen letters will be counted as a word.

	Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.		Per Word.
Abyssinia	$0.64	Demerara	$0.36	Malta	$0.35	Russia (Asia)	$0.43
Algeria	.32	Denmark	.35	Martinique	.95	Santo Domingo	.80
Alexandria (Egypt)	.50	Ecuador, Alt. route	1.30	Matanzas	.20	Scotland	.25
Antigua	.36	England	.25	Melbourne, Vic.	.99	Serbia	.34
Argentina	.65	France	.25	Natal (So. Africa)	.86	Siam	.94
Austria	.32	Germany	.25	New South Wales	.99	Sicily	.31
Barbados	.36	Gibraltar	.43	New Zealand	.99	Singapore	.99
Belgium	.25	Greece	.36	Norway	.35	Spain	.38
Bermuda	.42	Guatemala	.55	Orange River Colony	.86	St. Thomas	.50
Bolivia	.65	Havana	.15	Panama	.40	Sweden	.38
Brazil	70 to 1.67	Hayti	80 to 1.30	Paraguay	.65	Switzerland	.30
Bulgaria	.35	Holland	.25	Penang	.94	Sydney (N. S. W.)	.99
Burmah	.66	Honolulu	.47	Peru	.65	Tangier	.36
Callao (Peru)	.65	Hungary	.32	Philippine Islands,		Tasmania	.99
Cairo (Egypt)	.50	Iceland	.35	Manila	1.12	Transvaal	.86
Cape Colony (S. Af.)	.86	India	.66	Other offices,	1.17	Trinidad	.36
Ceylon	.66	Ireland	.25	to	1.45	Turkey (Europe)	.36
Chile	.65	Italy	.31	Porto Rico	.50	Turkey (Asia)	.45
China	1.22	Jamaica	.36	Portugal	.39	Uruguay	.65
Cochin China	.99	Japan	1.33	Queensland	.99	Vera Cruz, $1.75, 10 wds.	
Colon	.40	Java	1.10	Roumania	.46	Victoria (Australia)	.99
Cyprus	.50	Korea (Seoul)	1.33	Russia (Europe)	.43		

These rates, owing to the war, are subject to change, and cable routes are liable to alteration, if not temporary suspension.

HIGH BUILDINGS IN MANHATTAN

OF TWENTY STORIES OR MORE.

Name and Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
Adams, 61 Broadway	32	424
American Express Co., 65 B'way	32	415
American Surety Co., 100 B'way	23	306, 1 in.
Ashland, 4th Ave. and 24th St.	20	266
Astor Trust, 5th Ave. and 42d St.	21	261
Bankers' Trust Co., Wall and Nassau Sts.	39	539
Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. and 43d St.	26	305
Broad Exchange, 25 Broad St.	20	276, 6½ in.
Candler, 218-26 W. 42d St.	29	341
City Investing, 165 Broadway	33	486, 6 in.
Clarendon, 4th Ave. and 18th St.	20	263, 8 in.
Columbia Trust Co., 60 B'way	23	306, 3 in.
Commercial Cable Co., 20 Broad St.	21	255, exclusive of dome.
Corn Exchange Bank, 15 William St.	20	
Croisic, 220 5th Ave.	21	269, 2 in.
Eagle, 4th Ave. and 21st St.	20	299
Eight West Fortieth Street	20	271
Eighty Maiden Lane	25	315
Eleven-Thirteen E. 26th St.	21	274, 8⅜ in.
Empire, B'way and Rector St.	20	293
Equitable, 120 Broadway	37	485, 9 in.
Fifty Broad Street	20	242
Flatiron (Fuller), B'way and 23d St.	20	286
Forty-first St., 18-20 E. 41st St	20	252, 2 in.
Forty-second St., 18-28 E. 42d St.	20	272
Forty-two Broadway	21	
Four Sixty-one 8th Ave.	21	340
Germania Life, 50 Union Square	20	281
Hanover National Bank, Nassau and Pine Sts.	22	385
Heckscher, 307-315 Madison Ave.	20	270
Heidelberg, B'way and 42d St.	30	410
Herald Square, 141 W. 36th St.	22	259, 2 in.
Hess, 4th Ave. and 26th St.	20	271
Hudson Terminal, 30 and 50 Church St.	22	275, 9 in.
Lewisohn, 119 W. 40th St.	22	298
Liberty Tower, Nassau and Liberty Sts.	32	385
McAlpin Hotel, B'way and 34th St.	25	307, 5 in.
Madison Avenue, Madison Ave. and 25th St.	20	288, 3 in.
Madison Square, 15 E. 26th St.	20	273
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave.	50	700, 3 in.
Municipal, Park Row and Centre St.	24	560, 1 in.
National Bank of Commerce	20	270
Nine Hundred Two-906 B'way	20	263
Park Row, 13-21 Park Row	29	309
Pulitzer, Park Row	22	375, ½ in.
St. Paul, B'way and Ann St.	26	308
Singer, 149 Broadway	41	612, 1 in.
Sixty Wall St.	26	346
Sun, Nassau and Spruce Sts.	23	306
Thirty-seven Wall St.	25	318
Times, B'way and 42d St.	28	419, 9 in.
Trinity, 111 Broadway	21	280, 6 in.
Two Hundred Twelve Fifth Ave.	20	264
United States Rubber Co., B'way and 58th St.	20	272, 8¼ in.
Victoria, B'way and 27th St.	20	263, 11 in.
Western Union, 195 Broadway	28	403, 6 in.
West Street, West and Cedar Sts.	23	
Whitehall, 17 Battery Place	32	424
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	51	750
World's Tower, 110-112 W. 40th St.	30	335
Yale Club, Vanderbilt Ave. and 44th St.	20	263

HIGH BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PLANS WERE FILED FROM JUNE 1, 1916, TO OCT. 1, 1917.

Location.	No. of Stories.	Height (Feet).
24 West 59th St.	21	245
Madison Ave. and 40th St.	22	264, 6 in.
109-111 East 40th St.	20	249
351 West 42d St.	22	290
William and John Sts.	20	251, 2 in.
112 Park Ave.	32	390
American Bank Note Co., 78-86 Trinity Pl.	28	374
201 Broadway	27	362
Church and Dey Sts.	27	362
Church and Fulton Sts.	27	362
Broadway and 48th St.	39	431, 10 in.
Madison Ave. and 45th St.	22	260
347-53 Madison Ave., southwest corner 45th St.	20	241, 4 in.

BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

President—Edward Lazansky. *First Vice-President*—Simon F. Rothschild. *Second Vice-President*—Benjamin H. Namm. *Treasurer*—Julius Dahlman. *Honorary Secretary*—Nathan S. Jonas. *Executive Secretary*—Max Abelman. *President of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum*—Louis L. Firuski. *President of the Jewish Hospital*—Edward C. Blum. *President of the United Jewish Aid Societies*—Adolf Berigida. *President of the Hebrew Educational Society*—Aaron William Levy. *President of the Young Men's Hebrew Association*—Grover M. Moscowitz. *President of the Training School for Nurses*—Philip H. Lustig. *President of the Council of Jewish Women and Council Home for Jewish Girls*—Miss Rose Brenner. *President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum*—Mrs. Otto Kempner. *President of the Women's Auxiliary of the Jewish Hospital*—Mrs. Nathaniel H. Levi. *President of the Young Men's and Women's Social Service Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities*—Algernon I. Nova.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities is the central organization for the collection and distribution of the funds for the maintenance, in whole or in part, of the following institutions: Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, The Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, United Jewish Aid Societies, Hebrew Educational Society, Training School for Nurses, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Women's Auxiliary Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Women's Auxiliary the Jewish Hospital, Council of Jewish Women (Brooklyn Section), Council Home for Jewish Girls (Amalie Seidner Memorial), Young Men's and Women's Social Service Auxiliary. Other affiliated societies to which allotments are made: Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids of New York City, Jewish Protectory and Aid Society (Brooklyn Cottage), Hawthorne, N. Y.; National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Colo.; Jewish Consumptives' Relief Society, Denver, Colo.

The Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities was formed to concentrate the Jewish communal activities, both orthodox and reformed. Every effort has been made to create a general interest throughout the city in charitable affairs. Its purposes are to lighten the burdens of the helpless, and by educational facilities to raise the standard of citizenship among the unenlightened.

PORT OF NEW YORK—ITS FOREIGN COMMERCE.

(Table prepared by the Special Deputy Collector of the Port, Henry C. Stuart. Statement of foreign commerce for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, compared with the year ending June 30, 1916.)

GOLD AND SILVER.

Imports.	1915.	1916.	Exports, Domestic.	1915.	1916.	Exports, Foreign.	1915.	1916.
July....	$7,069,412	$19,402,560	July....	$4,457,283	$11,969,405	July....	$301,736	$341,153
August.	5,000,358	2,835,484	August.	2,474,810	9,874,053	August.	1,382,855	91,519
Sept....	10,573,746	13,373,580	Sept....	4,254,281	6,955,039	Sept....	667,886	360,586
Oct....	30,340,119	3,237,005	Oct....	6,986,831	6,455,490	Oct....	397,683	250,850
Nov....	52,006,634	2,114,814	Nov....	4,802,920	16,344,541	Nov....	758,112	317,530
Dec....	38,101,159	3,047,120	Dec....	7,287,561	22,781,718	Dec....	1,302,477	2,128,578
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
Jan....	13,774,474	3,929,003	Jan....	7,992,682	14,172,270	Jan....	2,357,466	530,915
Feb....	5,689,463	2,172,697	Feb....	8,453,993	16,246,045	Feb....	5,954,188	3,016,334
March..	3,987,507	2,057,866	March..	5,344,296	13,055,004	March..	2,638,728	639,849
April...	5,560,130	1,478,467	April...	6,321,501	5,369,818	April...	4,489,644	743,476
May...	2,838,402	3,343,875	May...	7,789,555	19,657,574	May...	3,213,358	290,394
June...	4,621,803	1,881,245	June...	9,250,230	15,356,927	June...	1,717,974	336,811
	$179,563,207	$58,873,716		$75,415,943	$158,237,884		$25,182,107	$9,047,995

MERCHANDISE.

Imports.	1915.	1916.	Exports, Domestic.	1915.	1916.	Exports, Foreign.	1915.	1916.
July....	$75,782,664	$95,614,439	July....	$154,683,261	$241,763,285	July....	$2,491,540	$2,442,571
August.	76,267,145	107,921,047	August.	141,138,078	270,307,652	August.	2,140,167	2,269,911
Sept....	85,442,765	80,486,311	Sept....	163,247,861	263,811,754	Sept....	3,190,386	3,013,786
Oct....	77,121,468	89,356,495	Oct....	173,709,938	235,976,859	Oct....	4,907,917	2,495,116
Nov....	88,844,321	87,639,487	Nov....	188,036,458	232,296,175	Nov....	4,955,897	1,512,557
Dec....	94,783,630	102,935,533	Dec....	159,350,410	226,656,240	Dec....	4,820,365	1,517,301
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
Jan....	100,033,450	128,344,239	Jan....	171,711,968	302,136,327	Jan....	2,250,185	1,967,437
Feb....	103,079,653	97,834,888	Feb....	214,257,833	222,352,069	Feb....	3,342,217	1,104,014
March..	116,193,961	147,901,883	March..	229,613,110	259,635,457	March..	2,275,293	1,037,031
April...	115,751,379	126,801,160	April...	184,295,970	262,610,658	April...	1,929,495	1,223,821
May...	115,086,444	118,850,759	May...	252,052,252	244,143,330	May...	1,712,945	1,818,168
June...	143,083,388	154,901,984	June...	240,194,838	274,148,778	June...	3,253,662	2,769,299
	$1,191,473,268	$1,338,588,225		$2,272,291,977	$3,035,838,584		$37,270,069	$23,171,012

MERCHANDISE.

Withdrawn from Warehouse.	1915.	1916.	Duties, Collected.	1915.	1916.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	1915.	1916.
July....	$8,856,381	$9,483,862	July....	$11,092,546.01	$11,274,239.79	July....	$136,189.88	$155,042.61
August.	11,913,235	10,688,526	August.	10,842,205.03	12,310,453.59	August.	164,330.19	163,460.11
Sept....	11,757,432	15,454,360	Sept....	10,985,234.36	11,418,041.27	Sept....	152,171.45	136,697.42
Oct....	14,504,836	13,062,844	Oct....	12,008,761.51	13,360,569.92	Oct....	152,660.93	182,747.12
Nov....	12,543,480	11,666,084	Nov....	13,674,808.06	12,748,771.43	Nov....	143,186.71	133,572.27
Dec....	8,554,572	11,390,462	Dec....	11,882,936.78	12,166,340.50	Dec....	239,387.22	152,762.75
	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
Jan....	8,706,323	10,606,623	Jan....	11,626,380.40	13,410,653.95	Jan....	110,889.46	135,868.37
Feb....	9,911,287	10,537,154	Feb....	14,005,556.51	10,780,829.79	Feb....	140,088.95	129,599.45
March..	9,184,277	13,188,418	March..	14,948,475.99	13,341,322.16	March..	229,967.65	155,785.09
April...	8,266,041	13,801,778	April...	12,393,283.60	14,017,701.98	April...	147,242.75	112,233.58
May...	9,910,719	25,637,552	May...	13,870,203.69	18,783,967.50	May...	168,325.73	654,031.94
June...	10,102,356	8,441,484	June...	13,267,110.87	10,256,449.58	June...	168,503.41	149,883.42
	$124,207,939	$153,959,147		$150,597,502.81	$153,869,441.46		$1,952,994.33	$2,261,684.13

RECEIPTS—Fiscal Year Ending June 30.

	1916.		1917.
Duties collected on merchandise	$150,597,502.81	Duties collected on merchandise	$153,869,441.46
Miscellaneous receipts	1,952,994.33	Miscellaneous receipts	2,261,684.13
Total	$152,550,497.14	Total	$156,131,125.59

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

President—Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr. *Vice-Presidents*—R. Fulton Cutting, Percy R. Pyne, John Seely Ward, Robert Shaw Minturn. *Treasurer*—George Blagden. *Secretary*—Franklin B. Kirkbride. *Counsel*—George W. Wickersham. *General Director*—Bailey B. Burritt.

NEW YORK CITY MISSION SOCIETY.

President—A. F. Schauffler, D. D. *Vice-Presidents*—Eugene Delano, J. Cleveland Cady. *Secretary*—Henry L. Smith. *Treasurer*—Stephen Baker. *Superintendent*—Rev. A. H. McKinney. Headquarters, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

NEW YORK MILK COMMITTEE.

Organized 1906 by the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Its purpose being to create through education and publicity, a public demand for a clean and safe milk supply for all and to prevent unnecessary loss of infant life. General offices, 105 East Twenty-second Street, New York City. *Chairman*—Stephen G. Williams. *Treasurer*—Thomas S. McLane. *Secretary*—J. H. Larson. *Medical Director*—Dr. Philip Van Ingen.

FOR BUSINESS MEN

GUARANTEED LOW COST LIFE INSURANCE

The purpose of life insurance is the protection of the family and the insured, and the lower the premium the larger the amount of insurance obtainable for a fixed price.

These policies guarantee the maximum amount of life insurance from the beginning for the premium paid.

And contain a Disability provision of great value in case you suffer permanent total disability from accident or disease

DISABILITY POLICIES

provide indemnity for disabling injuries and large amounts for loss of life, dismemberment, loss of sight due to accidents, and indemnity for disability from all diseases.

GROUP INSURANCE

is coming into great importance and every business man should inform himself in regard to its possibilities.

OUR COMPENSATION AND LIABILITY POLICIES

provide complete coverage and the most efficient safety engineering service for the prevention of accidents in the world. Also

AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY POLICIES

The Travelers Insurance Company

Hartford, Conn.

Steam Boiler, Plate Glass and Burglary Insurance.

THE TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY

The Key To Success
Stop Forgetting

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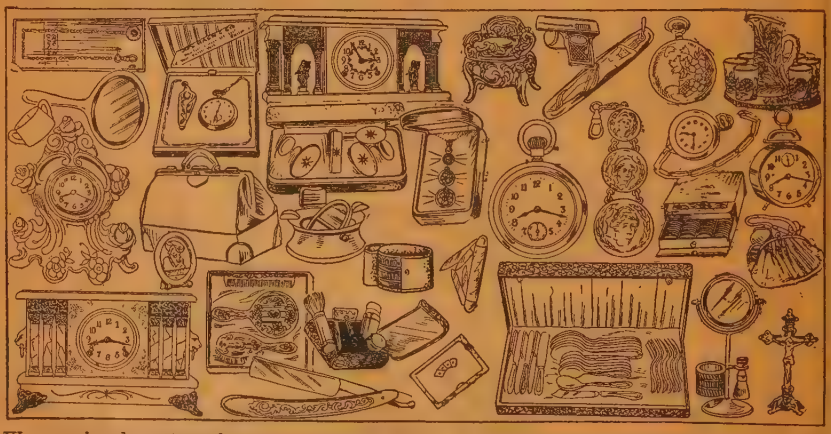

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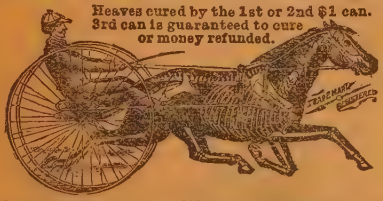

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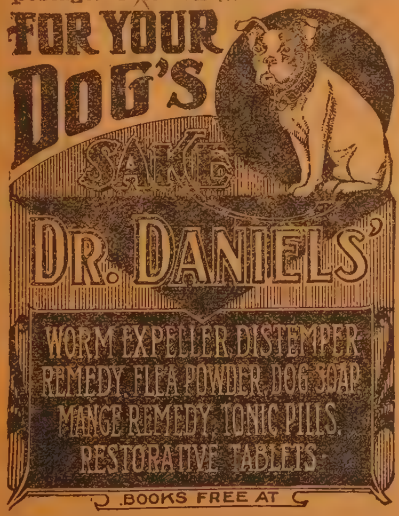

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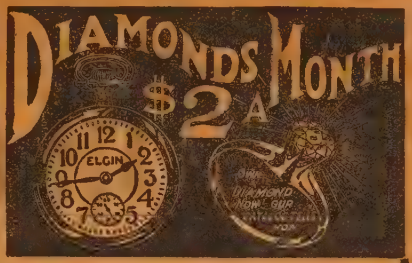

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Dr. Van Vleck, ex-surgeon U. S. army, spent forty years perfecting his now world famous **Absorption Method.** No Knife, no pain, no doctor bills—just a simple home treatment that can be tried by any one **without cost.** Then, after trying, if you are fully satisfied with the relief and comfort it gives you, send us One Dollar. If not, it costs **you nothing.** You decide and **we take your word.** We don't know how we could show more unbounded faith in our remedy. It is relieving almost every stage and condition of Itching, Bleeding, Protruding Piles, even after whole lifetimes of misery. We have received hundreds of letters telling of the success of this remarkably effective system after everything else, including costly and dangerous operations, had failed, even after 30 and 40 years of suffering. The milder cases are **often controlled in a single day.** Won't you try it at our expense? Address Dr. Van Vleck Co., Dept. W A 18, Jackson, Mich. Send no money. Send to-day.

ECZEMA

Also called Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Water Poison, Weeping Skin, etc.

DR. CANNADAY
Eczema Specialist for 15 Years

For fifteen years I have been treating one disease alone, ECZEMA. I have handled over one million cases. I do not pretend to know it all, but I am convinced the disease is due to an excess of acid in the blood, and closely related to rheumatism and cancer. **This acid must be removed.**

Eczema is called by some people Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pruritus, Milk Crust, Weeping Skin, etc. I am fully convinced Eczema is a curable disease, and when I say it can be CURED, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for a while to return worse than before. It makes no difference what other doctors have told you, or what all you have tried, all I ask is just a chance to prove to you that this vast experience has taught me a great deal that would be of help to you. If you will write me to-day I will send you a free trial of my mild, soothing, guaranteed treatment that will do more to convince you than I or anyone else could in a month's preaching. It's all up to you. If you suffer any more with eczema and refuse to merely write to me for free trial, just blame yourself. No matter where you live, I have treated your neighbors. Merely dropping me a postal today is likely to give you more real comfort in a week than you ever expected to enjoy again. Do it right now; your very life may be at stake.

J. E. CANNADAY, M. D., 1423 Court Bk., Sedalia, Mo.

Reference: Third National Bank, Sedalia, or ask your banker to find out about me.

Send this notice to some poor sufferer from eczema. It will be a kind act by you

---

IMPORTANT to men of the U. S. ARMY and NAVY

In Athletics, the most important parts of the body to protect against strains are the Abdominal Walls and Muscles. Also the cords and veins that extend below the Abdomen. The right support is necessary to prevent Rupture, Varicocele, &c. Avoid all ill-shaped or colored Supports—makeshifts do more harm than good.

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Standard Sizes.
No. 9 Cotton, 50c.
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SCHNOTER'S ATHLETIC SUPPORTERS or JOCK-STRAPS are universally used by Professional and Athletic people in general. For Horsemen, Racquet and Tennis Players, Golfers, Automobilists, Aviators, &c. Ask your dealer for the genuine "SCHNOTER'S" and only those bearing our trademark—J. C. S.—or we will send direct on receipt of price. At all Druggists'.

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Beware of Imitations.

No. B2, C. Flannel Scro. Supporter; regular sizes, 75c.; specials, $1.

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Pioneer Makers of Athletic Supporters and Jock-Straps, 523 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y., U. S. A.
ESTABLISHED 1870. TELEPHONE CONNECTION. See pages 928-930-941.

"Be Civilized!!"

Be civilized! Recognize the Truth and the truth shall make you Free—from the ills and "horrors" due to **Constipation Poison** in your system. **Quit purging the bowels.**

Nourish the **bowel-nerves** and thus **exercise** the bowel muscles—**they'll do the rest.** This won't strain, irritate, nor drain the system of its albuminous fluids. **Purging weakens** by taking these fluids from **other parts** of the body to liquefy the bowel's contents.

Physic mildly, by nourishing the **bowel-nerves** with Blackburn's Casca-Royal-Pills. All druggists sell 10c and 25c packages.

Blackburn's
CascaRoyal-Pills
TRADE MARK
THE CIVILIZED PHYSIC.

The Blackburn Products Co., Dayton, Ohio.

Ruined by Drink Wife Saves Him

Wonderful Treatment Helped Faithful Wife to Save Husband When All Else Failed.

Costs Nothing to Try

Golden Treatment is Odorless and Tasteless—Any Lady Can Give it Secretly at Home in Tea, Coffee or Food.

If you have a husband, son, brother, father or friend who is a victim of liquor, all you have to do is to send your name and address with coupon below. You may be thankful as long as you live that you did it.

Free Trial Package Coupon

Upon receipt of this coupon and your address, we will send you absolutely free, in plain wrapper, so no one can know what it contains, a trial package of Golden Treatment so you can try it and prove it. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address

DR. J. W. HAINES CO.
7812 Glenn Building
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WANT HAIR GROWTH?

$1.00 Box Free to You.

Let us prove to you that Koskott Method for the hair is a genuine, scientific one. We will send you a **DOLLAR BOX** out of the Koskott Triplex Treatment **FREE.** Our method is directed at removing the cause of baldness, dandruff, falling hair and grayness, and opening the closed follicles so that the hair roots which are not dead but dormant (like a tulip bulb or grass seed in a bottle), are given fertility and a chance **to grow. Ours is the Method that is proposed to MAKE GOOD,** and clear scalp of dandruff, stop falling hair and to promote growth of new hair. We especially want you to answer this adv. if you have wasted time and money in liquids, washes, soaps, etc., which accomplished nothing. Read our **GUARANTEE.** We want to **surprise and delight you.** Send only 10 cents, silver or stamps, to help cover adv. cost and we will mail a **$1.00 Box absolutely free,** with interesting book postpaid, plain wrapper. Address

EITHER SEX — **$1 BOX FREE**

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1269 Broadway. 657 H, New York, N. Y.

TOBACCO HABIT

A very interesting book has been published on tobacco habit—how to conquer it quickly and easily. It tells the dangers of excessive smoking, chewing, snuff using, etc., explains how nervousness, irritability, sleeplessness, weak eyes, stomach troubles and numerous other disorders may be eliminated through stopping self-poisoning by tobacco. The man who has written this book wants genuinely to help all who have become addicted to tobacco habit and says there's no need to suffer that awful craving or restlessness which comes when one tries to quit voluntarily. This is no mind-cure or temperance sermon tract, but plain, common sense, clearly set forth. The author will send the book free, postpaid, in plain wrapper. Write, giving name and full address—a postcard will do. Address: Edw. J. Woods, 657 S, Station E, New York City.

Cured His Piles

Now 88 Years Old, But Works at Trade of Blacksmith and Feels Younger Since Piles Are Gone.

The oldest active blacksmith in Michigan is still pounding his anvil in the town of Homer—thanks to my internal method for curing piles.

Mr. Jacob Lyon, Homer, Mich.

I wish that you could hear him tell of his many experiences with ointments, suppositories, etc., before he tried my method. Here is a letter just received from him:

Homer, Mich., June 27, 1917.

Mr. E. R. Page, Marshall, Mich.

Dear Sir: I want you to know what your treatment has done for me. I had suffered with piles for many years and used suppositories and all kinds of treatments, but never got relief until I tried yours. Am now completely cured. Although I am 88 years old, and the oldest active blacksmith in Michigan, I feel years younger since the piles have left me. I will surely recommend it to all I know who suffer this way. You can use my letter any way you wish and I hope it will lead others to try this wonderful remedy.

Yours truly, J. L. LYON.

Don't let a doctor cut you and don't waste money on foolish salves and suppositories, but send today for a Free Trial of my internal method for the Permanent Cure of Piles.

I especially want to send it to those apparently hopeless cases where all forms of salves, suppositories, etc., have failed.

Free Pile Cure Coupon

E. R. Page,
1202 Main St., Marshall, Mich.

Please send free trial of your Method to:

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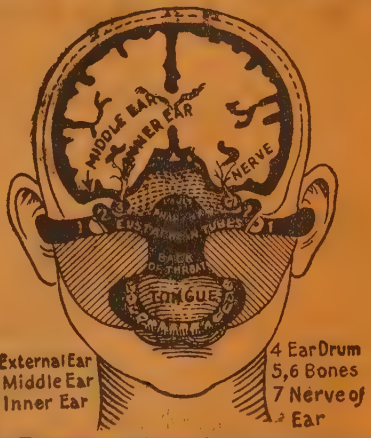
HEADNOISES BOOK FREE



Ear Passages Where Trouble Starts

If you have buzzing, ringing noises in your head and ears, or a snapping in your ears when you blow your nose, write at once for the wonderfully helpful book on head and ear noises and how to treat them, now being given away absolutely free of charge by its author, the famous Deafness Specialist Sproule.

This book explains just what causes distressing head and ear noises, and shows how they are the forerunners of that terrible affliction—Deafness. It points out the way of escape and has already helped hundreds to get rid of their head and ear noises absolutely and permanently, and to regain clear, distinct hearing. From beginning to end it's full of medical information of great value to all sufferers from head noises, and it's illustrated with fine pictures of the head and ear passages where the trouble comes on.

Send for this book at once and learn of the successful New Method for the treatment of your head and ear noises. It's yours, just for the asking. Write your full name and address on the dotted lines and mail the Free Book Coupon to **Deafness Specialist Sproule, 200 Trade Building, Boston.**

Free Headnoises Book Coupon.

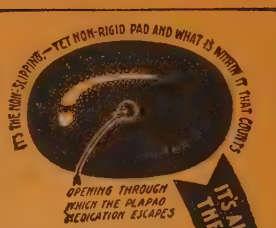
FULL NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

.....

Stop Using a Truss

Yes, STOP IT, I say! You KNOW by your own experience that it is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall, and that it is undermining your health. Why, then, continue to wear it? Let me point out a better way.



FREE TO THE RUPTURED

I want to send to every RUPTURED SUFFERER, absolutely FREE TRIAL OF PLAPAO and my interesting, instructive 48-page book on Rupture—explains what rupture is and why trusses and similar MERE MECHANICAL supports cannot be relied upon.

The PLAPAO-PADS are nature's way. This simple, inexpensive home treatment gives quick relief, strengthens weakened muscles. Does away with steel and rubber bands that chafe and pinch. Close the hernial opening as nature intended, so the rupture CAN'T come down. Hundreds have testified under oath that the PLAPAO-PADS positively and permanently cured their rupture—some of them most aggravated cases and of long standing. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

FREE

TRIAL OF PLAPAO

Soft as Velvet—Easy to Apply—Inexpensive

There is no metal about the PLAPAO-PADS—no straps, buckles or springs attached—soft as velvet. Easy to wear. No delay from work. Easy to apply and require no readjusting. Process of recovery is natural, so afterward no use for trusses. Ask me to prove what I say by sending Trial PLAPAO and a most convincing mass of evidence FREE—no charge for it, now or ever—nothing to be returned. Don't wait. Write today—NOW.

Plapao Laboratories, Inc.
BLOCK 341, ST. LOUIS, MO.

DRINK HABIT

For the good of those who are victims, directly or indirectly, of the drink habit, I have written and published a very interesting illustrated book which describes how I was **freed completely** from the craving and for several years I have not had any desire to touch a drop of anything alcoholic. My book contains information by following which thousands of drinkers have **admittedly been saved.**

Many men who do not want to be freed of drink curse have been **secretly saved by wives, mothers or sisters.** They did not realize what was happening until they found **all desire had left** them—they could not drink any more whisky or beer—then they rejoiced at having been saved. My book has been proven many times worth its weight in gold to a multitude of families. **Praised** by physicians, judges, editors clergymen and legions of others. Don't lose this notice; it may not appear again. Simply write **Edward J. Woods, 657 T, Station E, New York, N. Y.,** and you will soon receive the FREE book of valuable information in plain wrapper, and **happiness** may soon be yours. Correspondence confidential.

TRY MAGNESIA FOR YOUR STOMACH TROUBLE

Most Indigestion Comes From "Acid Stomach." Bisurated Magnesia Neutralizes Stomach Acids.

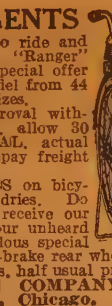
If you suffer from dyspepsia or indigestion, drop pepsin, bismuth, charcoal, soda and artificial digestive aids for awhile. Instead, try neutralizing the acids in your stomach with a little Bisurated Magnesia and see how fine your stomach feels and acts. Relieved of excess acid your stomach can probably digest anything a healthy normal stomach should digest. You'll need no help from drugs.

BISURATED MAGNESIA

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion

Heartburn, Belching, Sour Acid Stomach, Gas in Stomach, etc., take a teaspoonful of Bisurated Magnesia in a half glass of hot water after eating. Is safe, pleasant and harmless to use and gives almost instant relief. It neutralizes stomach acidity and sweetens the food contents so that digestion is easy and painless. Sold by druggists everywhere.

RIDER AGENTS



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We Ship on Approval without a cent deposit, allow 30 DAYS FREE TRIAL, actual riding test, and prepay freight on every RANGER.

LOWEST PRICES on bicycles, tires and sundries. Do not buy until you receive our catalogs and learn our unheard of prices and marvelous special offer. Tires, coaster-brake rear wheels, lamps, parts, sundries, half usual prices

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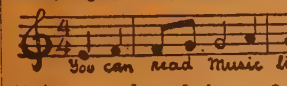
By the Oldest and Most Reliable School of Music in America—Established 1895

Piano, Organ, Violin, Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Etc



Beginners or advanced players. One lesson weekly. Illustrations make everything plain. Only expense about 2c per day to cover cost of postage and music used. Write for Free booklet which explains everything in full.

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DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

Brooks' Appliance. New discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. **Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb.** No salves. No plasters. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Full information and booklet **FREE.**

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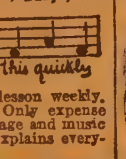
Whatever you select will be sent, all shipping charges prepaid. **You see and examine the article right in your own hands.** If satisfied, pay one-fifth of purchase price and keep it; balance divided into eight equal amounts, payable monthly.



Men's Favorite Diamond Ring

Extra heavy 14 karat solid gold six-prong Tooth mounting. Faultlessly made. Specially selected fine diamonds. The deep groove and graceful lines make a very popular mounting. See our Catalog and select just the ring you wish. Each ring is cased in a handsome box.

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21 Jewel Watches That Will Pass Railroad Inspection **$2.50 a Month**

Send for Catalog and get posted about Watches before you purchase. Our Catalog illustrates and describes all the new models—15, 17, 19, 21, 23 Jewels, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and positions. Our watches are guaranteed by the factory and further guaranteed by us. We make all necessary repairs, barring accident, free of charge for a period of three years.

Loftis Solitaire Diamond Cluster Rings
Look Like What They Are Intended For—A Large Single Diamond

The Diamonds are Mounted so as to Look Like a Large Single Stone

The Loftis Seven-Diamond Cluster was designed especially for those who desire a large showy ring for the least money, as it has the exact appearance of a Solitaire that would cost three or four times as much. The secret of the rare beauty of this ring lies in the perfectly matched stones, all of the Diamonds, set in platinum, being uniform in size, quality and brilliancy; mounting is 14 karat solid gold.

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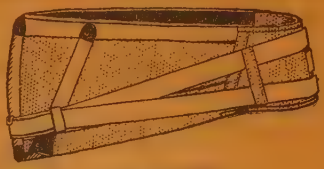
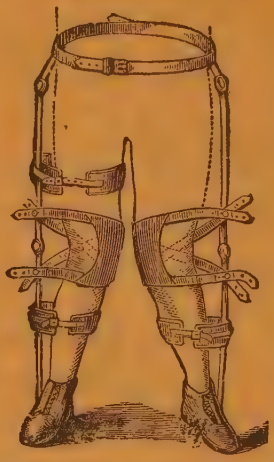
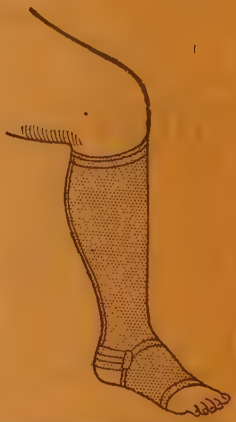


EMPRESS
SUPPORTER





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2 Barclay Street (*Opposite Woolworth Building*) **New York**

SEE PAGE 114, FRONT OF BOOK

Relief for Catarrh Sufferers Now FREE

You Can Now Treat This Trouble in Your Own Home and Get Relief at Once.

By the new method the nose and throat are treated by an effective local remedy applied directly to the afflicted membranes.

The Elixir, taken into the stomach, has a direct influence upon the mucous membranes of the body and cures the disease by removing the cause.

How the Remedy for Catarrh Was Discovered

THIS terrible disease has raged unchecked for years simply because *symptoms* have been treated while the cause of the trouble has been left to circulate in the blood and bring the disease back as fast as local treatments could relieve it.

C. E. Gauss, who experimented for years on a treatment for Catarrh, found that after perfecting a balm that relieved the nose and throat troubles quickly he could not prevent the trouble beginning all over again.

On test cases he could completely remove all signs of Catarrh from nose and throat, but in a few weeks they were back.

Careful experiments and investigations have shown that as the troubles were expelled from the nose and throat the real cause of the disease was overlooked, and in a short time the Catarrh would return stronger than ever. Mr. Gauss has gone way ahead of the ordinary methods of treatment and has provided a remedy that

Removes the Cause

and Immediately Gives Relief to the Nose and Throat

Reese Jones, of Scranton, Penn., says that after trying many other treatments, he used this new method and—"My nose is now entirely clear and free and I am not bothered by the disease any more. The New Combined Treatment is worth its weight in gold."

Temporary relief from catarrh may be obtained in other ways, but the New Combined Treatment must inevitably be accepted for *permanent* results.

Sarah J. Cape, Mount Pelia, Tenn., says: "I suffered the pains and distress of catarrh for thirteen years and, needless to state, tried nearly every method. But by your new method I was *completely* cured, and you cannot imagine the joy that has come over me."

Goes to the Root of

- Stopped-up noses
- Constant "frog-in-the-throat"
- Nasal discharges
- Hawking and spitting
- Snoring at night
- Bad breath
- Frequent colds
- Difficult breathing
- Smothering sensation in dreams
- Sudden fits of sneezing
- Dry mucus in nose

and any of the other symptoms that indicate approaching or present catarrh.

Trial Treatment FREE

This new method is so important to the welfare of humanity, so vital to every person suffering from any form of catarrh, that the opportunity to actually *test* it and *prove* its results will be gladly extended without one cent of cost.

A large trial treatment, with complete, minute directions, will be sent free to any catarrh sufferer.

Send no money, take no risks, make no promises. Simply clip, sign and mail the coupon and the test package of the New Combined Treatment will be sent, fully prepaid, together with the valuable book on Catarrh.

Send the Test Treatment FREE

C. E. GAUSS,
1314 Main Street, Marshall, Mich.

If your New Combined Treatment will relieve my Catarrh and bring me health and good spirits again, I am willing to be shown. So, without cost or obligation to me, send, fully prepaid, the Treatment and Book.

Name.....

Address.....

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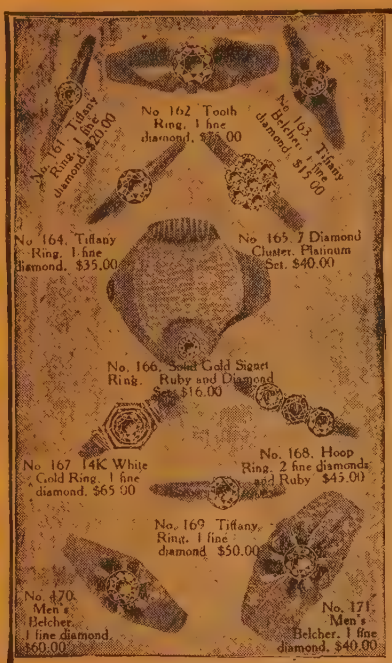

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Eight Months to Pay

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Let us send you a genuine Diamond on approval. You don't buy unless you are absolutely satisfied in every way.

Highest quality Blue-white, Perfect Cut Diamonds, set in 14K, solid gold mountings, sent by express, prepaid, subject to your examination and approval. WE TRUST YOU. NO RED TAPE—NO SECURITY.

20% Down—10% Monthly

If, upon examination, the article you order is satisfactory, pay 20% of the purchase price and 10% each month thereafter until paid in full. Each and every Diamond we sell is accompanied by our BINDING GUARANTEE.

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FREE Catalog No. 89A. Jewelry Bargains.

Send for your FREE copy of our big 88-page Diamond and Jewelry Catalog No. 89A. A splendid assortment of high-grade Jewelry, Diamond Rings, Pins, La Vallieres, etc., Silverware, Cut Glass, French Ivory Toilet Ware. Also Cameras and Phonographs.

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John Daley BUYS platinum, diamonds, gold, pawn tickets, antiques. Send to me: I will send money or return goods. 654 6th Ave., 38th St.

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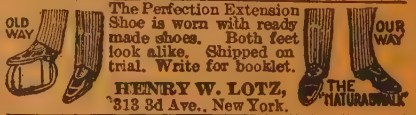
BE A DETECTIVE
Earn big pay; nice work; experience unnecessary; write for free particulars. WAGNER, 186 East 79th Street, New York. Dept. 344.

Lame People.



The Perfection Extension Shoe is worn with ready made shoes. Both feet look alike. Shipped on trial. Write for booklet.

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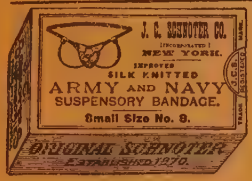

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